Bill No. CS for CS for CS for SB's 310 & 380

Amendment No. ____ Barcode 085144

CHAMBER ACTION Senate

	Senate House
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11	Senator Constantine moved the following amendment:
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13	Senate Amendment (with title amendment)
14	Delete everything after the enacting clause
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16	and insert:
17	Section 1. Subsection (1) of section 163.3174, Florida
18	Statutes, is 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	All local planning agencies or equivalent agencies that first
25	review rezoning and comprehensive plan amendments in each
26	municipality and county shall include a representative of the
27	school district appointed by the school board as a nonvoting
28	member of the local planning agency or equivalent agency to
29	attend those meetings at which the agency considers
30	comprehensive plan amendments and rezonings that would, if
31	approved, increase residential density on the property that is
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the subject of the application, provided that nothing 1 2 contained in this subsection shall prevent a local agency from 3 granting voting status to the school board member. The 4 governing body may designate itself as the local planning 5 agency pursuant to this subsection with the addition of a 6 nonvoting school board representative. The governing body 7 shall notify the state land planning agency of the establishment of its local planning agency. All local planning 8 9 agencies shall provide opportunities for involvement by 10 district school boards and applicable community college boards, which may be accomplished by formal representation, 11 12 membership on technical advisory committees, or other 13 appropriate means. The local planning agency shall prepare the comprehensive plan or plan amendment after hearings to be held 14 15 after public notice and shall make recommendations to the 16 governing body regarding the adoption or amendment of the 17 plan. The agency may be a local planning commission, the planning department of the local government, or other 18 instrumentality, including a countywide planning entity 19 established by special act or a council of local government 20 21 officials created pursuant to s. 163.02, provided the composition of the council is fairly representative of all the 22 governing bodies in the county or planning area; however: 23

- (a) If a joint planning entity is in existence on the effective date of this act which authorizes the governing bodies to adopt and enforce a land use plan effective throughout the joint planning area, that entity shall be the agency for those local governments until such time as the authority of the joint planning entity is modified by law.
- 30 (b) In the case of chartered counties, the planning 31 responsibility between the county and the several

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municipalities therein shall be as stipulated in the charter.

Section 2. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4), paragraphs (a), (c), and (h) of subsection (6), and subsection (11) of section 163.3177, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

163.3177 Required and optional elements of comprehensive plan; studies and surveys.--

- (4)(a) Coordination of the local comprehensive plan with the comprehensive plans of adjacent municipalities, the county, adjacent counties, or the region; with the appropriate water management district's regional water supply plans adopted pursuant to s. 373.0361, or successor plans required by legislative directive; with adopted rules pertaining to designated areas of critical state concern; and with the state comprehensive plan shall be a major objective of the local comprehensive planning process. To that end, in the preparation of a comprehensive plan or element thereof, and in the comprehensive plan or element as adopted, the governing body shall include a specific policy statement indicating the relationship of the proposed development of the area to the comprehensive plans of adjacent municipalities, the county, adjacent counties, or the region and to the state comprehensive plan, as the case may require and as such adopted plans or plans in preparation may exist.
- (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. future land use plan shall include standards to be followed in 3 the control and distribution of population densities and building and structure intensities. The proposed 5 distribution, location, and extent of the various categories 6 of land use shall be shown on a land use map or map series 7 which shall be supplemented by goals, policies, and measurable 8 objectives. Each land use category shall be defined in terms of the types of uses included and specific standards for the 9 10 density or intensity of use. The future land use plan shall 11 be based upon surveys, studies, and data regarding the area, 12 including the amount of land required to accommodate 13 anticipated growth; the projected population of the area; the 14 character of undeveloped land; the availability of ground 15 water and surface water resources for present and future water 16 supplies and the potential for development of alternative 17 water supplies; the availability of public services; the need 18 for redevelopment, including the renewal of blighted areas and the elimination of nonconforming uses which are inconsistent 19 with the character of the community; and, in rural 20 21 communities, the need for job creation, capital investment, and economic development that will strengthen and diversify 22 the community's economy. The future land use plan may 23 24 designate areas for future planned development use involving 25 combinations of types of uses for which special regulations may be necessary to ensure development in accord with the 26 27 principles and standards of the comprehensive plan and this act. In addition, for rural communities, the amount of land 28 designated for future planned industrial use shall be based 29 30 upon surveys and studies that reflect the need for job 31 creation, capital investment, and the necessity to strengthen

and diversify the local economies, and shall not be limited solely by the projected population of the rural community. The 3 future land use plan of a county may also designate areas for possible future municipal incorporation. The land use maps or 5 map series shall generally identify and depict historic 6 district boundaries and shall designate historically 7 significant properties meriting protection. The future land 8 use element must clearly identify the land use categories in 9 which public schools are an allowable use. When delineating 10 the land use categories in which public schools are an allowable use, a local government shall include in the 11 12 categories sufficient land proximate to residential 13 development to meet the projected needs for schools in coordination with public school boards and may establish 14 15 differing criteria for schools of different type or size. 16 Each local government shall include lands contiguous to 17 existing school sites, to the maximum extent possible, within the land use categories in which public schools are an 18 allowable use. All comprehensive plans must comply with the 19 school siting requirements of this paragraph no later than 20 21 October 1, 1999. The failure by a local government to comply with these school siting requirements by October 1, 1999, will 22 result in the prohibition of the local government's ability to 23 24 amend the local comprehensive plan, except for plan amendments described in s. 163.3187(1)(b), until the school siting 25 requirements are met. Amendments An amendment proposed by a 26 27 local government for purposes of identifying the land use 28 categories in which public schools are an allowable use or for 29 adopting or amending the school-siting maps pursuant to s. 30 163.31776(6) are is exempt from the limitation on the 31 | frequency of plan amendments contained in s. 163.3187. The

future land use element shall include criteria that which encourage the location of schools proximate to urban residential areas to the extent possible and shall require that the local government seek to collocate public facilities, such as parks, libraries, and community centers, with schools to the extent possible and to encourage the use of elementary schools as focal points for neighborhoods.

(c) A general sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage, potable water, and natural groundwater aquifer recharge element correlated to principles and guidelines for future land use, indicating ways to provide for future potable water, drainage, sanitary sewer, solid waste, and aquifer recharge protection requirements for the area. The element may be a detailed engineering plan including a topographic map depicting areas of prime groundwater recharge. The element shall describe the problems and needs and the general facilities that will be required for solution of the problems and needs. The element shall also include a topographic map depicting any areas adopted by a regional water management district as prime groundwater recharge areas for the Floridan or Biscayne aquifers, pursuant to s. 373.0395. These areas shall be given special consideration when the local government is engaged in zoning or considering future land use for said designated areas. For areas served by septic tanks, soil surveys shall be provided which indicate the suitability of soils for septic tanks. By October 1, 2002, the element shall also include data and analysis, including, but not limited to, the appropriate water management district's regional water supply plan adopted pursuant to s. 373.0361, which evaluates the availability of potable water compared to population growth projected by the local government comprehensive plan.

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- (h)1. An intergovernmental coordination element showing relationships and stating principles and guidelines to be used in the accomplishment of coordination of the adopted comprehensive plan with the plans of school boards and other units of local government providing services but not having regulatory authority over the use of land, with the comprehensive plans of adjacent municipalities, the county, adjacent counties, or the region, and with the state comprehensive plan, as the case may require and as such adopted plans or plans in preparation may exist. This element of the local comprehensive plan shall demonstrate consideration of the particular effects of the local plan, when adopted, upon the development of adjacent municipalities, the county, adjacent counties, or the region, or upon the state comprehensive plan, as the case may require.
- a. The intergovernmental coordination element shall provide for procedures to identify and implement joint planning areas, especially for the purpose of annexation, municipal incorporation, and joint infrastructure service areas.
- b. The intergovernmental coordination element shall provide for recognition of campus master plans prepared pursuant to s. 240.155.
- c. The intergovernmental coordination element may provide for a voluntary dispute resolution process as established pursuant to s. 186.509 for bringing to closure in a timely manner intergovernmental disputes. A local government may develop and use an alternative local dispute resolution process for this purpose.
- 2. The intergovernmental coordination element shall further state principles and guidelines to be used in the

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accomplishment of coordination of the adopted comprehensive plan with the plans of school boards and other units of local government providing facilities and services but not having regulatory authority over the use of land. In addition, the intergovernmental coordination element shall describe joint processes for collaborative planning and decisionmaking on population projections and public school siting, the location and extension of public facilities subject to concurrency, and siting facilities with countywide significance, including locally unwanted land uses whose nature and identity are established in an agreement. Within 1 year of adopting their intergovernmental coordination elements, each county, all the municipalities within that county, the district school board, and any unit of local government service providers in that county shall establish by interlocal or other formal agreement executed by all affected entities, the joint processes described in this subparagraph consistent with their adopted intergovernmental coordination elements.

- To foster coordination between special districts and local general-purpose governments as local general-purpose governments implement local comprehensive plans, each independent special district must submit a public facilities report to the appropriate local government as required by s. 189.415.
- 4. The state land planning agency shall establish a schedule for phased completion and transmittal of plan amendments to implement subparagraphs 1., 2., and 3. from all jurisdictions so as to accomplish their adoption by December 31, 1999. A local government may complete and transmit its plan amendments to carry out these provisions prior to the 31 scheduled date established by the state land planning agency.

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29 30 The plan amendments are exempt from the provisions of s. 163.3187(1).

- 5. Intergovernmental coordination between local governments and the district school board shall be governed by ss. 163.31776 and 163.31777 for those local governments adopting a public educational facilities element pursuant to s. 163.31776.
- (11)(a) The Legislature recognizes the need for 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.
- 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 31 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 Rule 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:
- <u>a.</u> Ensure that the local government has expressed its intent to designate a rural land stewardship area pursuant to the provisions of this subsection.
- 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.
- 6. A rural land stewardship area shall be not less than 50,000 acres and shall not exceed 250,000 acres in size, shall be located outside of municipalities and established

urban growth boundaries, and shall be designated by plan amendment. The plan amendment designating a rural land stewardship area shall be subject to review by the Department of Community Affairs pursuant to s. 163.3184 and must provide for the following:

- a. Criteria for the designation of receiving areas within rural land stewardship areas in which innovative planning and development strategies may be applied. Criteria shall at a minimum provide for the following: adequacy of suitable land to accommodate development so as to avoid conflict with environmentally sensitive areas, resources, and habitats; compatibility between and transition from higher density uses to lower intensity rural uses; the establishment of receiving area service boundaries which provide for a separation between receiving areas and other land uses within the rural land stewardship area through limitations on the extension of services; and connection of receiving areas with the rest of the rural land stewardship area using rural design and rural road corridors.
- b. Goals, objectives, and policies setting forth the innovative planning and development strategies to be applied within rural land stewardship areas pursuant to the provisions of this section.
- c. A process for the implementation of innovative planning and development strategies within the rural land stewardship area, including those described in this subsection and Rule 9J-5.006(5)(1), Florida Administrative Code, which 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 Rule 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:
- <u>a. Transferable rural land use credits may only exist</u> within a rural land stewardship area.
- b. 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.

- c. 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.
- f. 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 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, but not be limited to, the following:
- <u>a. Opportunity to accumulate transferable mitigation</u> credits.
 - b. Extended permit agreements.

1	c. Opportunities for recreational leases and
2	ecotourism.
3	d. Payment for specified land management services on
4	publicly owned land, or property under covenant or restricted
5	easement in favor of a public entity.
6	e. Option agreements for sale to government, in either
7	fee or easement, upon achievement of conservation objectives.
8	10. The department shall report to the Legislature on
9	an annual basis on the results of implementation of rural land
10	stewardship areas authorized by the department, including
11	successes and failures in achieving the intent of the
12	Legislature as expressed in this paragraph. It is further the
13	intent of the Legislature that the success of authorized rural
14	land stewardship areas be substantiated before implemention
15	occurs on a statewide basis.
16	$\frac{(e)}{(d)}$ The implementation of this subsection shall be
17	subject to the provisions of this chapter, chapters 186 and
18	187, and applicable agency rules.
19	(f) (e) The department may adopt rules necessary to
20	administer shall implement the provisions of this subsection
21	by rule.
22	Section 3. Section 163.31776, Florida Statutes, is
23	created to read:
24	163.31776 Public educational facilities element
25	(1) The intent of the Legislature is to establish a
26	systematic process for school boards and local governments to:
27	(a) Share information concerning the growth and
28	development trends in their communities in order to forecast
29	future enrollment and school needs;
30	(b) Cooperatively plan for the provision of
31	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; and

- (c) 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 that 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). The public educational facilities elements shall be transmitted no later than January 1, 2003, for those local governments initially meeting the criteria in paragraph (a).
- (a) A local government must adopt a public educational facilities element if the local government is located in a county where:
- 1. The number of districtwide capital outlay full-time-equivalent students equals 80 percent or more of the most current year's school capacity and the projected 5-year student growth is 1,000 students or greater; or
 - 2. The projected 5-year student growth rate is 10

percent or greater.

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(b)1. The Department of Education shall issue a report 2 3 notifying the state land planning agency and each county and 4 school district that meets the criteria in paragraph (a) on June 1 of each year. Local governments and school boards will 5 have 18 months following notification within which to comply 6 7 with the requirements of ss. 163.31776 and 163.31777. 2. By January 1, 2007, remaining local governments 8 that have not been notified by June 1, 2005, that they have 9 10 met the criteria in paragraph (a) shall adopt, in cooperation with the applicable school district, a limited public 11 12 educational facilities element. The state land planning agency 13 shall by rule specify the contents of the limited public educational facilities element. The rule specifying the 14 15 contents of the limited public facilities element must 16 incorporate the future land use element requirements of s. 17 163.3177(6)(a), including school-siting requirements, 18 requirements for intergovernmental coordination and interlocal agreements with school boards contained in s. 19 163.3177(6)(h)1.-2., and requirements for evaluation and 20 21 appraisal reports contained in s. 163.3191(2)(k). The agency rule must ensure effective planning with school boards, but 22 recognize that the needs for school planning differ for those 23 24 local governments that have lower population and student-population growth rates. The sanctions of subsection 25 (9) apply to local governments that fail to adopt a limited 26 27 public educational facilities element. Any local government 28 that, after complying with this rule, reaches the criteria in 29 paragraph (a) shall have 18 months within which to comply with 30 subsections (4) and (5). Nothing in this subsection shall supersede the other requirements of this chapter.

(c) Each municipality shall adopt its own element or	
accept by resolution or ordinance 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 i	t
meets all the following criteria:	
1. The municipality has issued development orders for	r
fewer than 50 residential dwelling units during the last 5	

- 1. The municipality has issued development orders for fewer than 50 residential dwelling units during the last 5 years or it has generated fewer than 25 additional public school students during the last 5 years;
- 2. The municipality has not annexed new land during the last 5 years in land use categories that permit residential uses that may affect school attendance rates;
- 3. The municipality has no public schools located within its boundaries;
- 4. At least 80 percent of the developable land within the boundaries of the municipality has been built upon; and
- 5. The municipality has not adopted a land use amendment that increases residential density for more than 50 residential units.

Any municipality that is exempt shall notify the county and the school board of any planned annexation into residential or proposed residential areas or other change in condition and must comply with this subsection within 1 year following a change in conditions that renders the municipality no longer eligible for exemption or following the identification of a proposed public school in the school board's 5-year district facilities work program in the municipality's jurisdiction.

(4) No later than 6 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 that establishes a process for developing coordinated and consistent local government public educational facilities elements and a district educational 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 that school siting decisions by the school board are consistent with the local comprehensive plan, 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 timely formal comments during the development, adoption, and amendment of each local government's public educational facilities element and the educational 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 that increase residential density and that are reasonably expected to have an impact on public school facility demand pursuant to s.

 163.31777. The interlocal agreement must specify how the school board and local governments will develop the

methodology and criteria for determining whether school facility capacity will be readily available at the time of projected school impacts, and must specify uniform, districtwide level-of-service standards for all public schools of the same type and availability standards for public schools. The interlocal agreement must ensure that consistent criteria and capacity-determination methodologies including student generation multipliers are adopted into the school board's district educational facilities plan and the local government's public educational facilities element. The interlocal agreement must 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.
- (5) The public educational facilities element must be based on data and analysis, including the interlocal agreement required by subsection (4), and on the educational facilities plan required by s. 235.185. Each local government public educational facilities element within a county must be consistent with the other elements and must address:
- (a) The need for, strategies for, and commitments to addressing improvements to infrastructure, safety, and community conditions in areas proximate to existing public schools.
- (b) The need for and strategies for providing adequate infrastructure necessary to support proposed schools, including potable water, wastewater, drainage, solid waste, transportation, and means by which to assure safe access to schools, including sidewalks, bicycle paths, turn lanes, and signalization.

- (c) Colocation of other public facilities, such as parks, libraries, and community centers, in proximity to public schools.
 (d) Location of schools proximate to residential areas and to complement patterns of development, including using elementary schools as focal points for neighborhoods.
- $\underline{\mbox{(e)}}$ Use of public schools to serve as emergency shelters.
- (f) Consideration of the existing and planned capacity of public schools when reviewing comprehensive plan amendments and rezonings that are likely to increase residential development and that are reasonably expected to have an impact on the demand for public school facilities pursuant to s.

 163.31777, with the review to be based on uniform,
 districtwide level-of-service standards for all public schools of the same type, availability standards for public schools, and the financially feasible 5-year district facilities work program adopted by the school board pursuant to s. 235.185.
- (g) A uniform methodology for determining school capacity and proportionate-share mitigation consistent with the requirements of s. 163.31777(4) and the interlocal agreement.
- (h) The response of the school board to the financial management and performance audit required by s. 235.185(2)(f).
- maps that are the result of a collaborative process for identifying school sites in the educational facilities plan adopted by the school board pursuant to s. 235.185 and must show the locations of existing public schools and the general locations of improvements to existing schools or new schools anticipated over the 5-year, 10-year, and 20-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 should not prescribe a land use on a particular parcel of land.

- (7) The process for adopting a public educational facilities element shall be as provided 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) In any proceeding to challenge the adoption of the public educational facilities element pursuant to s. 163.3184, the petitioner may also challenge the data and analysis used to support the processes set forth in the interlocal agreement executed pursuant to this section.
- (9)(a) If the county, school board and nonexempt municipalities within the county cannot reach agreement regarding the interlocal agreement required by subsection (4), the parties shall seek mediation through the appropriate regional planning council or the state land planning agency. The bad-faith failure of any party to enter into an interlocal agreement within 60 days after referral to mediation shall result in the prohibition of that local government's ability to amend its comprehensive plan until the dispute is resolved.
- (b) The failure by a local government to comply with the requirement to transmit and adopt a public educational facility element will result in the prohibition of the local government's ability to amend the local comprehensive plan until the public school facilities element is adopted.
 - (c) If a local government fails to comply with the

requirements of this section to enter into the interlocal agreement or to transmit a public educational facilities element by the required date, or if the Administration Commission finds that the public educational facilities element is not in compliance, the local government shall be subject to sanctions imposed by the Administration Commission pursuant to s. 163.3184(11).

- (d) The failure of a school board to provide the required plans or information or to enter into the interlocal agreement under this section shall subject the school board to sanctions pursuant to s. 235.193(3).
- (e) A local government or school board's bad-faith
 failure to enter into the interlocal agreement does not
 subject another local government or school board to sanctions.
- interlocal agreement for the purpose of adopting public school concurrency before the effective date of this act is not required to amend the public school element or any interlocal agreement to conform with the provisions of this section or s. 163.31777 if such amendment is ultimately determined to be in compliance.

Section 4. Section 163.31777, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

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 that are reasonably expected to have an impact on the demand for public school facilities.
 - (2) For each proposed comprehensive plan amendment or

rezoning that increases residential densities and is 1 2 reasonably expected to have an impact on the demand for public 3 school facilities, the school board shall provide the local 4 government with a school-capacity report based on the district 5 educational facilities plan adopted by the school board pursuant to s. 235.185, which must provide data and analysis 6 7 on the capacity and enrollment of affected schools based on standards established by state or federal law or judicial 8 9 orders, projected additional enrollment attributable to the 10 density increase resulting from the amendment or rezoning, 11 programmed and financially feasible new public school 12 facilities or improvements for affected schools identified in 13 the educational facilities plan of the school board and the expected date of availability of such facilities or 14 15 improvements, and available reasonable options for providing 16 public school facilities to students if the rezoning or 17 comprehensive plan amendment is approved. The options must 18 include, but need not be limited to, the school board's evaluation of school schedule modification, school attendance 19 zones modification, school facility modification, and the 20 21 creation of charter schools. The report must be consistent with this section, any adopted interlocal agreement and public 22 educational facilities element, and must be submitted no later 23 24 than 3 working days before the first public hearing by the 25 local government to consider the comprehensive plan amendment or rezoning. 26 27 (3) The local government shall deny a request for a comprehensive plan amendment or rezoning which would increase 28

the density of residential development allowed on the property

subject to the amendment or rezoning and is reasonably

school facilities, if the school facility capacity will not be 1 2 reasonably available at the time of projected school impacts 3 as determined by the methodology established in the public 4 educational facilities element. However, the application for a comprehensive plan amendment or a rezoning may be approved if 5 6 the applicant executes a legally binding commitment to provide 7 mitigation proportionate to the demand for public school facilities to be created by actual development of the 8 property, including, but not limited to, the options described 9 10 in subsection (4). 11 (4)(a) Options for proportionate-share mitigation of 12 public school facility impacts from actual development of property subject to a plan amendment or rezoning that 13 increases residential density shall be established in the 14 15 educational facilities plan and the public educational facilities element. Appropriate mitigation options include the 16 17 contribution of land; the construction, expansion, or payment 18 for land acquisition or construction of a public school facility; or the creation of mitigation banking based on the 19 construction of a public school facility in exchange for the 20 21 right to sell capacity credits. Such options must include execution by the applicant and the local government of a 22 binding development agreement pursuant to ss. 23 24 163.3220-163.3243 which constitutes a legally binding 25 commitment to pay proportionate-share mitigation for the additional residential units approved by the local government 26 27 in a development order and actually developed on the property, 28 taking into account residential density allowed on the property prior to the plan amendment or rezoning that 29 30 increased overall residential density. The district school board may be a party to such an agreement. As a condition of

its entry into such a development agreement, the local government may require the landowner to agree to continuing renewal of the agreement upon its expiration.

- (b) If the educational facilities plan and the public educational facilities element authorize a contribution of land; the construction, expansion, or payment for land acquisition; or the construction or expansion of a public school facility, or a portion thereof, as proportionate-share 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 must be directed by the school board toward a school capacity improvement that is identified in the financially feasible 5-year district work plan and that will be provided in accordance with a binding developers agreement.
- (5) Subsections (3) and (4) shall not take effect within a jurisdiction until:
- (a) The local governments and the school board have entered into an interlocal agreement pursuant to ss. 163.31776 and 235.193;
- (b) The local government has adopted a public education facilities element required under s. 163.31776 and the element has been found in compliance;
- (c) The school board has revised its district education facilities plan to comply with s. 235.185; and
- (d) One of the following revenue sources is levied for the purpose of funding public educational facilities consistent with the public educational facilities plan and

1	interlocal agreement adopted pursuant to s. 163.31776, and the
2	district educational facilities plan pursuant to s. 235.185:
3	1. The half-cent school capital outlay surtax
4	authorized by s. 212.055(6); or
5	2. An amount of new broad-based revenue from state or
6	local sources, equivalent to the amount that would be raised
7	from the school capital outlay surtax, is available and
8	dedicated to the implementation of the financially feasible
9	work program adopted by the school board pursuant to s.
10	235.185.
11	(6) Under limited circumstances dealing with
12	educational facilities, countervailing planning and public
13	policy goals may come into conflict with the requirements of
14	subsections (3) and (4). Often the unintended results directly
15	conflict with the goals and policies of the state
16	comprehensive plan and the intent of this part. Therefore, a
17	local government may grant an exception from the requirements
18	of subsections (3) and (4) if the proposed development is
19	otherwise consistent with the adopted local government
20	comprehensive plan and is a project located within an area
21	designated in the comprehensive plan for:
22	(a) Urban infill development;
23	(b) Urban redevelopment;
24	(c) Downtown revitalization; or
25	(d) Urban infill and redevelopment under s. 163.2517.
26	(7) This section does not prohibit a local government
27	from using its home-rule powers to deny a comprehensive plan
28	amendment or from rezoning.
29	Section 5. Subsection (4) of section 163.3180, Florida
30	Statutes, is amended to read:
31	163.3180 Concurrency

- (4)(a) The concurrency requirement as implemented in local comprehensive plans applies to state and other public facilities and development to the same extent that it applies to all other facilities and development, as provided by law.
- (b) The concurrency requirement as implemented in local comprehensive plans does not apply to public transit facilities. For the purposes of this paragraph, public transit facilities include transit stations and terminals, transit station parking, park-and-ride lots, intermodal public transit connection or transfer facilities, and fixed bus, guideway, and rail stations. As used in this paragraph, the terms "terminals" and "transit facilities" do not include airports or seaports or commercial or residential development constructed in conjunction with a public transit facility.
- (c) The concurrency requirement as implemented in local government comprehensive plans may be waived by a local government for urban infill and redevelopment areas designated pursuant to s. 163.2517 if such a waiver does not endanger public health or safety as defined by the local government in its local government comprehensive plan.

Section 6. Subsections (1), (3), (4), and (6) of section 163.3184, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

- (1) DEFINITIONS.--As used in this section, the term:
- (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 that 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 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, 163.31776,163.3178, 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.
- (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, 31 | immediately following a public hearing pursuant to subsection

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(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 amendment to any other unit of local government or government 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 the 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 31 pursuant to s. 163.3187.

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- (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).
- (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. -- The 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. 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. If the plan or plan amendment includes or relates to the public school facilities element required by s. 163.31776, the state land planning

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agency shall submit a copy to the Office of Educational Facilities of the Commissioner of Education for review and comment. 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.
- The state land planning agency may review any proposed plan amendment regardless of whether a request for 31 review has been made, if the agency gives notice to the local

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29 30 government, and any other person who has requested notice, of its intention to conduct such a review within 35 30 days after receipt 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, pursuant to subsection (4). If the state land planning agency elects to review the amendment or the agency is required to review the amendment as specified in paragraph (a), the agency shall issue a report giving its objections, recommendations, and comments regarding the proposed amendment within 60 days after receipt of the complete proposed amendment by the state land planning agency. The state land planning agency shall have 30 days to review comments from the various government agencies along with a local government's comprehensive plan or plan amendment. During that period, the state land planning agency shall transmit in writing its comments to the local government along with any objections and any recommendations for modifications. When a federal, state, or regional agency has implemented a permitting program, the state land planning agency shall not require a local government to duplicate or exceed that permitting program in its comprehensive plan or to implement such a permitting program in its land development regulations. Nothing contained herein shall prohibit the state land planning agency in conducting its review of local plans or plan amendments from making objections, recommendations, and comments or making compliance determinations regarding densities and intensities consistent with the provisions of this part. In preparing its comments, 31 | the state land planning agency shall only base its

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29 30 considerations on written, and not oral, comments, from any source.

(d) The state land planning agency review shall 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.

Section 7. Effective October 1, 2001, subsections (7), (8), and (15) and paragraph (d) of subsection (16) of section 163.3184, Florida Statutes, as amended by this act, are amended to read:

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

(7) LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVIEW OF COMMENTS; ADOPTION OF PLAN OR AMENDMENTS AND TRANSMITTAL .-- 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. The local government, upon receipt of 31 written comments from the state land planning agency, shall

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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 complete adopted comprehensive plan or adopted plan amendment, including the names and addresses of persons compiled pursuant to paragraph (15)(c), to the state land planning agency as specified in the agency's procedural rules within 10 working days after The local governing body shall also transmit a copy adoption. 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.

- (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 is the result of a compliance agreement entered into under subsection (16), in which case the time period for review and determination shall be 30 days. If review was not conducted 31 under subsection (6), the agency's determination must be based

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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.
- (b) 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 $(15)(e)\frac{(15)(c)}{and}$ 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.
- (c) 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

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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 must identify the newspaper in which the notice of intent will appear, the approximate date of publication of the notice of intent, and the ordinance number of the plan or plan amendment and must advise that the informational statement is provided as a courtesy to the person and that affected persons have 21 days from the actual date of publication of the notice to file a petition. The informational statement must be sent by regular mail and does not affect the timeframes specified in subsections (9) and (10).

- (d) A local government that has an Internet site shall post a copy of the state land planning agency's notice of intent on that 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 (a) 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 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 31 or plan amendment as follows:

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- 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.
- 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 must advise that any person providing the requested information will receive a courtesy informational statement concerning publications 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 is the responsibility of the person completing the form or providing written commends to accurately, completely, and legibly provide all information needed in order to receive the courtesy informational statement.
- (d) The agency shall provide a model sign-in format for providing the list to the agency which may be used by the local government to satisfy the requirements of this subsection.
- (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 31 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. --

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(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)-(7). The local government shall hold a single adoption public hearing pursuant to the requirements of subparagraph (15)(b)2. and $paragraph(15)(e)\frac{(15)(c)}{(c)}$. 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 (k) is added to subsection (1) of section 163.3187, Florida Statutes, 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:
- (k) 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 notwithstanding statutory limits on the frequency of adopting plan amendments.

Section 9. Paragraph (k) of subsection (2) of section 163.3191, Florida Statutes, is amended, and paragraph (1) is added to that subsection, to read:

163.3191 Evaluation and appraisal of comprehensive plan.--

- (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 s. 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.
- (1) If any of the jurisdiction of the local government is located within the coastal high hazard area, an evaluation of whether any past reduction in land use density impairs the property rights of current residents when redevelopment occurs, including, but not limited to, redevelopment following a natural disaster. The local government must identify strategies to address redevelopment feasibility and the property rights of affected residents. These strategies may

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29 30 include the authorization of redevelopment up to the actual built density in existence on the property prior to the natural disaster or redevelopment.

Section 10. The sum of \$500,000 is appropriated to the Department of Community Affairs from the General Revenue Fund to develop a uniform fiscal-impact-analysis model for evaluating the cost of infrastructure to support development.

Section 11. 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 declaratory and injunctive or other relief against any local government to challenge any decision of local government granting or denying an application for, or to prevent such local government from taking any action on a 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.
- "Aggrieved or adversely affected party" means any (2) 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, 31 | health care facilities, equipment or services, or

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29 30 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 subsections (1) or (4)this section shall be the sole action available to challenge the consistency of a development order with a comprehensive plan adopted under this part. The local government that issues that development order shall be named as the respondent.

(4) 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: As a condition 31 | 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.

- (a) Notice by publication and by mailed notice to all 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.
- (b) A point of entry into the process consisting of a 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

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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 on all issues involved that are related to the development order and to conduct cross-examination and submit rebuttal evidence. Public testimony must be allowed.
- 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 erroneous. The governing body may make reasonable 31 | interpretations of its comprehensive plan and land development

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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 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, 31 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.
- (9) Nothing in this section shall be construed to relieve the local government of its obligations to hold public hearings as required by law.

Section 12. Subsection (9) of section 163.3244, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 163.3244 Sustainable communities demonstration project.--
- (9) This section is shall stand repealed on June 30, 2002 2001, and shall be reviewed by the Legislature prior to that date.

Section 13. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 186.504, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

29 186.504 Regional planning councils; creation; 30 membership.--

(2) Membership on the regional planning council shall

be as follows:

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(a) Representatives appointed by each of the member counties in the geographic area covered by the regional planning council.

- (b) Representatives from other member local general-purpose governments in the geographic area covered by the regional planning council.
- (c) Representatives appointed by the Governor from the geographic area covered by the regional planning council, including an elected school board member from the geographic area covered by the regional planning council, to be nominated by the Florida School Board Association.
- (3) Not less than two-thirds of the representatives serving as voting members on the governing bodies of such regional planning councils shall be elected officials of local general-purpose governments chosen by the cities and counties of the region, provided each county shall have at least one vote. The remaining one-third of the voting members on the governing board shall be appointed by the Governor, to include one elected school board member, subject to confirmation by the Senate, and shall reside in the region. No two appointees of the Governor shall have their places of residence in the same county until each county within the region is represented by a Governor's appointee to the governing board. Nothing contained in this section shall deny to local governing bodies or the Governor the option of appointing either locally elected officials or lay citizens provided at least two-thirds of the governing body of the regional planning council is composed of locally elected officials.
- Section 14. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) and 31 subsection (6) of section 212.055, Florida Statutes, are

amended to read:

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212.055 Discretionary sales surtaxes; legislative intent; authorization and use of proceeds. -- It is the legislative intent that any authorization for imposition of a discretionary sales surtax shall be published in the Florida Statutes as a subsection of this section, irrespective of the duration of the levy. Each enactment shall specify the types of counties authorized to levy; the rate or rates which may be imposed; the maximum length of time the surtax may be imposed, if any; the procedure which must be followed to secure voter approval, if required; the purpose for which the proceeds may be expended; and such other requirements as the Legislature may provide. Taxable transactions and administrative procedures shall be as provided in s. 212.054.

- (2) LOCAL GOVERNMENT INFRASTRUCTURE SURTAX.--
- (a)1. The governing authority in each county may levy a discretionary sales surtax of 0.5 percent or 1 percent. levy of the surtax shall be pursuant to ordinance enacted by a supermajority majority of the members of the county governing authority or and approved by a majority of the electors of the county voting in a referendum on the surtax. If the governing bodies of the municipalities representing a majority of the county's population adopt uniform resolutions establishing the rate of the surtax and calling for a referendum on the surtax, the levy of the surtax shall be placed on the ballot and shall take effect if approved by a majority of the electors of the county voting in the referendum on the surtax.
- If the surtax was levied pursuant to a referendum held before July 1, 1993, the surtax may not be levied beyond the time established in the ordinance, or, if the ordinance 31 did not limit the period of the levy, the surtax may not be

levied for more than 15 years. The levy of such surtax may be extended only by approval of a majority of the electors of the county voting in a referendum on the surtax or pursuant to ordinance enacted by a supermajority vote of the members of the county governing authority.

For purposes of this paragraph, the term "supermajority vote" means an affirmative vote of a majority of the membership of the governing authority plus one.

- (6) SCHOOL CAPITAL OUTLAY SURTAX. --
- (a) The school board in each county may levy, pursuant to resolution conditioned to take effect only upon approval by a majority vote of the electors of the county voting in a referendum, a discretionary sales surtax at a rate that may not exceed 0.5 percent.
- (b) The resolution shall include a statement that provides a brief and general description of the school capital outlay projects to be funded by the surtax. If applicable, the resolution must state that the district school board has been recognized by the State Board of Education as having a Florida Frugal Schools Program. The statement shall conform to the requirements of s. 101.161 and shall be placed on the ballot by the governing body of the county. The following question shall be placed on the ballot:

....FOR THECENTS TAXAGAINST THECENTS TAX

(c) As an alternative method of levying the discretionary sales surtax, the district school board may levy, pursuant to resolution adopted by a supermajority of the

members of the school board, a discretionary sales surtax at a rate not to exceed 0.5 percent where the following conditions are met:

- 1. The district school board and local governments in the county where the school district is located have adopted the interlocal agreement and public educational facilities element required by s. 163.31776;
- 2. The district school board has adopted a district educational facilities plan pursuant to s. 235.185; and
- 3. The district school board has been recognized by the State Board of Education as having a Florida Frugal School Program pursuant to s. 235.2197 and complies with s. 235.2197(2)(b) and (c).

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For purposes of this paragraph, the term "supermajority vote" means an affirmative vote of a majority of the membership of the school board plus one.

(d) (d) (c) The resolution providing for the imposition of the surtax shall set forth a plan for use of the surtax proceeds for fixed capital expenditures or fixed capital costs associated with the construction, reconstruction, or improvement of school facilities and campuses which have a useful life expectancy of 5 or more years, and any land acquisition, land improvement, design, and engineering costs related thereto. Additionally, the plan shall include the costs of retrofitting and providing for technology implementation, including hardware and software, for the various sites within the school district. Surtax revenues may be used for the purpose of servicing bond indebtedness to finance projects authorized by this subsection, and any 31 | interest accrued thereto may be held in trust to finance such

projects. Neither the proceeds of the surtax nor any interest accrued thereto shall be used for operational expenses. If the district school board has been recognized by the State Board of Education as having a Florida Frugal Schools Program, the district's plan for use of the surtax proceeds must be consistent with this subsection and with uses assured under the Florida Frugal Schools Program.

(e)(d) Any school board imposing the surtax shall implement a freeze on noncapital local school property taxes, at the millage rate imposed in the year prior to the implementation of the surtax, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of imposition of the surtax. This provision shall not apply to existing debt service or required state taxes.

 $\underline{(f)}$ (e) Surtax revenues collected by the Department of Revenue pursuant to this subsection shall be distributed to the school board imposing the surtax in accordance with law.

Section 15. Section 235.002, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

235.002 Intent.--

- (1) The intent of the Legislature is to:
- (a) To provide each student in the public education system the availability of an educational environment appropriate to his or her educational needs which is substantially equal to that available to any similar student, notwithstanding geographic differences and varying local economic factors, and to provide facilities for the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind and other educational institutions and agencies as may be defined by law.
- (a) (b) To Encourage the use of innovative designs,
 construction techniques, and financing mechanisms in building

educational facilities for the <u>purposes</u> purpose of reducing costs to the taxpayer, creating a more satisfactory educational environment, and reducing the amount of time necessary for design and construction to fill unmet needs, and <u>permitting the on-site and off-site improvements required by law</u>.

- (b)(c) 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.
- (c)(d) 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) 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) Establish a systematic process by which school boards and local governments can cooperatively plan for the provision of educational facilities to meet the current and projected needs of the public education system, including the needs placed on the public education system as a result of growth and development decisions by local governments.
- (f) Establish a systematic process by which local governments and school boards can cooperatively identify and meet the infrastructure needs of public schools.
 - (2) The Legislature finds and declares that:

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Public schools are a linchpin to the vitality of our communities and play a significant role in the thousands of individual housing decisions that result in community growth trends.

(b) (a) 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.

(c)(b) The effective and efficient provision of public educational facilities and services enhances is essential to preserving and enhancing the quality of life of the people of this state.

(d)(c) 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.

Section 16. Section 235.15, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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 31 | 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 and safe access facilities; 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 Educational plant surveys survey completed after December 31, 1997, must use uniform data sources and criteria specified in this paragraph. Each educational plant survey completed after 31 June 30, 1995, and before January 1, 1998, must be revised, if

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29 30 necessary, to comply with this paragraph. Each revised educational plant survey and each new educational plant survey supersedes previous surveys.

The school district's survey must be submitted as a part of the district educational facilities plan defined 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 s. 235.435(3). All satisfactory relocatable classrooms, including those owned, lease-purchased, or leased by the school district, shall be 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 s. 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 31 and the relocatables are not replaced as scheduled in the work

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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 s. 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.

- 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 district educational facilities plan educational plant survey 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 surveys of school districts and community colleges and any amendments thereto for compliance with the requirements of this chapter and, when required by 31 the State Constitution, shall recommend those in compliance

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for approval by the State Board of Education.

- (2) Only the superintendent or the college president shall certify to the Office of Educational Facilities of the Commissioner of Education 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 for and location of the facility are in compliance with the board-approved survey recommendations, and that the project meets the definition of a PECO project and the limiting criteria for expenditures of PECO funding, and the plan is consistent with the local government comprehensive plan.
- (b) Upon request for release of construction funds, 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 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.

Section 17. Subsection (3) of section 235.175, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 235.175 SMART schools; Classrooms First; legislative purpose.--
- 30 (3) SCHOOL DISTRICT EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES PLAN WORK
 31 PROGRAMS.--It is the purpose of the Legislature to create s.

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235.185, requiring each school district annually to adopt an educational facilities plan that provides an integrated long-range facilities plan, including the survey of projected needs and the a district facilities 5-year work program. The purpose of the educational facilities plan district facilities work program 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 educational facilities plan district facilities work program will be monitored by the SMART Schools Clearinghouse, which will also apply performance standards pursuant to s. 235.218.

Section 18. Section 235.18, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

235.18 Annual capital outlay budget. -- 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 education facilities plan facilities work program as required by s. 235.185 before adopting the capital outlay budget.

Section 19. Section 235.185, Florida Statutes, is 31 amended to read:

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- 235.185 School district educational facilities plan work program; definitions; preparation, adoption, and amendment; long-term work programs. --
 - (1) DEFINITIONS.--As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Adopted educational facilities plan" means the comprehensive planning document that is adopted annually by the district school board as provided in subsection (2) and that contains the educational plant survey.
- (a) "Adopted district facilities work program" means the 5-year work program adopted by the district school board as provided in subsection (3).
- (b) "Tentative District facilities work program" means the 5-year listing of capital outlay projects, adopted by the district school board as provided in subparagraph (2)(a)2. and paragraph (2)(b) as part of the district educational facilities plan, which is required in order to:
- 1. To Properly maintain the educational plant and ancillary facilities of the district.
- 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. 235.062.
- "Tentative educational facilities plan" means 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.
- (2) PREPARATION OF TENTATIVE DISTRICT EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES PLAN WORK PROGRAM. --
- (a) Annually, prior to the adoption of the district 31 | school budget, each school board shall prepare a tentative

district educational facilities plan that includes long-range planning for facilities needs over 5-year, 10-year, and 20-year periods. The plan must be developed in coordination with the general-purpose local governments and be consistent with the local government comprehensive plans. The school board's plan for provision of new schools must meet the needs of all growing communities in the district, ranging from small rural communities to large urban cities. The plan must include work program that includes:

- 1. Projected student populations apportioned geographically at the local level. The projections must be based on information produced by the demographic, revenue, and education estimating conferences pursuant to s. 216.136, where available, as modified by the district based on development data and agreement with the local governments and the Office of Educational Facilities of the Commissioner of Education. The projections must be apportioned geographically with assistance from the local governments using local development trend data and the school district student enrollment data.
- 2. An inventory of existing school facilities. Any anticipated expansions or closures of existing school sites over the 5-year, 10-year, and 20-year periods must be identified. The inventory must include an assessment of areas proximate to existing schools and identification of the need for improvements to infrastructure, safety, including safe access routes, and conditions in the community. The plan must also provide a listing of major repairs and renovation projects anticipated over the period of the plan.
- 3. Projections of facilities space needs, which may not exceed the norm space and occupant design criteria established in the State Requirements for Educational

Facilities.

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- 4. Information on leased, loaned, and donated space and relocatables used for conducting the district's instructional programs.
- 5. The general location of public schools proposed to be constructed over the 5-year, 10-year, and 20-year time periods, including a listing of the proposed schools' site acreage needs and anticipated capacity and maps showing the general locations. The school board's identification of general locations of future school sites must be based on the school siting requirements of s. 163.3177(6)(a) and policies in the comprehensive plan which provide guidance for appropriate locations for school sites.
- The identification of options deemed reasonable and approved by the school board which reduce the need for additional permanent student stations. Such options may include, but need not be limited to:
 - a. Acceptable capacity;
 - b. Redistricting;
- 20 c. Busing;
 - d. Year-round schools; and
 - e. Charter schools.
 - 7. 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).
 - The plan must also include a financially feasible district facilities work program for a 5-year period. The work program must include:
- 1. A schedule of major repair and renovation projects 31 | necessary to maintain the educational facilities plant and

ancillary facilities of the district.

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- 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:
- The locations, capacities, and planned utilization rates of current educational facilities of the district. The capacity of existing satisfactory facilities, as reported in the Florida Inventory of School Houses must be compared to the capital outlay full-time-equivalent student enrollment as determined by the department including all enrollment used in the calculation of the distribution formula in s. 235.435(3).
- The proposed locations of planned facilities, whether those locations are consistent with the comprehensive 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) must be addressed for new facilities planned within the first 3 years of the work plan, as appropriate.
- c. Plans for the use and location of relocatable facilities, leased facilities, and charter school facilities.
- d. Plans for multitrack scheduling, grade level organization, block scheduling, or other alternatives that reduce the need for additional permanent student stations.
- Information concerning average class size and utilization rate by grade level within the district which that will result if the tentative district facilities work program is fully implemented. The average shall not include exceptional student education classes or prekindergarten 31 | classes.

1	f. The number and percentage of district students
2	planned to be educated in relocatable facilities during each
3	year of the tentative district facilities work program. For
4	determining future needs, student capacity may not be assigned
5	to any relocatable classroom that is scheduled for elimination
6	or replacement with a permanent educational facility in the
7	current year of the adopted district educational facilities
8	plan and in the district facilities work program adopted under
9	this section. Those relocatable classrooms clearly identified
10	and scheduled for replacement in a school-board-adopted,
11	financially feasible, 5-year district facilities work program
12	shall be counted at zero capacity at the time the work program
13	is adopted and approved by the school board. However, if the
14	district facilities work program is changed and the
15	relocatable classrooms are not replaced as scheduled in the
16	work program, the classrooms must be reentered into the system
17	and be counted at actual capacity. Relocatable classrooms may
18	not be perpetually added to the work program or continually
19	extended for purposes of circumventing this section. All
20	relocatable classrooms not identified and scheduled for
21	replacement, including those owned, lease-purchased, or leased
22	by the school district, must be counted at actual student
23	capacity. The district educational facilities plan must
24	identify the number of relocatable student stations scheduled
25	for replacement during the 5-year survey period and the total
26	dollar amount needed for that replacement.
27	q. Plans for the closure of any school, including

- 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 31 | funds accruing under s. 9(d), Art. XII of the State

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Constitution are to be used shall be identified separately in priority order on a project priority list 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.
- 6. A schedule of options for the generation of additional revenues by the district for expenditure on projects identified in the tentative district facilities work program which are not funded under subparagraph 5. Additional anticipated revenues may include effort index grants, SIT Program awards, and Classrooms First funds.
- (c)(b) To the extent available, the <u>tentative</u> district <u>educational</u> facilities <u>plan</u> work program shall be based on information produced by the demographic, revenue, and education estimating conferences pursuant to s. 216.136.
- 30 (d)(c) Provision shall be made for public comment
 31 concerning the tentative district educational facilities plan

work program.

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- (e) The district school board shall coordinate with each affected local government to ensure consistency between the tentative district educational facilities plan and the local government comprehensive plans of the affected local governments during the development of the tentative district educational facilities plan.
- (f) Commencing on October 1, 2001, and not less than once every 5 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. An audit conducted by the Auditor General satisfies this requirement.
- (3) SUBMITTAL OF TENTATIVE DISTRICT EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES PLAN TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT. -- The district school board shall submit a copy of its tentative district educational facilities plan to all affected local governments prior to adoption by the board. The affected local governments shall review the tentative district educational facilities plan and comment to the district school board on the consistency of the plan with the local comprehensive plan, whether a comprehensive plan amendment will be necessary for any proposed educational facility, and whether the local government supports a necessary comprehensive plan amendment. If the local government does not support a comprehensive plan amendment for a proposed educational facility, the matter shall be resolved pursuant to the interlocal agreement required by ss. 163.31776(4) and 235.193(2). The process for the submittal and review shall be detailed in the interlocal agreement required pursuant to ss. 163.31776(4) and

Bill No. $\underline{\text{CS}}$ for $\underline{\text{CS}}$ for $\underline{\text{CS}}$ for $\underline{\text{SB's}}$ 310 & 380 Amendment No. ____ Barcode 085144

235.193(2).

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(4)(3) ADOPTED DISTRICT EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES PLAN WORK PROGRAM. -- Annually, the district school board shall consider and adopt the tentative district $\underline{educational}$ 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 educational facilities plan work program shall:

- (a) Be a complete, balanced, and financially feasible 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 EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES PLAN WORK PROGRAM. -- The first year of the adopted district educational facilities plan work program shall constitute the capital outlay budget required in s. 235.18. The adopted district educational facilities plan work program shall include the information required in subparagraphs (2)(b)1., 2., and 3.(2)(a)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 31 | 5-year work program, the district school board shall adopt

annually a 10-year and a 20-year work program which include the information set forth in subsection (2), but based upon enrollment projections and facility needs for the 10-year and 20-year periods. It is recognized that the projections in the 10-year and 20-year timeframes are tentative and should be used only for general planning purposes.

Section 20. Section 235.188, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

235.188 Full bonding required to participate in programs.—Any district with unused bonding capacity in its Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund allocation that certifies in its district educational facilities plan work program that it will not be able to meet all of its need for new student stations within existing revenues must fully bond its Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund allocation before it may participate in Classrooms First, the School Infrastructure Thrift (SIT) Program, or the Effort Index Grants Program.

Section 21. Section 235.19, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

235.19 Site planning and selection. --

entered into an interlocal agreement pursuant to ss.

163.31776(4) and 235.193(2) and have developed a process to

ensure consistency between the local government comprehensive

plan and the school district educational facilities plan and a

method to coordinate decisionmaking and approved activities

relating to school planning and site selection, the provisions

of this section do not apply to such school board and local

government.

(2)(1) Before acquiring property for sites, each board

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29 30 shall determine the location of proposed educational 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. board shall coordinate with the long-range or comprehensive plans of local, regional, and state governmental agencies to assure the consistency compatibility 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.

(3)(2) 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.

(4) (4) (3) 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 suitable for outdoor educational purposes as 31 | appropriate for the educational program or colocated with

facilities to serve this purpose. As provided in s. 333.03, the site must not be located within any path of flight 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 practicable, sites must be chosen that will provide safe access from neighborhoods to schools.

(5) (4) 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. 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.

(6)(5) 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 31 in which they are enrolled, the board shall, within 24 hours

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after discovering or becoming aware of the hazard, excluding 2 Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, report such hazard to the governmental entity within the jurisdiction of which the 3 hazard is located. Within 5 days after receiving notification 5 by the board, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, the governmental entity shall investigate the 6 7 hazardous condition and either correct it or provide such precautions as are practicable to safequard students until the 8 hazard can be permanently corrected. However, if the 10 governmental entity that has jurisdiction determines upon investigation that it is impracticable to correct the hazard, 11 12 or if the entity determines that the reported condition does 13 not endanger the life or threaten the health or safety of 14 students, the entity shall, within 5 days after notification 15 by the board, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal 16 holidays, inform the board in writing of its reasons for not 17 correcting the condition. The governmental entity, to the extent allowed by law, shall indemnify the board from any 18 liability with respect to accidents or injuries, if any, 19 20 arising out of the hazardous condition.

Section 22. Section 235.193, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

235.193 Coordination of planning with local governing bodies.--

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 31 | planning shall include the integration of the educational

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facilities plan plant survey and applicable policies and procedures of a board with the local comprehensive plan and land development regulations of local 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 Department of Transportation.

- (2) No later than 6 months prior to the transmittal of a public educational facilities element by general purpose local governments meeting the criteria of s. 163.31776(3), the school district, the county, and the non-exempt municipalities shall enter into an interlocal agreement that establishes a process for developing coordinated and consistent local government public educational facilities elements and a district educational 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

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(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 that school-siting decisions by the school board are consistent with the local comprehensive plan, including appropriate circumstances and criteria under which a school district may request an amendment to the comprehensive plan for school siting, and to ensure early involvement by the local government as the school board identifies potential school sites.
- (d) To coordinate and provide timely formal comments during the development, adoption, and amendment of each local government's public educational facilities element and the educational 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 that increase residential density and that are reasonably expected to have an impact on public school facility demand pursuant to s. 163.31777. The interlocal agreement must specify how the school board and local governments will develop the methodology and the criteria for determining whether school facility capacity will 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 educational 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.

(f) For the resolution of disputes between the school district and local governments.

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 subsection 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 may withhold any funds, the office shall provide the school board with a notice of intent to withhold funds, which the school board may appeal under chapter 120. The office shall withhold funds when a final order is issued finding that the school board has failed to enter into an interlocal agreement that meets the requirements of this section.
- (4) The school board shall report to the local government on school capacity when the local government notifies the school board that it is reviewing an application for a comprehensive plan amendment or a rezoning that seeks to increase residential density. The report must provide data and

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29 30 analysis as required by s. 163.31777(2) for the local government's review of the proposed plan amendment or rezoning.

(5) (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 5-year district educational facilities plan work program pursuant to s. 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 educational 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 government trend data and the school district student enrollment data. 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 plan report for the prior year required pursuant to s. 235.185 s. 235.194 unless the failure is corrected.

30 $\underline{(6)(3)}$ The location of public educational facilities 31 shall be consistent with the comprehensive plan of the

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29 30 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) 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 land use categories and policies of the local government's comprehensive plan. This preliminary notice does not constitute the local government's determination of consistency pursuant to subsection(8)(5).

(8) (8) (5) As early in the design phase as feasible, but at least before commencing construction of a new public 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, 31 | 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 policies and categories in which public schools are identified as allowable uses, the local government may not deny the application but it may impose reasonable development standards and conditions in accordance with s. 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.

(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 educational facility and site plan, and offsite impacts pursuant to an interlocal agreement adopted in accordance with this section.

(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

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29 30 comprehensive plan, if the site is consistent with the comprehensive plan's future land use policies and categories in which public schools are identified as allowable uses, and levels of service adopted by the local government for any facilities affected by the proposed location for the new facility are maintained. If a board submits an application to expand an existing school site, the local governing body may impose reasonable development standards and conditions on the expansion only, and in a manner consistent with s. 235.34(1). Standards and conditions may not be imposed which conflict with those established in this chapter or the State Uniform Building Code, unless mutually agreed. Local government review or approval is not required for:

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

Section 23. Section 235.194, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 24. Section 235.218, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 235.218 School district educational facilities plan work program performance and productivity standards; development; measurement; application. --
- (1) The SMART Schools Clearinghouse shall develop and adopt measures for evaluating the performance and productivity of school district educational facilities plans work programs. 31 | 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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- Core facility space needs and cost-effective capacity improvements that consider demographic projections.
 - 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 25. 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 31 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 $\underline{\text{educational}}$ facilities $\underline{\text{plan}}$ $\underline{\text{work program}}$ pursuant to s. 235.185.

Section 26. Paragraph (d) of subsection (5) of section 236.25, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (6) is added to that section, to read:

236.25 District school tax.--

(5)

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, if through its adopted <u>educational</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 <u>acquisition</u>, 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 s. 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 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.

(6) In addition to the maximum millage levied under

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this section and the General Appropriations Act, a school district may levy, by local referendum or in a general election, additional millage for school operational purposes up to an amount that, when combined with nonvoted millage levied under this section, does not exceed the 10-mill limit established in s. 9(b), Art. VII of the State Constitution. Any such levy shall be for a maximum of 4 years and shall be counted as part of the 10-mill limit established in s. 9(b), Art. VII of the State Constitution. Millage elections conducted under the authority granted pursuant to this section are subject to ss. 236.31 and 236.32. Funds generated by such additional millage do not become a part of the calculation of the Florida Education Finance Program total potential funds in 2001-2002 or any subsequent year and must not be incorporated in the calculation of any hold-harmless or other component of the Florida Education Finance Program formula in any year. Section 27. Section 236.31, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

236.31 District millage elections.--

(1) The school board, pursuant to resolution adopted at a regular meeting, shall direct the county commissioners to call an election at which the electors within the school districts may approve an ad valorem tax millage as authorized in s. 9, Art. VII of the State Constitution. Such election may be held at any time, except that not more than one such election shall be held during any 12-month period. Any millage so authorized shall be levied for a period not in excess of 2 years or until changed by another millage election, whichever is the earlier. In the event any such election is invalidated by a court of competent jurisdiction, 31 | such invalidated election shall be considered not to have been

held. 1 (2) The school board, pursuant to resolution adopted 3 at a regular meeting, shall direct the county commissioners to 4 call an election at which the electors within the school 5 district may approve an ad valorem tax millage as authorized under s. 236.25(6). Such election may be held at any time, 6 7 except that not more than one such election shall be held during any 12-month period. Any millage so authorized shall be 8 levied for a period not in excess of 4 years or until changed 9 10 by another millage election, whichever is earlier. If any such election is invalidated by a court of competent jurisdiction, 11 12 such invalidated election shall be considered not to have been held. 13 Section 28. Section 236.32, Florida Statutes, is 14 15 amended to read: 16 (Substantial rewording of section. See 17 s. 236.32, F.S., for present text.) 236.32 Procedures for holding and conducting school 18 19 district millage elections. --20 (1) HOLDING ELECTIONS. -- All school district millage 21 elections shall be held and conducted in the manner prescribed by law for holding general elections, except as provided in 22 23 this chapter. 24 (2) FORM OF BALLOT.--(a) The school board may propose a single millage or 25 26 two millages, with one for operating expenses and another for 27 a local capital improvement reserve fund. When two millage 28 figures are proposed, each millage must be voted on 29 separately. 30 (b) The school board shall provide the wording of the

substance of the measure and the ballot title in the

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29 30 resolution calling for the election. The wording of the ballot must conform to the provisions of s. 101.161.

- (3) QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS.--All qualified electors of the school district are entitled to vote in the election to set the school tax district millage levy.
- (4) RESULTS OF ELECTION. -- When the school board proposes one tax levy for operating expenses and another for the local capital improvement reserve fund, the results shall be considered separately. The tax levy shall be levied only in case a majority of the electors participating in the election vote in favor of the proposed special millage.

Section 29. Paragraph (e) of subsection (2), subsection (12), paragraph (c) of subsection (15), and subsections (18) and (19) of section 380.06, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

380.06 Developments of regional impact.--

- (2) STATEWIDE GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS.--
- (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 compliance with part II of chapter 163. With respect to multiuse developments, the applicable guidelines and standards shall be increased by 100 percent in urban central business districts and regional activity centers of jurisdictions whose local comprehensive plans are in compliance with part II of chapter 163, if one land use of the multiuse development is residential and amounts to not less than 35 percent of the jurisdiction's applicable residential threshold. With respect 31 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 of jurisdictions whose local comprehensive plans are in compliance with part II of chapter 163 and where the increase is specifically for a proposed resort or convention hotel located in a county with a population greater than 500,000 and the local government specifically designates that the proposed resort or convention hotel development will serve an existing convention center of more than 250,000 gross square feet built prior to July 1, 1992. The applicable guidelines and standards shall be increased by 200 percent for development in any area designated by the Governor as a rural area of critical economic concern pursuant to s. 288.0656 during the effective period of the designation. 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.

(12) REGIONAL REPORTS. --

(a) Within 50 days after receipt of the notice of public hearing required in paragraph (11)(c), the regional planning agency, if one has been designated for the area including the local government, shall prepare and submit to the local government a report and recommendations on the regional impact of the proposed development. In preparing its report and recommendations, the regional planning agency shall identify regional issues based upon the following review 31 criteria and make recommendations to the local government on

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29 30 these regional issues, specifically considering whether, and the extent to which:

- The development will have a favorable or unfavorable impact on state or regional resources or facilities identified in the applicable state or regional plans. For the purposes of this subsection, "applicable state plan" means the state comprehensive plan. For the purposes of this subsection, "applicable regional plan" means an adopted comprehensive regional policy plan until the adoption of a strategic regional policy plan pursuant to s. 186.508, and thereafter means an adopted strategic regional policy plan.
- The development will significantly impact adjacent jurisdictions. At the request of the appropriate local government, regional planning agencies may also review and comment upon issues that affect only the requesting local government.
- 3. As one of the issues considered in the review in subparagraphs 1. and 2., the development will favorably or adversely affect the ability of people to find adequate housing reasonably accessible to their places of employment. The determination should take into account information on factors that are relevant to the availability of reasonably accessible adequate housing. Adequate housing means housing that is available for occupancy and that is not substandard.
- (b) At the request of the regional planning agency, other appropriate agencies shall review the proposed development and shall prepare reports and recommendations on issues that are clearly within the jurisdiction of those agencies. Such agency reports shall become part of the regional planning agency report; however, the regional 31 | planning agency may attach dissenting views. When water

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29 30 management district and Department of Environmental Protection permits have been issued pursuant to chapter 373 or chapter 403, the regional planning council may comment on the regional implications of the permits but may not offer conflicting recommendations.

- (c) The regional planning agency shall afford the developer or any substantially affected party reasonable opportunity to present evidence to the regional planning agency head relating to the proposed regional agency report and recommendations.
- (d) Where the location of a proposed development involves land within the boundaries of multiple regional planning councils, the state land planning agency shall designate a lead regional planning council. The lead regional planning council shall prepare the regional report.
 - (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:
- 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 31 | impact shall not be subject to downzoning, unit density

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29 30 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.

- Shall specify the requirements for the biennial 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.
- May specify the types of changes to the development which shall require submission for a substantial deviation determination under subsection (19).
 - 6. Shall include a legal description of the property.
- (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. If the local government does not receive the biennial annual report or receives notification that the regional planning agency or the state land planning agency has not received the 31 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, a letter from the developer stating that no development has occurred satisfies the requirement for a report. Development orders that require annual reports may be amended to require biennial reports at the option of the local government.

- (19) SUBSTANTIAL DEVIATIONS.--
- (a) Any proposed change to a previously approved development which creates a reasonable likelihood of additional regional impact, or any type of regional impact created by the change not previously reviewed by the regional planning agency, shall constitute a substantial deviation and shall cause the development to be subject to further development-of-regional-impact review. There are a variety of reasons why a developer may wish to propose changes to an approved development of regional impact, including changed market conditions. The procedures set forth in this subsection are for that purpose.
- (b) Any proposed change to a previously approved development of regional impact or development order condition which, either individually or cumulatively with other changes, exceeds any of the following criteria shall constitute a substantial deviation and shall cause the development to be subject to further development-of-regional-impact review without the necessity for a finding of same by the local government:
- 1. An increase in the number of parking spaces at an 31 | attraction or recreational facility by 5 percent or 300

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29 30 spaces, whichever is greater, or an increase in the number of spectators that may be accommodated at such a facility by 5 percent or 1,000 spectators, whichever is greater.

- 2. A new runway, a new terminal facility, a 25-percent lengthening of an existing runway, or a 25-percent increase in the number of gates of an existing terminal, but only if the increase adds at least three additional gates. However, if an airport is located in two counties, a 10-percent lengthening of an existing runway or a 20-percent increase in the number of gates of an existing terminal is the applicable criteria.
- 3. An increase in the number of hospital beds by 5 percent or 60 beds, whichever is greater.
- An increase in industrial development area by 5 percent or 32 acres, whichever is greater.
- 5. An increase in the average annual acreage mined by 5 percent or 10 acres, whichever is greater, or an increase in the average daily water consumption by a mining operation by 5 percent or 300,000 gallons, whichever is greater. An increase in the size of the mine by 5 percent or 750 acres, whichever is less.
- An increase in land area for office development by 5 percent or 6 acres, whichever is greater, or an increase of gross floor area of office development by 5 percent or 60,000 gross square feet, whichever is greater.
- 7. An increase in the storage capacity for chemical or petroleum storage facilities by 5 percent, 20,000 barrels, or 7 million pounds, whichever is greater.
- 8. An increase of development at a waterport of wet storage for 20 watercraft, dry storage for 30 watercraft, or wet/dry storage for 60 watercraft in an area identified in the 31 | state marina siting plan as an appropriate site for additional

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29 30 waterport development or a 5-percent increase in watercraft storage capacity, whichever is greater.

- 9. An increase in the number of dwelling units by 5 percent or 50 dwelling units, whichever is greater.
- 10. An increase in commercial development by 6 acres of land area or by 50,000 square feet of gross floor area, or of parking spaces provided for customers for 300 cars or a 5-percent increase of either any of these, whichever is greater.
- 11. An increase in hotel or motel facility units by 5 percent or 75 units, whichever is greater.
- 12. An increase in a recreational vehicle park area by 5 percent or 100 vehicle spaces, whichever is less.
- 13. A decrease in the area set aside for open space of 5 percent or 20 acres, whichever is less.
- A proposed increase to an approved multiuse development of regional impact where the sum of the increases of each land use as a percentage of the applicable substantial deviation criteria is equal to or exceeds 100 percent. The percentage of any decrease in the amount of open space shall be treated as an increase for purposes of determining when 100 percent has been reached or exceeded.
- 15. A 15-percent increase in the number of external vehicle trips generated by the development above that which was projected during the original development-of-regional-impact review.
- Any change which would result in development of any area which was specifically set aside in the application for development approval or in the development order for preservation or special protection of endangered or threatened 31 | plants or animals designated as endangered, threatened, or

species of special concern and their habitat, primary dunes, or archaeological and historical sites designated as significant by the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State. The further refinement of such areas by survey shall be considered under sub-subparagraph (e)5.b.

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The substantial deviation numerical standards in subparagraphs 4., 6., 10., 14., excluding residential uses, and 15., are increased by 100 percent for a project certified under s. 403.973 which creates jobs and meets criteria established by the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development as to its impact on an area's economy, employment, and prevailing wage and skill levels. The substantial deviation numerical standards in subparagraphs 4., 6., 9., 10., 11., and 14. are increased by 50 percent for a project located wholly within an urban infill and redevelopment area designated on the applicable adopted local comprehensive plan future land use map and not located within the coastal high hazard area.

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(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 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 31 or judicial proceedings relating to development permits.

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.

- (d) A change in the plan of development of an approved development of regional impact resulting from requirements imposed by the Department of Environmental Protection or any water management district created by s. 373.069 or any of their successor agencies or by any appropriate federal regulatory agency shall be submitted to the local government pursuant to this subsection. The change 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.
- (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 (f)5.
- 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 40 percent of any numerical 31 criterion contained in subparagraphs (b)1.-15. and does not

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Bill No. CS for CS for CS for SB's 310 & 380

Amendment No. ____ Barcode 085144

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exceed any other criterion, or that involves an extension of the buildout date of a development, or any phase thereof, of less than 5 years is not a substantial deviation, 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 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.

- 2. The following changes, individually or cumulatively with any previous changes, are not substantial deviations:
- Changes in the name of the project, developer, owner, or monitoring official.
- Changes to a setback that do not affect noise buffers, environmental protection or mitigation areas, or archaeological or historical resources.
 - Changes to minimum lot sizes.
- Changes in the configuration of internal roads that do not affect external access points.
- 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.
- Changes to increase the acreage in the development, provided that no development is proposed on the acreage to be added.
- Changes to eliminate an approved land use, provided g. 31 | that there are no additional regional impacts.

- 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.
- 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.

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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.

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Except for the change authorized by sub-subparagraph 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.

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

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The following changes to an approved development of 31 | 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)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)(c), (d), (f), and (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.
 - 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.

- 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 subject to the substantial deviation criteria specified in 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)3. 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 31 development-of-regional-impact review and is otherwise

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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. The state land planning agency may not appeal a change to a development order made pursuant to subparagraph (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 identified in the original development-of-regional-impact review.

- If a proposed change requires further development-of-regional-impact review pursuant to this section, the review shall be conducted subject to the following additional conditions:
- The development-of-regional-impact review conducted by the appropriate regional planning agency shall address only those issues raised by the proposed change except as provided in subparagraph 2.
- The regional planning agency shall consider, and the local government shall determine whether to approve, approve with conditions, or deny the proposed change as it relates to the entire development. If the local government 31 determines that the proposed change, as it relates to the

entire development, is unacceptable, the local government shall deny the change.

- 3. If the local government determines that the proposed change, as it relates to the entire development, should be approved, any new conditions in the amendment to the development order issued by the local government shall address only those issues raised by the proposed change.
- 4. Development within the previously approved development of regional impact may continue, as approved, during the development-of-regional-impact review in those portions of the development which are not affected by the proposed change.
- (h) When further development-of-regional-impact review is required because a substantial deviation has been determined or admitted by the developer, the amendment to the development order issued by the local government shall be consistent with the requirements of subsection (15) and shall be subject to the hearing and appeal provisions of s. 380.07. The state land planning agency or the appropriate regional planning agency need not participate at the local hearing in order to appeal a local government development order issued pursuant to this paragraph.

Section 30. Paragraphs (d) and (f) of subsection (3) of section 380.0651, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

380.0651 Statewide guidelines and standards.--

- (3) The following statewide guidelines and standards shall be applied in the manner described in s. 380.06(2) to determine whether the following developments shall be required
- to undergo development-of-regional-impact review:
- 30 (d) Office development.--Any proposed office building 31 or park operated under common ownership, development plan, or

1	management that:
2	1. Encompasses 300,000 or more square feet of gross
3	floor area; or
4	2. Has a total site size of 30 or more acres; or
5	2.3. Encompasses more than 600,000 square feet of
6	gross floor area in a county with a population greater than
7	500,000 and only in a geographic area specifically designated
8	as highly suitable for increased threshold intensity in the
9	approved local comprehensive plan and in the strategic
10	regional policy plan.
11	(f) Retail and service developmentAny proposed
12	retail, service, or wholesale business establishment or group
13	of establishments which deals primarily with the general
14	public onsite, operated under one common property ownership,
15	development plan, or management that:
16	1. Encompasses more than 400,000 square feet of gross
17	area; <u>or</u>
18	2. Occupies more than 40 acres of land; or
19	2.3. Provides parking spaces for more than 2,500 cars.
20	Section 31. Section 570.71, Florida Statutes, is
21	created to read:
22	570.71 Conservation easements and agreements
23	(1) The department, on behalf of the Board of Trustees
24	of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund, may allocate moneys to
25	acquire perpetual, less-than-fee interest in land, to enter
26	into agricultural protection agreements, and to enter into
27	resource conservation agreements for the following public
28	purposes:
29	(a) Promotion and improvement of wildlife habitat;
30	(b) Protection and enhancement of water bodies,

31 aquifer recharge areas, wetlands, and watersheds;

1	(c) Perpetuation of open space on lands with
2	significant natural areas; or
3	(d) Protection of agricultural lands threatened by
4	conversion to other uses.
5	(2) To achieve the purposes of this act, beginning no
6	sooner than July 1, 2002, and every year thereafter, the
7	department may accept applications for project proposals that:
8	(a) Purchase conservation easements, as defined in s.
9	<u>704.06.</u>
10	(b) Purchase rural-lands-protection easements pursuant
11	to this act.
12	(c) Fund resource conservation agreements pursuant to
13	this act.
14	(d) Fund agricultural protection agreements pursuant
15	to this act.
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17	No funds may be expended to implement this subsection prior to
18	July 1, 2002.
19	(3) Rural-lands-protection easements shall be a
20	perpetual right or interest in agricultural land which is
21	appropriate to retain such land in predominantly its current
22	state and to prevent the subdivision and conversion of such
23	land into other uses. This right or interest in property shall
24	prohibit only the following:
25	(a) Construction or placing of buildings, roads,
26	billboards or other advertising, utilities, or structures,
27	except those structures and unpaved roads necessary for the
28	agricultural operations on the land or structures necessary
29	for other activities allowed under the easement, and except
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30	for linear facilities described in s. 704.06(11);

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- (c) Dumping or placing of trash, waste, or offensive materials; and
- (d) Activities that affect the natural hydrology of the land or that detrimentally affect water conservation, erosion control, soil conservation, or fish or wildlife habitat, except those required for environmental restoration; federal, state, or local government regulatory programs; or best management practices.
- (4) Resource conservation agreements will be contracts for services which provide annual payments to landowners for services that actively improve habitat and water restoration or conservation on their lands over and above that which is already required by law or which provide recreational opportunities. They will be for a term of not less than 5 years and not more than 10 years. Property owners will become eligible to enter into a resource conservation agreement only upon entering into a conservation easement or rural lands protection easement.
- (5) Agricultural protection agreements shall be for terms of 30 years and will provide payments to landowners having significant natural areas on their land. Public access and public recreational opportunities may be negotiated at the request of the landowner.
- (a) For the length of the agreement, the landowner shall agree to prohibit:
- 1. Construction or placing of buildings, roads, billboards or other advertising, utilities, or structures, except those structures and unpaved roads necessary for the agricultural operations on the land or structures necessary for other activities allowed under the easement, and except 31 for linear facilities described in s. 704.06(11);

2. Subdivision of the property;

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- $\underline{\mbox{3. Dumping or placing of trash, waste, or offensive}}$ materials; and
- 4. Activities that affect the natural hydrology of the land, or that detrimentally affect water conservation, erosion control, soil conservation, or fish or wildlife habitat.
- (b) 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 during the term of an agricultural protection agreement.
- (6) Payment for conservation easements and rural land protection easements shall be a lump-sum payment at the time the easement is entered into.
- (7) Landowners entering into an agricultural protection agreement may receive up to 50 percent of the

1	purchase price at the time the agreement is entered into and
2	remaining payments on the balance shall be equal annual
3	payments over the term of the agreement.
4	(8) Payments for the resource conservation agreements
5	shall be equal annual payments over the term of the agreement.
6	(9) Easements purchased pursuant to this act may not
7	prevent landowners from transferring the remaining fee value
8	with the easement.
9	(10) The department, in consultation with the
10	Department of Environmental Protection, the water management
11	districts, the Department of Community Affairs, and the
12	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, shall adopt
13	rules that establish an application process, a process and
14	criteria for setting priorities for use of funds consistent
15	with the purposes specified in s. $570.71(1)$ and giving
16	preference to ranch and timber lands managed using sustainable
17	practices, an appraisal process, and a process for title
18	review and compliance and approval of the rules by the Board
19	of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund.
20	(11) If a landowner objects to having his property
21	included in any lists or maps developed to implement this act,
22	the department shall remove the property from any such lists
23	or maps upon receipt of the landowner's written request to do
24	<u>so.</u>
25	(12) The department is authorized to use funds from
26	the following sources to implement this act:
27	(a) State funds;
28	(b) Federal funds;
29	(c) Other governmental entities;
30	(d) Nongovernmental organizations; or
31	(e) Private individuals.

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Conservation and Recreation Lands Program Trust Fund within the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and used for the purposes of this act.

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Any such funds provided shall be deposited into the

- (13) No more than ten percent of any funds made available to implement this act shall be expended for resource conservation agreements and agricultural protection agreements.
- (14) The department, in consultation with the Department of Environmental Protection, the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, and the water management districts shall conduct a study to determine and prioritize needs for implementing the act.
- (a) The department may contract with the Florida Natural Areas Inventory for an analysis of the geographic distribution of certain types of natural resources, or resource-based land uses that have been identified for acquisition by previous conservation and recreation land acquisition programs.
- (b) The needs assessment shall locate areas of the state where existing privately-owned ranch and timber lands containing resources of the type identified in (a) can be preserved or protected through implementation of the Rural and Family Lands Protection Act.
- (c) The department shall report its findings to the Governor, President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives by December 31, 2001. At a minimum, the report must include a prioritization of the types of resources to be preserved or protected, the location of privately-owned ranch and timber lands containing such resources that could be

preserved or protected by easements or agreements pursuant to
this act, and the funding needs for the program.

Section 32. Requirement of interlocal service
provision agreements.-
(1) By January 1, 2005, counties having a population

- (1) By January 1, 2005, counties having a population over 100,000 shall negotiate and adopt a service-delivery interlocal agreement with all of the municipalities within the county, with those special districts providing a service listed in paragraph (a), and with the school district which:
- (a) Identifies the current providers of the following services; education, sanitary sewer, public safety, solid waste, drainage, potable water, parks and recreation, and transportation facilities.
- (b) Describes the existing organization of such services and the means of financing such services and designates the entities that will provide the services over the next 20 years, including any anticipated changes caused by annexation.
- (c) Identifies any deficits in the provision of services and prescribes a 5-year capital outlay plan for the provision of deficit infrastructure.
- (d) Identifies opportunities for the joint financing of capital outlay projects.
- (e) Identifies any areas that the municipalities plan to annex within the next 5 years and establishes a plan for service delivery within the areas to be annexed or a process for resolving service-delivery issues associated with annexation.
- (f) Provides specific procedures for amending the interlocal agreement.
 - (2) Each county and municipality shall submit a copy

of its interlocal agreement to the Department of Community Affairs by February 15, 2005. 2 3 (3) The regional planning councils may provide 4 technical assistance and dispute-resolution services to assist 5 local governments in complying with this section. Section 33. The sum of \$500,000 is appropriated from 6 7 the General Revenue Fund to the Department of Community Affairs for the purpose of funding the Urban Infill and 8 Redevelopment Assistance Grant Program established under 9 10 section 163.2523, Florida Statutes, during the 2001-2002 11 fiscal year. 12 Section 34. The Legislature finds that the integration of the growth-management system and the planning of public 13 14 educational facilities is a matter of great public importance. 15 Section 35. (1) The Legislative Committee on 16 Intergovernmental Relations is directed to conduct a study of 17 the existing bonding capacity of counties, municipalities, and school boards. The study shall include, but is not limited to: 18 possible methods of strengthening their credit ratings and 19 interest rates; feasibility of increasing their borrowing 20 21 capacity to the extent of their authorized millage or revenue; and more flexible use of bond proceeds, especially for small 22 municipalities and counties. 23 24 (2) The Legislative Committee on Intergovernmental 25 Relations is required to report its findings and recommendations to the Governor and Legislature by January 1, 26 2002. The recommendations must specifically include proposed 27 legislation, if applicable, for additional county, 28 29 municipality, and school board bonding capacity. Section 36. Any multicounty airport authority created 30 as an independent special district which is subject to a

1	development-of-regional-impact development order and which has
2	conducted a noise study in accordance with 14 C.F.R. Part 150
3	shall, in fiscal year 2002, establish a
4	noise-mitigation-project fund in an amount of \$7.5 million,
5	which shall be increased by another \$2.5 million in fiscal
6	year 2004. The moneys in the project fund shall be segregated
7	and expended by the airport authority by December 31, 2006, to
8	the extent necessary to comply with development-order
9	commitments to acquire property from or otherwise mitigate
10	property owners adversely affected by the development of
11	regional impact. If moneys are not expended for such purposes
12	by December 31, 2006, the airport authority shall not
13	thereafter amend its development-of-regional-impact
14	development order or commence development of airport
15	infrastructure improvements authorized by such development
16	order until such funds are fully expended for such purposes.
17	Section 37. Except as otherwise expressly provided in
18	this act, this act shall take effect upon becoming a law.
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21	========= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =========
22	And the title is amended as follows:
23	Delete everything before the enacting clause
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25	and insert:
26	A bill to be entitled
27	An act relating to growth management; amending
28	s. 163.3174, F.S.; requiring that the
29	membership of all local planning agencies or
30	equivalent agencies that review comprehensive
31	plan amendments and rezonings include a

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nonvoting representative of the district school board; amending s. 163.3177, F.S.; revising elements of comprehensive plans; requiring intergovernmental coordination between local governments and district school boards; 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 with respect to a public educational facilities element; providing a schedule for adoption by local governments; providing for certain municipalities to be exempt; requiring certain interlocal agreements; requiring that the public educational facilities element include certain provisions; providing requirements for future land-use maps; providing a process for adopting the element; prohibiting a local government that fails to adopt the required element from amending its local comprehensive plan; creating s. 163.31777, F.S.; requiring

1 school boards to report to the local government 2 on school capacity; requiring a local 3 government to deny a plan amendment or a 4 request for rezoning if school capacity is 5 unavailable; authorizing certain mitigation agreements; providing prerequisites to this 6 7 section's taking effect; providing for an exemption for certain urban infill areas; 8 amending s. 163.3180, F.S.; revising provisions 9 10 relating to concurrency; amending s. 163.3184, F.S.; revising definitions; revising provisions 11 12 governing the process for adopting 13 comprehensive plans and plan amendments; amending s. 163.3187, F.S.; authorizing the 14 15 adoption of a public educational facilities 16 element notwithstanding certain limitations; 17 amending s. 163.3191, F.S., relating to evaluation and appraisal of comprehensive 18 plans; conforming provisions to changes made by 19 20 the act; providing an appropriation for the 21 state land planning agency to develop a uniform fiscal-impact-analysis model for evaluating the 22 cost of infrastructure to support development; 23 24 amending s. 163.3215, F.S.; revising provisions 25 governing the challenge of a development order 26 by an aggrieved or adversely affected party on 27 the basis of inconsistency with a local 28 comprehensive plan; providing the relief that may be sought; providing that petition to the 29 30 circuit court for certiorari is the sole action for such challenge if the local government has 31

1 adopted an ordinance establishing a local 2 development review process that includes 3 specified minimum components; removing a 4 requirement that a verified complaint be filed 5 with the local government prior to seeking 6 judicial review; amending s. 163.3244, F.S.; 7 postponing the repeal of provisions governing the Sustainable Communities Demonstration 8 Project; amending s. 186.504, F.S.; adding an 9 10 elected school board member to the membership of each regional planning council; amending s. 11 12 212.055, F.S.; providing for the levy of the local government infrastructure surtax and 13 school capital outlay surtax by a supermajority 14 15 vote and requiring certain educational facility 16 planning prior to the levy of the school 17 capital outlay surtax; amending s. 235.002, F.S.; revising legislative intent with respect 18 to building educational facilities; amending s. 19 20 235.15, F.S.; revising requirements for 21 educational plant surveys; revising requirements for review and validation of such 22 surveys; amending s. 235.175, F.S.; requiring 23 24 school districts to adopt education facilities plans; amending s. 235.18, F.S., relating to 25 26 capital outlay budgets of school boards; 27 conforming provisions to changes made by the 28 act; amending s. 235.185, F.S.; requiring 29 school district educational facilities plans; 30 providing definitions; specifying projections and other information to be included in the 31

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plan; providing requirements for the work program; requiring district school boards to submit a tentative plan to the local government; providing for adopting and executing the plan; amending s. 235.188, F.S.; providing bonding requirements; amending s. 235.19, F.S.; exempting certain school boards and local governments from requirements for site planning; revising requirements for school boards; amending s. 235.193, F.S.; requiring interlocal agreements with respect to public educational facilities elements and plans; providing that failure to enter into such agreements will result in the withholding of certain funds for school construction; providing requirements for preparing a district education facilities work plan; repealing s. 235.194, F.S., relating to the general educational facilities report; amending s. 235.218, F.S.; requiring the SMART Schools Clearinghouse to adopt measures for evaluating the school district educational facilities plans; amending s. 235.231, F.S.; providing for the school board to authorize certain change orders for its district education facilities plan; amending s. 236.25, F.S., relating to the district school tax; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; allowing a school district to levy by referendum additional millage for school operational purposes; amending s. 236.31, F.S.; authorizing school

1 boards to direct the county commission to call an election for approval of an ad valorem tax 2 3 millage; amending s. 236.32, F.S.; 4 substantially rewording the section and 5 providing procedures for holding and conducting school district millage elections; amending s. 6 7 380.06, F.S.; providing that certain standards must be increased for development in any area 8 9 designated by the Governor as a rural area of 10 critical economic concern; revising provisions governing substantial-deviation standards for 11 12 developments of regional impact; providing for 13 designation of a lead regional planning council; amending s. 380.0651, F.S.; revising 14 15 standards for determining the necessity for a 16 development-of-regional-impact review; creating 17 s. 570.71, F.S.; providing for the purchase of rural-lands-protection easements by the 18 Department of Agriculture and Consumer 19 20 Services; providing criteria; providing for 21 resource conservation agreements and agricultural protection agreements; prescribing 22 allowable land uses; providing for an 23 24 application process; providing for the sale of 25 an easement; requiring the department to adopt 26 rules; authorizing the use of specified funds; 27 authorizing the removal of property from lists and maps; providing for the deposit of funds; 28 directing the completion of a needs assessment 29 30 and a report; requiring specified counties to adopt a service-delivery interlocal agreement 31

with all municipalities and the school district and prescribing requirements for such agreements; providing an appropriation; providing a legislative finding that the act is a matter of great public importance; directing the Legislative Committee on Intergovernmental Relations to conduct a study of the bonding capacity of local governments and school boards; requiring multicounty airport authorities with development-of-regional-impact development orders to establish a noise-mitigation-project fund; providing for the expenditure of such funds; preventing the airport authority from amending its development order or commencing development until such funds are expended; providing effective dates.