Amendment No. ____ (for drafter's use only)

	CHAMBER ACTION			
	Senate • House			
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5	ORIGINAL STAMP BELOW			
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11	The Committee on Transportation & Economic Development			
12	Appropriations offered the following:			
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14	Amendment (with title amendment)			
15	Remove from the bill: Everything after the enacting clause			
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17	and insert in lieu thereof:			
18	Section 1. Sections 163.2511, 163.2514, 163.2517,			
19	163.2520, 163.2523, and 163.2526, Florida Statutes, are			
20	created to read:			
21	163.2511 Urban infill and redevelopment			
22	(1) Sections 163.2511-163.2526 may be cited as the			
23	"Growth Policy Act."			
24	(2) It is declared that:			
25	(a) Fiscally strong urban centers are beneficial to			
26	regional and state economies and resources, are a method for			
27	reduction of future urban sprawl, and should be promoted by			
28 29	<pre>state, regional, and local governments. (b) The health and vibrancy of the urban cores benefit</pre>			
30	their respective regions and the state; conversely, the			
31	deterioration of those urban cores negatively impacts the			
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surrounding area and the state.

- (c) In recognition of the interwoven destiny between the urban center, the suburbs, the region, and the state, the respective governments need to establish a framework and work in partnership with communities and the private sector to revitalize urban centers.
- (d) State urban policies should guide the state, regional agencies, local governments, and the private sector in preserving and redeveloping existing urban cores and promoting the adequate provision of infrastructure, human services, safe neighborhoods, educational facilities, and economic development to sustain these cores into the future.
- (e) Successfully revitalizing and sustaining the urban cores is dependent on addressing, through an integrated and coordinated community effort, a range of varied components essential to a healthy urban environment, including cultural, educational, recreational, economic, transportation, and social service components.
- recognized to be important components and useful mechanisms for promoting and sustaining urban cores. State and regional entities and local governments should provide incentives to promote urban infill and redevelopment. Existing programs and incentives should be integrated to the extent possible to promote urban infill and redevelopment and to achieve the goals of the state urban policy.

<u>163.2514</u> Definitions.--As used in ss. 163.2511-163.2526:

- (1) "Local government" means any county or municipality.
 - (2) "Urban infill and redevelopment area" means an

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area or areas designated by a local government where: 1 2 (a) Public services such as water and wastewater, transportation, schools, and recreation are already available 3

general distress as defined by s. 290.0058;

average for the local government;

or are scheduled to be provided in an adopted 5-year schedule

(c) The area exhibits a proportion of properties that

abandoned, or functionally obsolete which is higher than the

(d) More than 50 percent of the area is within 1/4

mile of a transit stop, or a sufficient number of such transit

stops will be made available concurrent with the designation;

(e) The area includes or is adjacent to community

redevelopment areas, brownfields, enterprise zones, or Main

Federal Government as an urban redevelopment, revitalization,

or infill area under empowerment zone, enterprise community,

or brownfield showcase community programs or similar programs.

163.2517 Designation of urban infill and redevelopment

(1) A local government may designate a geographic area

Street programs, or has been designated by the state or

or areas within its jurisdiction as an urban infill and

land use incentives to encourage urban infill and

redevelopment within the urban core.

redevelopment area for the purpose of targeting economic development, job creation, housing, transportation, crime

area, suffers from pervasive poverty, unemployment, and

are substandard, overcrowded, dilapidated, vacant or

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of capital improvements; (b) 6 The area, or one or more neighborhoods within the

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prevention, neighborhood revitalization and preservation, and

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- (2)(a) As part of the preparation and implementation of an urban infill and redevelopment plan, a collaborative and holistic community participation process must be implemented to include each neighborhood within the area targeted for designation as an urban infill and redevelopment area. The objective of the community participation process is to encourage communities within the proposed urban infill and redevelopment area to participate in the design and implementation of the plan, including a "visioning" of the urban core, before redevelopment.
- (b)1. A neighborhood participation process must be developed to provide for the ongoing involvement of stakeholder groups including, but not limited to, community-based organizations, neighborhood associations, financial institutions, faith organizations, housing authorities, financial institutions, existing businesses, businesses interested in operating in the community, schools, and neighborhood residents, in preparing and implementing the urban infill and redevelopment plan.
- 2. The neighborhood participation process must include a governance structure whereby the local government shares decisionmaking authority for developing and implementing the urban infill and redevelopment plan with communitywide representatives. For example, the local government and community representatives could organize a corporation under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code to implement specific redevelopment projects.
- (3) A local government seeking to designate a geographic area within its jurisdiction as an urban infill and redevelopment area shall prepare a plan that describes the infill and redevelopment objectives of the local government

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within the proposed area. In lieu of preparing a new plan, the
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    local government may demonstrate that an existing plan or
    combination of plans associated with a community redevelopment
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    area, Florida Main Street program, Front Porch Florida
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    Community, sustainable community, enterprise zone, or
    neighborhood improvement district includes the factors listed
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    in paragraphs (a)-(n), including a collaborative and holistic
    community participation process, or amend such existing plans
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    to include these factors. The plan shall demonstrate the local
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    government and community's commitment to comprehensively
    address the urban problems within the urban infill and
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    redevelopment area and identify activities and programs to
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    accomplish locally identified goals such as code enforcement;
    improved educational opportunities; reduction in crime;
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   neighborhood revitalization and preservation; provision of
    infrastructure needs, including mass transit and multimodal
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    linkages; and mixed-use planning to promote multifunctional
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    redevelopment to improve both the residential and commercial
    quality of life in the area. The plan shall also:
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          (a) Contain a map depicting the geographic area or
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    areas to be included within the designation.
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          (b) Confirm that the infill and redevelopment area is
    within an area designated for urban uses in the local
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    government's comprehensive plan.
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as an urban infill and redevelopment area and provide a

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framework for coordinating infill and redevelopment programs within the urban core.

- (d) Identify a memorandum of understanding between the district school board and the local government jurisdiction regarding public school facilities located within the urban infill and redevelopment area to identify how the school board will provide priority to enhancing public school facilities and programs in the designated area, including the reuse of existing buildings for schools within the area.
- (e) Identify each neighborhood within the proposed area and state community preservation and revitalization goals and projects identified through a collaborative and holistic community participation process and how such projects will be implemented.
- (f) Identify how the local government and community-based organizations intend to implement affordable housing programs, including, but not limited to, economic and community development programs administered by federal and state agencies, within the urban infill and redevelopment area.
 - (g) Identify strategies for reducing crime.
- (h) If applicable, provide guidelines for the adoption of land development regulations specific to the urban infill and redevelopment area which include, for example, setbacks and parking requirements appropriate to urban development.
- (i) Identify and map any existing transportation

 concurrency exception areas and any relevant public

 transportation corridors designated by a metropolitan planning

 organization in its long-range transportation plans or by the

 local government in its comprehensive plan for which the local

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exception area.	For those areas,	describe how public	
transportation,	pedestrian ways,	and bikeways will be	
implemented as a	an alternative to	increased automobile	use.

- (j) Identify and adopt a package of financial and local government incentives which the local government will offer for new development, expansion of existing development, and redevelopment within the urban infill and redevelopment area. Examples of such incentives include:
 - 1. Waiver of license and permit fees.
 - 2. Waiver of local option sales taxes.
- 3. Waiver of delinquent taxes or fees to promote the return of property to productive use.
 - 4. Expedited permitting.
- 5. Lower transportation impact fees for development which encourages more use of public transit, pedestrian, and bicycle modes of transportation.
- 6. Prioritization of infrastructure spending within the urban infill and redevelopment area.
- 7. Local government absorption of developers' concurrency costs.
- (k) Identify how activities and incentives within the urban infill and redevelopment area will be coordinated and what administrative mechanism the local government will use for the coordination.
- (1) Identify how partnerships with the financial and business community will be developed.
- (m) Identify the governance structure that the local government will use to involve community representatives in the implementation of the plan.
- (n) Identify performance measures to evaluate the success of the local government in implementing the urban

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infill and redevelopment plan.
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- urban infill and redevelopment area, it must amend its comprehensive land use plan under s. 163.3187 to delineate the boundaries of the urban infill and redevelopment area within the future land use element of its comprehensive plan. The state land planning agency shall review the boundary delineation of the urban infill and redevelopment area in the future land use element under s. 163.3184. However, an urban infill and redevelopment plan adopted by a local government is not subject to review for compliance as defined by s. 163.3184(1)(b), and the local government is not required to adopt the plan as a comprehensive plan amendment. An amendment to the local comprehensive plan to designate an urban infill and redevelopment area is exempt from the twice-a-year amendment limitation of s. 163.3187.
- (5) After the preparation of an urban infill and redevelopment plan or designation of an existing plan, the local government shall adopt the plan by ordinance. Notice for the public hearing on the ordinance must be in the form established in s. 166.041(3)(c)2. for municipalities, and s. 125.66(4)(b)2. for counties.
- economic and regulatory incentives granted with respect to an urban infill and redevelopment area, the local government must demonstrate during the evaluation, assessment, and review of its comprehensive plan required pursuant to s. 163.3191, that within designated urban infill and redevelopment areas, the amount of combined annual residential, commercial, and institutional development has increased by at least 10 percent.

(b) If the local government fails to implement the urban infill and redevelopment plan in accordance with the deadlines set forth in the plan, the Department of Community Affairs may seek to rescind the economic and regulatory incentives granted to the urban infill and redevelopment area, subject to the provisions of chapter 120. The action to rescind may be initiated 90 days after issuing a written letter of warning to the local government.

163.2520 Economic incentives; report.--

- (1) A local government with an adopted urban infill and redevelopment plan or plan employed in lieu thereof may issue revenue bonds under s. 163.385 and employ tax increment financing under s. 163.387 for the purpose of financing the implementation of the plan, except that in a charter county such incentives shall be employed consistent with the provisions of s. 163.410.
- (2) A local government with an adopted urban infill and redevelopment plan or plan employed in lieu thereof may exercise the powers granted under s. 163.514 for community redevelopment neighborhood improvement districts, including the authority to levy special assessments.
- (3) State agencies that provide infrastructure funding, cost reimbursement, grants, or loans to local governments, including, but not limited to, the Department of Environmental Protection (Clean Water State Revolving Fund, Drinking Water Revolving Loan Trust Fund, and the state pollution control bond program); the Department of Community Affairs (economic development and housing programs, Florida Communities Trust); the Florida Housing Finance Corporation; and the Department of Transportation (Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act funds), are directed to report

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to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of
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    Representatives by January 1, 2000, regarding statutory and
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    rule changes necessary to give urban infill and redevelopment
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    areas identified by local governments under this act an
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    elevated priority in infrastructure funding, loan, and grant
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    programs.
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          (4) Prior to June 1 each year, areas designated by a
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    local government as urban infill and redevelopment areas shall
    be given a priority in the allocation of private activity
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   bonds from the state pool pursuant to s. 159.807.
           163.2523 Grant program. -- An Urban Infill and
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   Redevelopment Assistance Grant Program is created for local
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    governments. A local government may allocate grant money to
    special districts, including community redevelopment agencies,
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    and nonprofit community development organizations to implement
    projects consistent with an adopted urban infill and
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    redevelopment plan or plan employed in lieu thereof. Thirty
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   percent of the general revenue appropriated for this program
    shall be available for planning grants to be used by local
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    governments for the development of an urban infill and
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    redevelopment plan, including community participation
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    processes for the plan. Sixty percent of the general revenue
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    appropriated for this program shall be available for
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    fifty/fifty matching grants for implementing urban infill and
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    redevelopment projects that further the objectives set forth
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    in the local government's adopted urban infill and
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    redevelopment plan or plan employed in lieu thereof. The
    remaining 10 percent of the revenue must be used for outright
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    grants for implementing projects requiring an expenditure of
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    under $50,000. Projects that provide employment opportunities
    to clients of the WAGES program and projects within urban
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infill and redevelopment areas that include a community
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    redevelopment area, Florida Main Street program, Front Porch
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    Florida Community, sustainable community, enterprise zone,
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    federal enterprise zone, enterprise community, or neighborhood
    improvement district must be given an elevated priority in the
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    scoring of competing grant applications. The Division of
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    Housing and Community Development of the Department of
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    Community Affairs shall administer the grant program. The
    Department of Community Affairs shall adopt rules establishing
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    grant review criteria consistent with this section.
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           163.2526 Review and evaluation. -- Before the 2004
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   Regular Session of the Legislature, the Office of Program
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    Policy Analysis and Government Accountability shall perform a
    review and evaluation of ss. 163.2511-163.2526, including the
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    financial incentives listed in s. 163.2520. The report must
    evaluate the effectiveness of the designation of urban infill
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    and redevelopment areas in stimulating urban infill and
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    redevelopment and strengthening the urban core. A report of
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    the findings and recommendations of the Office of Program
    Policy Analysis and Government Accountability shall be
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    submitted to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of
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    the House of Representatives before the 2004 Regular Session
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    of the Legislature.
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           Section 2. Subsection (28) of section 163.3164,
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    Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended to read:
           163.3164 Definitions.--As used in this act:
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           (28) "Projects that promote public transportation"
   means projects that directly affect the provisions of public
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    transit, including transit terminals, transit lines and
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   routes, separate lanes for the exclusive use of public transit
    services, transit stops (shelters and stations), and office
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buildings or projects that include fixed-rail or transit terminals as part of the building, and projects which are transit-oriented and designed to complement reasonably proximate planned or existing public facilities.

Section 3. Paragraph (a) of subsection (6) of section 163.3177, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended to read:

- 163.3177 Required and optional elements of comprehensive plan; studies and surveys.--
- (6) In addition to the requirements of subsections
 (1)-(5), the comprehensive plan shall include the following
 elements:
- A future land use plan element designating proposed future general distribution, location, and extent of the uses of land for residential uses, commercial uses, industry, agriculture, recreation, conservation, education, public buildings and grounds, other public facilities, and other categories of the public and private uses of land. future land use plan shall include standards to be followed in the control and distribution of population densities and building and structure intensities. The proposed distribution, location, and extent of the various categories of land use shall be shown on a land use map or map series which shall be supplemented by goals, policies, and measurable objectives. Each land use category shall be defined in terms of the types of uses included and specific standards for the density or intensity of use. The future land use plan shall be based upon surveys, studies, and data regarding the area, including the amount of land required to accommodate anticipated growth; the projected population of the area; the character of undeveloped land; the availability of public

services; and the need for redevelopment, including the renewal of blighted areas and the elimination of nonconforming 2 3 uses which are inconsistent with the character of the 4 community. The future land use plan may designate areas for 5 future planned development use involving combinations of types of uses for which special regulations may be necessary to 6 7 ensure development in accord with the principles and standards 8 of the comprehensive plan and this act. The future land use plan of a county may also designate areas for possible future 9 10 municipal incorporation. The land use maps or map series shall generally identify and depict historic district 11 12 boundaries and shall designate historically significant 13 properties meriting protection. The future land use element 14 must clearly identify the land use categories in which public 15 schools are an allowable use. When delineating the land use categories in which public schools are an allowable use, a 16 17 local government shall include in the categories sufficient land proximate to residential development to meet the 18 projected needs for schools in coordination with public school 19 20 boards and may establish differing criteria for schools of different type or size. Each local government shall include 21 22 lands contiguous to existing school sites, to the maximum extent possible, within the land use categories in which 23 24 public schools are an allowable use. All comprehensive plans 25 must comply with the school siting requirements of this paragraph no later than October 1, 1999, or the deadline for 26 27 the local government evaluation and appraisal report, whichever occurs first. The failure by a local government to 28 29 comply with these school siting requirements by October 1, 30 1999, this requirement will result in the prohibition of the 31 local government's ability to amend the local comprehensive

plan, except for plan amendments described in s.

163.3187(1)(b), until the school siting requirements are met

as provided by s. 163.3187(6). An amendment proposed by a

local government for purposes of identifying the land use
categories in which public schools are an allowable use is
exempt from the limitation on the frequency of plan amendments
contained in s. 163.3187. The future land use element shall
include criteria which encourage the location of schools
proximate to urban residential areas to the extent possible
and shall require that the local government seek to collocate
public facilities, such as parks, libraries, and community
centers, with schools to the extent possible.

Section 4. Subsections (1), (4), (5), and (10) of section 163.3180, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, are amended, subsections (12) and (13) are renumbered as subsections (13) and (14), respectively, and new subsections (12) and (15) are added to said section, to read:

163.3180 Concurrency.--

- (1) (a) Roads, Sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage, potable water, parks and recreation, and transportation facilities, including mass transit, where applicable, are the only public facilities and services subject to the concurrency requirement on a statewide basis. Additional public facilities and services may not be made subject to concurrency on a statewide basis without appropriate study and approval by the Legislature; however, any local government may extend the concurrency requirement so that it applies to additional public facilities within its jurisdiction.
- (b) Local governments shall use professionally accepted techniques for measuring level of service for automobiles, bicycles, pedestrians, transit, and trucks.

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These techniques may be used to evaluate increased accessibility by multiple modes and reductions in vehicle miles of travel in an area or zone. The Department of Transportation shall develop methodologies to assist local governments in implementing this multimodal level-of-service analysis. The Department of Community Affairs and the Department of Transportation shall provide technical assistance to local governments in applying these methodologies.
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- (4)(a) The concurrency requirement as implemented in local comprehensive plans applies to state and other public facilities and development to the same extent that it applies to all other facilities and development, as provided by law.
- (b) The concurrency requirement as implemented in local comprehensive plans does not apply to public transit facilities. For the purposes of this paragraph, public transit facilities include transit stations and terminals, transit station parking, park-and-ride lots, intermodal public transit connection or transfer facilities, and fixed bus, guideway, and rail stations. As used in this paragraph, the terms "terminals" and "transit facilities" do not include airports or seaports or commercial or residential development constructed in conjunction with a public transit facility.
- (5)(a) The Legislature finds that under limited circumstances dealing with transportation facilities, countervailing planning and public policy goals may come into conflict with the requirement that adequate public facilities and services be available concurrent with the impacts of such development. The Legislature further finds that often the unintended result of the concurrency requirement for

infill development and redevelopment. Such unintended results directly conflict with the goals and policies of the state comprehensive plan and the intent of this part. Therefore, exceptions from the concurrency requirement for transportation facilities may be granted as provided by this subsection.

- (b) A local government may grant an exception from the concurrency requirement for transportation facilities if the proposed development is otherwise consistent with the adopted local government comprehensive plan and is a project that promotes public transportation or is located within an area designated in the comprehensive plan for:
 - 1. Urban infill development,
 - 2. Urban redevelopment, or
 - 3. Downtown revitalization, or.
 - 4. Urban infill and redevelopment under s. 163.2517.

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Exceptions under this paragraph may be requested by an affected property owner, an affected local government, or, in those counties which have countywide concurrency requirements for transportation facilities, by the county.

- (c) The Legislature also finds that developments located within urban infill, urban redevelopment, existing urban service, or downtown revitalization areas or areas designated as urban infill and redevelopment areas under s.

 163.2517 which pose only special part-time demands on the transportation system should be excepted from the concurrency requirement for transportation facilities. A special part-time demand is one that does not have more than 200 scheduled events during any calendar year and does not affect the 100 highest traffic volume hours.
 - (d) A local government shall establish guidelines for

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granting the exceptions authorized in paragraphs (b) and (c) in the comprehensive plan. These guidelines must include consideration of the impacts on the Florida Intrastate Highway System, as defined in s. 338.001. The exceptions may be available only within the specific geographic area of the jurisdiction designated in the plan. Pursuant to s. 163.3184, any affected person may challenge a plan amendment establishing these guidelines and the areas within which an exception could be granted.
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- Intrastate Highway System as defined in s. 338.001, with concurrence from the Department of Transportation, the level-of-service standard for general-lanes in urbanized areas, as defined in s. 334.03(36), may be established by the local government in the comprehensive plan. For all other facilities on the Florida Intrastate Highway System, local governments shall adopt the level-of-service standard established by the Department of Transportation by rule. For all other roads on the State Highway System, local governments shall establish an adequate level-of-service standard that need not be consistent with any level-of-service standard established by the Department of Transportation.
- multiuse development of regional impact may satisfy the transportation concurrency requirements of the local comprehensive plan, the local government's concurrency management system, and s. 380.06 by payment of a proportionate-share contribution for local and regionally significant traffic impacts, if:
- (a) The development of regional impact meets or exceeds the guidelines and standards of s. 380.0651(3)(i) and

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rule 28-24.032(2), Florida Administrative Code, and includes a residential component that contains at least 100 residential dwelling units or 15 percent of the applicable residential guideline and standard, whichever is greater;
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- (b) The proportionate-share contribution for local and regionally significant traffic impacts is sufficient to pay for one or more required improvements that will benefit a regionally significant transportation facility;
- (c) The owner and developer of the development of regional impact pays or assures payment of the proportionate-share contribution; and
- (d) If the regionally significant transportation facility to be constructed or improved is under the maintenance authority of a governmental entity, as defined by s. 334.03(12), other than the local government with jurisdiction over the development of regional impact, the developer is required to enter into a binding and legally enforceable commitment to transfer funds to the governmental entity having maintenance authority or to otherwise assure construction or improvement of the facility.
- established under a local government comprehensive plan in areas delineated on the future land use map for which the local comprehensive plan assigns secondary priority to vehicle mobility and primary priority to assuring a safe, comfortable, and attractive pedestrian environment, with convenient interconnection to transit. Such districts must incorporate community design features that will reduce the number of automobile trips or vehicle miles of travel and will support an integrated, multimodal transportation system.
 - (b) Community design elements of such a district

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include: a complementary mix and range of land uses,
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    including educational, recreational, and cultural uses;
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    interconnected networks of streets designed to encourage
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    walking and bicycling, with traffic-calming where desirable;
    appropriate densities and intensities of use within walking
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    distance of transit stops; daily activities within walking
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    distance of residences, allowing independence to persons who
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    do not drive; public uses, streets, and squares that are safe,
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    comfortable, and attractive for the pedestrian, with adjoining
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    buildings open to the street and with parking not interfering
    with pedestrian, transit, automobile, and truck travel modes.
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          (c) Local governments may establish multimodal
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    level-of-service standards that rely primarily on nonvehicular
    modes of transportation within the district, when justified by
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    an analysis demonstrating that the existing and planned
    community design will provide an adequate level of mobility
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    within the district based upon professionally accepted
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    multimodal level-of-service methodologies. The analysis must
    take into consideration the impact on the Florida Intrastate
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    Highway System. The analysis must also demonstrate that the
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    capital improvements required to promote community design are
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    financially feasible over the development or redevelopment
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    timeframe for the district and that community design features
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    within the district provide convenient interconnection for a
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    multimodal transportation system. Local governments may issue
    development permits in reliance upon all planned community
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    design capital improvements that are financially feasible over
    the development or redevelopment timeframe for the district,
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    without regard to the period of time between development or
    redevelopment and the scheduled construction of the capital
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    improvements. A determination of financial feasibility shall
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be based upon currently available funding or funding sources that could reasonably be expected to become available over the planning period.

(d) Local governments may reduce impact fees or local access fees for development within multimodal transportation districts based on the reduction of vehicle trips per household or vehicle miles of travel expected from the development pattern planned for the district.

Section 5. Subsection (1) of section 163.3187, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended to read:

163.3187 Amendment of adopted comprehensive plan. --

- (1) Amendments to comprehensive plans adopted pursuant to this part may be made not more than two times during any calendar year, except:
- (a) In the case of an emergency, comprehensive plan amendments may be made more often than twice during the calendar year if the additional plan amendment receives the approval of all of the members of the governing body.

 "Emergency" means any occurrence or threat thereof whether accidental or natural, caused by humankind, in war or peace, which results or may result in substantial injury or harm to the population or substantial damage to or loss of property or public funds.
- (b) Any local government comprehensive plan amendments directly related to a proposed development of regional impact, including changes which have been determined to be substantial deviations and including Florida Quality Developments pursuant to s. 380.061, may be initiated by a local planning agency and considered by the local governing body at the same time as the application for development approval using the procedures
- 31 provided for local plan amendment in this section and

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applicable local ordinances, without regard to statutory or local ordinance limits on the frequency of consideration of amendments to the local comprehensive plan. Nothing in this subsection shall be deemed to require favorable consideration of a plan amendment solely because it is related to a development of regional impact.

- (c) Any local government comprehensive plan amendments directly related to proposed small scale development activities may be approved without regard to statutory limits on the frequency of consideration of amendments to the local comprehensive plan. A small scale development amendment may be adopted only under the following conditions:
- The proposed amendment involves a use of 10 acres or fewer and:
- The cumulative annual effect of the acreage for all small scale development amendments adopted by the local government shall not exceed:
- (I) A maximum of 120 acres in a local government that contains areas specifically designated in the local comprehensive plan for urban infill, urban redevelopment, or downtown revitalization as defined in s. 163.3164, urban infill and redevelopment areas designated under s. 163.2517, transportation concurrency exception areas approved pursuant to s. 163.3180(5), or regional activity centers and urban central business districts approved pursuant to s. 380.06(2)(e); however, amendments under this paragraph may be applied to no more than 60 acres annually of property outside the designated areas listed in this sub-sub-subparagraph.
- (II) A maximum of 80 acres in a local government that does not contain any of the designated areas set forth in sub-sub-subparagraph (I).

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- 1 (III) A maximum of 120 acres in a county established 2 pursuant to s. 9, Art. VIII of the State Constitution. 3 b. The proposed amendment does not involve the same
 - b. The proposed amendment does not involve the same property granted a change within the prior 12 months.
 - c. The proposed amendment does not involve the same owner's property within 200 feet of property granted a change within the prior 12 months.
 - d. The proposed amendment does not involve a text change to the goals, policies, and objectives of the local government's comprehensive plan, but only proposes a land use change to the future land use map for a site-specific small scale development activity.
 - e. The property that is the subject of the proposed amendment is not located within an area of critical state concern.
 - f. If the proposed amendment involves a residential land use, the residential land use has a density of 10 units or less per acre, except that this limitation does not apply to small scale amendments described in sub-sub-subparagraph a.(I) that are designated in the local comprehensive plan for urban infill, urban redevelopment, or downtown revitalization as defined in s. 163.3164, urban infill and redevelopment areas designated under s. 163.2517, transportation concurrency exception areas approved pursuant to s. 163.3180(5), or regional activity centers and urban central business districts approved pursuant to s. 380.06(2)(e).
 - 2.a. A local government that proposes to consider a plan amendment pursuant to this paragraph is not required to comply with the procedures and public notice requirements of s. 163.3184(15)(c) for such plan amendments if the local government complies with the provisions in s. 125.66(4)(a) for

a county or in s. 166.041(3)(c) for a municipality. If a request for a plan amendment under this paragraph is initiated by other than the local government, public notice is required.

- b. The local government shall send copies of the notice and amendment to the state land planning agency, the regional planning council, and any other person or entity requesting a copy. This information shall also include a statement identifying any property subject to the amendment that is located within a coastal high hazard area as identified in the local comprehensive plan.
- 3. Small scale development amendments adopted pursuant to this paragraph require only one public hearing before the governing board, which shall be an adoption hearing as described in s. 163.3184(7), and are not subject to the requirements of s. 163.3184(3)-(6) unless the local government elects to have them subject to those requirements.
- (d) Any comprehensive plan amendment required by a compliance agreement pursuant to s. 163.3184(16) may be approved without regard to statutory limits on the frequency of adoption of amendments to the comprehensive plan.
- (e) A comprehensive plan amendment for location of a state correctional facility. Such an amendment may be made at any time and does not count toward the limitation on the frequency of plan amendments.
- (f) Any comprehensive plan amendment that changes the schedule in the capital improvements element, and any amendments directly related to the schedule, may be made once in a calendar year on a date different from the two times provided in this subsection when necessary to coincide with the adoption of the local government's budget and capital improvements program.

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(g) Any local government comprehensive plan amendments
directly related to proposed redevelopment of brownfield areas
designated under s. 376.80 may be approved without regard to
statutory limits on the frequency of consideration of
amendments to the local comprehensive plan.

- (h) A comprehensive plan amendment for the purpose of designating an urban infill and redevelopment area under s.

 163.2517 may be approved without regard to the statutory

 limits on the frequency of amendments to the comprehensive plan.
- Section 6. Subsection (17) of section 187.201, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 187.201 State Comprehensive Plan adopted.--The Legislature hereby adopts as the State Comprehensive Plan the following specific goals and policies:
 - (17) URBAN AND DOWNTOWN REVITALIZATION. --
- (a) Goal.--In recognition of the importance of Florida's <u>vital urban centers and of the need to develop and redevelop</u> developing and redeveloping downtowns to the state's ability to use existing infrastructure and to accommodate growth in an orderly, efficient, and environmentally acceptable manner, Florida shall encourage the centralization of commercial, governmental, retail, residential, and cultural activities within downtown areas.
 - (b) Policies.--
- 1. Provide incentives to encourage private sector investment in the preservation and enhancement of downtown areas.
- 2. Assist local governments in the planning, financing, and implementation of development efforts aimed at revitalizing distressed downtown areas.

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4. Promote and encourage communities to engage in a redesign step to include public participation of members of the community in envisioning redevelopment goals and design of the community core before redevelopment.

3. Promote state programs and investments which

- 5. Ensure that local governments have adequate flexibility to determine and address their urban priorities within the state urban policy.
- 6. Enhance the linkages between land use, water use, and transportation planning in state, regional, and local plans for current and future designated urban areas.
- 7. Develop concurrency requirements that do not compromise public health and safety for urban areas that promote redevelopment efforts.
- 8. Promote processes for the state, general purpose local governments, school boards, and local community colleges to coordinate and cooperate regarding educational facilities in urban areas, including planning functions, the development of joint facilities, and the reuse of existing buildings.
- 9. Encourage the development of mass transit systems for urban centers, including multimodal transportation feeder systems, as a priority of local, metropolitan, regional, and state transportation planning.
- 10. Locate appropriate public facilities within urban centers to demonstrate public commitment to the centers and to encourage private sector development.
- 11. Integrate state programs that have been developed to promote economic development and neighborhood revitalization through incentives to promote the development of designated urban infill areas.

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12. Promote infill development and redevelopment as an important mechanism to revitalize and sustain urban centers.

Section 7. Paragraph (b) of subsection (19) of section 380.06, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended to read: 380.06 Developments of regional impact.--

- (19) SUBSTANTIAL DEVIATIONS. --
- (b) Any proposed change to a previously approved development of regional impact or development order condition which, either individually or cumulatively with other changes, exceeds any of the following criteria shall constitute a substantial deviation and shall cause the development to be subject to further development-of-regional-impact review without the necessity for a finding of same by the local government:
- 1. An increase in the number of parking spaces at an attraction or recreational facility by 5 percent or 300 spaces, whichever is greater, or an increase in the number of spectators that may be accommodated at such a facility by 5 percent or 1,000 spectators, whichever is greater.
- A new runway, a new terminal facility, a 25-percent lengthening of an existing runway, or a 25-percent increase in the number of gates of an existing terminal, but only if the increase adds at least three additional gates. However, if an airport is located in two counties, a 10-percent lengthening of an existing runway or a 20-percent increase in the number of gates of an existing terminal is the applicable criteria.
- 3. An increase in the number of hospital beds by 5 percent or 60 beds, whichever is greater.
- 4. An increase in industrial development area by 5 percent or 32 acres, whichever is greater.
 - An increase in the average annual acreage mined by

5 percent or 10 acres, whichever is greater, or an increase in the average daily water consumption by a mining operation by 5 percent or 300,000 gallons, whichever is greater. An increase in the size of the mine by 5 percent or 750 acres, whichever is less.

- 6. An increase in land area for office development by 5 percent or 6 acres, whichever is greater, or an increase of gross floor area of office development by 5 percent or 60,000 gross square feet, whichever is greater.
- 7. An increase in the storage capacity for chemical or petroleum storage facilities by 5 percent, 20,000 barrels, or 7 million pounds, whichever is greater.
- 8. An increase of development at a waterport of wet storage for 20 watercraft, dry storage for 30 watercraft, or wet/dry storage for 60 watercraft in an area identified in the state marina siting plan as an appropriate site for additional waterport development or a 5-percent increase in watercraft storage capacity, whichever is greater.
- 9. An increase in the number of dwelling units by 5 percent or 50 dwelling units, whichever is greater.
- 10. An increase in commercial development by 6 acres of land area or by 50,000 square feet of gross floor area, or of parking spaces provided for customers for 300 cars or a 5-percent increase of any of these, whichever is greater.
- 11. An increase in hotel or motel facility units by 5 percent or 75 units, whichever is greater.
- 12. An increase in a recreational vehicle park area by 5 percent or 100 vehicle spaces, whichever is less.
- 13. A decrease in the area set aside for open space of 5 percent or 20 acres, whichever is less.
 - 14. A proposed increase to an approved multiuse

development of regional impact where the sum of the increases of each land use as a percentage of the applicable substantial deviation criteria is equal to or exceeds 100 percent. The percentage of any decrease in the amount of open space shall be treated as an increase for purposes of determining when 100 percent has been reached or exceeded.

- 15. A 15-percent increase in the number of external vehicle trips generated by the development above that which was projected during the original development-of-regional-impact review.
- Any change which would result in development of any area which was specifically set aside in the application for development approval or in the development order for preservation or special protection of endangered or threatened plants or animals designated as endangered, threatened, or species of special concern and their habitat, primary dunes, or archaeological and historical sites designated as significant by the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State. The further refinement of such areas by survey shall be considered under sub-subparagraph (e)5.b.

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The substantial deviation numerical standards in subparagraphs 4., 6., 10., 14., excluding residential uses, and 15., are increased by 100 percent for a project certified under s. 403.973 which creates jobs and meets criteria established by the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development as to its impact on an area's economy, employment, and prevailing wage and skill levels. The substantial deviation numerical

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standards in subparagraphs 4., 6., 9., 10., 11., and 14. are 30 increased by 50 percent for a project located wholly within an

urban infill and redevelopment area designated on the

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applicable adopted local comprehensive plan future land use
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    map and not located within the coastal high hazard area.
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           Section 8. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section
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    163.3220, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
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           163.3220 Short title; legislative intent.--
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               The Legislature finds and declares that:
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           (b) Assurance to a developer that upon receipt of his
    or her development permit or brownfield designation he or she
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   may proceed in accordance with existing laws and policies,
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    subject to the conditions of a development agreement,
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    strengthens the public planning process, encourages sound
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    capital improvement planning and financing, assists in
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    assuring there are adequate capital facilities for the
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    development, encourages private participation in comprehensive
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   planning, and reduces the economic costs of development.
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           Section 9. Subsections (1) through (13) of section
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    163.3221, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (2)
    through (14), respectively, and a new subsection (1) is added
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    to said section to read:
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           163.3221 Definitions.--As used in ss.
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    163.3220-163.3243:
               "Brownfield designation" means a resolution
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    adopted by a local government pursuant to the Brownfields
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    Redevelopment Act, ss. 376.77-376.85.
           Section 10. Subsection (1) of section 163.375, Florida
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    Statutes, is amended to read:
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           163.375 Eminent domain.--
           (1) Any county or municipality, or any community
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    redevelopment agency pursuant to specific approval of the
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    governing body of the county or municipality which established
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has the right to acquire by condemnation any interest in real 2 property, including a fee simple title thereto, which it deems 3 necessary for, or in connection with, community redevelopment 4 and related activities under this part. Any county or 5 municipality, or any community redevelopment agency pursuant 6 to specific approval by the governing body of the county or 7 municipality which established the agency, as provided by any county or municipal ordinance may exercise the power of 8 9 eminent domain in the manner provided in chapters 73 and 74 10 and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, or it may exercise the power of eminent domain in the manner now or 11 12 which may be hereafter provided by any other statutory 13 provision for the exercise of the power of eminent domain. Property in unincorporated enclaves surrounded by the 14 15 boundaries of a community redevelopment area may be acquired 16 when it is determined necessary by the agency to accomplish 17 the community redevelopment plan. Property already devoted to 18 a public use may be acquired in like manner. However, no real property belonging to the United States, the state, or any 19 20 political subdivision of the state may be acquired without its 21 consent.

Section 11. Subsection (1) of section 165.041, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

165.041 Incorporation; merger.--

- (1)(a) A charter for incorporation of a municipality, except in case of a merger which is adopted as otherwise provided in subsections (2) and (3), shall be adopted only by a special act of the Legislature upon determination that the standards herein provided have been met.
- (b) To inform the Legislature on the feasibility of a proposed incorporation of a municipality, a feasibility study

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shall be completed and submitted to the Legislature 90 days before the first day of the regular session of the Legislature during which in conjunction with a proposed special act for the enactment of the municipal charter would be enacted. The Such feasibility study shall contain the following:

- 1. The general location of territory subject to boundary change and a map of the area which identifies the proposed change.
- $\underline{\text{2. The major reasons for proposing the boundary}} \\$ change.
 - 3. The following characteristics of the area:
- a. A list of the current land use designations applied to the subject area in the county comprehensive plan.
- b. A list of the current county zoning designations applied to the subject area.
- c. A general statement of present land use characteristics of the area.
- d. A description of development being proposed for the territory, if any, and a statement of when actual development is expected to begin, if known.
- 4. A list of all public agencies, such as local governments, school districts, and special districts, whose current boundary falls within the boundary of the territory proposed for the change or reorganization.
- 5. A list of current services being provided within the proposed incorporation area, including, but not limited to, water, sewer, solid waste, transportation, public works, law enforcement, fire and rescue, zoning, street lighting, parks and recreation, and library and cultural facilities, and the estimated costs for each current service.
 - 6. A list of proposed services to be provided within

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the proposed incorporation area, and the estimated cost of such proposed services.

- 7. The names and addresses of three officers or persons submitting the proposal.
- 8. Evidence of fiscal capacity and an organizational plan as it relates to the area seeking incorporation that, at a minimum, includes:
- <u>a.</u> Existing tax bases, including ad valorem taxable value, utility taxes, sales and use taxes, franchise taxes, license and permit fees, charges for services, fines and forfeitures, and other revenue sources, as appropriate.
- b. A 5-year operational plan that, at a minimum, includes proposed staffing, building acquisition and construction, debt issuance, and budgets.
- 9.1. Data and analysis to support the conclusions that incorporation is necessary and financially feasible, including population projections and population density calculations, and an explanation concerning methodologies used for such analysis.
- 10.2. Evaluation of the alternatives available to the area to address its policy concerns.
- $\underline{11.3.}$ Evidence that the proposed municipality meets the requirements for incorporation pursuant to s. 165.061.
- (c) In counties that have adopted a municipal overlay for municipal incorporation pursuant to s. 163.3217, such information shall be submitted to the Legislature in conjunction with any proposed municipal incorporation in the county. This information should be used to evaluate the feasibility of a proposed municipal incorporation in the geographic area.

Section 12. Section 171.0413, Florida Statutes, is

amended to read:

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171.0413 Annexation procedures. -- Any municipality may annex contiguous, compact, unincorporated territory in the following manner:

- (1) An ordinance proposing to annex an area of contiguous, compact, unincorporated territory shall be adopted by the governing body of the annexing municipality pursuant to the procedure for the adoption of a nonemergency ordinance established by s. 166.041. Prior to the adoption of the ordinance of annexation, the local governing body shall hold at least two advertised public hearings. The first public hearing shall be on a weekday at least 7 days after the day that the first advertisement is published. The second public hearing shall be held on a weekday at least 5 days after the day that the second advertisement is published. Each such ordinance shall propose only one reasonably compact area to be annexed. However, prior to the ordinance of annexation becoming effective, a referendum on annexation shall be held as set out below, and, if approved by the referendum, the ordinance shall become effective 10 days after the referendum or as otherwise provided in the ordinance, but not more than 1 year following the date of the referendum.
- (2) Following the final adoption of the ordinance of annexation by the governing body of the annexing municipality, the ordinance shall be submitted to a vote of the registered electors of the area proposed to be annexed. The governing body of the annexing municipality may also choose to submit the ordinance of annexation to a separate vote of the registered electors of the annexing municipality. If the proposed ordinance would cause the total area annexed by a

year period cumulatively to exceed more than 5 percent of the total land area of the municipality or cumulatively to exceed more than 5 percent of the municipal population, the ordinance shall be submitted to a separate vote of the registered electors of the annexing municipality and of the area proposed to be annexed. The referendum on annexation shall be called and conducted and the expense thereof paid by the governing body of the annexing municipality.

- (a) The referendum on annexation shall be held at the next regularly scheduled election following the final adoption of the ordinance of annexation by the governing body of the annexing municipality or at a special election called for the purpose of holding the referendum. However, the referendum, whether held at a regularly scheduled election or at a special election, shall not be held sooner than 30 days following the final adoption of the ordinance by the governing body of the annexing municipality.
- (b) The governing body of the annexing municipality shall publish notice of the referendum on annexation at least once each week for 2 consecutive weeks immediately preceding the date of the referendum in a newspaper of general circulation in the area in which the referendum is to be held. The notice shall give the ordinance number, the time and places for the referendum, and a brief, general description of the area proposed to be annexed. The description shall include a map clearly showing the area and a statement that the complete legal description by metes and bounds and the ordinance can be obtained from the office of the city clerk.
- (c) On the day of the referendum on annexation there shall be prominently displayed at each polling place a copy of the ordinance of annexation and a description of the property

proposed to be annexed. The description shall be by metes and bounds and shall include a map clearly showing such area.

- (d) Ballots or mechanical voting devices used in the referendum on annexation shall offer the choice "For annexation of property described in ordinance number of the City of" and "Against annexation of property described in ordinance number of the City of" in that order.
- (e) If the referendum is held only in the area proposed to be annexed and receives a majority vote, or if the ordinance is submitted to a separate vote of the registered electors of the annexing municipality and the area proposed to be annexed and there is a separate majority vote for annexation in the annexing municipality and in the area proposed to be annexed, the ordinance of annexation shall become effective on the effective date specified therein. If there is any majority vote against annexation, the ordinance shall not become effective, and the area proposed to be annexed shall not be the subject of an annexation ordinance by the annexing municipality for a period of 2 years from the date of the referendum on annexation.
- (3) Any parcel of land which is owned by one individual, corporation, or legal entity, or owned collectively by one or more individuals, corporations, or legal entities, proposed to be annexed under the provisions of this act shall not be severed, separated, divided, or partitioned by the provisions of said ordinance, but shall, if intended to be annexed, or if annexed, under the provisions of this act, be annexed in its entirety and as a whole. However, nothing herein contained shall be construed as affecting the validity or enforceability of any ordinance declaring an

intention to annex land under the existing law that has been enacted by a municipality prior to July 1, 1975. The owner of such property may waive the requirements of this subsection if such owner does not desire all of the tract or parcel included in said annexation.

- (4) Except as otherwise provided in this law, the annexation procedure as set forth in this section shall constitute a uniform method for the adoption of an ordinance of annexation by the governing body of any municipality in this state, and all existing provisions of special laws which establish municipal annexation procedures are repealed hereby; except that any provision or provisions of special law or laws which prohibit annexation of territory that is separated from the annexing municipality by a body of water or watercourse shall not be repealed.
- (5) If more than 70 percent of the land in an area proposed to be annexed is owned by individuals, corporations, or legal entities which are not registered electors of such area, such area shall not be annexed unless the owners of more than 50 percent of the land in such area consent to such annexation. Such consent shall be obtained by the parties proposing the annexation prior to the referendum to be held on the annexation.
- (6) Notwithstanding subsections (1) and (2), if the area proposed to be annexed does not have any registered electors on the date the ordinance is finally adopted, a vote of electors of the area proposed to be annexed is not required. In addition to the requirements of subsection (5), the area may not be annexed unless the owners of more than 50 percent of the parcels of land in the area proposed to be annexed consent to the annexation. If the governing body does

not choose to hold a referendum of the annexing municipality is not required as well pursuant to subsection (2), then the property owner consents required pursuant to subsection (5) shall be obtained by the parties proposing the annexation prior to the final adoption of the ordinance, and the annexation ordinance shall be effective upon becoming a law or as otherwise provided in the ordinance.

Section 13. <u>Efficiency and accountability in local</u> government services.--

- (1) The intent of this section is to provide and encourage a process that will:
- (a) Allow municipalities and counties to resolve conflicts among local jurisdictions regarding the delivery and financing of local services.
- (b) Increase local government efficiency and accountability.
- (c) Provide greater flexibility in the use of local revenue sources for local governments involved in the process.
- (2) Any county or combination of counties, and the municipalities therein, may use the procedures provided by this section to develop and adopt a plan to improve the efficiency, accountability, and coordination of the delivery of local government services. The development of such a plan may be initiated by a resolution adopted by a majority vote of the governing body of each of the counties involved, by resolutions adopted by a majority vote of the governing bodies of a majority of the municipalities within each county, or by resolutions adopted by a majority vote of the governing bodies of the municipality or combination of municipalities representing a majority of the municipal population of each

responsible for developing the plan. The resolution shall specify the composition of the commission, which shall include representatives of county and municipal governments, of any affected special districts, and of any other relevant local government entities or agencies. The resolution must include a proposed timetable for development of the plan and must specify the local government support and personnel services that will be made available to the representatives developing the plan.

- (3) Upon adoption of a resolution or resolutions as provided in subsection (2), the designated representatives shall develop a plan for delivery of local government services. The plan must:
- (a) Designate the areawide and local government services that are the subject of the plan.
- (b) Describe the existing organization of such services and the means of financing the services, and create a reorganization of such services and the financing thereof that will meet the goals of this section.
- (c) Designate the local agency that should be responsible for the delivery of each service.
- regionally or countywide. No provision of the plan shall operate to restrict the power of a municipality to finance and deliver services in addition to, or at a higher level than, the services designated for regional or countywide delivery under this paragraph.
- (e) Provide means to reduce the cost of providing local services and enhance the accountability of service providers.
 - (f) Include a multiyear capital outlay plan for

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infrastructure.

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- (g) Specifically describe any expansion of municipal boundaries that would further the goals of this section. Any area proposed to be annexed must meet the standards for annexation provided in chapter 171, Florida Statutes. The plan shall not contain any provision for contraction of municipal boundaries or elimination of any municipality.
- (h) Provide specific procedures for modification or termination of the plan.
- (i) Specify any special act modifications which must be made to effectuate the plan.
 - (j) Specify the effective date of the plan.
- (4)(a) A plan developed pursuant to this section must conform to all comprehensive plans that have been found to be in compliance under part II of chapter 163, Florida Statutes, for the local governments participating in the plan.
- (b) No provision of a plan developed pursuant to this section shall restrict the authority of any state or regional governmental agency to perform any duty required to be performed by that agency by law.
- (5)(a) A plan developed pursuant to this section must be approved by a majority vote of the governing body of each county involved in the plan, and by a majority vote of the governing bodies of a majority of municipalities in each county, and by a majority vote of the governing bodies of the municipality or municipalities that represent a majority of the municipal population of each county.
- (b) After approval by the county and municipal governing bodies as required by paragraph (a), the plan shall be submitted for referendum approval in a countywide election in each county involved. The plan shall not take effect unless

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approved by a majority of the electors of each county who vote in the referendum, and also by a majority of the electors of the municipalities that represent a majority of the municipal population of each county who vote in the referendum. If approved by the electors as required by this paragraph, the plan shall take effect on the date specified in the plan.
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- (6) If the plan calls for merger or dissolution of special districts, such merger or dissolution shall comply with the provisions of chapter 189, Florida Statutes.
- includes areas proposed for municipal annexation which meet the standards for annexation provided in chapter 171, Florida Statutes, such annexation shall take effect upon approval of the plan as provided in this section, notwithstanding the procedures for approval of municipal annexation specified in chapter 171, Florida Statutes.

Section 14. Subsection (2) of section 170.201, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended to read:

170.201 Special assessments.--

institution and used as a place of worship or education; by a public or private elementary, middle, or high school; or by a governmentally financed, insured, or subsidized housing facility that is used primarily for persons who are elderly or disabled shall be exempt from any special assessment levied by a municipality to fund any service emergency medical services if the municipality so desires. As used in this subsection, the term "religious institution" means any church, synagogue, or other established physical place for worship at which nonprofit religious services and activities are regularly conducted and carried on and the term "governmentally

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financed, insured, or subsidized housing facility" means a
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    facility that is financed by a mortgage loan made or insured
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   by the United States Department of Housing and Urban
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   Development under s. 8, s. 202, s. 221(d)(3) or (4), s. 232,
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    or s. 236 of the National Housing Act and is owned or operated
   by an entity that qualifies as an exempt charitable
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    organization under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.
           Section 15. Section 196.1978, Florida Statutes, is
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    created to read:
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           196.1978 Low-income housing property
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    exemption .-- Property used to provide housing pursuant to any
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    state housing program authorized under chapter 420 to
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    low-income or very-low-income persons as defined by s.
    420.0004, which property is owned entirely by a nonprofit
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    corporation which is qualified as charitable under s.
    501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and which complies with
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   Rev. Proc. 96-32, 1996-1 C.B. 717, shall be considered
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   property owned by an exempt entity and used for a charitable
    purpose, and such property shall be exempt from ad valorem
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    taxation. All property identified in this section shall comply
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    with the criteria for determination of exempt status to be
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    applied by property appraisers on an annual basis as defined
    in s. 196.195.
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           Section 16. Section 220.185, Florida Statutes, is
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    created to read:
           220.185 State housing tax credit.--
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          (1) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS. -- The Legislature finds that:
               There exist within the urban areas of the state
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    conditions of blight evidenced by extensive deterioration of
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    public and private facilities, abandonment of sound
    structures, and high unemployment, and these conditions impede
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the conservation and development of healthy, safe, and economically viable communities.

- (b) Deterioration of housing and industrial, commercial, and public facilities contributes to the decline of neighborhoods and communities and leads to the loss of their historic character and the sense of community which this inspires; reduces the value of property comprising the tax base of local communities; discourages private investment; and requires a disproportionate expenditure of public funds for the social services, unemployment benefits, and police protection required to combat the social and economic problems found in urban communities.
- (c) In order to ultimately restore social and economic viability to urban areas, it is necessary to renovate or construct new infrastructure and housing, including housing specifically targeted for the elderly, and to specifically provide mechanisms to attract and encourage private economic activity.
- (d) The various local governments and other redevelopment organizations now undertaking physical revitalization projects and new housing developments in urban areas are limited by tightly constrained budgets and inadequate resources.
- (e) In order to significantly improve revitalization efforts by local governments and community development organizations and to retain as much of the historic character of our communities as possible, it is necessary to provide additional resources, and the participation of private enterprise in revitalization efforts is an effective means for accomplishing that goal.
 - (2) POLICY AND PURPOSE. -- It is the policy of this

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state to encourage the participation of private corporations in revitalization projects within urban areas. The purpose of this section is to provide an incentive for such participation by granting state corporate income tax credits to qualified low-income housing projects, including housing specifically designed for the elderly, and associated mixed-use projects. The Legislature thus declares this a public purpose for which public money may be borrowed, expended, loaned, and granted.

- (3) DEFINITIONS.--As used in this section:
- (a) "Credit period" means the period of 5 years beginning with the year the project is completed.
- (b) "Eligible basis" means the adjusted basis of the housing portion of a qualified project as of the close of the first taxable year of the credit period.
- (c) "Adjusted basis" means the owner's adjusted basis in the project, calculated in a manner consistent with the calculation of basis under the Internal Revenue Code, taking into account the adjusted basis of property of a character subject to the allowance for depreciation used in common areas or provided as comparable amenities to the entire project.
- (d) "Designated project" means a qualified project designated pursuant to s. 420.5093 to receive the tax credit under this section.
- (e) "Qualified project" means a project located in an urban infill area, at least 50 percent of which, on a cost basis, consists of a qualified low-income housing project within the meaning of s. 42(g) of the Internal Revenue Code, including such projects designed specifically for the elderly but excluding any income restrictions imposed pursuant to s. 42(g) of the Internal Revenue Code upon residents of the

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the Florida Housing Finance Corporation pursuant to s.
420.5093, and the remainder of which constitutes commercial or
single-family residential development consistent with and
serving to complement the qualified low-income project.

- (f) "Urban infill area" means an area designated for urban infill as defined by s. 163.3164.
- (4) AUTHORIZATION TO GRANT STATE HOUSING TAX CREDITS;
- (a) There shall be allowed a credit of 9 percent of the eligible basis of any designated project for each year of the credit period against any tax due for a taxable year under this chapter.
- (b) The total amount of tax credits allocated for all projects shall not exceed the amount appropriated for the State Housing Tax Credit Program in the General Appropriations Act. The total tax credits allocated is defined as the total credits pledged over a 5-year period for all projects.
- (c) The tax credit shall be allocated among designated projects by the Florida Housing Finance Corporation as provided in s. 420.5093.
- (d) Each designated project must comply with the applicable provisions of s. 42 of the Internal Revenue Code with respect to the multifamily residential rental housing element of the project, including specifically the provisions of s. 42(h)(6).
- (e) A tax credit shall be allocated to a designated project and shall not be subject to transfer by the recipient unless the transferee is also an owner of the designated project.
- Section 17. Section 420.5093, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

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420.5093 State Housing Tax Credit Program. --

(1) There is created the State Housing Tax Credit

Program for the purposes of stimulating creative private

sector initiatives to increase the supply of affordable

housing in urban areas, including specifically housing for the

elderly, and to provide associated commercial facilities

associated with such housing facilities.

- (2) The Florida Housing Finance Corporation shall determine those qualified projects which shall be considered designated projects under s. 220.185 and eligible for the corporate tax credit under that section. The corporation shall establish procedures necessary for proper allocation and distribution of state housing tax credits, including the establishment of criteria for any single-family or commercial component of a project, and may exercise all powers necessary to administer the allocation of such credits. The board of directors of the corporation shall administer the allocation procedures and determine allocations on behalf of the corporation. The corporation shall prepare an annual plan, which must be approved by the Governor, containing general guidelines for the allocation and distribution of credits to designated projects.
- (3) The corporation shall adopt allocation procedures that will ensure the maximum use of available tax credits in order to encourage development of low-income housing and associated mixed-use projects in urban areas, taking into consideration the timeliness of the application, the location of the proposed project, the relative need in the area of revitalization and low-income housing and the availability of such housing, the economic feasibility of the project, and the ability of the applicant to proceed to completion of the

project in the calendar year for which the credit is sought.

(4)(a) A taxpayer who wishes to participate in the

State Housing Tax Credit Program must submit an application
for tax credit to the corporation. The application shall
identify the project and its location and include evidence
that the project is a qualified project as defined in s.

220.185. The corporation may request any information from an
applicant necessary to enable the corporation to make tax
credit allocations according to the guidelines set forth in
subsection (3).

- (b) The corporation's approval of an applicant as a designated project shall be in writing and shall include a statement of the maximum credit allowable to the applicant. A copy of this approval shall be transmitted to the executive director of the Department of Revenue, who shall apply the tax credit to the tax liability of the applicant.
- (5) For purposes of implementing this program and assessing the property for ad valorem taxation under s.

 193.011, neither the tax credits nor financing generated by tax credits shall be considered as income to the property, and the rental income from rent-restricted units in a state housing tax credit development shall be recognized by the property appraiser.
- (6) The corporation is authorized to expend fees received in conjunction with the allocation of state housing tax credits only for the purpose of administration of the program, including private legal services which relate to interpretation of s. 42 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Section 18. Subsection (19) of section 420.503, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended to read:

420.503 Definitions.--As used in this part, the term:

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(19) "Housing for the elderly" means, for purposes of
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    s. 420.5087(3)(c)2., any nonprofit housing community that is
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    financed by a mortgage loan made or insured by the United
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    States Department of Housing and Urban Development under s.
    202, s. 202 with a s. 8 subsidy, s. 221(d)(3) or (4), or s.
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    236 of the National Housing Act, as amended, and that is
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    subject to income limitations established by the United States
    Department of Housing and Urban Development, or any program
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    funded by the Rural Development Agency of the United States
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    Department of Agriculture and subject to income limitations
    established by the United States Department of Agriculture. A
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    project which qualifies for an exemption under the Fair
    Housing Act as housing for older persons as defined by s.
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    760.29(4) shall qualify as housing for the elderly for
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    purposes of s. 420.5087(3)(c)2. In addition, if the
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    corporation adopts a qualified allocation plan pursuant to s.
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    42(m)(1)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code or any other rules
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    that prioritize projects targeting the elderly for purposes of
    allocating tax credits pursuant to s. 420.5099 or for purposes
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    of the HOME program under s. 420.5089, a project which
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    qualifies for an exemption under the Fair Housing Act as
    housing for older persons as defined by s. 760.29(4) shall
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    qualify as a project targeted for the elderly, if the project
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    satisfies the other requirements set forth in this part.
           Section 19. Subsections (1) and (5) of section
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    420.5087, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, are amended to
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    read:
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           420.5087 State Apartment Incentive Loan
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    Program. -- There is hereby created the State Apartment
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    Incentive Loan Program for the purpose of providing first,
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    second, or other subordinated mortgage loans or loan
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guarantees to sponsors, including for-profit, nonprofit, and public entities, to provide housing affordable to very-low-income persons.

- (1) Program funds shall be distributed over successive 3-year periods in a manner that meets the need and demand for very-low-income housing throughout the state. That need and demand must be determined by using the most recent statewide low-income rental housing market studies available at the beginning of each 3-year period. However, at least 10 percent of the program funds distributed during a 3-year period must be allocated to each of the following categories of counties, as determined by using the population statistics published in the most recent edition of the Florida Statistical Abstract:
- (a) Counties that have a population of more than 500,000 people;
- (b) Counties that have a population between 100,000 and 500,000 people; and
- (c) Counties that have a population of 100,000 or less.

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Any increase in funding required to reach the 10-percent minimum shall be taken from the county category that has the largest allocation. The corporation shall adopt rules which establish an equitable process for distributing any portion of the 10 percent of program funds allocated to the county categories specified in this subsection which remains unallocated at the end of a 3-year period. Counties that have a population of 100,000 or less shall be given preference under these rules.

(5) The amount of the mortgage provided under this

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position shall be less than the value of the project without
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    the housing set-aside required by subsection (2). However, the
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    corporation may waive this requirement for projects in rural
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    areas or urban infill areas which have market rate rents that
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    are less than the allowable rents pursuant to applicable state
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    and federal guidelines. In no event shall the mortgage
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    provided under this program combined with any other mortgage
    in a superior position exceed total project cost.
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           Section 20. Sections 420.630, 420.631, 420.632,
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    420.633, 420.634, and 420.635, Florida Statutes, are created
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    to read:
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           420.630 Short title.--Sections 420.630-420.635 may be
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    cited as the "Urban Homesteading Act."
           420.631 Definitions.--As used in ss. 420.630-420.635:
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               "Authority" or "housing authority" means any of
    the public corporations created under s. 421.04.
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          (2)
               "Department" means the Department of Community
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    Affairs.
               "Homestead agreement" means a written contract
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          (3)
    between a local government or its designee and a qualified
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    buyer which contains the terms under which the qualified buyer
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22
    may acquire a single-family housing property.
               "Local government" means any county or
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    incorporated municipality within this state.
25
               "Designee" means a housing authority appointed by
    a local government, or a nonprofit community organization
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    appointed by a local government, to administer the urban
    homesteading program for single-family housing under ss.
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29
    420.630-420.635.
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(6) "Nonprofit community organization" means an

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1	of the Internal Revenue Code.
2	(7) "Office" means the Office of Urban Opportunity
3	within the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development
4	(8) "Qualified buyer" means a person who meets the
5	criteria under s. 420.633.
6	(9) "Qualified loan rate" means an interest rate that
7	does not exceed the interest rate charged for home improvement
8	loans by the Federal Housing Administration under Title I of
9	the National Housing Act, ch. 847, 48 Stat. 1246, or 12 U.S.C.
10	ss. 1702, 1703, 1705, and 1706b et seq.
11	420.632 Authority to operate By resolution, subject
12	to federal and state law, and in consultation with the Office
13	of Urban Opportunity, a local government or its designee may
14	operate a program that makes foreclosed single-family housing
15	properties available to qualified buyers to purchase. This
16	urban homesteading program is intended to be one component of
17	a comprehensive urban-core redevelopment initiative known as
18	Front Porch Florida, implemented by the Office of Urban
19	Opportunity.
20	420.633 EligibilityAn applicant is eligible to
21	enter into a homestead agreement to acquire single-family
22	housing property as a qualified buyer under ss.
23	420.630-420.635 if:
24	(1) The applicant or his or her spouse is employed and
25	has been employed for the immediately preceding 12 months;
26	(2) The applicant or his or her spouse has not been
27	convicted of a drug-related felony within the immediately
28	<pre>preceding 3 years;</pre>
29	(3) All school-age children of the applicant or his or
30	her spouse who will reside in the single-family housing

property attend school regularly; and

1	(4) The applicant and his or her spouse have incomes
2	below the median for the state, as determined by the United
3	States Department of Housing and Urban Development, for
4	families with the same number of family members as the
5	applicant and his or her spouse.
6	420.634 Application process; deed to qualified
7	buyer
8	(1) A qualified buyer may apply to a local government
9	or its designee to acquire single-family housing property. The
10	application must be in a form and in a manner provided by the
11	local government or its designee. If the application is
12	approved, the qualified buyer and the local government or its
13	designee shall enter into a homestead agreement for the
14	single-family housing property. The local government or its
15	designee may add additional terms and conditions to the
16	homestead agreement.
17	(2) The local government or its designee shall deed or
18	cause to be deeded the single-family housing property to the
19	qualified buyer for \$1 if the qualified buyer:
20	(a) Is in compliance with the terms of the homestead
21	agreement for at least 5 years or has resided in the
22	single-family housing property before the local government or
23	its designee adopts the urban homesteading program;
24	(b) Resides in that property for at least 5 years;
25	(c) Meets the criteria in the homestead agreement; and
26	(d) Has otherwise promptly met his or her financial
27	obligations with the local government or its designee.
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29	However, if the local government or its designee has received
30	federal funds for which bonds or notes were issued and those

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the single-family housing property is located, the local
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   government or its designee shall deed the property to the
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   qualified buyer only upon payment of the pro rata share of the
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   bonded debt on that specific property by the qualified buyer.
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    The local government or its designee shall obtain the
   appropriate releases from the holders of the bonds or notes.
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           420.635 Loans to qualified buyers. -- Contingent upon an
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   appropriation, the department, in consultation with the Office
   of Urban Opportunity, shall provide loans to qualified buyers
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   who are required to pay the pro rata portion of the bonded
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   debt on single-family housing pursuant to s. 420.634. Loans
   provided under this section shall be made at a rate of
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    interest which does not exceed the qualified loan rate. A
   buyer must maintain the qualifications specified in s. 420.633
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   for the full term of the loan. The loan agreement may contain
    additional terms and conditions as determined by the
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   department.
           Section 21. This act shall take effect July 1, 1999.
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   ======= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =========
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   And the title is amended as follows:
   remove from the title of the bill: the entire title
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   and insert in lieu thereof:
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                    A bill to be entitled
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           An act relating to community revitalization;
           creating ss. 163.2511, 163.2514, 163.2517,
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           163.2520, 163.2523, and 163.2526, F.S., the
           Growth Policy Act; providing legislative
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           findings; providing definitions; authorizing
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counties and municipalities to designate urban 1 2 infill and redevelopment areas based on 3 specified criteria; providing for community and 4 neighborhood participation; requiring 5 preparation of a plan or designation of an existing plan and providing requirements with 6 7 respect thereto; providing for amendment of the local comprehensive plan to delineate area 8 9 boundaries; providing for adoption of the plan 10 by ordinance; providing requirements for continued eligibility for economic and 11 12 regulatory incentives and providing that such 13 incentives may be rescinded if the plan is not implemented; providing that counties and 14 15 municipalities that have adopted such plan may 16 issue revenue bonds and employ tax increment 17 financing under the Community Redevelopment Act and exercise powers granted to community 18 redevelopment neighborhood improvement 19 districts; requiring a report by certain state 20 agencies; providing that such areas shall have 21 priority in the allocation of private activity 22 bonds; providing a program for grants to 23 24 counties and municipalities with urban infill 25 and redevelopment areas; providing for review and evaluation of the act and requiring a 26 27 report; amending s. 163.3164, F.S.; revising the definition of "projects that promote public 28 transportation" under the Local Government 29 30 Comprehensive Planning and Land Development Regulation Act; amending s. 163.3177, F.S.; 31

modifying the date by which local government 1 2 comprehensive plans must comply with school 3 siting requirements, and the consequences of 4 failure to comply; amending s. 163.3180, F.S.; 5 specifying that the concurrency requirement applies to transportation facilities; providing 6 7 requirements with respect to measuring level of service for specified transportation modes and 8 multimodal analysis; providing that the 9 10 concurrency requirement does not apply to public transit facilities; authorizing 11 12 exemptions from the transportation facilities 13 concurrency requirement for developments located in an urban infill and redevelopment 14 15 area; specifying the parties that may request 16 certain exemptions from the transportation 17 facilities concurrency requirement; revising requirements for establishment of 18 level-of-service standards for certain 19 20 facilities on the Florida Intrastate Highway System; providing that a multiuse development 21 22 of regional impact may satisfy certain transportation concurrency requirements by 23 24 payment of a proportionate-share contribution 25 for traffic impacts under certain conditions; authorizing establishment of multimodal 26 27 transportation districts in certain areas under a local comprehensive plan, providing for 28 certain multimodal level-of-service standards, 29 30 and providing requirements with respect 31 thereto; providing for issuance of development

permits; authorizing reduction of certain fees 1 2 for development in such districts; amending s. 3 163.3187, F.S.; providing that comprehensive 4 plan amendments to designate urban infill and 5 redevelopment areas are not subject to statutory limits on the frequency of plan 6 7 amendments; including such areas within certain limitations relating to small scale development 8 amendments; amending s. 187.201, F.S.; 9 10 including policies relating to urban policy in the State Comprehensive Plan; amending s. 11 12 380.06, F.S., relating to developments of 13 regional impact; increasing certain numerical standards for determining a substantial 14 15 deviation for projects located in certain urban infill and redevelopment areas; amending ss. 16 17 163.3220 and 163.3221, F.S.; revising legislative intent with respect to the Florida 18 Local Government Development Agreement Act to 19 include intent with respect to certain 20 assurance to a developer upon receipt of a 21 brownfield designation; amending s. 163.375, 22 F.S.; authorizing acquisition by eminent domain 23 24 of property in unincorporated enclaves 25 surrounded by a community redevelopment area when necessary to accomplish a community 26 27 development plan; amending s. 165.041, F.S.; specifying the date for submission to the 28 Legislature of a feasibility study in 29 30 connection with a proposed municipal 31 incorporation and revising requirements for

such study; amending s. 171.0413, F.S., 1 2 relating to municipal annexation procedures; 3 requiring public hearings; deleting a 4 requirement that a separate referendum be held 5 in the annexing municipality when the annexation exceeds a certain size and providing 6 7 that the governing body may choose to hold such a referendum; providing procedures by which a 8 county or combination of counties and the 9 10 municipalities therein may develop and adopt a plan to improve the efficiency, accountability, 11 12 and coordination of the delivery of local 13 government services; providing for initiation of the process by resolution; providing 14 15 requirements for the plan; requiring approval by the local governments' governing bodies and 16 17 by referendum; authorizing municipal annexation through such plan; amending s. 170.201, F.S.; 18 revising provisions which authorize a 19 municipality to exempt property owned or 20 occupied by certain religious or educational 21 institutions or housing facilities from special 22 assessments for emergency medical services; 23 24 extending application of such provisions to any service; creating s. 196.1978, F.S.; providing 25 that property used to provide housing for 26 27 certain persons under ch. 420, F.S., and owned by certain nonprofit corporations is exempt 28 29 from ad valorem taxation; creating ss. 220.185 30 and 420.5093, F.S.; creating the State Housing 31 Tax Credit Program; providing legislative

findings and policy; providing definitions; 1 2 providing for a credit against the corporate 3 income tax in an amount equal to a percentage 4 of the eligible basis of certain housing 5 projects; providing a limitation; providing for allocation of credits and administration by the 6 7 Florida Housing Finance Corporation; providing for an annual plan; providing application 8 procedures; providing that neither tax credits 9 10 nor financing generated thereby shall be considered income for ad valorem tax purposes; 11 12 providing for recognition of certain income by 13 the property appraiser; amending s. 420.503, 14 F.S.; providing that certain projects shall 15 qualify as housing for the elderly for purposes of certain loans under the State Apartment 16 17 Incentive Loan Program, and shall qualify as a project targeted for the elderly in connection 18 with allocation of low-income housing tax 19 credits and with the HOME program under certain 20 conditions; amending s. 420.5087, F.S.; 21 directing the Florida Housing Finance 22 Corporation to adopt rules for the equitable 23 24 distribution of certain unallocated funds under 25 the State Apartment Incentive Loan Program; authorizing the corporation to waive a mortgage 26 27 limitation under said program for projects in certain areas; creating ss. 420.630, 420.631, 28 420.632, 420.633, 420.634, and 420.635, F.S., 29 30 the Urban Homesteading Act; providing definitions; authorizing a local government or 31

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its designee to operate a program to make foreclosed single-family housing available for purchase by qualified buyers; providing eligibility requirements; providing application procedures; providing conditions under which such property may be deeded to a qualified buyer; requiring payment of a pro rata share of certain bonded debt under certain conditions and providing for loans to buyers who are required to make such payment; providing an effective date.