1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to local government 3 comprehensive planning; amending s. 163.3187, 4 F.S.; providing that a limitation on amendments 5 to a local government's comprehensive plan does 6 not apply to amendments necessary to establish 7 public school concurrency; requiring all local government public school facilities elements 8 9 within a county to be prepared and adopted on a 10 similar time schedule; amending s. 163.3177, F.S.; revising requirements relating to 11 12 inclusion of school siting elements in comprehensive plans; providing guidelines for 13 14 determining the suitability of soils for septic 15 tanks; providing legislative intent; amending s. 235.193, F.S.; providing that certain public 16 educational facilities are not inconsistent 17 with local comprehensive plans under certain 18 19 circumstances; amending s. 234.021, F.S.; providing criteria for district school boards 20 and local governmental entities to consider in 21 determining hazardous walking conditions for 22 23 students; amending s. 163.362, F.S.; clarifying space requirements for certain publicly owned 24 buildings located in community redevelopment 25 26 areas; providing an effective date. 27 28 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 29 30 Section 1. Paragraph (h) is added to subsection (1) of section 163.3187, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, to read: 31

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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:

(h) Any comprehensive plan amendment to establish public school concurrency pursuant to s. 163.3180(12), including, but not limited to, adoption of a public school facilities element and adoption of amendments to the capital improvements element and intergovernmental coordination element. In order to ensure the consistency of local government public school facilities elements within a county, such elements shall be prepared and adopted on a similar time schedule.

Section 2. Paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (6) of section 163.3177, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, are 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) 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. The 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 2 objectives. Each land use category shall be defined in terms 3 4 of the types of uses included and specific standards for the 5 density or intensity of use. The future land use plan shall be based upon surveys, studies, and data regarding the area, 6 7 including the amount of land required to accommodate anticipated growth; the projected population of the area; the 8 9 character of undeveloped land; the availability of public services; and the need for redevelopment, including the 10 renewal of blighted areas and the elimination of nonconforming 11 uses which are inconsistent with the character of the 12 13 community. The future land use plan may designate areas for 14 future planned development use involving combinations of types 15 of uses for which special regulations may be necessary to ensure development in accord with the principles and standards 16 17 of the comprehensive plan and this act. The future land use plan of a county may also designate areas for possible future 18 19 municipal incorporation. The land use maps or map series shall generally identify and depict historic district 20 boundaries and shall designate historically significant 21 properties meriting protection. The future land use element 22 23 must clearly identify the land use categories in which public schools are an allowable use. When delineating the land use 24 categories in which public schools are an allowable use, a 25 26 local government shall include in the categories sufficient land proximate to residential development to meet the 27 projected needs for schools in coordination with public school 28 29 boards and may establish differing criteria for schools of different type or size. Each local government shall include 30 lands contiguous to existing school sites, to the maximum 31

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extent possible, within the land use categories in which public schools are an allowable use. All comprehensive plans must comply with the school siting requirements of this paragraph no later than October 1, 1999, or the deadline for the local government evaluation and appraisal report, whichever occurs first. The failure by a local government to comply with these school siting requirements by October 1, 1999, this requirement will result in the prohibition of the local government's ability to amend the local comprehensive plan, except for plan amendments described in paragraph 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.

(c) A general sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage, potable water, and natural groundwater aquifer recharge element correlated to principles and guidelines for future land use, indicating ways to provide for future potable water, drainage, sanitary sewer, solid waste, and aquifer recharge protection requirements for the area. The element may be a detailed engineering plan including a topographic map depicting areas of prime groundwater recharge. The element shall describe the problems and needs and the general facilities that will be required for solution of the problems

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and needs. The element shall also include a topographic map depicting any areas adopted by a regional water management district as prime groundwater recharge areas for the Floridan or Biscayne aquifers, pursuant to s. 373.0395. These areas shall be given special consideration when the local government is engaged in zoning or considering future land use for said designated areas. For areas served by onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems septic tanks, soil surveys shall be provided which indicate the suitability of soils for septic tanks. The Legislature acknowledges the state land planning agency's responsibility to review and evaluate comprehensive plan amendments proposing the location, installation, or use of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems. Except in areas of critical state concern, in reviewing comprehensive plan amendments, the state land planning agency shall not require the use of standards, conditions, or land-use restrictions that are more stringent than or have the effect of being more stringent than the applicable statutes or rules adopted by the Department of Health, the Department of Environmental Protection, or any other agency regarding or affected by the location, installation, or use of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems.

Section 3. Subsections (3) and (8) of section 235.193, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, are amended to read:

235.193 Coordination of planning with local governing bodies.--

(3) The location of public educational facilities shall be consistent with the comprehensive plan of the appropriate local governing body developed under part II of chapter 163 and the plan's implementing land development regulations, to the extent that the regulations are not in

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conflict with or the subject regulated is not specifically addressed by this chapter or the State Uniform Building Code, unless mutually agreed by the local government and the board. If a local government comprehensive plan restricts the construction of new public educational facilities to locations within the existing primary urban service district, a proposed new public educational facility located outside the primary urban services district is not inconsistent with the comprehensive plan of the appropriate local governing body if that facility is designed to serve students residing in, or projected to be residing in, residential development located outside the primary urban services district which has been previously approved or allowed by the local government.

(8) Existing schools shall be considered consistent with the applicable local government comprehensive plan adopted under part II of chapter 163. The collocation of a new proposed public educational facility with an existing public educational facility, or the expansion of an existing public educational facility is not inconsistent with the local comprehensive plan, if the site is consistent with the comprehensive plan's future land use policies and categories in which public schools are identified as allowable uses, and levels of service adopted by the local government for any facilities affected by the proposed location for the new facility are maintained. If a board submits an application to expand an existing school site, the local governing body may impose reasonable development standards and conditions on the expansion only, and in a manner consistent with s. 235.34(1). Standards and conditions may not be imposed which conflict with those established in this chapter or the State Uniform

Building Code, unless mutually agreed. Local government review or approval is not required for:

- (a) The placement of temporary or portable classroom facilities; or
- (b) Proposed renovation or construction on existing school sites, with the exception of construction that changes the primary use of a facility, includes stadiums, or results in a greater than 5 percent increase in student capacity, or as mutually agreed.

Section 4. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) and subsection (3) of section 234.021, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

234.021 Hazardous walking conditions.--

- (2) IDENTIFICATION. --
- (b) It is intended that district school boards and local governmental entities work cooperatively to identify conditions that which are hazardous to students who must walk to school. The It is further intended that state or local governmental entities having jurisdiction are requested to make appropriate budgetary allocations to correct such hazardous conditions within a reasonable period of time after the local school district notifies the responsible governmental entities of the hazardous conditions.
- (3) CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING HAZARDOUS WALKING CONDITIONS.--
 - (a) Walkways parallel to the road. --
- 1. It shall be considered a hazardous walking condition with respect to any road along which students must walk in order to walk to and from school if there is not an area at least 4 feet wide adjacent to the road which has at least a 4-foot, wide reasonably flat and obstacle-free, having

 $\frac{1}{2}$ surface upon which students may walk without being required to walk on the road surface. In addition, whenever the road along which students must walk is uncurbed and has a posted speed limit of 55 miles per hour, the area as described above for students to walk upon shall be set off the road by no less than 3 feet from the edge of the road.

- 2. The provisions of Subparagraph 1. does do not apply when the road along which students must walk:
- a. Is in a residential area which has little or no transient traffic;
- b. Is a road on which the volume of traffic is less than 180 vehicles per hour, per direction, during the time students walk to and from school; or
- c. Is located in a residential area and has a posted speed limit of 30 miles per hour or less.
- (b) Walkways perpendicular to the road.--It shall be considered a hazardous walking condition with respect to any road across which students must walk in order to walk to and from school:
- 1. If the traffic volume on such road exceeds the rate of 360 vehicles per hour, per direction (including all lanes), during the time students walk to and from school and if the crossing site is uncontrolled. As used in For purposes of this subsection, the term an "uncontrolled crossing site" means is defined as an intersection or other designated crossing site where no crossing guard, traffic enforcement officer, or stop sign or other traffic control signal is present during the times students walk to and from school.
- 2. If the total traffic volume on such road exceeds 4,000 vehicles per hour through an intersection or other crossing site controlled by a stop sign or other traffic

control signal, unless crossing guards or other traffic 1 2 enforcement officers are also present during the times 3 students walk to and from school. 3. If the roadway has six or more through lanes, 4 5 excluding turn lanes, and the traffic volume exceeds 3,000 6 vehicles per hour through an intersection, whether or not 7 crossing guards or other enforcement officers are also present 8 during the times students walk to and from school. 9 10 Traffic volume must shall be determined by the most current traffic engineering study conducted by a state or local 11 12 governmental agency. Section 5. Subsection (4) of section 163.362, Florida 13 14 Statutes, is amended to read: 15 163.362 Contents of community redevelopment plan.--Every community redevelopment plan shall: 16 17 (4) Identify specifically any publicly funded capital 18 projects to be undertaken within the community redevelopment 19 area. In cases where such projects include a county-owned 20 courthouse or court complex, such a facility is exempt from 21 the office space requirements of s. 27.34(2), except that 22 space shall be provided in an amount not less than that 23 provided in the Department of Management Services office space 24 standards. 25 Section 6. This act shall take effect upon becoming a 26 law. 27 28 29 30