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A bill to be entitled An act relating to land development; amending s. 197.502, F.S.; providing for the issuance of an escheatment tax deed that is free and clear of any tax certificates, accrued taxes, and liens of any nature for certain properties; providing immunity for a county from environmental liability for certain properties that escheat to the county; providing for a written agreement between a county and the Department of Environmental Protection which addresses any investigative and remedial acts necessary for certain properties; providing legislative findings with respect to the shortage of affordable rentals in the state; providing a statement of important public purpose; providing definitions; authorizing local governments to permit accessory dwelling units in areas zoned for single-family residential use based upon certain findings; providing for certain accessory dwelling units to apply towards satisfying the affordable housing component of the housing element in a local government's comprehensive plan; requiring the Department of Community Affairs to report to the Legislature; amending s. 163.3167, F.S.; requiring a local government to address certain water supply sources in its comprehensive plan; amending s. 163.3177, F.S.; providing that rural land stewardship area designation should be specifically encouraged

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as an overlay on the future land use map; extending the deadline for certain information to be included in a comprehensive plan; requiring a work plan to be updated at certain intervals; requiring the Department of Community Affairs, in cooperation with other specified state agencies, to provide assistance to local governments in implementing provisions relating to rural land stewardship areas; providing for multicounty rural land stewardship areas; revising requirements, including the acreage threshold for designating a rural land stewardship area; providing that transferable rural land use credits may be assigned at different ratios according to the natural resource or other beneficial use characteristics of the land; providing legislative findings regarding mixed-use, high-density urban infill and redevelopment projects; requiring the Department of Community Affairs to provide technical assistance to local governments; providing legislative findings regarding a program for the transfer of development rights and urban infill and redevelopment; requiring the Department of Community Affairs to provide technical assistance to local governments; amending s. 163.3187, F.S.; providing an exception to the limitation on the frequency of plan amendments; amending s. 718.103, F.S.; prohibiting any state, county, or municipal entity from being

deemed a developer for purposes of chapter 718, 2 F.S.; providing for assembly and readjustment 3 of certain land plats; revising provisions relating to recording land plats; amending s. 4 5 125.01, F.S.; revising certain powers of county 6 governments to regulate lands; amending s. 7 163.3164, F.S.; revising the definition of the 8 term "land development regulations" and 9 defining the term "land assembly or adjustment"; amending s. 163.3177, F.S.; 10 revising requirements of future land use plan 11 elements of a required comprehensive plan to 12 13 address antiquated subdivisions and 14 consolidation of certain properties for certain purposes; providing a deadline for addressing 15 certain plan amendments; amending s. 163.3202, 16 F.S.; revising certain land development 17 18 regulation requirements to address consolidation of certain properties for certain 19 purposes; amending s. 177.011, F.S.; providing 20 additional purposes and scope relating to 21 22 platting, replatting, and reassembly of lands; 23 providing intent relating to regulation of land 24 platting and land assembly or adjustment; amending s. 177.031, F.S.; defining the term 25 "land assembly or adjustment"; amending s. 26 177.091, F.S.; requiring recordation of 27 28 approved subdivision plats in certain public 29 records; amending s. 177.101, F.S.; authorizing local governing bodies to order the assembly or 30 adjustment of all or portions of subdivisions 31

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for certain purposes; providing an exception; providing criteria and requirements; providing exceptions; amending s. 177.111, F.S.; requiring submittal of certain approved plats to certain entities; amending s. 290.003, F.S.; declaring the revitalization of antiquated subdivisions to be a public purpose; amending s. 290.0058, F.S.; revising provisions for determining general distress of certain areas to include antiquated subdivisions and other criteria; amending s. 380.031, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "land development regulations" and defining the terms "antiquated subdivisions" and "land assembly or adjustment"; providing an effective date. WHEREAS, antiquated subdivisions or large volumes of vacant lots within platted and unplatted subdivisions are detrimental to the local and regional economies and environment, hinder appropriate planning, and lead to inefficient development patterns, and WHEREAS, large-scale land reassembly of subdivided lots is expensive to both the property owner and the local governing body and is administratively complicated and time consuming, and WHEREAS, local governments could foster the reassembly of subdivided lots into parcels that would incorporate current planning practices for efficient development, NOW, THEREFORE, Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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

Section 1. Subsection (8) of section 197.502, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 3 197.502 Application for obtaining tax deed by holder 4 of tax sale certificate; fees.--(8) Taxes shall not be extended against parcels listed as lands available for taxes, but in each year the taxes that 6 would have been due shall be treated as omitted years and 8 added to the required minimum bid. Three years after from the 9 day the land was offered for public sale, the land shall escheat to the county in which it is located, free and clear. 10 All tax certificates, accrued taxes, and liens of any nature 11 against the property shall be <u>deemed</u> canceled <u>as a matter of</u> 12 13 law and of no further legal force and effect, and the clerk 14 shall execute an escheatment a tax deed vesting title in the board of county commissioners of the county in which the land 15 it is located. 16 17 (a) When a property escheats to the county under this 18 subsection, the county is not subject to any liability imposed by chapter 376 or chapter 403 for preexisting soil or 19 groundwater contamination due solely to its ownership. 20 However, this subsection does not affect the rights or 21 22 liabilities of any past or future owners of the escheated 23 property and does not affect the liability of any governmental 24 entity for the results of its actions that create or exacerbate a pollution source. 2.5 (b) The county and the Department of Environmental 26 Protection may enter into a written agreement for the 27 28 performance, funding, and reimbursement of the investigative 29 and remedial acts necessary for a property that escheats to 30 the county. 31 Section 2. Accessory dwelling units. --

1	(1) The Legislature finds that the median price of
2	homes in this state has increased steadily over the last
3	decade and at a greater rate of increase than the median
4	income in many urban areas. The Legislature finds that the
5	cost of rental housing has also increased steadily and the
6	cost often exceeds an amount that is affordable to
7	very-low-income, low-income, or moderate-income persons and
8	has resulted in a critical shortage of affordable rentals in
9	many urban areas in the state. This shortage of affordable
10	rentals constitutes a threat to the health, safety, and
11	welfare of the residents of the state. Therefore, the
12	Legislature finds that it serves an important public purpose
13	to encourage the permitting of accessory dwelling units in
14	single-family residential areas in order to increase the
15	availability of affordable rentals for very-low-income,
16	low-income, or moderate-income persons.
17	(2) As used in this section, the term:
18	(a) "Accessory dwelling unit" means an ancillary or
19	secondary living unit, that has a separate kitchen, bathroom,
20	and sleeping area, existing either within the same structure,
21	or on the same lot, as the primary dwelling unit.
22	(b) "Affordable rental" means that monthly rent and
23	utilities do not exceed 30 percent of that amount which
24	represents the percentage of the median adjusted gross annual
25	<pre>income for very-low-income, low-income, or moderate-income</pre>
26	persons.
27	(c) "Local government" means a county or municipality.
28	(d) "Low-income persons" has the same meaning as in
29	section 420.0004(9), Florida Statutes.
30	(e) "Moderate-income persons" has the same meaning as
31	in section 420.0004(10), Florida Statutes.

1	(f) "Very-low-income persons" has the same meaning as
2	in section 420.0004(14), Florida Statutes.
3	(3) Upon a finding by a local government that there is
4	a shortage of affordable rentals within its jurisdiction, the
5	local government may adopt an ordinance to allow accessory
6	dwelling units in any area zoned for single-family residential
7	use.
8	(4) If the local government adopts an ordinance under
9	this section, an application for a building permit to
10	construct an accessory dwelling unit must include an affidavit
11	from the applicant which attests that the unit will be rented
12	at an affordable rate to a very-low-income, low-income, or
13	moderate-income person or persons.
14	(5) Each accessory dwelling unit allowed by an
15	ordinance adopted under this section shall apply towards
16	satisfying the affordable housing component of the housing
17	element in the local government's comprehensive plan under
18	section 163.3177(6)(f), Florida Statutes.
19	(6) The Department of Community Affairs shall evaluate
20	the effectiveness of using accessory dwelling units to address
21	a local government's shortage of affordable housing and report
22	to the Legislature by January 1, 2007. The report must specify
23	the number of ordinances adopted by a local government under
24	this section and the number of accessory dwelling units that
25	were created under these ordinances.
26	Section 3. Subsection (13) is added to section
27	163.3167, Florida Statutes, to read:
28	163.3167 Scope of act
29	(13) Each local government shall address in its
30	comprehensive plan, as enumerated in this chapter, the water
31	supply sources necessary to meet and achieve the existing and

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projected water use demand for the established planning period, considering the applicable plan developed pursuant to s. 373.0361.

Section 4. Paragraphs (a) and (c) 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 .--

- (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. Counties are encouraged to designate rural land stewardship areas, pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (11)(d), as overlays on the future land use map. Each future land use category must be defined in terms of uses included, and must include standards to be followed in the control and distribution of population densities and building and structure intensities. The proposed distribution, location, and extent of the various categories of land use shall be shown on a land use map or map series which shall be supplemented by goals, policies, and measurable objectives. The future land use plan shall be based upon surveys, studies, and data regarding the area, including the amount of land required to accommodate anticipated growth; the projected 31 population of the area; the character of undeveloped land; the

availability of public services; the need for redevelopment, including the renewal of blighted areas and the elimination of nonconforming uses which are inconsistent with the character 3 of the community; and, in rural communities, the need for job 4 creation, capital investment, and economic development that will strengthen and diversify the community's economy. The 6 future land use plan may designate areas for future planned 8 development use involving combinations of types of uses for 9 which special regulations may be necessary to ensure development in accord with the principles and standards of the 10 comprehensive plan and this act. In addition, for rural 11 communities, the amount of land designated for future planned 12 13 industrial use shall be based upon surveys and studies that 14 reflect the need for job creation, capital investment, and the necessity to strengthen and diversify the local economies, and 15 shall not be limited solely by the projected population of the 16 rural community. The future land use plan of a county may also 17 designate areas for possible future municipal incorporation. 19 The land use maps or map series shall generally identify and depict historic district boundaries and shall designate 20 historically significant properties meriting protection. 21 22 future land use element must clearly identify the land use 23 categories in which public schools are an allowable use. 24 delineating the land use categories in which public schools are an allowable use, a local government shall include in the 25 categories sufficient land proximate to residential 26 development to meet the projected needs for schools in 27 28 coordination with public school boards and may establish differing criteria for schools of different type or size. 30 Each local government shall include lands contiguous to 31 existing school sites, to the maximum extent possible, within

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the land use categories in which public schools are an allowable use. All comprehensive plans must comply with the school siting requirements of this paragraph no later than 3 October 1, 1999. The failure by a local government to comply 4 with these school siting requirements by October 1, 1999, will result in the prohibition of the local government's ability to 6 amend the local comprehensive plan, except for plan amendments 8 described in s. 163.3187(1)(b), until the school siting 9 requirements are met. Amendments proposed by a local government for purposes of identifying the land use categories 10 in which public schools are an allowable use or for adopting 11 or amending the school-siting maps pursuant to s. 163.31776(3) 12 13 are exempt from the limitation on the frequency of plan 14 amendments contained in s. 163.3187. The future land use element shall include criteria that encourage the location of 15 schools proximate to urban residential areas to the extent 16 possible and shall require that the local government seek to 17 collocate public facilities, such as parks, libraries, and 19 community centers, with schools to the extent possible and to encourage the use of elementary schools as focal points for 20 neighborhoods. For schools serving predominantly rural 21 counties, defined as a county with a population of 100,000 or 2.2 23 fewer, an agricultural land use category shall be eligible for 24 the location of public school facilities if the local comprehensive plan contains school siting criteria and the 2.5 location is consistent with such criteria. 26 (c) A general sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage, 27 28 potable water, and natural groundwater aguifer recharge

land use, indicating ways to provide for future potable water,

element correlated to principles and guidelines for future

31 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 3 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 6 depicting any areas adopted by a regional water management 8 district as prime groundwater recharge areas for the Floridan 9 or Biscayne aquifers, pursuant to s. 373.0395. These areas shall be given special consideration when the local government 10 is engaged in zoning or considering future land use for said 11 designated areas. For areas served by septic tanks, soil 12 13 surveys shall be provided which indicate the suitability of 14 soils for septic tanks. By December 1, 2006 January 1, 2005, or the Evaluation and Appraisal Report adoption deadline 15 established for the local government pursuant to s. 16 17 163.3191(a), whichever date occurs first, the element must consider the appropriate water management district's regional 19 water supply plan approved pursuant to s. 373.0361. The element must include a work plan, covering at least a 10-year 20 planning period, for building water supply facilities that are 21 22 identified in the element as necessary to serve existing and 23 new development and for which the local government is 24 responsible. The work plan shall be updated, at a minimum, every 5 years within 12 months after the governing board of 2.5 the water management district approves an updated regional 26 water supply plan. Amendments to incorporate the work plan do 2.7 28 not count toward the limitation on the frequency of adoption 29 of amendments to a comprehensive plan. 30 (11)(a) The Legislature recognizes the need for

innovative planning and development strategies which will

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address the anticipated demands of continued urbanization of Florida's coastal and other environmentally sensitive areas, and which will accommodate the development of less populated regions of the state which seek economic development and which have suitable land and water resources to accommodate growth in an environmentally acceptable manner. The Legislature further recognizes the substantial advantages of innovative approaches to development which may better serve to protect environmentally sensitive areas, maintain the economic viability of agricultural and other predominantly rural land uses, and provide for the cost-efficient delivery of public facilities and services.

- (b) It is the intent of the Legislature that the local government comprehensive plans and plan amendments adopted pursuant to the provisions of this part provide for a planning process which allows for land use efficiencies within existing urban areas and which also allows for the conversion of rural lands to other uses, where appropriate and consistent with the other provisions of this part and the affected local comprehensive plans, through the application of innovative and flexible planning and development strategies and creative land use planning techniques, which may include, but not be limited to, urban villages, new towns, satellite communities, area-based allocations, clustering and open space provisions, mixed-use development, and sector planning.
- (c) It is the further intent of the Legislature that local government comprehensive plans and implementing land development regulations shall provide strategies which maximize the use of existing facilities and services through redevelopment, urban infill development, and other strategies 31 for urban revitalization.

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(d)1. The department, in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Department of Environmental Protection, water management districts, and regional planning councils, 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 herein and in rule 9J-5.006(5)(1), Florida Administrative Code. Assistance may include, but is not limited to: a. Assistance from the Department of Environmental Protection and water management districts in creating the geographic information systems land cover database and aerial photogrammetry needed to prepare for a rural land stewardship area; Support for local government implementation of rural land stewardship concepts by providing information and assistance to local governments regarding land acquisition programs that may be used by the local government or landowners to leverage the protection of greater acreage and maximize the effectiveness of rural land stewardship areas; <u>and</u>

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- c. Expansion of the role of the Department of

 Community Affairs as a resource agency to facilitate

 establishment of rural land stewardship areas in smaller rural

 counties that do not have the staff or planning budgets to

 create a rural land stewardship area.
- 6 2. The department shall encourage participation by 7 local governments of different sizes and rural characteristics 8 in establishing and implementing rural land stewardship areas. It is the intent of the Legislature that rural land 9 stewardship areas be used to further the following broad 10 principles of rural sustainability: restoration and 11 maintenance of the economic value of rural land; control of 12 13 urban sprawl; identification and protection of ecosystems, 14 habitats, and natural resources; promotion of rural economic activity; maintenance of the viability of Florida's 15 agricultural economy; and protection of the character of rural 16 areas of Florida. Rural land stewardship areas may be 17 18 multicounty in order to encourage coordinated regional 19 stewardship planning.
 - 3. A local government, in conjunction with a regional planning council, a stakeholder organization of private land owners, or another local government, shall notify may apply to the department in writing of its intent requesting consideration for authorization to designate a rural land stewardship area and shall describe its reasons for applying for the authorization with supporting documentation regarding its compliance with criteria set forth in this section.
 - 4. In selecting a local government, the department shall, by written agreement:
- a. Ensure that the local government has expressed its
 intent to designate a rural land stewardship area pursuant to

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the provisions of this subsection and clarify that the rural land stewardship area is intended.

b. Ensure that the local government has the financial and administrative capabilities to implement a rural land stewardship area.

5. The written notification agreement shall describe include the basis for the designation, authorization and provide criteria for evaluating the success of the authorization including the extent to which the rural land stewardship area enhances rural land values, controls; control urban sprawl, + provides necessary open space for agriculture and protection of the natural environment, $\dot{\tau}$ 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.

4.6. A rural land stewardship area shall be not less than 10,000 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 shall 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 31 | habitats; compatibility between and transition from higher

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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.
- 5.7. 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 31 provide the Department of Community Affairs a period of 30

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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.

- 6.8. 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 transferable rural land use credits assigned to the rural land stewardship area must correspond to the 25-year or greater projected population of the rural land stewardship area. Transferable rural land use credits are subject to the following limitations:
- a. Transferable rural land use credits may only exist within a rural land stewardship area.
- 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 31 parcel of land within the rural land stewardship area;

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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 natural resource or other beneficial use characteristics of the land and according to the land use remaining following the

transfer of credits, with the highest number of credits per acre assigned to the most 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.
- 7.9. 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:
- a. Opportunity to accumulate transferable mitigation credits.
 - b. Extended permit agreements.
- $\ensuremath{\mathtt{c}}.$ Opportunities for recreational leases and ecotourism.
- d. Payment for specified land management services on publicly owned land, or property under covenant or restricted easement in favor of a public entity.
- e. Option agreements for sale to <u>public entities or</u>

 <u>private land conservation entities</u> government, in either fee or easement, upon achievement of conservation objectives.
- 8.10. The department shall report to the Legislature on an annual basis on the results of implementation of rural

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land stewardship areas authorized by the department, including successes and failures in achieving the intent of the Legislature as expressed in this paragraph. It is further the intent of the Legislature that the success of authorized rural land stewardship areas be substantiated before implementation occurs on a statewide basis. (e) The Legislature finds that mixed-use, high-density development is appropriate for urban infill and redevelopment areas. Mixed-use projects accommodate a variety of uses, including residential and commercial, and usually at higher densities that promote pedestrian-friendly, sustainable communities. The Legislature recognizes that mixed-use, high-density development improves the quality of life for residents and businesses in urban areas. The Legislature finds that mixed-use, high-density redevelopment and infill benefits residents by creating a livable community with alternative modes of transportation. Furthermore, the Legislature finds that local zoning ordinances often discourage mixed-use, high-density development in areas that are appropriate for urban infill and redevelopment. The Legislature intends to discourage single-use zoning in urban areas which often leads to lower-density, land-intensive development outside an urban service area. Therefore, the Department of Community Affairs shall provide technical assistance to local governments in order to encourage mixed-use, high-density urban infill and redevelopment projects. (f) The Legislature finds that a program for the transfer of development rights is a useful tool to preserve

areas. A program for the transfer of development rights allows

the transfer of density credits from historic properties and

historic buildings and create public open spaces in urban

1	public open spaces to areas designated for high-density
2	development. The Legislature recognizes that high-density
3	development is integral to the success of many urban infill
4	and redevelopment projects. The Legislature intends to
5	encourage high-density urban infill and redevelopment while
6	preserving historic structures and open spaces. Therefore, the
7	Department of Community Affairs shall provide technical
8	assistance to local governments in order to promote the
9	transfer of development rights within urban areas for
10	high-density infill and redevelopment projects.
11	$\frac{(q)}{(e)}$ The implementation of this subsection shall be
12	subject to the provisions of this chapter, chapters 186 and
13	187, and applicable agency rules.
14	$\underline{\text{(h)}(f)}$ The department may adopt rules necessary to
15	implement the provisions of this subsection.
16	Section 5. Paragraph (m) is added to subsection (1) of
17	section 163.3187, Florida Statutes, to read:
18	163.3187 Amendment of adopted comprehensive plan
19	(1) Amendments to comprehensive plans adopted pursuant
20	to this part may be made not more than two times during any
21	calendar year, except:
22	(m) Any local government comprehensive plan amendment
23	establishing or implementing a rural land stewardship area
24	pursuant to the provisions of s. 163.3177(11)(d).
25	Section 6. Subsection (16) of section 718.103, Florida
26	Statutes, is amended to read:
27	718.103 DefinitionsAs used in this chapter, the
28	term:
29	(16) "Developer" means a person who creates a
30	condominium or offers condominium parcels for sale or lease in
31	the ordinary course of business, but does not include an owner

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or lessee of a condominium or cooperative unit who has acquired the unit for his or her own occupancy, nor does it include a cooperative association which creates a condominium by conversion of an existing residential cooperative after control of the association has been transferred to the unit owners if, following the conversion, the unit owners will be the same persons who were unit owners of the cooperative and no units are offered for sale or lease to the public as part of the plan of conversion. A state, county, or municipal entity is not a developer for any purposes under this chapter when it is acting as a lessor and not otherwise named as a developer in the association.

Section 7. Paragraphs (g), (h), and (j) of subsection (1) of section 125.01, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 125.01 Powers and duties.--

- (1) The legislative and governing body of a county shall have the power to carry on county government. To the extent not inconsistent with general or special law, this power includes, but is not restricted to, the power to:
- (g) Prepare and enforce comprehensive plans for the development of the county and the regulation of platted lands development, including platting, deplatting, and reassembly.
- (h) Establish, coordinate, and enforce zoning and such business regulations as are necessary for the protection of the community and environmental welfare public.
- (j) Establish and administer programs of housing, slum clearance, community redevelopment, conservation, flood and beach erosion control, air pollution control, platted lands assembly or adjustment, and navigation and drainage and cooperate with governmental agencies and private enterprises 31 in the development and operation of such programs.

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- Section 8. Subsection (23) of section 163.3164, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (32) is added to that section, to read:
- 163.3164 Local Government Comprehensive Planning and Land Development Regulation Act; definitions. -- As used in this 5 6 act:
 - (23) "Land development regulations" means ordinances enacted by governing bodies for the regulation of any aspect of development and includes any local government zoning, rezoning, subdivision, land assembly or adjustment of platted or subdivided lands, building construction, or sign regulations or any other regulations controlling the development of land, except that this definition shall not apply in s. 163.3213.
 - (32) "Land assembly or adjustment" means the consolidation of contiquous and noncontiquous platted or subdivided lots and the vacation or deplatting of all or a portion of such lots to allow replatting and reassembly for more appropriate development or use.
 - Section 9. Paragraph (a) of subsection (6) of section 163.3177, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 163.3177 Required and optional elements of comprehensive plan; studies and surveys .--
 - (6) In addition to the requirements of subsections (1)-(5), the comprehensive plan shall include the following elements:
- (a) A future land use plan element designating 28 proposed future general distribution, location, and extent of the uses of land for residential uses, commercial uses, industry, agriculture, recreation, conservation, education, 31 | public buildings and grounds, other public facilities, and

other categories of the public and private uses of land. Each future land use category must be defined in terms of uses included, and must include standards to be followed in the 3 control and distribution of population densities and building 4 and structure intensities. The proposed distribution, location, and extent of the various categories of land use 6 shall be shown on a land use map or map series which shall be 8 supplemented by goals, policies, and measurable objectives. 9 The future land use plan shall be based upon surveys, studies, and data regarding the area, including the amount of land 10 required to accommodate anticipated growth; the projected 11 population of the area; the character of undeveloped land, 12 13 including an analysis of antiquated subdivisions; the 14 availability of public services; the need for redevelopment and land reassembly, including the renewal of blighted areas 15 and the elimination of nonconforming uses which are 16 inconsistent with the character of the community; and, in 17 rural communities, the need for job creation, capital 19 investment, and economic development that will strengthen and diversify the community's economy. The future land use plan 20 may designate areas for future planned development use 21 involving combinations of types of uses for which special 2.2 23 regulations may be necessary to ensure development in accord 24 with the principles and standards of the comprehensive plan and this act. The future land use plan shall contain 2.5 provisions to address antiquated subdivisions that are 26 underused to minimize the imbalance of single land use 2.7 28 buildout, lack of public services, and environmental and water 29 quality impacts. In addition, for rural communities, the 30 amount of land designated for future planned industrial use shall be based upon surveys and studies that reflect the need

for job 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 3 community. The future land use plan of a county may also 4 designate areas for possible future municipal incorporation. The future land use plan element shall identify any area where 6 7 the local government seeks to consolidate platted or 8 subdivided lots and the vacation of all or a portion of such 9 lots to allow appropriate development, redevelopment, reassembly, or any other use. The land use maps or map series 10 shall generally identify and depict historic district 11 boundaries and shall designate historically significant 12 13 properties meriting protection. The future land use element 14 must clearly identify the land use categories in which public schools are an allowable use. When delineating the land use 15 categories in which public schools are an allowable use, a 16 local government shall include in the categories sufficient 17 land proximate to residential development to meet the 19 projected needs for schools in coordination with public school boards and may establish differing criteria for schools of 20 different type or size. Each local government shall include 21 lands contiguous to existing school sites, to the maximum 2.2 23 extent possible, within the land use categories in which 24 public schools are an allowable use. All comprehensive plans must comply with the school siting requirements of this 2.5 paragraph no later than October 1, 1999. The failure by a 26 local government to comply with these school siting 27 requirements by October 1, 1999, will result in the 28 29 prohibition of the local government's ability to amend the local comprehensive plan, except for plan amendments described 30 31 in s. 163.3187(1)(b), until the school siting requirements are

met. Amendments proposed by a local government for purposes of identifying the land use categories in which public schools are an allowable use or for adopting or amending the 3 school-siting maps pursuant to s. 163.31776(3) are exempt from 4 the limitation on the frequency of plan amendments contained 5 in s. 163.3187. The future land use element shall include 6 criteria that encourage the location of schools proximate to 8 urban residential areas to the extent possible and shall 9 require that the local government seek to collocate public facilities, such as parks, libraries, and community centers, 10 with schools to the extent possible and to encourage the use 11 of elementary schools as focal points for neighborhoods. For 12 13 schools serving predominantly rural counties, defined as a 14 county with a population of 100,000 or fewer, an agricultural land use category shall be eligible for the location of public 15 school facilities if the local comprehensive plan contains 16 school siting criteria and the location is consistent with 17 18 such criteria. Plan amendments that are needed to address 19 requirements related to land assembly or adjustment of platted or subdivided lands or antiquated subdivisions shall be 20 addressed prior to local government action to exercise such 21 22 land assembly options or no later than the first evaluation and appraisal report which is due to be submitted at least 3 23 24 years after July 1, 2004. Section 10. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 2.5 163.3202, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 26 163.3202 Land development regulations.--27 28 (2) Local land development regulations shall contain 29 specific and detailed provisions necessary or desirable to 30 implement the adopted comprehensive plan and shall as a 31 minimum:

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(a) Regulate the subdivision, assembly, reassembly, or adjustment of land, as defined in ss. 163.3164(32) and 177.101;

- (b) Regulate the use of land and water for those land use categories included in the land use element and ensure the compatibility of adjacent uses and provide for open space;
- (c) Provide for protection of potable water
 wellfields;
- (d) Regulate areas subject to seasonal and periodic flooding and provide for drainage and stormwater management;
- (e) Ensure the protection of environmentally sensitive lands designated in the comprehensive plan;
 - (f) Regulate signage;
- (g) Provide that public facilities and services meet or exceed the standards established in the capital improvements element required by s. 163.3177 and are available when needed for the development, or that development orders and permits are conditioned on the availability of these public facilities and services necessary to serve the proposed development. Not later than 1 year after its due date established by the state land planning agency's rule for submission of local comprehensive plans pursuant to s. 163.3167(2), a local government shall not issue a development order or permit which results in a reduction in the level of services for the affected public facilities below the level of services provided in the comprehensive plan of the local government.
- (h) Ensure safe and convenient onsite traffic flow, considering needed vehicle parking.
- 30 (3) This section shall be construed to encourage the 31 use of innovative land development regulations which include

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scattered land development.

provisions such as transfer of development rights, incentive and inclusionary zoning, planned-unit development, impact fees, and performance zoning, and land assembly, reassembly, 3 or adjustment, as described in chapter 177. These and all 4 other such regulations shall be combined and compiled into a 5 single land development code for the jurisdiction. A general 6 zoning code shall not be required if a local government's 8 adopted land development regulations meet the requirements of 9 this section. Section 11. Section 177.011, Florida Statutes, is 10 amended to read: 11 177.011 Purpose and scope of part I.--This part shall 12 13 be deemed to establish consistent minimum requirements, and to 14 create such additional powers in local governing bodies, as herein provided to regulate and control the platting, 15 replatting, and reassembly of lands. The public health, 16 17 safety, comfort, economy, order, appearance, convenience, morals, and general welfare require the harmonious, orderly, 18 19 and progressive development of land within this state and its counties and incorporated municipalities. In furtherance of 20 this general purpose, counties and incorporated 21 22 municipalities, individually or in combination, may adopt, 23 amend, or revise and enforce measures relating to platting and 24 land assembly or adjustment. (1) The regulation of platting and land assembly or 2.5 26 adjustment is intended to: 27 (a) Aid in the coordination of land development in 28 counties and municipalities in accordance with orderly 29 physical patterns.

(b) Discourage haphazard, premature, uneconomic, or

1	(c) Encourage development of economically stable and
2	healthful communities.
3	(d) Ensure adequate utilities provision to all lands
4	being developed.
5	(e) Serve as one of the several instruments of the
6	local comprehensive plan authorized by s. 163.3161.
7	(2) This part establishes minimum requirements and
8	does not exclude additional provisions or regulations by local
9	ordinance, laws, or regulations.
10	Section 12. Subsection (23) is added to section
11	177.031, Florida Statutes, to read:
12	177.031 DefinitionsAs used in this part:
13	(23) "Land assembly or adjustment" means the
14	consolidation of contiquous and noncontiquous platted or
15	subdivided lots and the vacation or deplatting of all or a
16	portion of such lots to allow replatting and reassembly for
17	more appropriate development or use.
18	Section 13. Section 177.091, Florida Statutes, is
19	amended to read:
20	177.091 Plats made for recordingEvery approved plat
21	of a subdivision shall be recorded in the public records of
22	each county in which the property is situated and offered for
23	recording shall conform to the following:
24	(1) It must be:
25	(a) An original drawing made with black permanent
26	drawing ink; or
27	(b) A nonadhered scaled print on a stable base film
28	made by photographic processes from a film scribing tested for
29	residual hypo testing solution to assure permanency.
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Marginal lines, standard certificates and approval forms shall be printed on the plat with a permanent black drawing ink. A print or photographic copy of the original drawing must be submitted with the original drawing.

- (2) The size of each sheet shall be determined by the local governing body and shall be drawn with a marginal line, or printed when permitted by local ordinance, completely around each sheet and placed so as to leave at least a 1/2-inch margin on each of three sides and a 3-inch margin on the left side of the plat for binding purposes.
- (3) When more than one sheet must be used to accurately portray the lands subdivided, an index or key map must be included and each sheet must show the particular number of that sheet and the total number of sheets included, as well as clearly labeled matchlines to show where other sheets match or adjoin.
- (4) In all cases, the letter size and scale used shall be of sufficient size to show all detail. The scale shall be both stated and graphically illustrated by a graphic scale drawn on every sheet showing any portion of the lands subdivided.
- (5) The name of the plat shall be shown in bold legible letters, as stated in s. 177.051. The name of the subdivision shall be shown on each sheet included. The name of the professional surveyor and mapper or legal entity, along with the street and mailing address, must be shown on each sheet included.
- (6) A prominent "north arrow" shall be drawn on every sheet included showing any portion of the lands subdivided. The bearing or azimuth reference shall be clearly stated on 31 the face of the plat in the notes or legend, and, in all

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cases, the bearings used shall be referenced to some well established and monumented line.

- (7) Permanent reference monuments must be placed at each corner or change in direction on the boundary of the lands being platted and may not be more than 1,400 feet apart. Where such corners are in an inaccessible place, "P.R.M.s" shall be set on a nearby offset within the boundary of the plat and such offset shall be so noted on the plat. Where corners are found to coincide with a previously set "P.R.M.," the Florida registration number of the professional surveyor and mapper in responsible charge or the certificate of authorization number of the legal entity on the previously set "P.R.M." shall be shown on the new plat or, if unnumbered, shall so state. Permanent reference monuments shall be set before the recording of the plat. The "P.R.M.s" shall be shown on the plat by an appropriate symbol or designation.
- (8) Permanent control points shall be set on the centerline of the right-of-way at the intersection and terminus of all streets, at each change of direction, and no more than 1,000 feet apart. Such "P.C.P.s" shall be shown on the plat by an appropriate symbol or designation. In those counties or municipalities that do not require subdivision improvements and do not accept bonds or escrow accounts to construct improvements, "P.C.P.s" may be set prior to the recording of the plat and must be set within 1 year of the date the plat was recorded. In the counties or municipalities that require subdivision improvements and have the means of insuring the construction of said improvements, such as bonding requirements, "P.C.P.s" must be set prior to the expiration of the bond or other surety. If the professional 31 | surveyor and mapper or legal entity of record is no longer in

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practice or is not available due to relocation, or when the contractual relationship between the subdivider and professional surveyor and mapper or legal entity has been terminated, the subdivider shall contract with a professional surveyor and mapper or legal entity in good standing to place the "P.C.P.s" within the time allotted.

(9) Monuments shall be set at all lot corners, points of intersection, and changes of direction of lines within the subdivision which do not require a "P.R.M." or a "P.C.P."; however, a monument need not be set if a monument already exists at such corner, point, or change of direction or when a monument cannot be set due to a physical obstruction. In those counties or municipalities that do not require subdivision improvements and do not accept bonds or escrow accounts to construct improvements, monuments may be set prior to the recording of the plat and must be set at the lot corners before the transfer of the lot. In those counties or municipalities that require subdivision improvements and have the means of ensuring the construction of those improvements, such as bonding requirements, monuments shall be set prior to the expiration of the bond or other surety. If the professional surveyor and mapper or legal entity of record is no longer in practice or is not available due to relocation, or when the contractual relationship between the subdivider and professional surveyor and mapper or legal entity has been terminated, the subdivider shall contract with a professional surveyor and mapper or legal entity in good standing who shall be allowed to place the monuments within the time allotted.

(10) The section, township, and range shall appear immediately under the name of the plat on each sheet included,

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along with the name of the city, town, village, county, and state in which the land being platted is situated.

- (11) Each plat shall show a description of the lands subdivided, and the description shall be the same in the title certification. The description must be so complete that from it, without reference to the plat, the starting point and boundary can be determined.
- (12) The dedications and approvals required by ss. 177.071 and 177.081 must be shown.
- (13) The circuit court clerk's certificate and the professional surveyor and mapper's seal and statement required by s. 177.061 shall be shown.
- (14) All section lines and quarter section lines occurring within the subdivision shall be indicated by lines drawn upon the map or plat, with appropriate words and figures. If the description is by metes and bounds, all information called for, such as the point of commencement, course bearings and distances, and the point of beginning, shall be indicated. If the platted lands are in a land grant or are not included in the subdivision of government surveys, then the boundaries are to be defined by metes and bounds and courses.
- (15) Location, width, and names of all streets, waterways, or other rights-of-way shall be shown, as applicable.
- (16) Location and width of proposed easements and existing easements identified in the title opinion or certification required by s. 177.041(2) shall be shown on the plat or in the notes or legend, and their intended use shall be clearly stated. Where easements are not coincident with 31 property lines, they must be labeled with bearings and

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distances and tied to the principal lot, tract, or right-of-way.

- (17) All contiguous properties shall be identified by subdivision title, plat book, and page, or, if unplatted, land shall be so designated. If the subdivision platted is a part or the whole of a previously recorded subdivision, sufficient ties shall be shown to controlling lines appearing on the earlier plat to permit an overlay to be made; the fact of its being a replat shall be stated as a subtitle under the name of the plat on each sheet included. The subtitle must state the name of the subdivision being replatted and the appropriate recording reference.
- (18) All lots shall be numbered either by progressive numbers or, if in blocks, progressively numbered in each block, and the blocks progressively numbered or lettered, except that blocks in numbered additions bearing the same name may be numbered consecutively throughout the several additions.
- (19) Sufficient survey data shall be shown to positively describe the bounds of every lot, block, street easement, and all other areas shown on the plat. When any lot or portion of the subdivision is bounded by an irregular line, the major portion of that lot or subdivision shall be enclosed by a witness line showing complete data, with distances along all lines extended beyond the enclosure to the irregular boundary shown with as much certainty as can be determined or as "more or less," if variable. Lot, block, street, and all other dimensions except to irregular boundaries, shall be shown to a minimum of hundredths of feet. All measurements shall refer to horizontal plane and in accordance with the 31 definition of the U.S. Survey foot or meter adopted by the

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National Institute of Standards and Technology. All measurements shall use the 39.37/12=3.28083333333 equation for conversion from a U.S. foot to meters.

- (20) Curvilinear lot lines shall show the radii, arc distances, and central angles. Radial lines will be so designated. Direction of nonradial lines shall be indicated.
- (21) Sufficient angles, bearings, or azimuth to show direction of all lines shall be shown, and all bearings, angles, or azimuth shall be shown to the nearest second of arc.
- (22) The centerlines of all streets shall be shown as follows: noncurved lines: distances together with either angles, bearings, or azimuths; curved lines: arc distances, central angles, and radii, together with chord and chord bearing or azimuths.
- (23) Park and recreation parcels as applicable shall be so designated.
- (24) All interior excepted parcels as described in the description of the lands being subdivided shall be clearly indicated and labeled "Not a part of this plat."
- (25) The purpose of all areas dedicated must be clearly indicated or stated on the plat.
- (26) When it is not possible to show line or curve data information on the map, a tabular form may be used. The tabular data must appear on the sheet to which it applies.
- (27) The plat shall include in a prominent place the following statements: "NOTICE: This plat, as recorded in its graphic form, is the official depiction of the subdivided lands described herein and will in no circumstances be supplanted in authority by any other graphic or digital form 31 of the plat. There may be additional restrictions that are not

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recorded on this plat that may be found in the public records of this county."

- (28) All platted utility easements shall provide that such easements shall also be easements for the construction, installation, maintenance, and operation of cable television services; provided, however, no such construction, installation, maintenance, and operation of cable television services shall interfere with the facilities and services of an electric, telephone, gas, or other public utility. In the event a cable television company damages the facilities of a public utility, it shall be solely responsible for the damages. This section shall not apply to those private easements granted to or obtained by a particular electric, telephone, gas, or other public utility. Such construction, installation, maintenance, and operation shall comply with the National Electrical Safety Code as adopted by the Florida Public Service Commission.
- (29) A legend of all symbols and abbreviations shall be shown.
- Section 14. Section 177.101, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 177.101 Assembly, replat, vacation, and annulment of plats subdividing land. --
- (1) Whenever it is discovered, after the plat has been recorded in the public records, that the developer has previously caused the lands embraced in the second plat to be differently subdivided under and by virtue of another plat of the same identical lands, and the first plat was also filed of public record at an earlier date, and no conveyances of lots by reference to the first plat so filed appears of record in 31 | such county, the governing body of the county is authorized

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and directed to and shall, by resolution, vacate and annul the first plat of such lands appearing of record upon the application of the developer of such lands under the first plat or upon application of the owners of all the lots shown and designated upon the second and subsequent plat of such lands, and the circuit court clerk of the county shall thereupon make proper notation of the annulment of such plat upon the face of such annulled plat.

(2) Whenever it is discovered that after the filing of a plat subdividing a parcel of land located in the county, the developer of the lands therein and thereby subdivided did cause such lands embraced in said plat, or a part thereof, to be again and subsequently differently subdivided under another plat of the same and identical lands or a part thereof, which said second plat was also filed at a later date; and it is further made to appear to the governing body of the county that the filing and recording of the second plat would not materially affect the right of convenient access to lots previously conveyed under the first plat, the governing body of the county is authorized by resolution to vacate and annul so much of the first plat of such lands appearing of record as are included in the second plat, upon application of the owners and developer of such lands under the first plat or their successors, grantees, or assignees, and the circuit court clerk of the county shall thereupon make proper notation of the action of the governing body upon the face of the first plat. The approval of a replat by the governing body of a local government, which encompasses lands embraced in all or part of a prior plat filed of public record shall, upon recordation of the replat, automatically and simultaneously

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vacate and annul all of the prior plat encompassed by the replat.

- (3) The governing bodies of the counties of the state may adopt resolutions vacating plats in whole or in part of subdivisions in said counties, returning the property covered by such plats either in whole or in part into acreage. Before such resolution of vacating any plat either in whole or in part shall be entered by the governing body of a county, it must be shown that the persons making application for said vacation own the fee simple title to the whole or that part of the tract covered by the plat sought to be vacated, and it must be further shown that the vacation by the governing body of the county will not affect the ownership or right of convenient access of persons owning other parts of the subdivision.
- (4) Persons making application for vacations of plats either in whole or in part shall give notice of their intention to apply to the governing body of the county to vacate said plat by publishing legal notice in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the tract or parcel of land is located, in not less than two weekly issues of said paper, and must attach to the petition for vacation the proof of such publication, together with certificates showing that all state and county taxes have been paid. For the purpose of the tax collector's certification that state, county, and municipal taxes have been paid, the taxes shall be deemed to have been paid if, in addition to any partial payment under s. 194.171, the owner of the platted lands sought to be vacated shall post a cash bond, approved by the tax collector of the county where the land is located and by the Department of 31 Revenue, conditioned to pay the full amount of any judgment

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entered pursuant to s. 194.192 adverse to the person making partial payment, including all costs, interest, and penalties. The circuit court shall fix the amount of said bond by order, after considering the reasonable timeframe for such litigation and all other relevant factors; and a certified copy of such approval, order, and cash bond shall be attached to the application. If such tract or parcel of land is within the corporate limits of any incorporated city or town, the governing body of the county shall be furnished with a certified copy of a resolution of the town council or city commission, as the case may be, showing that it has already by suitable resolution vacated such plat or subdivision or such part thereof sought to be vacated.

- (5) Every such resolution by the governing body shall have the effect of vacating all streets and alleys which have not become highways necessary for use by the traveling public. Such vacation shall not become effective until a certified copy of such resolution has been filed in the offices of the circuit court clerk and duly recorded in the public records of said county.
- (6) All resolutions vacating plats by the governing body of a county prior to September 1, 1971, are hereby validated, ratified, and confirmed. Such resolutions shall have the same effect as if the plat had been vacated after September 1, 1971.
- (7)(a) The governing body of a county may order the assembly or adjustment of all or part of a subdivision within its jurisdiction to the provisions and objectives of the revised local comprehensive plan. It may order the assembly, replatting, or vacation of the acreage of the existing plat on any portion of the subdivision, including the vacation of

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streets, except any roads on the State Highway System, or other parcels of land dedicated for public purposes or any of such streets or other parcels, when: 1. The plat of the subdivision was recorded as

- provided by law, or approved pursuant to law but not recorded, not less than 25 years before the date of such action.
- 2. In the subdivision or a portion of the subdivision, not more than 20 percent of the total subdivision area has been built into the uses of the subdivision's zoned or land use purposes.
- (b) The governing body of a local government may not order the assembly or adjustment of all or part of a subdivision if 30 percent or more of the lands are in single ownership and that owner does not consent to such assembly or adjustment.
- (c) Any persons or entities, other than the local governing body, pursuing reassembly of a parcel pursuant to this subsection must demonstrate that the persons or entities making application for such vacation own the fee simple title to at least 60 percent of the subdivision or portion of the tract covered by the plat sought to be vacated and must demonstrate that the vacation will not affect the ownership or right of convenient access of persons owning other parts of the subdivision.
- (d) Such action shall be based on a finding by the governing body that the proposed assembly or adjustment, or vacation and reversion to acreage of subdivided land, conforms to the comprehensive plan of the area and that the public health, safety, economy, comfort, order, convenience, and welfare will be promoted.

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(e) Notwithstanding any provision of this subsection, paragraph (a) does not apply to those subdivisions that are approved or recorded again no later than 6 months from the effective date of this act.

Section 15. Section 177.111, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

177.111 Instructions for filing plat.--After the approval by the appropriate governing body required by s. 177.071, the plat shall be submitted to recorded by the circuit court clerk or other recording officer for recording in the public records of the county upon submission thereto of such approved plat. The circuit court clerk or other recording officer shall maintain in his or her office a book of the proper size for such papers so that they shall not be folded, to be kept in the vault. A print or photographic copy must be filed in a similar book and kept in his or her office for the use of the public. The clerk shall make available to the public a full size copy of the record plat at a reasonable fee.

Section 16. Section 290.003, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

290.003 Policy and purpose. -- It is the policy of this state to provide the necessary means to assist local communities, their residents, and the private sector in creating the proper economic and social environment to induce the investment of private resources in productive business enterprises located in severely distressed areas and to provide jobs for residents of such areas. In achieving this objective, the state will seek to provide appropriate investments, tax benefits, and regulatory relief of sufficient 31 | importance to encourage the business community to commit its

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to establish a process that clearly identifies such severely distressed areas and provides incentives by both the state and 3 local government to induce private investment in such areas. The Legislature, therefore, declares the revitalization of enterprise zones and antiquated subdivisions, through the 6 concerted efforts of government and the private sector, to be 8 a public purpose. Section 17. Subsection (4) of section 290.0058, 9 Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 10 290.0058 Determination of pervasive poverty, 11 unemployment, and general distress. --12 13 (4) General distress shall be evidenced by describing 14 adverse conditions within the nominated area, including antiquated subdivisions, other than those of pervasive poverty 15

financial participation. The purpose of ss. 290.001-290.016 is

antiquated subdivisions, other than those of pervasive poverty and unemployment. A high incidence of crime, abandoned structures, and deteriorated infrastructure; or substantial population change; a high percentage of tax delinquent parcels; or inappropriate lot sizes to ensure a balance of land uses decline are examples of appropriate indicators of general distress.

Section 18. Subsection (8) of section 380.031, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsections (21) and (22) are added to that section, to read:

380.031 Definitions.--As used in this chapter:

- (8) "Land development regulations" include local zoning, subdivision, <u>assembly</u>, <u>reassembly</u>, <u>or adjustment of platted or subdivided lands</u>, building, and other regulations controlling the development of land.
- 30 (21) "Land assembly or adjustment" means the
 31 consolidation of contiguous and noncontiguous platted or

subdivided lots and the vacation or deplatting of all or a portion of these lots to allow replatting and reassembly for more appropriate development or use. (22) "Antiquated subdivisions" means subdivisions or large numbers of lots within platted and unplatted subdivisions that were recorded prior to 1980 in which the continued buildout of the subdivision would provide an imbalance of land uses and would be detrimental to the local and regional economies and environment, hinder current planning practices, and lead to inefficient development patterns. Section 19. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.