Amendment No. 01 (for drafter's use only)

ı	CHAMBER ACTION Senate House
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5	ORIGINAL STAMP BELOW
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11	Representative(s) Alexander offered the following:
12	Representative(s) Arexander Offered the forfowing.
13	Amendment (with title amendment)
14	Remove from the bill: Everything after the enacting clause
15	Remove from the bill. Everything after the chaeting crause
16	and insert in lieu thereof:
17	Section 1. Subsection (1) of section 163.3174 is
18	amended to read:
19	163.3174 Local planning agency
20	(1) The governing body of each local government,
21	individually or in combination as provided in s. 163.3171,
22	shall designate and by ordinance establish a "local planning
23	agency," unless the agency is otherwise established by law.
24	Notwithstanding any special act to the contrary, no later than
25	January 1, 2002, each local planning agencies shall include a
26	representative of the district school board as a member of the
27	local planning agency. The governing body may designate
28	itself as the local planning agency pursuant to this
29	subsection with the addition of a school board representative.
30	The governing body shall notify the state land planning agency
31	of the establishment of its local planning agency. All local

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planning agencies shall provide opportunities for involvement by district school boards and applicable community college boards, which may be accomplished by formal representation, membership on technical advisory committees, or other appropriate means. The local planning agency shall prepare the comprehensive plan or plan amendment after hearings to be held after public notice and shall make recommendations to the governing body regarding the adoption or amendment of the plan. The agency may be a local planning commission, the planning department of the local government, or other instrumentality, including a countywide planning entity established by special act or a council of local government officials created pursuant to s. 163.02, provided the composition of the council is fairly representative of all the governing bodies in the county or planning area; however: Section 2. Paragraphs (a) and (h) of Subsection (6)

Section 2. Paragraphs (a) and (h) of Subsection (6) and subsection (11) of section 163.3177 is amended, and subsection (12) is repealed:

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

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building and structure intensities. The proposed distribution, 1 2 location, and extent of the various categories of land use 3 shall be shown on a land use map or map series which shall be 4 supplemented by goals, policies, and measurable objectives. 5 Each land use category shall be defined in terms of the types of uses included and specific standards for the density or 6 7 intensity of use. The future land use plan shall be based upon 8 surveys, studies, and data regarding the area, including the amount of land required to accommodate anticipated growth; the 9 10 projected population of the area; the character of undeveloped land; the availability of public services; the need for 11 12 redevelopment, including the renewal of blighted areas and the 13 elimination of nonconforming uses which are inconsistent with the character of the community; and, in rural communities, the 14 15 need for job creation, capital investment, and economic development that will strengthen and diversify the community's 16 17 economy. The future land use plan may designate areas for future planned development use involving combinations of types 18 of uses for which special regulations may be necessary to 19 ensure development in accord with the principles and standards 20 of the comprehensive plan and this act. In addition, for rural 21 communities, the amount of land designated for future planned 22 industrial use shall be based upon surveys and studies that 23 24 reflect the need for job creation, capital investment, and the 25 necessity to strengthen and diversify the local economies, and shall not be limited solely by the projected population of the 26 rural community. The future land use plan of a county may also 27 designate areas for possible future municipal incorporation. 28 29 The land use maps or map series shall generally identify and 30 depict historic district boundaries and shall designate historically significant properties meriting protection. The

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future land use element must clearly identify the land use 1 2 categories in which public schools are an allowable use. When 3 delineating the land use categories in which public schools 4 are an allowable use, a local government shall include in the 5 categories sufficient land proximate to residential development to meet the projected needs for schools in 6 7 coordination with public school boards and may establish differing criteria for schools of different type or size. Each 8 9 local government shall include lands contiquous to existing 10 school sites, to the maximum extent possible, within the land use categories in which public schools are an allowable use. 11 12 All comprehensive plans must comply with the school siting 13 requirements of this paragraph no later than October 1, 1999. The failure by a local government to comply with these school 14 15 siting requirements by October 1, 1999, will result in the prohibition of the local government's ability to amend the 16 17 local comprehensive plan, except for plan amendments described in s. 163.3187(1)(b), until the school siting requirements are 18 met. An amendment Amendments proposed by a local government 19 20 for purposes of identifying the land use categories in which public schools are an allowable use or for adopting or 21 22 amending the school siting maps pursuant to s. 163.31776(6) are is exempt from the limitation on the frequency of plan 23 24 amendments contained in s. 163.3187. The future land use element shall include criteria which encourage the location of 25 schools proximate to urban residential areas to the extent 26 27 possible and shall require that the local government seek to collocate public facilities, such as parks, libraries, and 28 community centers, with schools to the extent possible and to 29 30 encourage using elementary schools as focal points for neighborhoods. For schools serving predominantly rural 31

counties, defined as a county with a population of less than 75,000, an agricultural land use category shall be eligible for the location of public school facilities if the local comprehensive plan contains school siting criteria, and the location is consistent with such criteria.

- 5. Intergovernmental coordination between local governments and the district school board shall be governed by ss. 163.31776 and 163.31777 for local governments subject to the requirements of those sections and is encouraged for local governments exempt from such requirements.
- innovative planning and development strategies which will address the anticipated demands of continued urbanization of Florida's coastal and other environmentally sensitive areas, and which will accommodate the development of less populated regions of the state which seek economic development and which have suitable land and water resources to accommodate growth in an environmentally acceptable manner. The Legislature further recognizes the substantial advantages of innovative approaches to development which may better serve to protect environmentally sensitive areas, maintain the economic viability of agricultural and other predominantly rural land uses, and provide for the cost-efficient delivery of public facilities and services.
- (b) It is the intent of the Legislature that the local government comprehensive plans and plan amendments adopted pursuant to the provisions of this part provide for a planning process which allows for land use efficiencies within existing urban areas and which also allows for the conversion of rural lands to other uses, where appropriate and consistent with the other provisions of this part and the affected local

comprehensive plans, through the application of innovative and flexible planning and development strategies and creative land use planning techniques, which may include, but not be limited to, urban villages, new towns, satellite communities, area-based allocations, clustering and open space provisions, mixed-use development, and sector planning.

- (c) It is the further intent of the Legislature that local government comprehensive plans and implementing land development regulations shall provide strategies which maximize the use of existing facilities and services through redevelopment, urban infill development, and other strategies for urban revitalization.
- (d)1. The department, in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, shall provide assistance to local governments in the implementation of this paragraph and s. 9J-5.006(5)(1), Florida Administrative Code. Implementation of those provisions shall include a process by which the department may authorize up to five local governments to designate all or portions of lands classified in the future land use element as predominantly agricultural, rural, open, open-rural, or a substantively equivalent land use, as a rural land stewardship area within which planning and economic incentives are applied to encourage the implementation of innovative and flexible planning and development strategies and creative land use planning techniques, including those contained in Rule 9J-5.006(5)(1), Florida Administrative Code.
- 2. The department shall encourage participation by local governments of different sizes and rural characteristics. It is the intent of the Legislature that rural land stewardship areas be used to further the following

broad principles of rural sustainability: restoration and maintenance of the economic value of rural land; control of urban sprawl; identification and protection of ecosystems, habitats, and natural resources; promotion of rural economic activity; maintenance of the viability of Florida's agricultural economy; and protection of the character of rural areas of Florida.

- 3. A local government may apply to the department in writing requesting consideration for authorization to designate a rural land stewardship area and shall describe its reasons for applying for the authorization with supporting documentation regarding its compliance with criteria set forth in this section.
- 4. In selecting a local government, the department shall, by written agreement:
- a. Ensure that the local government has expressed its intent to designate a rural land stewardship area pursuant to the provisions of this subsection and clarify that the rural land stewardship area is intended.
- b. Ensure that the local government has the financial and administrative capabilities to implement a rural land stewardship area.
- 5. The written agreement shall include the basis for the authorization and provide criteria for evaluating the success of the authorization including the extent the rural land stewardship area enhances rural land values; control urban sprawl; provides necessary open space for agriculture and protection of the natural environment; promotes rural economic activity; and maintains rural character and the economic viability of agriculture. The department may terminate the agreement at any time if it determines that the

local government is not meeting the terms of the agreement. 1 2 6. A rural land stewardship area shall be not less 3 than 50,000 acres and shall not exceed 400,000 acres in size, 4 shall be located outside of municipalities and established 5 urban growth boundaries, and shall be designated by plan 6 amendment. The plan amendment designating a rural land 7 stewardship area shall be subject to review by the Department of Community Affairs pursuant to s. 163.3184, F.S., and shall 8 9 provide for the following: a. Criteria for the designation of receiving areas 10 within rural land stewardship areas in which innovative 11 12 planning and development strategies may be applied. Criteria shall at a minimum provide for the following: adequacy of 13 14 suitable land to accommodate development so as to avoid 15 conflict with environmentally sensitive areas, resources, and habitats; compatibility between and transition from higher 16 17 density uses to lower intensity rural uses; the establishment 18 of receiving area service boundaries which provide for a separation between receiving areas and other land uses within 19 the rural and stewardship are through limitations on the 20 extension of services; and connection of receiving areas with 21 the rest of the rural land stewardship area using rural design 22 and rural road corridors. 23 24 b. Goals, objectives, an policies setting forth the innovative planning and development strategies to be applied 25 within rural land stewardship areas pursuant to the provisions 26

stewardship area, including those described in this subsection

planning and development strategies within the rural land

and s. 9J-5.006(5)(1), Florida Administrative code, which

of this section.

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c. A process for the implementation of innovative

provide for a functional mix of land uses and which are applied through the adoption by the local government of zoning and land development regulations applicable to the rural land stewardship area.

- d. A process which encourages visioning pursuant to s.

 163.3167(11) to ensure that innovative planning and

 development strategies comply with the provisions of this
 section.
- e. The control of sprawl through the use of innovative strategies and creative land use techniques consistent with the provisions of this subsection and rural 9J-5.006(5)(1), Florida Administrative Code.
- 7. A receiving area shall be designated by the adoption of a land development regulation. Prior to the designation of a receiving area, the local government shall provide the Department of Community Affairs a period of 30 days in which to review a proposed receiving area for consistency with the rural land stewardship area plan amendment and to provide comments to the local government.
- 8. Upon the adoption of a plan amendment creating a rural land stewardship area, the local government shall, by ordinance, assign to the area a certain number of credits, to be known as "transferable rural land use credits," which shall not constitute a right to develop land, nor increase density of land, except as provided by this section. The total amount of transferrable rural land use credits assigned to the rural land stewardship area must correspond to the 25-year or greater projected population of the rural land stewardship area. Transferable rural land use credits are subject to the following limitations:
 - a. Transferable rural land use credits may only exist

within a rural land stewardship area.

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- Transferable rural land use credits may only be used on lands designated as receiving areas and then solely for the purpose of implementing innovative planning and development strategies and creative land use planning techniques adopted by the local government pursuant to this section.
- Transferable rural land use credits assigned to a parcel of land within a rural land stewardship area shall cease to exist if the parcel of land is removed from the rural land stewardship area by plan amendment.
- d. Neither the creation of the rural land stewardship area by plan amendment nor the assignment of transferable rural land use credits by the local government shall operate to displace the underlying density of land uses assigned to a parcel of land within the rural land stewardship area; however, if transferable rural land use credits are transferred from a parcel for use within a designated receiving area, the underlying density assigned to the parcel of land shall cease to exist.
- e. The underlying density on each parcel of land located within a rural land stewardship area shall not be increased or decreased by the local government, except as a result of the conveyance or use of transferable rural land use credits, as long as the parcel remains within the rural land stewardship area.
- Transferable rural land use credits shall cease to exist on a parcel of land where the underlying density assigned to the parcel of land is utilized.
- g. An increase in the density of use on a parcel of 30 land located within a designated receiving area may occur only

through the assignment or use of transferable rural land use credits and shall not require a plan amendment.

- h. A change in the density of land use on parcels located within receiving areas shall be specified in a development order which reflects the total number of transferable rural land use credits assigned to the parcel of land and the infrastructure and support services necessary to provide for a functional mix of land uses corresponding to the plan of development.
- i. Land within a rural land stewardship area may be removed from the rural land stewardship area through a plan amendment.
- j. Transferable rural land use credits may be assigned at different ratios of credits per acre according to the land use remaining following the transfer of credits, with the highest number of credits per acre assigned to preserve environmentally valuable land and a lesser number of credits to be assigned to open space and agricultural land.
- k. The use or conveyance of transferable rural land use credits must be recorded in the public records of the county in which the property is located as a covenant or restrictive easement running with the land in favor of the county and either the Department of Environmental Protection, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, a water management district, or a recognized statewide land trust.
- 9. Owners of land within rural land stewardship areas should be provided incentives to enter into rural land stewardship agreements, pursuant to existing law and rules adopted thereto, with state agencies, water management districts, and local governments to achieve mutually agreed upon conservation objectives. Such incentives may include,

1	but not be limited to, the following:
2	a. Opportunity to accumulate transferable mitigation
3	credits.
4	b. Extended permit agreements.
5	c. Opportunities for recreational leases and
6	ecotourism.
7	d. Payment for specified land management services on
8	publicly owned land, or property under covenant or restricted
9	easement in favor of a public entity.
10	e. Option agreements for sale to government, in either
11	fee or easement, upon achievement of conservation objectives.
12	10. The department shall report to the Legislature on
13	an annual basis on the results of implementation of rural land
14	stewardship areas authorized by the department, including
15	successes and failures in achieving the intent of the
16	Legislature as expressed in this paragraph. It is further the
17	intent of the Legislature that the success of authorized rural
18	land stewardship areas be substantiated before implemention
19	occurs on a statewide basis.
20	$\overline{(e)}$ The implementation of this subsection shall be
21	subject to the provisions of this chapter, chapters 186 and
22	187, and applicable agency rules.
23	$\overline{(f)}$ The department is authorized to adopt rules as
24	required to shall implement the provisions of this subsection
25	by rule .
26	Section 3. Create new Section 163.31776:
27	163.31776 Public Educational Facilities Element
28	(1) The intent of the Legislature is:
29	(a) To establish a systematic process of sharing
30	information between school boards and local governments on the
31	growth and development trends in their communities in order to

forecast future enrollment and school needs;

- (b) To establish a systematic process for school boards and local governments to cooperatively plan for the provision of educational facilities to meet the current and projected needs of the public education system population, including the needs placed on the public education system as a result of growth and development decisions by local government;
- (c) To establish a systematic process for local governments and school boards to cooperatively identify and meet the infrastructure needs of public schools to assure healthy school environments and safe school access;
 - (2) The Legislature finds that:
- (a) Public schools are a linchpin to the vitality of our communities and play a significant role in thousands of individual housing decisions which result in community growth trends;
- (b) Growth and development issues transcend the boundaries and responsibilities of individual units of government, and often no single unit of government can plan or implement policies to deal with these issues without affecting other units of government.
- (3) A public educational facilities element shall be adopted in cooperation with the applicable school district by all local governments meeting the criteria identified in paragraph (a). All local governments are encouraged to adopt a public educational facilities element regardless of whether it meets the criteria of paragraph (a) or is exempted by subparagraph (c). The public educational facilities elements shall be transmitted no later than January 1, 2003, for those local governments initially meeting the criteria in paragraph

1 (a).

- (a) A local government must adopt a public educational facilities element if the local government is located in a county where the districtwide number of actual public school students:
- 1. are 80 percent or greater of the most current year's school capacity and the projected five-year student growth is 1,000 students or greater, or
- 2. the projected five-year student growth rate is 10 percent or greater.
- (b) The Department of Education shall issue a report notifying the state land planning agency and each county and school district that meets the criteria in (a) on June 1 of each year. Local governments and school boards will have 18 months following notification to comply with the requirements of ss. 163.31776 and 163.31777.
- (c) Each municipality shall adopt its own element or adopt a plan amendment accepting the public educational facilities element adopted by the county which includes the municipality's area of authority as defined in s. 163.3171. However, a municipality is exempt from this requirement if it does not contain a public school within its jurisdiction or none is scheduled in the five year district facilities work program of the school board's education facilities plan adopted pursuant to s. 235.185, and if the residents of the municipality have generated less than 50 additional public school students during the last five years.

Any municipality currently exempt shall notify the county and the school board of any planned annexations into residential or proposed residential areas or other change in condition and shall comply with the provisions of this

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subsection no later than one year following a change in conditions which render the municipality no longer eligible for exemption or the identification of a proposed public school in the school board's five-year district facilities work program in the municipality's jurisdiction.

- (d) The Department of Education and the Department of
 Community Affairs will submit a report to the Governor, the
 President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of
 Representative by January 2003, that evaluates the criteria in
 s. 163.31776(3)(a) and makes any recommendations for changes
 to the criteria as needed to meet the intent of this part.
- (4) No later than six months prior to the deadline for transmittal of a public educational facilities element, the county, the non-exempt municipalities, and the school board shall enter into an interlocal agreement which establishes a process to develop coordinated and consistent local government public educational facilities elements and district education facilities plan, including a process:
- (a) By which each local government and the school district agree and base the local government comprehensive plan and educational facilities plan on uniform projections of the amount, type, and distribution of population growth and student enrollment.
- (b) To coordinate and share information relating to existing and planned public school facilities and local government plans for development and redevelopment.
- (c) To ensure school siting decisions by the school board are consistent with the local comprehensive plan and future land use maps, including appropriate circumstances and criteria under which a school district may request an amendment to the comprehensive plan for school siting, and for

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early involvement by the local government as the school board
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    identifies potential school sites.
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              To coordinate and provide timely formal comments
          (d)
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    during the development, adoption, and amendment of each local
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    government's public educational facilities element and the
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    educational facilities plan of the school district to ensure a
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    uniform countywide school facility planning system.
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          (e) For school district participation in the review of
    comprehensive plan amendments and rezonings which increase
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    residential density and which are reasonably expected to have
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    an impact on public school facility demand pursuant to s.
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    163.31777. The interlocal agreement shall express how the
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    school board and local governments will develop the
    methodology and the criteria for determining if school
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    facility capacity will not be reasonably available at the time
    of projected school impacts, including uniform, districtwide
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    level-of service standards for all public schools of the same
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    type and availability standards for public schools. The
    interlocal agreement shall ensure that consistent criteria and
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    capacity determination methodologies, including student
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    generation multipliers are adopted into the school board's
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    district education facilities plan and the local government's
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   public educational facilities element.
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                                            The interlocal
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    agreement shall also set forth the process and uniform
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    methodology for determining proportionate share mitigation
   pursuant to s. 163.31777; and,
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          (f) For the resolution of disputes between the school
    district and local governments.
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              That determines the "true cost of school needs."
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    This analysis must provide the number of schools and the
    funding needed to meet any current backlog and future needs
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based on uniform projections of population and student growth 1 and development trends. This analysis should also identify 2 3 how the current and future needs are funded. 4 (5) The public educational facilities element shall be 5 based on data and analysis, including the interlocal agreement 6 required by subsection (4), and the education facilities plan 7 required by section 235.185. All local government public 8 educational facilities elements within a county must be consistent with each other and shall address the following: 9 10 (a) The need for, strategies, and commitments to 11 address improvements to infrastructure, safety, and community 12 conditions in areas proximate to existing public schools. 13 (b) The need for and strategies for the provision of 14 adequate infrastructure necessary to support proposed schools, 15 including potable water, wastewater, drainage, and transportation; and other actions needed to assure safe access 16 17 to schools, including sidewalks, bicycle paths, turn lanes and 18 signalization. (c) Co-location of other public facilities such as 19 parks, libraries and community centers with public schools. 20 (d) Location of schools proximate to residential areas 21 22 and for public schools to complement patterns of development including using elementary schools as focal points for 23 24 neighborhoods. 25 (e) Use of public schools to serve as emergency 26 shelters. 27 (f) A uniform methodology for consideration of the existing and planned capacity of public schools when reviewing 28

comprehensive plan amendments and rezonings which would

increase residential development, and that are reasonably expected to have an impact on the demand for public school

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facilities pursuant to s. 163.31777, with the review based on
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    uniform districtwide level-of service standards for all public
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    schools of the same type and availability standards for public
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    schools, and the financially feasible five-year district
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    facilities work program adopted by the school board pursuant
    to s. 235.185. "Financially feasible" means that a capital
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    improvements programs will be financed for each year of the
    planning period, without a deficit, based on projected
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    revenues from existing or committed revenue sources so that
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    the adopted level-of service standard will be achieved and
   maintained throughout the planning period. Revenue sources
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   may include ad valorem taxes, state revenue distributions,
    proceeds from the sale of bonds, sales tax proceeds, or other
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    general tax sources. Local-option revenue sources requiring
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    approval by a referendum of the electors shall be deemed an
    existing or committed revenue source only after approval in
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    the required referendum. The current level and amount of
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    impact fees collected by a local government may be included in
    the calculation of financial feasibility. However, new impact
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    fees or expansion of existing impact fees may not be adopted
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    until the statewide implementation of the uniform account
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    model occurs.
          (g) A uniform methodology for determining school
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- (g) A uniform methodology for determining school capacity needs and proportionate share mitigation consistent with the requirements of s. 163.31777(4) and the interlocal agreement.
- (h) The "true cost of school needs." This analysis must provide the number of schools and the funding needed to meet any current backlog and future needs based on local governments' population and growth trends. This analysis should also identify how the current and future needs are

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funded.

- (i) As part of the public education facilities element, the school board shall provide its response to the independent third-party financial management audit as required by s. 235.185, as it relates to educational facility planning and construction. The response shall be part of the data and analysis needed to support the element.
- (6) The future land use map series shall either incorporate maps which are the result of a collaborative process for identifying school sites and adopted in the educational facilities plan promulgated by the school board pursuant to s. 235.185 showing the locations of existing public schools and the general locations of improvements to existing schools or construction of new schools anticipated over the five, ten and twenty year time periods, or such maps shall be data and analysis in support of the future land use map series. Maps indicating general locations of future schools or school improvements shall not be deemed to prescribe a land use on a particular parcel of land.
- (7) The process for adoption of a public educational facilities element shall be as provided for in s. 163.3184. The state land planning agency shall submit a copy of the proposed public school facilities element pursuant to the procedures outlined in s. 163.3184(4) to the Office of Educational Facilities of the Commissioner of Education for review and comment.
- (8) The interlocal agreement must be entered into by the county, the school board, and the non-exempt municipalities within the county. If such parties cannot reach agreement, the matter shall be resolved by binding arbitration through the regional planning council. The

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failure of such parties to enter an interlocal agreement
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    within 60 days of referral to binding arbitration shall result
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    in the prohibition of the local governments' ability to amend
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    the local comprehensive plan until the dispute is resolved.
    The failure of a school board to provide the required plans,
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    information or to enter into the interlocal agreement under
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    this subsection shall subject the school board to sanctions
    pursuant to s. 235.193(3). Any local government that has
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    executed an interlocal agreement to implement school
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    concurrency pursuant to the requirements of s. 163.3180 prior
    to the effective date of this act shall not be required to
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    amend the public school element or any interlocal agreement to
    conform with the provisions of this section, if such amendment
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    is ultimately determined to be in compliance.
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- Section 4. Create a new section 163.31777:
- 163.31777 Public School Capacity for Plan Amendments and Rezonings .--
- (1) Local governments shall consider public school facilities when reviewing proposed comprehensive plan amendments and rezonings that increase residential densities and which are reasonably expected to have an impact on public school facility demand.
- (2) For each proposed comprehensive plan amendment or rezoning, which increases residential densities and is reasonably expected to have an impact on the demand for public school facilities, the school board shall provide the local government with a school capacity report based on the district educational facilities plan adopted by the school board pursuant to s. 235.185, which shall provide data and analysis on the capacity and enrollment of affected schools based on standards established by state or federal law or judicial

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orders, projected additional enrollment attributable to the
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    density increase from the amendment or rezoning, programmed
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    and financially feasible new public school facilities or
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    improvements for affected schools identified in the
    educational facilities plan of the school board and the
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    expected date of availability of such facilities or
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    improvements, and available reasonable options for providing
    public school facilities to students if the rezoning or
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    comprehensive plan amendment is approved. The options shall
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    include but not be limited to the school board's evaluation of
    school schedule modification, school attendance zones
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   modification, school facility modification, and creation of
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    charter schools. The report shall be consistent with this
    section, any adopted interlocal agreement and public
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    educational facilities element, and must be submitted no later
    than three working days prior to the first public hearing by
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    the local government to consider the comprehensive plan
    amendment or rezoning.
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          (3) Within a jurisdiction, following the effective
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    date of an interlocal agreement between the local governments
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    and the school board entered into pursuant to s. 163.31776,
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    the determination that an adopted public education facilities
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    element required under s. 163.31776 is in compliance and is
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    financially feasible, and the revision by the school board of
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    its district education facilities plan to comply with s.
    235.185, then the local government shall deny a comprehensive
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    plan amendment or rezoning request which would increase
    residential development if the school facility capacity of the
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    district as a whole will not be reasonably available at the
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    time of projected school impacts as determined by the
    methodology established in the public education facilities
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element; however, the application for a comprehensive plan
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    amendment or rezoning shall not be disapproved based on lack
    of school capacity if the applicant executes a legally binding
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    commitment to provide mitigation proportionate to the demand
    for public school facilities to be created by actual
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    development of the property, including but not limited to the
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    options described in subsection (4).
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          (4)(a) Options for proportionate share mitigation of
   public school facility impacts from actual development of
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    property subject to a plan amendment or rezoning that
    increases residential density shall be established in the
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    educational facilities plan and the public educational
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    facilities element. Such options shall include execution by
    the applicant and the local government of a binding
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    development agreement pursuant to ss 163.3220-163.3243 which
    shall constitute a legally binding commitment to pay
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    proportionate share mitigation for the additional residential
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    units when approved by the local government in a development
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    order and actually developed on the property, but shall not
    require payment pursuant to this section for residential
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    density allowed on the property prior to the plan amendment
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    or rezoning which increased overall residential density.
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    district school board may be a party to such an agreement. As
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    a condition of its entry into such a development agreement,
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    the local government may require the landowner to agree to
    continuing renewal of the agreement upon its expiration.
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              If the educational facilities plan and the public
    educational facilities element authorize a contribution of
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    land or construction, expansion, or payment for land
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    acquisition or construction or expansion of a public school
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    facility, or a portion thereof, as proportionate share
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mitigation, the local government shall credit such a contribution, construction, expansion or payment toward any other impact fee or exaction imposed by local ordinance for the same need, on a dollar-for-dollar basis at fair market value.

- (c) Any proportionate share mitigation shall be directed by the school board toward a school capacity improvement within the affected area which is identified in the financially feasible five year district work plan.
- (5) Nothing in this section prohibits a local government from using its home rule powers to deny a comprehensive plan amendment or rezoning.
- Section 5. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (1), and subsection (4) of section 163.3184 are amended to read:
- Section 6. Section 163.3184 Process for adoption of comprehensive plan or plan amendment.--
 - (1) DEFINITIONS.--As used in this section:
- (a) "Affected person" includes the affected local government; persons owning property, residing, or owning or operating a business within the boundaries of the local government whose plan is the subject of the review; owners of real property abutting real property which is the subject of a proposed change to a future land use map; and adjoining local governments that can demonstrate that the plan or plan amendment will produce substantial impacts on the increased need for publicly funded infrastructure or substantial impacts on areas designated for protection or special treatment within their jurisdiction. Each person, other than an adjoining local government, in order to qualify under this definition, shall also have submitted oral or written comments, recommendations, or objections to the local government during the period of

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time beginning with the transmittal hearing for the plan or plan amendment and ending with the adoption of the plan or plan amendment. (b) "In compliance" means consistent with the requirements of ss. 163.3177, 163.3176,163.3178, 163.3180, 163.3191, and 163.3245, with the state comprehensive plan, with the appropriate strategic regional policy plan, and with chapter 9J-5, Florida Administrative Code, where such rule is not inconsistent with this part and with the principles for guiding development in designated areas of critical state concern.
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(4)INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVIEW. -- If review of a proposed comprehensive plan amendment is requested or otherwise initiated pursuant to subsection (6), the state land planning agency within 5 working days of determining that such a review will be conducted shall transmit a copy of the proposed plan amendment to various government agencies, as appropriate, for response or comment, including, but not limited to, the Department of Environmental Protection, the Department of Transportation, the water management district, and the regional planning council, and, in the case of municipal plans, to the county land planning agency. If the plan or plan amendment includes or relates to the public educational facilities element required by s.163.31776, the state land planning agency shall submit a copy to the Office of Educational Facilities of the Commissioner of Education for review and comment. These governmental agencies shall provide comments to the state land planning agency within 30 days after receipt of the proposed plan amendment. The appropriate regional planning council shall also provide its written comments to the state land planning agency within 30 days after receipt of the proposed plan amendment and shall specify

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any objections, recommendations for modifications, and comments of any other regional agencies to which the regional planning council may have referred the proposed plan amendment. Written comments submitted by the public within 30 days after notice of transmittal by the local government of the proposed plan amendment will be considered as if submitted by governmental agencies. All written agency and public comments must be made part of the file maintained under subsection (2).

Section 7. Effective October 1, 2001, subsections (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), and (15) and paragraph (d) of subsection (16) of said section are amended, to read:

163.3184 Process for adoption of comprehensive plan or plan amendment.--

- (1) DEFINITIONS.--As used in this section:
- (3) LOCAL GOVERNMENT TRANSMITTAL OF PROPOSED PLAN OR AMENDMENT.--
- (a) Each local governing body shall transmit the complete proposed comprehensive plan or plan amendment to the state land planning agency, the appropriate regional planning council and water management district, the Department of Environmental Protection, the Department of State, and the Department of Transportation, and, in the case of municipal plans, to the appropriate county, and, in the case of county plans, to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, immediately following a public hearing pursuant to subsection (15) as specified in the state land planning agency's procedural rules. The local governing body shall also transmit a copy of the complete proposed comprehensive plan or plan

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agency in the state that has filed a written request with the governing body for the plan or plan amendment. The local government may request a review by the state land planning agency pursuant to subsection (6) at the time of transmittal of an amendment.

- (b) A local governing body shall not transmit portions of a plan or plan amendment unless it has previously provided to all state agencies designated by the state land planning agency a complete copy of its adopted comprehensive plan pursuant to subsection (7) and as specified in the agency's procedural rules. In the case of comprehensive plan amendments, the local governing body shall transmit to the state land planning agency, the appropriate regional planning council and water management district, the Department of Environmental Protection, the Department of State, and the Department of Transportation, and, in the case of municipal plans, to the appropriate county, and, in the case of county plans, to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the materials specified in the state land planning agency's procedural rules and, in cases in which the plan amendment is a result of an evaluation and appraisal report adopted pursuant to s. 163.3191, a copy of the evaluation and appraisal report. Local governing bodies shall consolidate all proposed plan amendments into a single submission for each of the two plan amendment adoption dates during the calendar year pursuant to s. 163.3187.
- (c) A local government may adopt a proposed plan amendment previously transmitted pursuant to this subsection, unless review is requested or otherwise initiated pursuant to subsection (6).

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- (d) In cases in which a local government transmits multiple individual amendments that can be clearly and legally separated and distinguished for the purpose of determining whether to review the proposed amendment, and the state land planning agency elects to review several or a portion of the amendments and the local government chooses to immediately adopt the remaining amendments not reviewed, the amendments immediately adopted and any reviewed amendments that the local government subsequently adopts together constitute one amendment cycle in accordance with s. 163.3187(1).
- (4) INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVIEW.--If review of a proposed comprehensive plan amendment is requested or otherwise initiated pursuant to subsection (6), the state land planning agency within 5 working days of determining that such a review will be conducted shall transmit a copy of the proposed plan amendment to various government agencies, as appropriate, for response or comment, including, but not limited to, the Department of Environmental Protection, the Department of Transportation, the water management district, and the regional planning council, and, in the case of municipal plans, to the county land planning agency. The These governmental agencies specified in paragraph (3)(a)shall provide comments to the state land planning agency within 30 days after receipt by the state land planning agency of the complete proposed plan amendment. The appropriate regional planning council shall also provide its written comments to the state land planning agency within 30 days after receipt by the state land planning agency of the complete proposed plan amendment and shall specify any objections, recommendations for modifications, and comments of any other regional agencies to which the regional planning council may have referred the

proposed plan amendment. Written comments submitted by the public within 30 days after notice of transmittal by the local government of the proposed plan amendment will be considered as if submitted by governmental agencies. All written agency and public comments must be made part of the file maintained under subsection (2).

- (6) STATE LAND PLANNING AGENCY REVIEW. --
- (a) The state land planning agency shall review a proposed plan amendment upon request of a regional planning council, affected person, or local government transmitting the plan amendment. The request from the regional planning council or affected person must be if the request is received within 30 days after transmittal of the proposed plan amendment pursuant to subsection (3). The agency shall issue a report of its objections, recommendations, and comments regarding the proposed plan amendment. A regional planning council or affected person requesting a review shall do so by submitting a written request to the agency with a notice of the request to the local government and any other person who has requested notice.
- (b) The state land planning agency may review any proposed plan amendment regardless of whether a request for review has been made, if the agency gives notice to the local government, and any other person who has requested notice, of its intention to conduct such a review within 35 30 days after receipt by the state land planning agency of transmittal of the complete proposed plan amendment pursuant to subsection (3).
- (c) The state land planning agency shall establish by rule a schedule for receipt of comments from the various government agencies, as well as written public comments,

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pursuant to subsection (4). If the state land planning agency
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    elects to review the amendment or the agency is required to
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    review the amendment as specified in paragraph (a), the agency
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    shall issue a report of its objections, recommendations, and
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    comments regarding the proposed amendment within 60 days after
    receipt of the complete proposed amendment by the state land
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    planning agency. Proposed comprehensive plan amendments from
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    small counties or rural communities for the purpose of job
    creation, economic development, or strengthening and
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    diversifying the economy shall receive priority review by the
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    state land planning agency. The state land planning agency
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   shall have 30 days to review comments from the various
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    government agencies along with a local government's
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    comprehensive plan or plan amendment. During that period, the
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   state land planning agency shall transmit in writing its
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    comments to the local government along with any objections and
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    any recommendations for modifications. When a federal, state,
    or regional agency has implemented a permitting program, the
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    state land planning agency shall not require a local
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    government to duplicate or exceed that permitting program in
    its comprehensive plan or to implement such a permitting
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   program in its land development regulations. Nothing
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    contained herein shall prohibit the state land planning agency
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    in conducting its review of local plans or plan amendments
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    from making objections, recommendations, and comments or
   making compliance determinations regarding densities and
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    intensities consistent with the provisions of this part. In
   preparing its comments, the state land planning agency shall
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    only base its considerations on written, and not oral,
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    comments, from any source.
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identify all written communications with the agency regarding the proposed plan amendment. If the state land planning agency does not issue such a review, it shall identify in writing to the local government all written communications received 30 days after transmittal. The written identification must include a list of all documents received or generated by the agency, which list must be of sufficient specificity to enable the documents to be identified and copies requested, if desired, and the name of the person to be contacted to request copies of any identified document. The list of documents must be made a part of the public records of the state land planning agency.

- (7) LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVIEW OF COMMENTS; ADOPTION OF PLAN OR AMENDMENTS AND TRANSMITTAL.--
- (a) The local government shall review the written comments submitted to it by the state land planning agency, and any other person, agency, or government. Any comments, recommendations, or objections and any reply to them shall be public documents, a part of the permanent record in the matter, and admissible in any proceeding in which the comprehensive plan or plan amendment may be at issue. local government, upon receipt of written comments from the state land planning agency, shall have 120 days to adopt or adopt with changes the proposed comprehensive plan or s. 163.3191 plan amendments. In the case of comprehensive plan amendments other than those proposed pursuant to s. 163.3191, the local government shall have 60 days to adopt the amendment, adopt the amendment with changes, or determine that it will not adopt the amendment. The adoption of the proposed plan or plan amendment or the determination not to adopt a plan amendment, other than a plan amendment proposed pursuant

to s. 163.3191, shall be made in the course of a public hearing pursuant to subsection (15). The local government shall transmit the <u>complete</u> adopted comprehensive plan or adopted plan amendment to the state land planning agency as specified in the agency's procedural rules within 10 working days after adoption, including the names and addresses of persons compiled pursuant to paragraph (15)(c). The local governing body shall also transmit a copy of the adopted comprehensive plan or plan amendment to the regional planning agency and to any other unit of local government or governmental agency in the state that has filed a written request with the governing body for a copy of the plan or plan amendment.

- comprehensive plan amendment to which no timely written objection from the state land planning agency, any agency, any government, or any person has been received may submit the comprehensive plan amendment and a certification to the state land planning agency within 10 days after adoption of the comprehensive plan amendment. This certification must certify that the adopted comprehensive plan amendment did not differ from the proposed comprehensive plan amendment submitted pursuant to subsection (3), and that no timely objections were received.
 - (8) NOTICE OF INTENT. --
- (a) Except as provided in s. 163.3187(3), the state land planning agency, upon receipt of a local government's complete adopted comprehensive plan or plan amendment, shall have 45 days for review and to determine if the plan or plan amendment is in compliance with this act, unless the amendment

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subsection (16), in which case the time period for review and determination shall be 30 days. If review was not conducted under subsection (6), the agency's determination must be based upon the plan amendment as adopted. If review was conducted under subsection (6), the agency's determination of compliance must be based only upon one or both of the following:

- 1. The state land planning agency's written comments to the local government pursuant to subsection (6); or
- 2. Any changes made by the local government to the comprehensive plan or plan amendment as adopted.
- During the time period provided for in this subsection, the state land planning agency shall issue, through a senior administrator or the secretary, as specified in the agency's procedural rules, a notice of intent to find that the plan or plan amendment is in compliance or not in compliance. A notice of intent shall be issued by publication in the manner provided by this paragraph and by mailing a copy to the local government and to persons who request notice. The required advertisement shall be no less than 2 columns wide by 10 inches long, and the headline in the advertisement shall be in a type no smaller than 12 point. The advertisement shall not be placed in that portion of the newspaper where legal notices and classified advertisements appear. advertisement shall be published in a newspaper which meets the size and circulation requirements set forth in paragraph (15)(e)(c)and which has been designated in writing by the affected local government at the time of transmittal of the amendment. Publication by the state land planning agency of a notice of intent in the newspaper designated by the local government shall be prima facie evidence of compliance with the publication requirements of this section.

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- Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection, within 20 days after receipt of an accurate certification submitted pursuant to paragraph (7)(b), the state land planning agency shall issue a notice of intent to find the the plan amendment in compliance without further review. The state land planning agency shall post a copy of the notice of intent on the agency's Internet site. The agency shall, no later than the date the notice of intent is transmitted to the newspaper, mail a courtesy informational statement to the persons whose names and mailing addresses were compiled pursuant to paragraph (15)(c). The informational statement shall include the identity of the newspaper in which the notice of intent will appear, the approximate date of publication of the notice of intent, the ordinance number of the plan or plan amendment, and a statement that the informational statement is provided as a courtesy to the person and that affected persons have 21 days after the actual date of publication of the notice to file a petition. The informational statement shall be sent by regular mail and shall not affect the timeframes in subsections (9) and (10). (e) A local government that has an Internet site shall post a copy of the state land planning agency's notice of intent on its Internet site within 5 days after receipt of the mailed copy of the agency's notice of intent. (15) PUBLIC HEARINGS. --
- The procedure for transmittal of a complete proposed comprehensive plan or plan amendment pursuant to subsection (3) and for adoption of a comprehensive plan or plan amendment pursuant to subsection (7) shall be by affirmative vote of not less than a majority of the members of the governing body present at the hearing. The adoption of a

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comprehensive plan or plan amendment shall be by ordinance. For the purposes of transmitting or adopting a comprehensive plan or plan amendment, the notice requirements in chapters 125 and 166 are superseded by this subsection, except as provided in this part.

- (b) The local governing body shall hold at least two advertised public hearings on the proposed comprehensive plan or plan amendment as follows:
- 1. The first public hearing shall be held at the transmittal stage pursuant to subsection (3). It shall be held on a weekday at least 7 days after the day that the first advertisement is published.
- 2. The second public hearing shall be held at the adoption stage pursuant to subsection (7). It shall be held on a weekday at least 5 days after the day that the second advertisement is published.
- (C) The local government shall provide a sign-in form at the transmittal hearing and at the adoption hearing for persons to provide their names and mailing addresses. The sign-in form shall state that any person providing the requested information will receive a courtesy informational statement concerning publication of the state land planning agency's notice of intent. The local government shall add to the sign-in form the name and address of any person who submits written comments concerning the proposed plan or plan amendment during the time period between the commencement of the transmittal hearing and the end of the adoption hearing. It shall be the responsibility of the person completing the form or providing written comments to accurately, completely, and legibly provide all information required to receive the courtesy informational statement.

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(d) The agency shall provide a model sign-in form and the format for providing the list to the agency which may be used by the local government to satisfy the requirements of this paragraph by August 1, 2001.

(e)(c) If the proposed comprehensive plan or plan amendment changes the actual list of permitted, conditional, or prohibited uses within a future land use category or changes the actual future land use map designation of a parcel or parcels of land, the required advertisements shall be in the format prescribed by s. 125.66(4)(b)2. for a county or by s. 166.041(3)(c)2.b. for a municipality.

(16) COMPLIANCE AGREEMENTS. --

(d) A local government may adopt a plan amendment pursuant to a compliance agreement in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (15)(a). The plan amendment shall be exempt from the requirements of subsections (2) through (7). The local government shall hold a single adoption public hearing pursuant to the requirements of subparagraph (15)(b)2. and paragraph (15)(e)(c). Within 10 working days after adoption of a plan amendment, the local government shall transmit the amendment to the state land planning agency as specified in the agency's procedural rules, and shall submit one copy to the regional planning agency and to any other unit of local government or government agency in the state that has filed a written request with the governing body for a copy of the plan amendment, and one copy to any party to the proceeding under ss. 120.569 and 120.57 granted intervenor status.

Section 8. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 163.3187, Florida Statutes, is amended and new paragraph (h) of subsection (1) of said section is created 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:
- (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:
- 1. The proposed amendment involves a use of 10 acres or fewer, except that a proposed amendment may involve a use of 20 acres or fewer if located within an area 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),and:
- a. The cumulative annual effect of the acreage for all small scale development amendments adopted by the local government $\underline{\text{does}}$ $\underline{\text{shall}}$ not exceed:
- (I) A maximum of $\underline{150}$ $\underline{120}$ 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).
- (III) A maximum of 200 120 acres in a county established pursuant to s. 9, Art. VIII of the Constitution of 1885, as preserved by s. 6(e), Art. VIII of the revised State Constitution.
- 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, unless the project subject to the proposed amendment involves the construction of affordable housing units meeting the criteria of s. 420.0004(3), and is located within an area of critical state concern designated by s. 380.0552 or by the Administration Commission pursuant to s. 380.05(1). Such amendment is not subject to the density limitations of sub-subparagraph f., and shall be reviewed by the state land planning agency for consistency with the principles for guiding development applicable to the area of critical state

concern where the amendment is located and shall not become effective until a final order is issued under s. 380.05(6).

- f. If The proposed amendment does not involve involves a residential land use within the coastal high-hazard area with, the residential land use has a density exceeding 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)(e)(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.

(h) A comprehensive plan amendment to adopt a public educational facilities element pursuant to s. 163.31776, and future land use map amendments for school siting may be approved without regard to statutory limits on the frequency of adoption of plan amendments.

Section 9. Paragraph (k) of subsection (2) of section 163.3191, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- (2) The report shall present an evaluation and assessment of the comprehensive plan and shall contain appropriate statements to update the comprehensive plan, including, but not limited to, words, maps, illustrations, or other media, related to:
- (k) The coordination of the comprehensive plan with existing public schools and those identified in the applicable educational 5-year school district facilities plan work program adopted pursuant to ss. 235.185. The assessment shall address, where relevant, the success or failure of the coordination of the future land use map and associated planned residential development with public schools and their capacities, as well as the joint decisionmaking processes engaged in by the local government and the school board in regard to establishing appropriate population projections and the planning and siting of public school facilities. If the issues are not relevant, the local government shall demonstrate that they are not relevant.

Section 10. Section 163.3198 is created to read:

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163.3198 Development of a uniform fiscal impact
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    analysis model for evaluating the cost of infrastructure to
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    support development. --
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              The Legislature finds that the quality of growth
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    in Florida could benefit greatly by the adoption of a uniform
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    fiscal impact analysis tool that could be used by local
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    governments to determine the costs and benefits of new
    development. To facilitate informed decisionmaking and
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    accountability by local governments, the analysis model would
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    itemize and calculate the costs and fiscal impacts of
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    infrastructure needs created by proposed development, as well
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    as the anticipated revenues utilized for infrastructure
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    associated with the project. It is intended that the model be
    a minimum base model for implementation by all local
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    governments. Local governments shall not be required to
    implement the model until the Legislature approves such
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    implementation, nor shall local governments be prevented from
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    utilizing other fiscal or economic analysis tools before or
    after adoption of the uniform fiscal analysis model. The
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    Legislature intends that the analysis will provide local
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    government decisionmakers with a clearer understanding of the
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    fiscal impact of the new development on the community and its
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    resources.
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          (2)(a) To oversee the development of a fiscal analysis
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    model by the state land planning agency, there is created a
    commission consisting of nine members. The Governor, the
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    President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of
    Representatives shall each appoint three members to the
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    commission, and the Governor shall designate one of his
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    appointees as chair. Appointments must be made by July 1,
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    2001, and each appointing authority shall consider ethnic and
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gender balance when making appointments. The members of the commission must have technical or practical expertise to bring to bear on the design or implementation of the model. The commission shall include representatives of municipalities, counties, school boards, the development community, and public interest groups.

- (b) The commission shall have the responsibility to:
- 1. Direct the state land planning agency, and others, in developing a fiscal analysis model.
- 2. Select one or more models to test through six pilot projects conducted in six regionally diverse local government jurisdictions selected by the commission.
- 3. Make changes to the models during the testing period as needed.
- 4. Report to the Governor and the Legislature with implementation recommendations.
- (c) Each member may receive per diem and expenses for travel, as provided in s. 112.061, while carrying out the official business of the commission.
- (d) The commission is assigned, for administrative purposes, to the Department of Community Affairs.
- (e) The commission shall meet at the call of the chair and shall be dissolved upon the submittal of the report and recommendations required by subsection (6).
- (3)(a) The state land planning agency, as directed by the commission, shall develop one or more fiscal analysis models for determining the estimated costs and revenues of proposed development. The analysis provided by the model shall be a tool for government decisionmaking, shall not constitute an automatic approval or disapproval of new development, and shall apply to all public and private

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projects and all land use categories. The model or models
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    selected for field testing shall be approved by the
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    commission.
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          (b) The model shall be capable of estimating the
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    capital, operating, and maintenance expenses and revenues for
    infrastructure needs created by new development based on the
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    type, scale, and location of various land uses. For the
    purposes of developing the model, estimated costs shall
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    include those associated with provision of school facilities,
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    transportation facilities, water supply, sewer, stormwater,
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    public safety, and solid waste services, and publicly provided
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    telecommunications services. Estimated revenues shall include
    all revenues attributable to the proposed development which
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    are utilized to construct, operate, or maintain such
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    facilities and services. The model may be developed with
    capabilities of estimating other costs and benefits directly
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    related to new development, including economic costs and
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    benefits. The Legislature recognizes the potential
    limitations of such models in fairly quantifying important
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    quality of life issues such as the intangible benefits and
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    costs associated with development, including, but not limited
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    to, overall impact on community character, housing costs,
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    compatibility, and impacts on natural and historic resources,
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    and therefore affirms its intention that the model not be used
    as the only determinate of the acceptability of new
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    development. In order to develop a model for testing through
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    pilot projects, the Legislature directs the commission to
    focus on the infrastructure costs expressly identified in this
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    paragraph. The commission may authorize a local government
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    selected to conduct a pilot project to apply the fiscal
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    analysis model being tested to a public facility or service
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other than those identified in this paragraph; however, appropriately related revenues and benefits must also be considered.

- (c) The model shall be capable of identifying infrastructure deficits or backlogs, and costs associated with addressing such needs.
- (d) As part of its development of a fiscal analysis model, and as directed by the commission, the state land planning agency shall develop a format by which the local government shall report to its citizens, at least annually, the cumulative fiscal impact of its local planning decisions.
- in the field to evaluate their technical validity and practical usefulness and the financial feasibility of local government implementation. The field tests shall be conducted as demonstration projects in six regionally diverse local government jurisdictions, which may include multi-jurisdictional local planning agencies.
- (5) Data, findings, and feedback from the field tests shall be presented to the commission at least every 3 months following the initiation of each demonstration project. Based on the feedback provided by the state land planning agency and the local government partner of a demonstration project, the commission may require the state land planning agency to adjust or modify one or more models, including consideration of appropriate thresholds and exemptions, and conduct additional field testing if necessary.
- (6) No later than February 1, 2003, the commission shall transmit to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives a report detailing the results of the demonstration projects. The

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commission shall report its recommendations for statewide
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    implementation of a uniform fiscal analysis model. Any
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    recommendation to implement the model must be based on the
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    commission's determination that the model is technically
    valid, financially feasible for local government
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    implementation, and practically useful for implementation as a
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    uniform fiscal analysis model. Should the commission determine
    that a uniform fiscal analysis model is not technically valid,
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    financially feasible for local government implementation, and
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    practically useful for implementation as a uniform fiscal
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    analysis model, it shall recommend that the model or its
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    application be modified or not implemented. The report shall
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    also include recommendations for changes to any existing
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    growth management laws and policies necessary to implement the
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    model; recommendations for repealing existing growth
    management laws, such as concurrency, that may no longer be
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    relevant or effective once the model is implemented;
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    recommendations for state technical and financial assistance
    to help local governments in the implementation of the uniform
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    fiscal analysis model; recommendations addressing state and
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    local sources of additional infrastructure funding; and
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    recommendations for incentives to local governments to
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    encourage identification of areas in which infrastructure
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    development will be encouraged.
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           Section 11.
                        There is appropriated to the Department of
    Community Affairs from the General Revenue Fund $500,000 to
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    implement s. 163.3198, Florida Statutes.
           Section 12. Subsection (6) of Section 163.3202,
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    Florida Statutes, is created to read:
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          (6)(a) The legislature finds that electric utilities
    have a statutory duty pursuant to this chapter to provide
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reasonably sufficient, adequate, and efficient service. The legislature further finds that electric substations are an indispensable component of the grid system by which electric utilities deliver reliable electric service to all public and private persons as required by law. The legislature further finds that electric utility substations are essential services for the public health, safety and welfare and therefore are in the public interest.

- (b) Nothing in this part shall prohibit a local government from adopting land development regulations which establish reasonable standards for setbacks, buffering, and landscaping for a substation to be operated by an electric utility. Compliance with any such adopted standards shall render a substation compatible with adjacent land uses.
- (c) Notwithstanding any other law, after an electric utility demonstrates by competent substantial evidence that it meets all criteria for approval of an application for a development permit for the location, construction, and operation of a substation, the local government may not deny the application on grounds of incompatibility with adjacent land uses or adverse impacts on property values without clear and convincing competent evidence.

Section 13. Section 163.3215, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 163.3215 Standing to enforce local comprehensive plans through development orders.--
- (1) Any aggrieved or adversely affected party may maintain an action for <u>declaratory and</u> injunctive or other relief against any local government to <u>challenge any decision</u> of local government granting or denying an application for, or to prevent such local government from taking any action on a

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development order, as defined in s. 163.3164, which materially alters the use or density or intensity of use on a particular piece of property t hat is not consistent with the comprehensive plan adopted under this part. Such action shall be filed no later than 30 days following rendition of a development order or other written decision, or when all local administrative appeals, if any, are exhausted, whichever is later.
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(2) "Aggrieved or adversely affected party" means any person or local government which will suffer an adverse effect to an interest protected or furthered by the local government comprehensive plan, including interests related to health and safety, police and fire protection service systems, densities or intensities of development, transportation facilities, health care facilities, equipment or services, or environmental or natural resources. The alleged adverse interest may be shared in common with other members of the community at large, but shall exceed in degree the general interest in community good shared by all persons. The term shall include the owner, developer or applicant for a development order.

(3)(a) No suit may be maintained under this section challenging the approval or denial of a zoning, rezoning, planned unit development, variance, special exception, conditional use, or other development order granted prior to October 1, 1985, or applied for prior to July 1, 1985.

(b) Suit under <u>subsections</u> (1) or (4)this <u>section</u> shall be the sole action available to challenge the consistency of a development order with a comprehensive plan adopted under this part. <u>The local government that issues</u> that development order shall be named as the respondent.

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(4) As a condition precedent to the institution of an
action pursuant to this section, the complaining party shall
first file a verified complaint with the local government
whose actions are complained of setting forth the facts upon
which the complaint is based and the relief sought by the
complaining party. The verified complaint shall be filed no
later than 30 days after the alleged inconsistent action has
been taken. The local government receiving the complaint
shall respond within 30 days after receipt of the complaint.
Thereafter, the complaining party may institute the action
authorized in this section. However, the action shall be
instituted no later than 30 days after the expiration of the
30-day period which the local government has to take
appropriate action. Failure to comply with this subsection
shall not bar an action for a temporary restraining order to
prevent immediate and irreparable harm from the actions
complained of. If a local government elects to adopt or has
adopted an ordinance establishing, at a minimum, the
requirements listed in this subsection, then the sole action
for an aggrieved and adversely affected party to challenge
consistency of a development order with the comprehensive plan
shall be by a petition for certiorari filed in circuit court
no later than 30 days following rendition of a development
order or other written decision of the local government, or
when all local administrative appeals, if any, are exhausted,
whichever is later. An action for injunctive or other relief
may be joined with the petition for certiorari. Principles of
judicial or administrative res judicata and collateral
estoppel shall apply to these proceedings. Minimum components
of the local process shall be as follows:
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abutting property owners within 10 days of the filing of an application for development review, provided that notice under this subsection shall not be required for an application for a building permit. The notice must delineate that aggrieved or adversely affected persons have the right to request a quasi-judicial hearing, that the request need not be a formal petition or complaint, how to initiate the quasi-judicial process and the time-frames for initiating the process. The local government shall include an opportunity for an alternative dispute resolution process and may include a stay of the formal quasi-judicial hearing for this purpose.

- written preliminary decision, at a time and in a manner to be established in the local ordinance, with the time to request a quasi-judicial hearing running from the written preliminary decision; provided that the local government is not bound by the preliminary decision. A party may request a hearing to challenge or support a preliminary decision.
- (c) An opportunity to participate in the process for an aggrieved or adversely affected party which provides a reasonable time to prepare and present a case for a quasi-judicial hearing.
- (d) An opportunity for reasonable discovery prior to a quasi-judicial hearing.
- (e) A quasi-judicial hearing before an independent special master who shall be an attorney with at least five years experience and who shall, at the conclusion of the hearing, recommend written findings of fact and conclusions of law.
- (f) At the quasi-judicial hearing all parties shall have the opportunity to respond, present evidence and argument

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on all issues involved that are related to the development order and to conduct cross-examination and submit rebuttal evidence.

(g) The standard of review applied by the special master shall be strict scrutiny in accordance with Florida law.

- (h) A duly noticed public hearing before the local government at which public testimony shall be allowed. At the hearing the local government shall be bound by the special master's findings of fact unless the findings of fact are not supported by competent substantial evidence. The governing body may modify the conclusions of law if it finds that the special master's application or interpretation of law is The governing body may make reasonable erroneous. interpretations of its comprehensive plan and land development regulations without regard to whether the special master's interpretation is labeled as a finding of fact or a conclusion of law. The local government's final decision shall be reduced to writing, including the findings of fact and conclusions of law, and shall not be considered rendered or final until officially date stamped by the city or county clerk.
- (i) No ex parte communication relating to the merits of the matter under review shall be made to the special master. No ex parte communication relating to the merits of the matter under review shall be made to the governing body after a time to be established by the local ordinance, but no later than receipt of the recommended order by the governing body.
- (j) At the option of the local government this ordinance may require actions to challenge the consistency of

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a development order with land development regulations to be brought in the same proceeding.

- (k) Authority by the special master to issue and enforce subpoenas and compel entry upon land.
- (5) Venue in any cases brought under this section shall lie in the county or counties where the actions or inactions giving rise to the cause of action are alleged to have occurred.
- (6) The signature of an attorney or party constitutes a certificate that he or she has read the pleading, motion, or other paper and that, to the best of his or her knowledge, information, and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, it is not interposed for any improper purpose, such as to harass or to cause unnecessary delay or for economic advantage, competitive reasons or frivolous purposes or needless increase in the cost of litigation. If a pleading, motion, or other paper is signed in violation of these requirements, the court, upon motion or its own initiative, shall impose upon the person who signed it, a represented party, or both, an appropriate sanction, which may include an order to pay to the other party or parties the amount of reasonable expenses incurred because of the filing of the pleading, motion, or other paper, including a reasonable attorney's fee.
- (7) In any <u>suit action</u> under <u>subsections (1) or (4)</u> this section, no settlement shall be entered into by the local government unless the terms of the settlement have been the subject of a public hearing after notice as required by this part.
- (8) In any suit under this section, the Department of Legal Affairs may intervene to represent the interests of the state.

1 (9) Nothing in this section shall be construed to
2 relieve the local government of its obligations to hold public
3 hearings as required by law.

Section 14. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 235.002, Florida Statutes, is repealed and subsequent paragraphs are amended and a new paragraph (a) of subsection (2) is created and subsequent paragraphs are renumbered and amended as follows:

235.002 Intent.--

(1) The intent of the Legislature is:

(b)(a) To encourage the use of innovative designs, construction techniques, and financing mechanisms in building educational facilities for the purpose of reducing costs to the taxpayer, creating a more satisfactory educational environment, and reducing the amount of time necessary for design, permitting of on- and off-site improvements required by law, and construction to fill unmet needs.

(c)(b) To provide a systematic mechanism whereby educational facilities construction plans can meet the current and projected needs of the public education system population as quickly as possible by building uniform, sound educational environments and to provide a sound base for planning for educational facilities needs.

(d)(c) To provide proper legislative support for as wide a range of fiscally sound financing methodologies as possible for the delivery of educational facilities and, where appropriate, for their construction, operation, and maintenance.

(d) To establish a systematic process of sharing information between school boards and local governments on the growth and development trends in their communities in order to

forecast future enrollment and school needs;

- (e) To establish a systematic process for school boards and local governments to cooperatively plan for the provision of educational facilities to meet the current and projected needs of the public education system population, including the needs placed on the public education system as a result of growth and development decisions by local government;
- (f) To establish a systematic process for local governments and school boards to cooperatively identify and meet the infrastructure needs of public schools;
 - (2) The Legislature finds and declares that:
- (a) Public schools are a linchpin to the vitality of our communities and play a significant role in the thousands of individual housing decisions which result in community growth trends;
- (a)(b) Growth and development issues transcend the boundaries and responsibilities of individual units of government, and often no single unit of government can plan or implement policies to deal with these issues without affecting other units of government.
- (b)(c) The effective and efficient provision of public educational facilities and services is essential to preserving and enhancing enhances the quality of life of the people of this state.
- $\frac{(c)}{(d)}$ The provision of educational facilities often impacts community infrastructure and services. Assuring coordinated and cooperative provision of such facilities and associated infrastructure and services is in the best interest of the state.
 - (e) The location of schools must follow future land

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use maps and may not be used to control growth, rather the location of schools should correspond with local government growth trends.

Section 15. Section 235.15 is amended as follows: 235.15 Educational plant survey; localized need assessment; PECO project funding.--

- (1) At least every 5 years, each board, including the Board of Regents, shall arrange for an educational plant survey, to aid in formulating plans for housing the educational program and student population, faculty, administrators, staff, and auxiliary and ancillary services of the district or campus, including consideration of the local comprehensive plan. The Division of Workforce Development shall document the need for additional career and adult education programs and the continuation of existing programs before facility construction or renovation related to career or adult education may be included in the educational plant survey of a school district or community college that delivers career or adult education programs. Information used by the Division of Workforce Development to establish facility needs must include, but need not be limited to, labor market data, needs analysis, and information submitted by the school district or community college.
- (a) Survey preparation and required data.--Each survey shall be conducted by the board or an agency employed by the board. Surveys shall be reviewed and approved by the board, and a file copy shall be submitted to the Office of Educational Facilities of the Commissioner of Education. The survey report shall include at least an inventory of existing educational and ancillary plants; recommendations for existing educational and ancillary plants, including safe access

facilities; recommendations for new educational or ancillary plants, including the general location of each in coordination with the land use plan; campus master plan update and detail for community colleges; the utilization of school plants based on an extended school day or year-round operation; and such other information as may be required by the rules of the State Board of Education. This report may be amended, if conditions warrant, at the request of the board or commissioner.

- (b) Required need assessment criteria for district, community college, and state university plant surveys.——Each eEducational plant surveys completed after December 31, 1997, must use uniform data sources and criteria specified in this paragraph. Each educational plant survey completed after June 30, 1995, and before January 1, 1998, must be revised, if necessary, to comply with this paragraph. Each revised educational plant survey and each new educational plant survey supersedes previous surveys.
- a part of the District Education Facilities Plan in s.

 235.185. Each school district's educational plant survey must reflect the capacity of existing satisfactory facilities as reported in the Florida Inventory of School Houses.

 Projections of facility space needs may not exceed the norm space and occupant design criteria established by the State Requirements for Educational Facilities. Existing and projected capital outlay full-time equivalent student enrollment must be consistent with data prepared by the department and must include all enrollment used in the calculation of the distribution formula in ss. 235.435(3). All satisfactory relocatable classrooms, including those owned, lease-purchased, or leased by the school district, shall be

Amendment No. 01 (for drafter's use only)

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included in the school district inventory of gross capacity of facilities and must be counted at actual student capacity for purposes of the inventory. For future needs determination, student capacity shall not be assigned to any relocatable classroom that is scheduled for elimination or replacement with a permanent educational facility in the adopted 5-year educational plant survey and in the district facilities work program adopted under ss. 235.185. Those relocatables clearly identified and scheduled for replacement in a school board adopted financially feasible 5-year district facilities work program shall be counted at zero capacity at the time the work program is adopted and approved by the school board. However, if the district facilities work program is changed or altered and the relocatables are not replaced as scheduled in the work program, they must then be reentered into the system for counting at actual capacity. Relocatables may not be perpetually added to the work program and continually extended for purposes of circumventing the intent of this section. All remaining relocatable classrooms, including those owned, lease-purchased, or leased by the school district, shall be counted at actual student capacity. The educational plant survey shall identify the number of relocatable student stations scheduled for replacement during the 5-year survey period and the total dollar amount needed for that replacement. All district educational plant surveys revised after July 1, 1998, shall include information on leased space used for conducting the district's instructional program, in accordance with the recommendations of the department's report authorized in ss. 235.056. A definition of satisfactory relocatable classrooms shall be established by rule of the department.

- 2. Each survey of a special facility, joint-use facility, or cooperative vocational education facility must be based on capital outlay full-time equivalent student enrollment data prepared by the department for school districts, by the Division of Community Colleges for community colleges, and by the Board of Regents for state universities. A survey of space needs of a joint-use facility shall be based upon the respective space needs of the school districts, community colleges, and universities, as appropriate. Projections of a school district's facility space needs may not exceed the norm space and occupant design criteria established by the State Requirements for Educational Facilities.
- 3. Each community college's survey must reflect the capacity of existing facilities as specified in the inventory maintained by the Division of Community Colleges. Projections of facility space needs must comply with standards for determining space needs as specified by rule of the State Board of Education. The 5-year projection of capital outlay student enrollment must be consistent with the annual report of capital outlay full-time student enrollment prepared by the Division of Community Colleges.
- 4. Each state university's survey must reflect the capacity of existing facilities as specified in the inventory maintained and validated by the Board of Regents. Projections of facility space needs must be consistent with standards for determining space needs approved by the Board of Regents. The projected capital outlay full-time equivalent student enrollment must be consistent with the 5-year planned enrollment cycle for the State University System approved by the Board of Regents.

- 5. The educational plant survey district education facilities plan of a school district, and the educational plant survey of a community college, or state university may include space needs that deviate from approved standards for determining space needs if the deviation is justified by the district or institution and approved by the department or the Board of Regents, as appropriate, as necessary for the delivery of an approved educational program.
- (c) Review and validation.--The Office of Educational Facilities of the Commissioner of Education department shall review and validate the education facilities plans of school districts and the surveys of school districts and community colleges and any amendments thereto for compliance with the requirements of this chapter and, when required by the State Constitution, shall recommend those in compliance for approval by the State Board of Education.
- (2) Only the superintendent or the college president shall certify to the <u>Office of Educational Facilities of the Commissioner of Education</u> department a project's compliance with the requirements for expenditure of PECO funds prior to release of funds.
- (a) Upon request for release of PECO funds for planning purposes, certification must be made to the Office of Educational Facilities of the Commissioner of Education department that the need and location of the facility are in compliance with the board-approved education facilities plan or survey recommendations, and that the project meets the definition of a PECO project and the limiting criteria for expenditures of PECO funding and that the plan is consistent with the local government comprehensive plan.
 - (b) Upon request for release of construction funds,

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Facilities of the Commissioner of Education department that the need and location of the facility are in compliance with the board-approved education facilities plan or survey recommendations, that the project meets the definition of a PECO project and the limiting criteria for expenditures of PECO funding, and that the construction documents meet the requirements of the State Uniform Building Code for Educational Facilities Construction or other applicable codes as authorized in this chapter, and that the site is consistent with the local government comprehensive plan.

Section 16. Paragraphs (3) and (4) of section 235.175, and sections 235.18 and .185 are amended as follows:

235.175 SMART schools; Classrooms First; legislative purpose.--

- (3) SCHOOL DISTRICT EDUCATION FACILITIES PLAN WORK PROGRAMS. -- It is the purpose of the Legislature to create ss. 235.185, requiring each school district annually to adopt an education facilities plan that provides an integrated long-range facilities plan, including the survey of projected needs and the five-year work program.a district facilities 5-year work program. The purpose of the district facilities work program education facilities plan is to keep the school board, local governments and the public fully informed as to whether the district is using sound policies and practices that meet the essential needs of students and that warrant public confidence in district operations. The district facilities work program education facilities plan will be monitored by the SMART Schools Clearinghouse, which will also apply performance standards pursuant to ss. 235.218.
 - (4) SMART SCHOOLS CLEARINGHOUSE. -- It is the purpose of

the Legislature to create ss. 235.217, establishing the SMART Schools Clearinghouse to assist the school districts in building SMART schools utilizing functional and frugal practices. The SMART Schools Clearinghouse must review district facilities work programs and projects and identify districts qualified for incentive funding available through School Infrastructure Thrift Program awards; identify opportunities to maximize design and construction savings; develop school district facilities work program performance standards; and provide for review and recommendations to the Governor, the Legislature, and the State Board of Education.

Section 17. Section 235.18 is amended to read:

235.18 Annual capital outlay budget.-Each board, including the Board of Regents, shall, each

Each board, including the Board of Regents, shall, each year, adopt a capital outlay budget for the ensuing year in order that the capital outlay needs of the board for the entire year may be well understood by the public. This capital outlay budget shall be a part of the annual budget and shall be based upon and in harmony with the educational plant and ancillary facilities plan. This budget shall designate the proposed capital outlay expenditures by project for the year from all fund sources. The board may not expend any funds on any project not included in the budget, as amended. Each district school board must prepare its tentative district facilities work program education facilities plan as required by ss. 235.185 before adopting the capital outlay budget.

Section 18. Section 235.185 is amended to read:

235.185 School district education facilities plan work

program; definitions; preparation, adoption, and amendment;

long-term work programs.--

(1) DEFINITIONS.--As used in this section, the term:

(a) "Adopted education facilities plan" means the
comprehensive planning document adopted annually by the
district school board as provided in subsection (2) and
contains the education plant survey.
(b) "District facilities work program" means the
5-year listing of capital outlay projects, adopted by the
district school board as provided in subsection (2)(a)2. and
(2)(b) as part of the district education facilities plan,
required:
1. To properly repair and maintain the educational
plant and ancillary facilities of the district.
2. To provide an adequate number of satisfactory
student stations for the projected student enrollment of the
district in K-12 programs in accordance with the goal in s.
235.061.
(c) "Tentative education facilities plan" means the
comprehensive planning document prepared annually by the

- comprehensive planning document prepared annually by the district school board and submitted to the Office of Educational Facilities of the Commissioner of Education and the affected general purpose local governments.
- (d) "Financially feasible" means that a capital improvements programs will be financed for each year of the planning period, without a deficit, based on projected revenues from existing or committed revenue sources authorized by general or special law so that the adopted level-of service standard will be achieved and maintained throughout the planning period. Revenue sources may include ad valorem taxes, state revenue distributions, proceeds from the sale of bonds, sales tax proceeds, or other general tax sources.

 Local-option revenue sources requiring approval by a

referendum of the electors shall be deemed an existing or

committed revenue source only after approval in the required 1 2 referendum. 3 (a) "Adopted district facilities work program" means 4 the 5-year work program adopted by the district school board 5 as provided in subsection (3). (b) "Tentative district facilities work program" means 6 7 the 5-year listing of capital outlay projects required: 8 1. To properly maintain the educational plant and 9 ancillary facilities of the district. 10 2. To provide an adequate number of satisfactory 11 student stations for the projected student enrollment of the 12 district in K-12 programs in accordance with the goal in ss. 13 235.062. 14 (2) PREPARATION OF TENTATIVE DISTRICT EDUCATION 15 FACILITIES PLAN WORK PROGRAM. --(a) Annually, prior to the adoption of the district 16 17 school budget, each school board shall prepare a tentative district work program education facilities plan which includes 18 long range planning for facilities needs over 5, 10, and 20 19 year periods. The plan shall be developed in coordination 20 with the general purpose local governments and be consistent 21 with the local government comprehensive plans. The school 22 board's plan for provision of new schools shall meet the needs 23 24 of all growing communities in the district, ranging from small rural communities to large urban cities. The plan shall 25 consider: 26 27 1. Projected student populations apportioned geographically at the local level. For the 5-year, 10-year, 28 29 and 20-year planning periods projections shall be based on information produced by the demographic, revenue and education

estimating conferences pursuant to s. 216.136, where

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- available, as modified by the district based on local 1 2 governments and the Office of Educational Facilities of the 3 Commissioner of Education. The projections shall be 4 apportioned geographically with assistance from the local governments using local development trend data, the 5 comprehensive plan, and the school district student enrollment 6 7 data from all communities. There must be a reasonable 8 distribution to all local governments in a county, regardless of the local government's size. 9
 - 2. An inventory of existing school facilities shall be provided. Any anticipated expansions or closures of existing school sites over the 5, 10, and 20 year periods shall be identified. The inventory shall include an assessment of areas proximate to existing schools and identification for the need for improvements to infrastructure, safety, including safe access routes, and conditions in the community. The plan shall also provide a listing of major repairs and renovation projects anticipated over the period of the plan.
 - 3. Each school district's education facilities plan shall include:
 - a. projections of facilities space needs which may not exceed the norm space and occupant design criteria established in the State Requirements for Educational Facilities.
 - <u>b.</u> information on leased, loaned, and donated space and relocatables used for conducting the district's instructional programs.
 - 4. General location of public schools proposed to be constructed over the 5, 10, and 20 year time periods, including a listing of the proposed schools' site acreage needs and anticipated capacity and maps showing the general location. The school boards identification of general

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locations	of	future	scl	nool	sites	will	be	base	ed on	the	sch	nool
siting req	uir	ements	of	s.	163.31	77(6)	(a)	and	poli	cies	in	the
comprehensive plan which provide guidance for appropriate												
locations	for	schoo	l s	ites	<u>.</u>							

- 5. The identification of options deemed reasonable and approved by the school board that reduce the need for additional permanent student stations. Such options may include, but not be limited to:
 - a. acceptable capacity
 - b. redistricting,
 - c. busing,

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- d. year round schools, and
- e. charter schools.
- 6. The criteria and method, jointly determined by the local government and the school board, for determining the impact to public school capacity in response to a local government request for a report pursuant to s. 235.193(4).
- (b) The plan shall also include a financially feasible district facilities work program for a five-year period. The work program shall include:
- 1. A schedule of major repair and renovation projects necessary to maintain the educational $\frac{\text{facilities}}{\text{plant}}$ and ancillary facilities of the district.
- 2. A schedule of capital outlay projects necessary to ensure the availability of satisfactory student stations for the projected student enrollment in K-12 programs. This schedule shall consider:
- a. The locations, capacities, and planned utilization rates of current educational facilities of the district.
- b. The proposed locations of planned facilities, whether those locations are consistent with the comprehensive

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plans of all affected local governments and recommendations for infrastructure and other improvements to land adjacent to existing facilities. The provisions of ss. 235.19 and 235.193((6), (7) and (8) shall be addressed for new facilities planned within the first three years of the work plan, as appropriate.
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- c. Plans for the use and location of relocatable facilities, leased facilities, and charter school facilities.
- <u>d.</u> Plans for multitrack scheduling, grade level organization, block scheduling, or other alternatives that reduce the need for <u>additional</u> permanent student stations.
- <u>e.</u> Information concerning average class size and utilization rate by grade level within the district that will result if the tentative district facilities work program is fully implemented. The average shall not include exceptional student education classes or prekindergarten classes.
- f. The number and percentage of district students planned to be educated in relocatable facilities during each year of the tentative district facilities work program. For future needs determination, student capacity shall not be assigned to any relocatable classroom that is scheduled for elimination or replacement with a permanent educational facility in the current year of the adopted district education facilities plan and in the district facilities work program adopted under ss. 235.185. Those relocatables clearly identified and scheduled for replacement in a school board adopted, financially feasible, five-year district facilities work program shall be counted at zero capacity at the time the work program is adopted and approved by the school board. However, if the district facilities work program is changed or altered and the relocatables are not replaced as scheduled in

the work program, they must then be reentered into the system for counting at actual capacity. Relocatables may not be perpetually added to the work program and continually extended for purposes of circumventing the intent of this section. All relocatable classrooms not identified and scheduled for replacement, including those owned, lease- purchased, or leased by the school district, shall be counted at actual student capacity. The district education facilities plan shall identify the number of relocatable student stations scheduled for replacement during the five- year survey period and the total dollar amount needed for that replacement.

- g. Plans for the closure of any school, including plans for disposition of the facility or usage of facility space, and anticipated revenues.
- h. Projects for which Capital Outlay and Debt Service funds, accruing under Section 9(d), Article XII of the State Constitution are to be used, shall be identified separately in priority order as a Project Priority List (PPL) within the district facilities work program.
- 3. The projected cost for each project identified in the tentative district facilities work program. For proposed projects for new student stations, a schedule shall be prepared comparing the planned cost and square footage for each new student station, by elementary, middle, and high school levels, to the low, average, and high cost of facilities constructed throughout the state during the most recent fiscal year for which data is available from the Department of Education.
- 4. A schedule of estimated capital outlay revenues from each currently approved source which is estimated to be available for expenditure on the projects included in the

tentative district facilities work program.

- 5. A schedule indicating which projects included in the tentative district facilities work program will be funded from current revenues projected in subparagraph 4 3.
- 6. A schedule of options for the generation of additional revenues by the district for expenditure on projects identified in the $\frac{1}{1}$ tentative district facilities work program which are not funded under subparagraph $\frac{1}{1}$. Additional anticipated revenues may include effort index grants, SIT Program awards, and Classrooms First funds.
- (b) To the extent available, the tentative district education facilities <u>plan</u> work program shall be based on information produced by the demographic, revenue, and education estimating conferences pursuant to ss. 216.136.
- (c) Provision shall be made for public comment concerning the tentative district <u>education</u> facilities <u>plan</u> work program.
- (d) The district school board shall coordinate with each affected local government to ensure consistency between the tentative district education facilities plan and the local government comprehensive plans of the affected local governments during the development of the tentative district education facilities plan.
- (e) Commencing on October 1, 2001, and not less than once every five years thereafter, the district school board shall contract with a qualified, independent third party to conduct a financial management and performance audit of the educational planning and construction activities of the district, and to make a determination as to whether the plan is financially feasible. The response of the school board to the audit shall be included in the public education facilities

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element adopted pursuant to s. 163.31776. An audit conducted
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    by the Auditor General satisfies this requirement.
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               Submittal of tentative district education
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    facilities plan to local government. The district school board
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    shall submit a copy of its tentative district education
    facilities plan to all affected local governments prior to
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    adoption by the board. The affected local governments shall
    review the tentative district education facilities plan and
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    comment to the district school board on the consistency of the
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    plan with the local comprehensive plan, whether a
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    comprehensive plan amendment will be necessary for any
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    proposed educational facility, and whether the local
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    government supports a necessary comprehensive plan amendment.
    If the local government does not support a comprehensive plan
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    amendment for a proposed educational facility, the matter
    shall be resolved pursuant to the interlocal agreement
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    required by ss. 163.31776(4) and 235.193(2). The process for
    the submittal and review shall be detailed in the interlocal
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    agreement required pursuant to ss. 163.31776(4) and
    235.193(2). Where the school board and the local government
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    have not entered into an interlocal agreement pursuant to ss.
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    163.31776(4) and 235.193(2), the school board and the local
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    government must determine a mutually acceptable process for
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    submittal and review of the tentative district education
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    facilities plan. Disputes between the school board and the
    local government, in instances where the school board and the
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    local government have not entered into an interlocal agreement
   pursuant to 163.31776(4) and 235.193(2), shall be addressed
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    pursuant to s. 163.3181.
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          (4)<del>(3)</del> ADOPTED DISTRICT EDUCATION FACILITIES PLAN
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WORK PROGRAM. -- Annually, the district school board shall

consider and adopt the tentative district education facilities plan work program completed pursuant to subsection (2). Upon giving proper public notice to the public and local governments and opportunity for public comment, the district school board may amend the plan program to revise the priority of projects, to add or delete projects, to reflect the impact of change orders, or to reflect the approval of new revenue sources which may become available. The adopted district facilities work program shall include a 5-year facilities work program which:

- (a) Be a complete, balanced <u>and financially feasible</u> capital outlay financial plan for the district.
- (b) Set forth the proposed commitments and planned expenditures of the district to address the educational facilities needs of its students and to adequately provide for the maintenance of the educational plant and ancillary facilities, including safe access ways from neighborhoods to schools.
- (5)(4) EXECUTION OF ADOPTED DISTRICT FACILITIES WORK PROGRAM.—The first year of the adopted district education facilities plan work program shall constitute the capital outlay budget required in ss. 235.18. The adopted district facilities work program shall include the information required in subparagraphs (2)(b) 1., 2., and 3., based upon projects actually funded in the program.
- (5) 10-YEAR AND 20-YEAR WORK PROGRAMS.--In addition to the adopted district facilities work program covering the 5-year work program, the district school board shall adopt annually a 10-year and a 20-year work program which is include the information set forth in subsection (2), but based upon enrollment projections and facility needs for the 10-year and

1 20-year periods. It is recognized that the projections in the 2 10-year and 20-year timeframes are tentative and should be 3 used only for general planning purposes. 4 Section 19. Section 235.188, Florida Statutes, is 5 amended to read: 235.188 Full bonding required to participate in 6 7 programs. --8 Any district with unused bonding capacity in its 9 Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund allocation that 10 certifies in its district education facilities plan work program that it will not be able to meet all of its need for 11 12 new student stations within existing revenues must fully bond 13 its Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund allocation 14 before it may participate in Classrooms First, the School 15 Infrastructure Thrift (SIT) Program, or the Effort Index 16 Grants Program. 17 Section 20. Section 235.19 is amended as follows: 235.19 Site planning and selection .--18 (1) If the school board and local government have 19 entered into an interlocal agreement pursuant to ss. 20 163.31776(4) and 235.193(2) and have developed a process to 21 22 ensure consistency between the local government comprehensive plan and the school district education facilities plan and a 23 24 method to coordinate decision making and approval activities 25 relating to school planning and site selection, the provisions of this section are superseded by the interlocal agreement and 26 27 the plans of the local government and the school board. (1)(2) Before acquiring property for sites, each 28 board shall determine the location of proposed educational 29 30 centers or campuses for the board. In making this

determination, the board shall consider existing and

anticipated site needs and the most economical and practicable locations of sites. The board shall coordinate with the long-range or comprehensive plans of local, regional, and state governmental agencies to assure the compatibility consistency of such plans with site planning. Boards are encouraged to locate schools proximate to urban residential areas to the extent possible, and shall seek to collocate schools with other public facilities, such as parks, libraries, and community centers, to the extent possible, and to encourage using elementary schools as focal points for neighborhoods.

((2)(3) Each new site selected must be adequate in size to meet the educational needs of the students to be served on that site by the original educational facility or future expansions of the facility through renovation or the addition of relocatables. The Commissioner of Education shall prescribe by rule recommended sizes for new sites according to categories of students to be housed and other appropriate factors determined by the commissioner. Less-than-recommended site sizes are allowed if the board, by a two-thirds majority, recommends such a site and finds that it can provide an appropriate and equitable educational program on the site.

(3)(4) Sites recommended for purchase, or purchased, in accordance with chapter 230 or chapter 240 must meet standards prescribed therein and such supplementary standards as the school board commissioner prescribes to promote the educational interests of the students. Each site must be well drained and either suitable for outdoor educational purposes as appropriate for the educational program or co-located with facilities to serve this purpose. As provided in ss. 333.03,

the site must not be located within any path of flight

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approach of any airport. Insofar as is practicable, the site must not adjoin a right-of-way of any railroad or through highway and must not be adjacent to any factory or other property from which noise, odors, or other disturbances, or at which conditions, would be likely to interfere with the educational program. To the extent praticable, sites must be chosen that will provide safe access from neighborhoods to schools.

(4)(5) It shall be the responsibility of the board to provide adequate notice to appropriate municipal, county, regional, and state governmental agencies for requested traffic control and safety devices so they can be installed and operating prior to the first day of classes or to satisfy itself that every reasonable effort has been made in sufficient time to secure the installation and operation of such necessary devices prior to the first day of classes. It shall also be the responsibility of the board to review annually traffic control and safety device needs and to request all necessary changes indicated by such review.

(5)(6) Each board may request county and municipal governments to construct and maintain sidewalks and bicycle trails within a 2-mile radius of each educational facility within the jurisdiction of the local government. When a board discovers or is aware of an existing hazard on or near a public sidewalk, street, or highway within a 2-mile radius of a school site and the hazard endangers the life or threatens the health or safety of students who walk, ride bicycles, or are transported regularly between their homes and the school in which they are enrolled, the board shall, within 24 hours after discovering or becoming aware of the hazard, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, report such hazard to

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the governmental entity within the jurisdiction of which the
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   hazard is located. Within 5 days after receiving notification
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   by the board, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal
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   holidays, the governmental entity shall investigate the
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   hazardous condition and either correct it or provide such
   precautions as are practicable to safeguard students until the
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   hazard can be permanently corrected. However, if the
    governmental entity that has jurisdiction determines upon
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    investigation that it is impracticable to correct the hazard,
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    or if the entity determines that the reported condition does
   not endanger the life or threaten the health or safety of
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    students, the entity shall, within 5 days after notification
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   by the board, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal
   holidays, inform the board in writing of its reasons for not
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    correcting the condition. The governmental entity, to the
    extent allowed by law, shall indemnify the board from any
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    liability with respect to accidents or injuries, if any,
    arising out of the hazardous condition.
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Section 21. Section 235.193 is amended as follows:
235.193 Coordination of planning with local governing
bodies.--

(1) It is the policy of this state to require the coordination of planning between boards and local governing bodies to ensure that plans for the construction and opening of public educational facilities are facilitated and coordinated in time and place with plans for residential development, concurrently with other necessary services. Such planning shall include the integration of the education facilities plan educational plant survey and applicable policies and procedures of a board with the local comprehensive plan and land development regulations of local

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governments. governing bodies. The planning must include the consideration of allowing students to attend the school located nearest their homes when a new housing development is constructed near a county boundary and it is more feasible to transport the students a short distance to an existing facility in an adjacent county than to construct a new facility or transport students longer distances in their county of residence. The planning must also consider the effects of the location of public education facilities, including the feasibility of keeping central city facilities viable, in order to encourage central city redevelopment and the efficient use of infrastructure and to discourage uncontrolled urban sprawl. In addition, all parties to the planning process must consult with state and local road departments to assist in implementing the Safe Paths to Schools program administered by the Florida Department of Transportation.

- of a public educational facilities element by general purpose local governments meeting the criteria of s. 163.31776(3), No later than six months prior to the deadline established by the state land planning agency pursuant to s. 163.31776(3) for the transmittal of a public educational facilities element by general purpose local governments, the school district, the county and the non-exempt municipalities shall enter into an interlocal agreement which establishes a process to develop coordinated and consistent local government public educational facilities elements and district education facilities plan, including a process:
- (a) By which each local government and the school district agree and base their plans on local government

projections based on professionally accepted methodology of the amount, type, and distribution of population growth and student enrollment.

- (b) To coordinate and share information relating to existing and planned public school facilities and local government plans for development and redevelopment.
- (c) To ensure school siting decisions by the school board are consistent with the local comprehensive plan and future land use maps, including appropriate circumstances and criteria under which a school district may request an amendment to the comprehensive plan for school siting, and for early involvement by the local government as the school board identifies potential school sites.
- (d) To coordinate and provide formal timely comments during the development, adoption, and amendment of each local government's public educational facilities element and the education facilities plan of the school district to ensure a uniform countywide school facility planning system.
- (e) For school district participation in the review of comprehensive plan amendments and rezonings which increase residential density and which are reasonably expected to have an impact on public school facility demand pursuant to s.

 163.31777. The interlocal agreement shall express how the school board and local governments will develop the methodology and the criteria for determining if school facility capacity will not be reasonably available at the time of projected school impacts, including uniform, districtwide level-of service standards for all public schools of the same type and availability standards for public schools. The interlocal agreement shall ensure that consistent criteria and

capacity determination methodologies including student

generation multipliers, are adopted into the school board's district education facilities plan and the local government's public educational facilities element. The interlocal agreement shall also set forth the process and uniform methodology for determining proportionate share mitigation pursuant to s. 163.31777; and,

- (f) For the resolution of disputes between the school district and local governments.
- (g) That determines the "true cost of school needs."

 This analysis must provide the number of schools and the funding needed to meet any current backlog and future needs based on local governments' population and growth trends.

 This analysis should also identify how the current and future needs are funded.
- (h) Any school board entering into an interlocal agreement for the purpose of adopting public school concurrency prior to the effective date of this act is not required to amend the interlocal agreement to conform to the provisions of this paragraph if the comprehensive plan amendment adopting public school concurrency is ultimately determined to be in compliance.
- (3) Failure to enter into an interlocal agreement as required by s. 235.193(2) shall result in the withholding of funds for school construction available pursuant to ss.
 235.187, 235.216, 235.2195, and 235.42 and a prohibition from siting schools. Before the Office of Educational Facilities of the Commissioner of Education can withhold any funds, the Office shall provide the school board with a notice of intent to withhold funds, which the school board may dispute pursuant to the provisions of chapter 120. The Office shall withhold funds when a final order is issued finding the school board

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has failed to enter into an interlocal agreement which meets the requirements of this subsection.

(4) The local school board shall provide the local government a school capacity report when the local government notifies the school board that it is reviewing an application for a comprehensive plan amendment or a rezoning which seeks to increase residential density. The report shall provide data and analysis as required by s. 163.31777(2) for the local government's review of such proposed plan amendment or rezoning.

(5) A school board and the local governing body must share and coordinate information related to existing and planned public school facilities; proposals for development, redevelopment, or additional development; and infrastructure required to support the public school facilities, concurrent with proposed development. A school board shall use information produced by the demographic, revenue and education estimating conferences pursuant to s. 216.136 Department of Education enrollment projections when preparing the district education facilities plan 5-year district facilities work program pursuant to ss. 235.185, as modified, and agreed to by the local governments and the Office of Educational Facilities of the Commissioner of Education, in and a school board shall affirmatively demonstrate in the educational facilities report consideration of local governments' population projections to ensure that the district education facilities plan 5-year work program not only reflects enrollment projections but also considers applicable municipal and county growth and development projections. The projections shall be apportioned geographically with assistance from the local governments using local development trend data and the school district

student enrollment data from all communities. There must be a reasonable, distribution to all local governments with a county, regardless of the local government's size. A school board is precluded from siting a new school in a jurisdiction where the school board has failed to provide the annual educational facilities planreport for the prior year required pursuant to ss. 235.185 235.194 unless the failure is corrected.

(6)(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 consistent with the plan's implementing land development regulations, to the extent that the regulations are not in 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.

(7)(4) To improve coordination relative to potential educational facility sites, a board shall provide written notice to the local government that has regulatory authority over the use of the land at least 120 60—days prior to acquiring or leasing property that may be used for a new public educational facility. The local government, upon receipt of this notice, shall notify the board within 45 days if the site proposed for acquisition or lease is consistent with the future land use element of the local government's comprehensive plan. This preliminary notice does not constitute the local government's determination of consistency pursuant to subsection(5)(8).

(8)(5) As early in the design phase as feasible, but at least before commencing construction of a new public

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educational facility, the local governing body that regulates the use of land shall determine, in writing within 90 days after receiving the necessary information and a school board's request for a determination, whether a proposed public educational facility is consistent with the local comprehensive plan and consistent with local land development regulations, to the extent that the regulations are not in conflict with or the subject regulated is not specifically addressed by this chapter or the State Uniform Building Code, unless mutually agreed. If the determination is affirmative, school construction may proceed and further local government approvals are not required, except as provided in this section. Failure of the local governing body to make a determination in writing within 90 days after a school board's request for a determination of consistency shall be considered an approval of the school board's application.

(9)(6) A local governing body may not deny the site applicant based on adequacy of the site plan as it relates solely to the needs of the school. If the site is consistent with the comprehensive plan's future land use , the local government may not deny the application but it may impose reasonable development standards and conditions in accordance with ss. 235.34(1) and consider the site plan and its adequacy as it relates to environmental concerns, health, safety and welfare, and effects on adjacent property. Standards and conditions may not be imposed which conflict with those established in this chapter or the State Uniform Building Code, unless mutually agreed.

 $\underline{(10)}(7)$ This section does not prohibit a local governing body and district school board from agreeing and establishing an alternative process for reviewing a proposed

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educational facility and site plan, and offsite impacts pursuant to an interlocal agreement adopted in accordance with s. 235.193.

(11)(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, 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 ss. 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 22. Section 235.194 is repealed.

30 Section 23. Section 235.218, Florida Statutes, is

31 amended to read:

- adopt measures for evaluating the performance and productivity of school district <u>educational</u> facilities <u>plan</u> work program. The measures may be both quantitative and qualitative and must, to the maximum extent practical, assess those factors that are within the districts' control. The measures must, at a minimum, assess performance in the following areas:
 - (a) Frugal production of high-quality projects.
 - (b) Efficient finance and administration.
- (c) Optimal school and classroom size and utilization rate.
 - (d) Safety.

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- (e) Core facility space needs and cost-effective capacity improvements that consider demographic projections, land use patterns, and collocation and shared use with other public facilities.
 - (f) Level of district local effort.
- (2) The clearinghouse shall establish annual performance objectives and standards that can be used to evaluate district performance and productivity.
- (3) The clearinghouse shall conduct ongoing evaluations of district educational facilities program performance and productivity, using the measures adopted under this section. If, using these measures, the clearinghouse finds that a district failed to perform satisfactorily, the clearinghouse must recommend to the district school board actions to be taken to improve the district's performance.

Section 24. Section 235.321, Florida Statutes is

amended to read:

235.321 Changes in construction requirements after award of contract.--

The board may, at its option and by written policy duly adopted and entered in its official minutes, authorize the superintendent or president or other designated individual to approve change orders in the name of the board for preestablished amounts. Approvals shall be for the purpose of expediting the work in progress and shall be reported to the board and entered in its official minutes. For accountability, the school district shall monitor and report the impact of change orders on its district education facilities plan work program pursuant to ss. 235.185.

Section 25. Paragraph (d) of subsection (5) of section 236.25, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

236.25 District school tax.--

(5)

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, if through its adopted <u>education</u> facilities <u>plan</u> work program a district has clearly identified the need for an ancillary plant, has provided opportunity for public input as to the relative value of the ancillary plant versus an educational plant, and has obtained public approval, the district may use revenue generated by the millage levy authorized by subsection (2) for the construction, renovation, remodeling, maintenance, or repair of an ancillary plant.

A district that violates these expenditure restrictions shall have an equal dollar reduction in funds appropriated to the district under ss. 236.081 in the fiscal year following the audit citation. The expenditure restrictions do not apply to any school district that certifies to the Commissioner of

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Education that all of the district's instructional space needs for the next 5 years can be met from capital outlay sources that the district reasonably expects to receive during the next 5 years or from alternative scheduling or construction, leasing, rezoning, or technological methodologies that exhibit sound management.

Section 26. Section 380.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

380.04 Definition of development.--

- (1) The term "development" means the carrying out of any building activity or mining operation, the making of any material change in the use or appearance of any structure or land, or the dividing of land into three or more parcels.
- (2) The following activities or uses shall be taken for the purposes of this chapter to involve "development," as defined in this section:
- (a) A reconstruction, alteration of the size, or material change in the external appearance of a structure on land.
- (b) A change in the intensity of use of land, such as an increase in the number of dwelling units in a structure or on land or a material increase in the number of businesses, manufacturing establishments, offices, or dwelling units in a structure or on land.
- (c) Alteration of a shore or bank of a seacoast, river, stream, lake, pond, or canal, including any "coastal construction" as defined in s. 161.021.
- (d) Commencement of drilling, except to obtain soil samples, mining, or excavation on a parcel of land.
 - (e) Demolition of a structure.
 - (f) Clearing of land as an adjunct of construction.

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- (g) Deposit of refuse, solid or liquid waste, or fill on a parcel of land.
- (3) The following operations or uses shall not be taken for the purpose of this chapter to involve "development" as defined in this section:
- (a) Work by a highway or road agency or railroad company for the maintenance or improvement of a road or railroad track, if the work is carried out on land within the boundaries of the right-of-way.
- (b) Work by any utility and other persons engaged in the distribution or transmission of gas, electricity, or water, for the purpose of inspecting, repairing, renewing, or constructing on or adjacent to established rights-of-way any sewers, mains, pipes, cables, utility tunnels, power lines, towers, poles, tracks, or the like.
- (c) Work for the maintenance, renewal, improvement, or alteration of any structure, if the work affects only the interior or the color of the structure or the decoration of the exterior of the structure.
- (d) The use of any structure or land devoted to dwelling uses for any purpose customarily incidental to enjoyment of the dwelling.
- (e) The use of any land for the purpose of growing plants, crops, trees, and other agricultural or forestry products; raising livestock; or for other agricultural purposes.
- (f) A change in use of land or structure from a use within a class specified in an ordinance or rule to another use in the same class.
- (g) A change in the ownership or form of ownership of any parcel or structure.

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1	(h) The creation or termination of rights of access,
2	riparian rights, easements, covenants concerning development
3	of land, or other rights in land.
4	(4) "Development," as designated in an ordinance,
5	rule, or development permit includes all other development
6	customarily associated with it unless otherwise specified.
7	When appropriate to the context, "development" refers to the
8	act of developing or to the result of development. Reference
9	to any specific operation is not intended to mean that the
10	operation or activity, when part of other operations or
11	activities, is not development. Reference to particular
12	operations is not intended to limit the generality of
13	subsection (1).
14	Section 27. Paragraphs (d) and (e) of subsection (2),
15	paragraph (c) of subsection (3), paragraph (b) of subsection
16	(4), paragraph (a) of subsection (8), paragraphs (c) and (g)
17	of subsection (15), subsection (18), and paragraph (c), (e),
18	and (f) of subsection (19) of section 380.06, Florida
19	Statutes, are amended, to read:
20	380.06 Developments of regional impact
21	(2) STATEWIDE GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS
22	(d) The guidelines and standards shall be applied as
23	follows:
24	1. Fixed thresholds
25	1.a. A development that is at or below 100 80 percent
26	of all numerical thresholds in the guidelines and standards
27	shall not be required to undergo
28	development-of-regional-impact review.
29	2.b. A development that is at or above 100 percent
30	of any numerical threshold shall be required to undergo

development-of-regional-impact review.

3.c. Projects certified under s. 403.973 which create at least 100 jobs and meet the criteria of the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development as to their impact on an area's economy, employment, and prevailing wage and skill levels that are at or below 100 percent of the numerical thresholds for industrial plants, industrial parks, distribution, warehousing or wholesaling facilities, office development or multiuse projects other than residential, as described in s. 380.0651(3)(b)(c),(c)(d), and(g)(i), are not required to undergo development-of-regional-impact review.

2. Rebuttable presumptions.-a. It shall be presumed that a development that is

a. It shall be presumed that a development that is between 80 and 100 percent of a numerical threshold shall not

be required to undergo development-of-regional-impact review.

b. It shall be presumed that a development that is at 100 percent or between 100 and 120 percent of a numerical threshold shall be required to undergo development-of-regional-impact review.

The Administration Commission, upon the recommendation of the state land planning agency, shall implement this paragraph by rule no later than December 1, 1993. The increased guidelines and standards authorized by this paragraph shall not be implemented until the effectiveness of the rule which, among other things, shall set forth the pertinent characteristics of urban central business districts and regional activity centers.

(e) With respect to residential, hotel, motel, office, and retail developments, the applicable guidelines and standards shall be increased by 50 percent in urban central business districts and regional activity centers of jurisdictions whose local comprehensive plans are in

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compliance with part II of chapter 163. With respect to
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   multiuse developments, the applicable guidelines and standards
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    shall be increased by 100 percent in urban central business
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    districts and regional activity centers of jurisdictions whose
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    local comprehensive plans are in compliance with part II of
    chapter 163, if one land use of the multiuse development is
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    residential and amounts to not less than 35 percent of the
    jurisdiction's applicable residential threshold. With respect
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    to resort or convention hotel developments, the applicable
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    guidelines and standards shall be increased by 150 percent in
    urban central business districts and regional activity centers
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    of jurisdictions whose local comprehensive plans are in
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    compliance with part II of chapter 163 and where the increase
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    is specifically for a proposed resort or convention hotel
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    located in a county with a population greater than 500,000 and
    the local government specifically designates that the proposed
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    resort or convention hotel development will serve an existing
    convention center of more than 250,000 gross square feet built
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   prior to July 1, 1992. The applicable guidelines and
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    standards shall be increased by 200 percent for development in
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    any area designated by the Governor as a rural area of
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    critical economic concern pursuant to s. 288.0656 during the
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    effectiveness of the designation. The Administration
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    Commission, upon the recommendation of the state land planning
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    agency, shall implement this paragraph by rule no later than
   December 1, 1993. The increased guidelines and standards
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    authorized by this paragraph shall not be implemented until
    the effectiveness of the rule which, among other things, shall
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    set forth the pertinent characteristics of urban central
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    business districts and regional activity centers.
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AND STANDARDS.—The state land planning agency, a regional planning agency, or a local government may petition the Administration Commission to increase or decrease the numerical thresholds of any statewide guideline and standard. The state land planning agency or the regional planning agency may petition for an increase or decrease for a particular local government's jurisdiction or a part of a particular jurisdiction. A local government may petition for an increase or decrease within its jurisdiction or a part of its jurisdiction. A number of requests may be combined in a single petition.

- (c) The Administration Commission shall have authority to increase or decrease a threshold in the statewide guidelines and standards up to 50 percent above or below the statewide presumptive threshold. The commission may from time to time reconsider changed thresholds and make additional variations as it deems necessary.
 - (4) BINDING LETTER.--
- (b) Unless a developer waives the requirements of this paragraph by agreeing to undergo development-of-regional-impact review pursuant to this section, the state land planning agency or local government with jurisdiction over the land on which a development is proposed may require a developer to obtain a binding letter if:
- 1. the development is at a presumptive numerical threshold or up to 20 percent above a numerical threshold in the guidelines and standards. ; or
- 2. The development is between a presumptive numerical threshold and 20 percent below the numerical threshold and the local government or the state land planning agency is in doubt

as to whether the character or magnitude of the development at
the proposed location creates a likelihood that the
development will have a substantial effect on the health,
safety, or welfare of citizens of more than one county.

- (8) PRELIMINARY DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS. --
- (a) A developer may enter into a written preliminary development agreement with the state land planning agency to allow a developer to proceed with a limited amount of the total proposed development, subject to all other governmental approvals and solely at the developer's own risk, prior to issuance of a final development order. All owners of the land in the total proposed development shall join the developer as parties to the agreement. Each agreement shall include and be subject to the following conditions:
- 1. The developer shall comply with the preapplication conference requirements pursuant to subsection (7) within 45 days after the execution of the agreement.
- 2. The developer shall file an application for development approval for the total proposed development within 3 months after execution of the agreement, unless the state land planning agency agrees to a different time for good cause shown. Failure to timely file an application and to otherwise diligently proceed in good faith to obtain a final development order shall constitute a breach of the preliminary development agreement.
- 3. The agreement shall include maps and legal descriptions of both the preliminary development area and the total proposed development area and shall specifically describe the preliminary development in terms of magnitude and location. The area approved for preliminary development must

shall be subject to the terms and conditions of the final development order.

- 4. The preliminary development shall be limited to lands that the state land planning agency agrees are suitable for development and shall only be allowed in areas where adequate public infrastructure exists to accommodate the preliminary development, when such development will utilize public infrastructure. The developer must also demonstrate that the preliminary development will not result in material adverse impacts to existing resources or existing or planned facilities.
- 5. The preliminary development agreement may allow development which is:
- a. Less than $\underline{100}$ or equal to 80 percent of any applicable threshold if the developer demonstrates that such development is consistent with subparagraph 4.; or
- b. Equal to or more than 100 Less than 120 percent of any applicable threshold if the developer demonstrates that such development is part of a proposed downtown development of regional impact specified in subsection (22) or part of any areawide development of regional impact specified in subsection (25) and that the development is consistent with subparagraph 4.
- 6. The developer and owners of the land may not claim vested rights, or assert equitable estoppel, arising from the agreement or any expenditures or actions taken in reliance on the agreement to continue with the total proposed development beyond the preliminary development. The agreement shall not entitle the developer to a final development order approving the total proposed development or to particular conditions in a final development order.

- 7. The agreement shall not prohibit the regional planning agency from reviewing or commenting on any regional issue that the regional agency determines should be included in the regional agency's report on the application for development approval.
- 8. The agreement shall include a disclosure by the developer and all the owners of the land in the total proposed development of all land or development within 5 miles of the total proposed development in which they have an interest and shall describe such interest.
- 9. In the event of a breach of the agreement or failure to comply with any condition of the agreement, or if the agreement was based on materially inaccurate information, the state land planning agency may terminate the agreement or file suit to enforce the agreement as provided in this section and s. 380.11, including a suit to enjoin all development.
- 10. A notice of the preliminary development agreement shall be recorded by the developer in accordance with s.

 28.222 with the clerk of the circuit court for each county in which land covered by the terms of the agreement is located. The notice shall include a legal description of the land covered by the agreement and shall state the parties to the agreement, the date of adoption of the agreement and any subsequent amendments, the location where the agreement may be examined, and that the agreement constitutes a land development regulation applicable to portions of the land covered by the agreement. The provisions of the agreement shall inure to the benefit of and be binding upon successors and assigns of the parties in the agreement.
- 11. Except for those agreements which authorize preliminary development for substantial deviations pursuant to

subsection (19), a developer who no longer wishes to pursue a development of regional impact may propose to abandon any preliminary development agreement executed after January 1, 1985, including those pursuant to s. 380.032(3), provided at the time of abandonment:

- a. A final development order under this section has been rendered that approves all of the development actually constructed; or
- b. The amount of development is less than $\underline{100}$ 80 percent of all numerical thresholds of the guidelines and standards, and the state land planning agency determines in writing that the development to date is in compliance with all applicable local regulations and the terms and conditions of the preliminary development agreement and otherwise adequately mitigates for the impacts of the development to date.

In either event, when a developer proposes to abandon said agreement, the developer shall give written notice and state that he or she is no longer proposing a development of regional impact and provide adequate documentation that he or she has met the criteria for abandonment of the agreement to the state land planning agency. Within 30 days of receipt of adequate documentation of such notice, the state land planning agency shall make its determination as to whether or not the developer meets the criteria for abandonment. Once the state land planning agency determines that the developer meets the criteria for abandonment, the state land planning agency shall issue a notice of abandonment which shall be recorded by the developer in accordance with s. 28.222 with the clerk of the circuit court for each county in which land covered by the terms of the agreement is located.

- (15) LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT ORDER.--
- (c) The development order shall include findings of fact and conclusions of law consistent with subsections (13) and (14). The development order:
- 1. Shall specify the monitoring procedures and the local official responsible for assuring compliance by the developer with the development order.
- 2. Shall establish compliance dates for the development order, including a deadline for commencing physical development and for compliance with conditions of approval or phasing requirements, and shall include a termination date that reasonably reflects the time required to complete the development.
- 3. Shall establish a date until which the local government agrees that the approved development of regional impact shall not be subject to downzoning, unit density reduction, or intensity reduction, unless the local government can demonstrate that substantial changes in the conditions underlying the approval of the development order have occurred or the development order was based on substantially inaccurate information provided by the developer or that the change is clearly established by local government to be essential to the public health, safety, or welfare.
- 4. Shall specify the requirements for the <u>biennial</u> annual report designated under subsection (18), including the date of submission, parties to whom the report is submitted, and contents of the report, based upon the rules adopted by the state land planning agency. Such rules shall specify the scope of any additional local requirements that may be necessary for the report.
 - 5. May specify the types of changes to the development

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which shall require submission for a substantial deviation determination under subsection (19).

- 6. Shall include a legal description of the property.
- (g) A local government shall not issue permits for development subsequent to the termination date or expiration date contained in the development order unless:
- 1. The proposed development has been evaluated cumulatively with existing development under the substantial deviation provisions of subsection (19) subsequent to the termination or expiration date;
- 2. The proposed development is consistent with an abandonment of development order that has been issued in accordance with the provisions of subsection (26); or
- The project has been determined to be an essentially built-out development of regional impact through an agreement executed by the developer, the state land planning agency, and the local government, in accordance with s. 380.032, which will establish the terms and conditions under which the development may be continued. If the project is determined to be essentially built-out, development may proceed pursuant to the s. 380.032 agreement after the termination or expiration date contained in the development order without further development-of-regional-impact review subject to the local government comprehensive plan and land development regulations or subject to a modified development-of-regional-impact analysis. As used in this paragraph, an "essentially built-out" development of regional impact means:
- a. The development is in compliance with all applicable terms and conditions of the development order except the built-out date; and

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- b.(I) The amount of development that remains to be built is less than the substantial deviation threshold specified in paragraph (19)(b) for each individual land use category, or, for a multiuse development, the sum total of all unbuilt land uses as a percentage of the applicable substantial deviation threshold is equal to or less than $\underline{150}$ $\underline{100}$ percent; or
- (II) The state land planning agency and the local government have agreed in writing that the amount of development to be built does not create the likelihood of any additional regional impact not previously reviewed.
- (18) BIENNIAL ANNUAL REPORTS. -- The developer shall submit a biennial an annual report on the development of regional impact to the local government, the regional planning agency, the state land planning agency, and all affected permit agencies in alternate years on the date specified in the development order, unless the development order by its terms requires more frequent monitoring. If the annual report is not received, the regional planning agency or the state land planning agency shall notify the local government. the local government does not receive the annual report or receives notification that the regional planning agency or the state land planning agency has not received the report, the local government shall request in writing that the developer submit the report within 30 days. The failure to submit the report after 30 days shall result in the temporary suspension of the development order by the local government. If no additional development pursuant to the development order has occurred since the submission of the previous report, then a letter from the developer stating that no development has occurred shall satisfy the requirement for a report.

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Development orders which require annual reports may be amended to require biennial reports at the option of the local government.

- (19) SUBSTANTIAL DEVIATIONS.--
- (c) An extension of the date of buildout of a development, or any phase thereof, by 7 or more years shall be presumed to create a substantial deviation subject to further development-of-regional-impact review. An extension of the date of buildout, or any phase thereof, of 5 years or more but less than 7 years shall be presumed not to create a substantial deviation. These presumptions may be rebutted by clear and convincing evidence at the public hearing held by the local government. An extension of less than 7 5 years is not a substantial deviation. For the purpose of calculating when a buildout, phase, or termination date has been exceeded, the time shall be tolled during the pendency of administrative or judicial proceedings relating to development permits. Any extension of the buildout date of a project or a phase thereof shall automatically extend the commencement date of the project, the termination date of the development order, the expiration date of the development of regional impact, and the phases thereof by a like period of time.
- (e)1. A proposed change which, either individually or, if there were previous changes, cumulatively with those changes, is equal to or exceeds 40 percent of any numerical criterion in subparagraphs (b)1.-15., but which does not exceed such criterion, shall be presumed not to create a substantial deviation subject to further development-of-regional-impact review. The presumption may be rebutted by clear and convincing evidence at the public hearing held by the local government pursuant to subparagraph

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1.2. Except for a development order rendered pursuant to subsection (22) or subsection (25), a proposed change to a development order that individually or cumulatively with any previous change is less than 60 40 percent of any numerical criterion contained in subparagraphs (b)1.-12.1.-15.and does not exceed any other criterion is not a substantial deviation, or that involves an extension of the buildout date of a development, or any phase thereof, of less than 5 years is not subject to the public hearing requirements of subparagraph (f)3., and is not subject to a determination pursuant to subparagraph (f)5. Notice of the proposed change shall be made to the local government and the regional planning council and the state land planning agency. Such notice shall include a description of previous individual changes made to the development, including changes previously approved by the local government, and shall include appropriate amendments to the development order. The following changes, individually or cumulatively with any previous changes, are not substantial deviations:

- a. Changes in the name of the project, developer, owner, or monitoring official.
- b. Changes to a setback that do not affect noise buffers, environmental protection or mitigation areas, or archaeological or historical resources.
 - c. Changes to minimum lot sizes.
- d. Changes in the configuration of internal roads that do not affect external access points.
- e. Changes to the building design or orientation that stay approximately within the approved area designated for such building and parking lot, and which do not affect

historical buildings designated as significant by the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State.

- f. Changes to increase the acreage in the development, provided that no development is proposed on the acreage to be added.
- g. Changes to eliminate an approved land use, provided that there are no additional regional impacts.
- h. Changes required to conform to permits approved by any federal, state, or regional permitting agency, provided that these changes do not create additional regional impacts.
- i. Any other change which the state land planning agency agrees in writing is similar in nature, impact, or character to the changes enumerated in sub-subparagraphs a.-h. and which does not create the likelihood of any additional regional impact.

This subsection does not require a development order amendment for any change listed in sub-subparagraphs a.-i. unless such issue is addressed either in the existing development order or in the application for development approval, but, in the case of the application, only if, and in the manner in which, the application is incorporated in the development order.

2.3. Except for the change authorized by sub-subparagraph 1.f.2.f., any addition of land not previously reviewed or any change not specified in paragraph (b) or paragraph (c) shall be presumed to create a substantial deviation. This presumption may be rebutted by clear and convincing evidence.

3.4. Any submittal of a proposed change to a previously approved development shall include a description of individual changes previously made to the development,

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including changes previously approved by the local government. The local government shall consider the previous and current proposed changes in deciding whether such changes cumulatively constitute a substantial deviation requiring further development-of-regional-impact review.

- $\underline{4.5.}$ The following changes to an approved development of regional impact shall be presumed to create a substantial deviation. Such presumption may be rebutted by clear and convincing evidence.
- a. A change proposed for 15 percent or more of the acreage to a land use not previously approved in the development order. Changes of less than 15 percent shall be presumed not to create a substantial deviation.
- b. Except for the types of uses listed in subparagraph (b) 13.16., any change which would result in the development of any area which was specifically set aside in the application for development approval or in the development order for preservation, buffers, or special protection, including habitat for plant and animal species, archaeological and historical sites, dunes, and other special areas.
- c. Notwithstanding any provision of paragraph (b) to the contrary, a proposed change consisting of simultaneous increases and decreases of at least two of the uses within an authorized multiuse development of regional impact which was originally approved with three or more uses specified in s. 380.0651(3)(b)(c),(c)(d),(d)(f), and (e)(g) and residential use.
- (f)1. The state land planning agency shall establish by rule standard forms for submittal of proposed changes to a previously approved development of regional impact which may require further development-of-regional-impact review. At a

minimum, the standard form shall require the developer to provide the precise language that the developer proposes to delete or add as an amendment to the development order.

- 2. The developer shall submit, simultaneously, to the local government, the regional planning agency, and the state land planning agency the request for approval of a proposed change. Those changes described in subparagraph (e)1. do not need to be submitted to the state land planning agency; however, if the proposed change does not qualify under subparagraph (e)1., the local government or the regional planning agency shall request that the state land planning agency review the proposed change.
- 3. No sooner than 30 days but no later than 45 days after submittal by the developer to the local government, the state land planning agency, and the appropriate regional planning agency, the local government shall give 15 days' notice and schedule a public hearing to consider the change that the developer asserts does not create a substantial deviation. This public hearing shall be held within 90 days after submittal of the proposed changes, unless that time is extended by the developer.
- 4. The appropriate regional planning agency or the state land planning agency shall review the proposed change and, no later than 45 days after submittal by the developer of the proposed change, unless that time is extended by the developer, and prior to the public hearing at which the proposed change is to be considered, shall advise the local government in writing whether it objects to the proposed change, shall specify the reasons for its objection, if any, and shall provide a copy to the developer. A change which is

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subject to the substantial deviation criteria specified in

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sub-subparagraph (e)5.c. shall not be subject to this
requirement.

- 5. At the public hearing, the local government shall determine whether the proposed change requires further development-of-regional-impact review. The provisions of paragraphs (a) and (e), the thresholds set forth in paragraph (b), and the presumptions set forth in paragraphs (c) and (d) and subparagraph (e)2.subparagraphs (e)1. and 3.shall be applicable in determining whether further development-of-regional-impact review is required.
- If the local government determines that the proposed change does not require further development-of-regional-impact review and is otherwise approved, or if the proposed change is not subject to a hearing and determination pursuant to subparagraphs 3. and 5. and is otherwise approved, the local government shall issue an amendment to the development order incorporating the approved change and conditions of approval relating to the change. The decision of the local government to approve, with or without conditions, or to deny the proposed change that the developer asserts does not require further review shall be subject to the appeal provisions of s. 380.07. However, the state land planning agency may not appeal the local government decision if it did not comply with subparagraph 4., except for a change to a development order made pursuant to subparagraph (e)1., if the approved change is not consistent with this and other provisions of this section. The state land planning agency may not appeal a change to a development order made pursuant to subparagraph(e)1. (e)2. for developments of regional impact approved after January 1, 1980, unless the change would result in a significant impact to a regionally significant

archaeological, historical, or natural resource not previously 2 identified in the original development-of-regional-impact 3 review. 4 Section 28. Paragraphs (b), (d), (f), and (j) of said 5 subsection are amended, to read: 6 380.0651 Statewide guidelines and standards.--7 The following statewide guidelines and standards shall be applied in the manner described in s. 380.06(2) to 8 9 determine whether the following developments shall be required 10 to undergo development-of-regional-impact review: (b) Attractions and recreation facilities. -- Any 11 12 sports, entertainment, amusement, or recreation facility, 13 including, but not limited to, a sports arena, stadium, racetrack, tourist attraction, amusement park, or pari-mutuel 14 15 facility, the construction or expansion of which: For single performance facilities: 16 17 Provides parking spaces for more than 2,500 cars; а. 18 or 19 Provides more than 10,000 permanent seats for b. 20 spectators. For serial performance facilities, ÷ 21 22 Provides parking spaces for more than 1,000 cars; 23 24 b. provides more than 4,000 permanent seats for 25 spectators. 26 27 For purposes of this subsection, "serial performance 28 facilities" means those using their parking areas or permanent 29 seating more than one time per day on a regular or continuous 30 basis.

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For multiscreen movie theaters of at least 8

screens and 2,500 seats:

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- a. Provides parking spaces for more than 1,500 cars;
 or
- b. Provides more than 6,000 permanent seats for spectators.
- (d) Office development.--Any proposed office building or park operated under common ownership, development plan, or management that:
- 1. Encompasses 300,000 or more square feet of gross floor area; or
 - 2. Has a total site size of 30 or more acres; or
- 2.3. Encompasses more than 600,000 square feet of gross floor area in a county with a population greater than 500,000 and only in a geographic area specifically designated as highly suitable for increased threshold intensity in the approved local comprehensive plan and in the strategic regional policy plan.
- (f) Retail and service development.--Any proposed retail, service, or wholesale business establishment or group of establishments which deals primarily with the general public onsite, operated under one common property ownership, development plan, or management that:
- 1. Encompasses more than 400,000 square feet of gross area; or
 - 2. Occupies more than 40 acres of land; or
 - 2.3. Provides parking spaces for more than 2,500 cars.
- (j) Residential development.--No rule may be adopted concerning residential developments which treats a residential development in one county as being located in a less populated adjacent county unless more than 25 percent of the development is located within 2 or less miles of the less populated

adjacent county. However, residential development shall not be 1 2 treated as though it is in a less populated county if the 3 affected counties have entered into an interlocal agreement to 4 specify development review standards for affected developments 5 within 2 or less miles. Section 29. Section 570.70, Florida Statutes, is 6 7 created to read: 8 570.70 Legislative findings.--The Legislature finds 9 and declares that: 10 (1) A thriving rural economy with a strong agricultural base, a healthy natural environment, and viable 11 12 rural communities is an essential part of Florida. Rural areas 13 include the largest remaining intact ecosystems and best examples of remaining wildlife habitats as well as a majority 14 15 of privately owned land targeted by local, state, and federal agencies for natural resource protection. 16 17 (2) The growth of Florida's population can result in 18 the conversion of agricultural and rural lands into residential or commercial development areas. 19 The agricultural, rural, natural resource, and 20 (3) commodity values of rural lands are vital to the state's 21 economy, productivity, rural heritage, and quality of life. 22 The purpose of this act is to bring under public 23 24 protection lands that serve to limit subdivision and 25 conversion of agricultural and natural areas that provide economic, open space, water, and wildlife benefits by 26 27 acquiring land or related interests in land such as perpetual, less-than-fee acquisitions, agricultural protection 28 29 agreements, and resource conservation agreements. 30 Section 30. Section 570.71, Florida Statutes, is

created to read:

1	570.71 Conservation easements and agreements
2	(1) The department, on behalf of the Board of Trustees
3	of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund, may allocate moneys to
4	acquire perpetual, less-than-fee interest in land, to enter
5	into agricultural protection agreements, and to enter into
6	resource conservation agreements for any of the following
7	<pre>public purposes:</pre>
8	(a) Promotion and improvement of wildlife habitat.
9	(b) Protection and enhancement of water bodies,
10	aquifer recharge areas, wetlands, and watersheds.
11	(c) Perpetuation of open space on lands with
12	significant natural areas.
13	(d) Protection of agricultural lands threatened by
14	conversion to other uses.
15	(2) To achieve the purposes of this act, beginning no
16	later than July 1, 2002, and every year thereafter, the
17	department shall accept applications for project proposals
18	that:
19	(a) Purchase conservation easements as defined in s.
20	704.06.
21	(b) Purchase rural land protection easements pursuant
22	to this act.
23	(c) Fund resource conservation agreements pursuant to
24	this act.
25	(d) Fund agricultural protection agreements pursuant
26	to this act.
27	(3) Rural land protection easements shall be perpetual
28	rights or interests in agricultural land which are appropriate
29	to retain such land in predominantly its current state and to
30	prevent the subdivision and conversion of such land into other
31	uses. Such easements shall prohibit only the following:

1	(a) Construction or placement of buildings, roads,
2	billboards or other advertising, utilities, or structures on
3	the land, except those structures and unpaved roads necessary
4	for agricultural operations or structures necessary for other
5	activities allowed under the easement, and except for linear
6	facilities described in s. 704.06(11);
7	(b) Subdivision of the land;
8	(c) Dumping or placement of trash, waste, or offensive
9	materials on the land; and
10	(d) Activities that affect the natural hydrology of
11	the land or that detrimentally affect water conservation,
12	erosion control, soil conservation, or fish and wildlife
13	habitat, except those required for environmental restoration;
14	federal, state, or local government regulatory programs; or
15	best management practices.
16	(4) Resource conservation agreements shall be
17	contracts for services that provide annual payments to
18	landowners for services that actively improve habitat and
19	water restoration or conservation on their lands over and
20	above that which is already required by law or that provide
21	recreational opportunities. Such agreements shall be for a
22	term of not less than 5 years and not more than 10 years.
23	Property owners shall become eligible to enter into a resource
24	conservation agreement only upon entering into a conservation
25	easement or rural land protection easement.
26	(5) Agricultural protection agreements shall be for
27	terms of 30 years and shall provide payments to landowners
28	having significant natural areas on their land. Public access

and public recreational opportunities may be negotiated at the

request of the landowner.

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shall agree to prohibit:

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- 1. Construction or placement of buildings, roads, billboards or other advertising, utilities, or structures on the land, except those structures and unpaved roads necessary for agricultural operations or structures necessary for other activities allowed under the agreement, and except for linear facilities described in s. 704.06(11);
 - 2. Subdivision of the land;
- 3. Dumping or placement of trash, waste, or offensive materials on the land; and
- 4. Activities that affect the natural hydrology of the land or that detrimentally affect water conservation, erosion control, soil conservation, or fish and wildlife habitat.
- As part of the agricultural protection agreement, the parties shall agree that the state shall have a right to buy a conservation easement or rural land protection easement at the end of the 30-year term or prior to the landowner transferring or selling the property, whichever occurs later. If the landowner tenders the easement for the purchase and the state does not timely exercise its right to buy the easement, the landowner shall be released from the agricultural agreement. The purchase price of the easement shall be established in the agreement and shall be based on the value of the easement at the time the agreement is entered into, plus a reasonable escalator multiplied by the number of full calendar years following the date of the commencement of the agreement. The landowner may transfer or sell the property before the expiration of the 30-year term, but only if the property is sold subject to the agreement and the buyer becomes the successor in interest to the agricultural

protection agreement. Upon mutual consent of the parties, a

landowner may enter into a perpetual easement at any time 1 2 during the term of an agricultural protection agreement. 3 Payment for conservation easements and rural land (6) 4 protection easements shall be a lump-sum payment at the time 5 the easement is entered into, payable from proceeds derived 6 from revenues distributed pursuant to ss. 201.15 and 215.619. 7 (7) Landowners entering into an agricultural protection agreement may receive up to 50 percent of the 8 purchase price at the time the agreement is entered into, and 9 10 remaining payments on the balance shall be equal annual 11 payments over the term of the agreement, payable from proceeds 12 derived from revenues distributed pursuant to ss. 201.15 and 13 215.619, subject to the provisions of s. 11(e), Art. VII of the State Constitution. Payments for agricultural protection 14 15 agreements may not exceed 10 percent of the total funds 16 appropriated. 17 (8) Payments for resource conservation agreements 18 shall be equal annual payments over the term of the agreement, payable from proceeds derived from revenues distributed 19 pursuant to s. 201.15. 20 21 (9) Easements purchased pursuant to this act may not prevent landowners from transferring the remaining fee value 22 23 with the easement. (10) The department, in consultation with the 24 25 Department of Environmental Protection, water management districts, the Department of Community Affairs, and the 26 27 Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, shall adopt rules that establish an application process, a process and 28 criteria for setting priorities for use of funds consistent 29

with the purposes specified in s. 570.71(1) and giving

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practices, an appraisal process, and a process for title
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    review and compliance and approval of the rules by the Board
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    of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund.
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          (11) The department is directed to seek funds from
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    federal sources to use in combination with state funds to
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    carry out the purposes of this section.
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           Section 31. If any provision of this act or the
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    application thereof to any person or circumstance is held
    invalid, the invalidity shall not affect other provisions or
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    applications of the act which can be given effect without the
    invalid provision or application, and to this end the
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    provisions of this act are declared severable.
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           Section 32. This act shall take effect upon becoming a
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    law.
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    ======== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ===========
   And the title is amended as follows:
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           On page ,
    remove from the bill: 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 growth management; amending
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           163.3174, F.S.; providing for school board
           representation on the local planning agency;
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           amending s. 163.3177, F.S.; conforming
           language; providing that an agricultural land
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           use category shall be eligible for the location
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           of public schools in a local government
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           comprehensive plan in rural counties under
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certain conditions; directing the department to authorize up to five local governments to designate rural land stewardship areas; requiring a written agreement; providing requirements for comprehensive plan amendments for such designations; providing that owners of land within such areas may convey development rights in return for the assignment of transferable rural land use credits; providing requirements with respect to such credits; specifying incentives that should be provided such landowners; requiring reports; providing intent; creating s. 163.31776, F.S.; providing legislative intent and findings; requiring that a local government comprehensive plan include a public educational facilities element; providing that the state land planning agency establish a schedule for adoption of such elements; exempting certain municipalities from adopting such elements; requiring local governments and the school board to enter into an interlocal agreement and providing requirements with respect thereto; providing requirements for such elements; providing requirements for future land use maps; specifying the process for adoption of such elements; specifying the effect of a local government's failure to transmit such element according to the adopted schedule; creating s. 163.31777, F.S.; requiring that local governments consider the adequacy of public

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school facilities when considering certain comprehensive plan amendment and rezoning applications; providing duties of the school board; requiring denial of such applications under certain conditions; amending s. 163.3180, F.S.; providing requirements with respect to the public educational facilities element when school concurrency is imposed by local option; amending s. 163.3184; F.S.; revising the definition of "affected person"; providing additional agencies to which a local government must transmit a proposed comprehensive plan or plan amendment; removing provisions relating to transmittal of copies by the state land planning agency; providing that a local government may request review by the state land planning agency at the time of transmittal of an amendment; revising time periods with respect to submission of comments to the agency by other agencies, notice by the agency of its intent to review, and issuance by the agency of its report; providing for priority review of certain amendments; clarifying language; providing that the agency shall not review an amendment certified as having no objections received; providing for compilation and transmittal by the local government of a list of persons who will receive an informational statement concerning the agency's notice of intent to find a plan or plan amendment in compliance or not in compliance; directing the

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agency to provide a model form; revising requirements relating to publication of the agency's notice of intent; deleting a requirement that the notice be sent to certain persons; amending s. 163.3187, F.S.; revising requirements relating to small scale development amendments which are exempt from the limitation on the frequency of amendments to a local comprehensive plan; revising acreage requirements; revising a condition relating to residential land use; removing a provision that allows a local government to elect to have such amendments subject to review under s. 163.3184(3)-(6), F.S.; amending s. 163.3191, F.S.; conforming language; creating s. 163.3198, F.S.; directing the state land planning agency to develop fiscal analysis models for determining the costs and revenues of local government land use decisions; creating a commission to oversee development of fiscal impact models; providing for field tests of the models developed; providing for approval of a uniform model by the commission and submission of a report and recommendations to the Governor and Legislature; providing for a \$500,000 appropriation to the Department of Community Affairs to implement program; creating s. 163.3202(6); providing legislative intent regarding electric utilities and substations; providing prohibition on local governments regarding substations; prohibits

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denial of substation under certain conditions; amending s. 163.3215, F.S.; revising procedures for challenge of a development order by an aggrieved or adversely affected party on the basis of inconsistency with a local comprehensive plan; providing the relief that may be sought; providing that petition to the circuit court for certiorari is the sole action for such challenge if the local government has adopted an ordinance establishing a local development review process that includes specified minimum components; removing a requirement that a verified complaint be filed with the local government prior to seeking judicial review; amending s. 235.002, F.S.; revising legislative intent and findings with respect to educational facilities; amending s. 235.15, F.S.; removing specific need assessment criteria for a school district's educational plant survey and providing that the survey shall be submitted as part of the district's educational facilities plan; providing that such surveys are deemed to meet state constitutional requirements, subject to State Board of Education approval; amending s. 235.175, F.S.; providing legislative purpose with respect to the district educational facilities plans; amending s. 235.18, F.S.; conforming language; amending s. 235.185, F.S.; providing definitions; providing requirements for preparation of an annual tentative

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educational facilities plan by each school district; providing requirements for long-range planning; providing requirements for the district's facilities work program; providing for submission of the tentative plan to local governments for review and comment; providing for annual adoption of the plan; providing for execution of the plan; amending s. 235.188, F.S.; conforming language; amending s. 235.19, F.S.; removing a requirement that the Commissioner of Education prescribe recommended sizes for new educational facility sites; amending s. 235.193, F.S.; requiring school districts and local governments to enter into an interlocal agreement and providing requirements with respect thereto; specifying effect of failure to enter into the interlocal agreement; requiring the school board to provide a local government certain information when it is considering certain comprehensive amendment or rezoning applications; revising requirements relating to school board responsibilities in planning with local governments; revising a notice requirement regarding proposed use of property for an educational facility; providing for inclusion of an alternative process for proposed facility review in the required interlocal agreement; repealing s. 235.194, F.S., which requires school boards to submit an annual general educational facilities report to local

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governments; amending ss. 235.218, 235.321, and 236.25, F.S.; conforming language; amending s. 380.04, F.S.; amending s. 380.06, F.S., relating to developments of regional impact; removing the rebuttable presumptions with respect to application of the statewide guidelines and standards and revising the fixed thresholds; revising application of thresholds for development allowed under a preliminary development agreement; revising the definition of an essentially built-out development of regional impact with respect to multiuse developments; providing for submission of biennial, rather than annual, reports by the developer; authorizing submission of a letter, rather than a report, under certain circumstances; providing for amendment of development orders with respect to report frequency; providing that an extension of the date of buildout of less than 7 years is not a substantial deviation; revising provisions relating to determination of whether a change constitutes a substantial deviation based on its percentage of the specified numerical criteria; revising notice requirements; providing that changes that are less than specified numerical criteria need not be submitted to the state land planning agency and specifying the agency's right to appeal with respect to such changes; deleting an exemption from review by the regional planning agency and

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state land planning agency for certain changes; amending s. 380.0651, F.S.; revising the guidelines and standards for attractions and recreation facilities, office development, retail and service development, and residential development; creating s. 570.70, F.S.; providing legislative findings; creating s. 570.71, F.S.; providing for the purchase of rural land protection easements by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services; providing criteria; providing for conservation easements, resource conservation agreements, and agricultural protection agreements; prescribing allowable land uses; requiring rulemaking; providing for an application process; providing for an option to purchase property; directing the department to seek funds from federal sources; providing a severability clause; providing an effective date.

WHEREAS, it is in the best interests of the people of the State of Florida to ensure sound planning for new population growth in Florida, and

WHEREAS, Florida's population is expected to increase by 50 percent from 16 million to 24 million over the next three decades, and the number of school age children is projected to increase sharply around 2020 as the baby boom echo generation's children reach school age, with commensurate impacts to the state's public infrastructure, including our public education facilities, and

WHEREAS, our growth management system should fully

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integrate the planning of public education facilities, should accurately forecast the costs associated with the construction, operation and maintenance of infrastructure, and should adequately address our existing infrastructure deficits, and WHEREAS, as we respond to new growth and continue to address our existing infrastructure deficits, communities should make land use decisions with the knowledge of all relevant expenses and revenues associated with those decisions, as the future health of our state economy and the livability of our communities depends on appropriately addressing our infrastructure needs, NOW, THEREFORE,