By Senator Bennett

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to growth management; amending s. 163.3164, F.S; defining the terms "mobility plan" and "transit-oriented development"; amending s. 163.3177, F.S.; requiring that certain local governments update the future land use plan element by a specified date and address the compatibility of lands adjacent or proximate to a military installation or airport; providing that the amount of land required to accommodate anticipated growth in local comprehensive plans may not be limited solely by projected population; specifying a formula to be used in projecting population growth; requiring each county and municipality to enter into an interlocal agreement by a specified date which allocates the projected population among local jurisdictions; providing that local governments that fail to agree on the population allocation forfeit certain revenue-sharing funds; amending s. 163.3180, F.S.; specifying how to calculate the proportionate-share contribution for a transportation facility; defining the terms "construction cost" and "transportation deficiency" for purposes of determining the proportionate-share contribution; delaying the date by which local governments are required to adopt a methodology for assessing proportionate fair-share mitigation options; amending s. 163.3182, F.S.; revising provisions to substitute terminology relating to "transportation deficiencies" for "backlogs"; specifying schedule

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requirements for mass transit projects; amending s. 380.06, F.S.; exempting certain transit-oriented developments from transportation impact review; amending ss. 163.3162, 163.32465, 186.513, 186.515, 287.042, 288.975, 369.303, 420.5095, 420.9071, and 420.9076, F.S.; conforming cross-references; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Section 163.3164, Florida Statutes, is reordered and amended to read:

 163.3164 Local Government Comprehensive Planning and Land Development Regulation Act; definitions.—As used in this <u>part</u> act:

 (1) "Administration Commission" means the Governor and the Cabinet, and for purposes of this chapter the commission shall act on a simple majority vote, except that for purposes of imposing the sanctions provided in s. 163.3184(11), affirmative action requires shall require the approval of the Governor and at least three other members of the commission.

(3) (2) "Area" or "area of jurisdiction" means the total area qualifying under the provisions of this part act, whether this is be all of the lands lying within the limits of an incorporated municipality, lands in and adjacent to incorporated municipalities, all unincorporated lands within a county, or areas comprising combinations of the lands in incorporated municipalities and unincorporated areas of counties.

 $\underline{\text{(4)}}$ "Coastal area" means the 35 coastal counties and all

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coastal municipalities within their boundaries designated \underline{as} coastal by the state land planning agency.

- (5) (4) "Comprehensive plan" means a plan that meets the requirements of ss. 163.3177 and 163.3178.
- $\underline{(7)}$ "Developer" means any person, including a governmental agency, undertaking any development as defined in this act.
- (8) "Development" has the <u>same</u> meaning <u>as</u> given it in s. 380.04.
- (9) "Development order" means any order granting, denying, or granting with conditions an application for a development permit.
- (10) (8) "Development permit" includes any building permit, zoning permit, subdivision approval, rezoning, certification, special exception, variance, or any other official action of local government that has having the effect of permitting the development of land.
- (13) (9) "Governing body" means the board of county commissioners of a county, the commission or council of an incorporated municipality, or any other chief governing body of a unit of local government, however designated, or the combination of such bodies where joint utilization of the provisions of this part act is accomplished as provided herein.
 - (14) (10) "Governmental agency" means:
- (a) The United States or any department, commission, agency, or other instrumentality thereof.
- (b) This state or any department, commission, agency, or other instrumentality thereof.
 - (c) Any local government, as defined in this section, or

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any department, commission, agency, or other instrumentality thereof.

- (d) Any school board or other special district, authority, or governmental entity.
- (15) "Land" means the earth, water, and air, above, below, or on the surface, and includes any improvements or structures customarily regarded as land.
- (18) (12) "Land use" means the development that has occurred on the land, the development that is proposed by a developer on the land, or the use that is permitted or permissible on the land under an adopted comprehensive plan or element or portion thereof, land development regulations, or a land development code, as the context may indicate.
- (19) "Local government" means any county or municipality.
- (20) (14) "Local planning agency" means the agency designated to prepare the comprehensive plan or plan amendments required by this part act.
- (21) "Mobility plan" means an integrated land use and transportation plan that promotes compact, mixed-use, and interconnected development served by a multimodal transportation system that includes roads, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities and, where feasible and appropriate, frequent transit and rail service in order to provide individuals with viable transportation options and to not have to rely solely on a motor vehicle for personal mobility.
- (22) (15) A "Newspaper of general circulation" means a newspaper published at least on a weekly basis and printed in the language most commonly spoken in the area within which it

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circulates. The term, but does not include a newspaper intended primarily for members of a particular professional or occupational group, a newspaper whose primary function is to carry legal notices, or a newspaper that is given away primarily to distribute advertising.

- (24) (16) "Parcel of land" means any quantity of land capable of being described with such definiteness that its locations and boundaries may be established, which is designated by its owner or developer as land to be used, or developed as, a unit or which has been used or developed as a unit.
- (25) (17) "Person" means an individual, corporation, governmental agency, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, association, two or more persons having a joint or common interest, or any other legal entity.
- (28) (18) "Public notice" means notice as required by s. 125.66(2) for a county or by s. 166.041(3)(a) for a municipality. The public notice procedures required under in this part are established as minimum public notice procedures.
- (29) (19) "Regional planning agency" means the agency designated by the state land planning agency to exercise responsibilities under law in a particular region of the state.
- $\underline{\text{(30)}}$ "State land planning agency" means the Department of Community Affairs.
- $\underline{(31)}$ "Structure" has the <u>same</u> meaning <u>as in</u> given it by s. 380.031 (19).
- $\underline{(16)}$ "Land development regulation commission" means a commission designated by a local government to develop and recommend, to the local governing body, land development regulations that which implement the adopted comprehensive plan,

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and to review land development regulations, or amendments thereto, for consistency with the adopted plan and report to the governing body regarding its findings. The responsibilities of such the land development regulation commission may be performed by the local planning agency.

- (17) (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, building construction, or sign regulations or any other regulations controlling the development of land, except that this definition does shall not apply in s. 163.3213.
- (27) (24) "Public facilities" means major capital improvements, including, but not limited to, transportation, sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage, potable water, educational, parks and recreational, and health systems and facilities, and spoil disposal sites for maintenance dredging located in the intracoastal waterways, except for spoil disposal sites owned or used by ports listed in s. 403.021(9)(b).
- $\underline{(11)}$ "Downtown revitalization" means the physical and economic renewal of a central business district of a community as designated by local government, and includes both downtown development and redevelopment.
- (35)(26) "Urban redevelopment" means demolition and reconstruction or substantial renovation of existing buildings or infrastructure within urban infill areas, existing urban service areas, or community redevelopment areas created pursuant to part III.
- (34) "Urban infill" means the development of vacant parcels in otherwise built-up areas where public facilities such

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as sewer systems, roads, schools, and recreation areas are already in place and the average residential density is at least five dwelling units per acre, the average nonresidential intensity is at least a floor area ratio of 1.0 and vacant, developable land does not constitute more than 10 percent of the area.

(26) (28) "Projects that promote public transportation" means projects that directly affect the provisions of public transit, including transit terminals, transit lines and routes, separate lanes for the exclusive use of public transit services, transit stops (shelters and stations), office buildings or projects that include fixed-rail or transit terminals as part of the building, and projects that which are transit oriented and designed to complement reasonably proximate planned or existing public facilities.

(36) (29) "Urban service area" means built-up areas where public facilities and services, including, but not limited to, central water and sewer capacity and roads, are already in place or are committed in the first 3 years of the capital improvement schedule. In addition, For counties that qualify as dense urban land areas under subsection (6) (34), the nonrural area of a county which has adopted into the county charter a rural area designation or areas identified in the comprehensive plan as urban service areas or urban growth boundaries on or before July 1, 2009, are also urban service areas under this definition.

identified in a local government comprehensive plan which are served by existing or planned transit service as delineated in the plan's capital improvements element. These areas must be

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compact, have moderate to high density developments, be of mixed-use character, interconnected, bicycle and pedestrian friendly, and designed to support frequent transit service operating through, collectively or separately, rail, fixed guideway, streetcar, or bus systems on dedicated facilities or available roadway connections.

(33) (30) "Transportation corridor management" means the coordination of the planning of designated future transportation corridors with land use planning within and adjacent to the corridor to promote orderly growth, to meet the concurrency requirements of this chapter, and to maintain the integrity of the corridor for transportation purposes.

(23) (31) "Optional sector plan" means an optional process authorized by s. 163.3245 in which one or more local governments by agreement with the state land planning agency are allowed to address development-of-regional-impact issues within certain designated geographic areas identified in the local comprehensive plan as a means of fostering innovative planning and development strategies in s. 163.3177(11)(a) and (b), furthering the purposes of this part and part I of chapter 380, reducing overlapping data and analysis requirements, protecting regionally significant resources and facilities, and addressing extrajurisdictional impacts.

(12)(32) "Financial feasibility" means that sufficient revenues are currently available or will be available from committed funding sources for the first 3 years, or will be available from committed or planned funding sources of a local government for years 4 through 10 of a 10-year and 5, of a 5-year capital improvement schedule for financing capital

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improvements, such as ad valorem taxes, bonds, state and federal funds, tax revenues, impact fees, and developer contributions, which are adequate to fund the projected costs of the capital improvements identified in the comprehensive plan necessary to ensure that adopted level-of-service standards are achieved and maintained within the period covered by the 10-year 5-year schedule of capital improvements. A comprehensive plan is shall be deemed financially feasible for transportation and school facilities throughout the planning period addressed by the capital improvements schedule if it can be demonstrated that the level-of-service standards will be achieved and maintained by the end of the planning period even if in a particular year such improvements are not concurrent as required by s. 163.3180.

- (2) (33) "Agricultural enclave" means an unincorporated, undeveloped parcel that:
 - (a) Is owned by a single person or entity;
- (b) Has been in continuous use for bona fide agricultural purposes, as defined by s. 193.461, for a period of 5 years before prior to the date of any comprehensive plan amendment application;
- (c) Is surrounded on at least 75 percent of its perimeter by:
- 1. Property that has existing industrial, commercial, or residential development; or
- 2. Property that the local government has designated, in the local government's comprehensive plan, zoning map, and future land use map, as land that is to be developed for industrial, commercial, or residential purposes, and at least 75 percent of such property is existing industrial, commercial, or

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262 residential development;

- (d) Has public services, including water, wastewater, transportation, schools, and recreation facilities, available or such public services are scheduled in the capital improvement element to be provided by the local government or can be provided by an alternative provider of local government infrastructure in order to ensure consistency with applicable concurrency provisions of s. 163.3180; and
- (e) Does not exceed 1,280 acres; however, if the property is surrounded by existing or authorized residential development that will result in a density at buildout of at least 1,000 residents per square mile, then the area shall be determined to be urban and the parcel may not exceed 4,480 acres.
 - (6) (34) "Dense urban land area" means:
- (a) A municipality that has an average of at least 1,000 people per square mile of land area and a minimum total population of at least 5,000;
- (b) A county, including the municipalities located therein, which has an average of at least 1,000 people per square mile of land area; or
- (c) A county, including the municipalities located therein, which has a population of at least 1 million.

The Office of Economic and Demographic Research within the Legislature shall annually calculate the population and density criteria needed to determine which jurisdictions qualify as dense urban land areas by using the most recent land area data from the decennial census conducted by the Bureau of the Census of the United States Department of Commerce and the latest

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available population estimates determined pursuant to s. 186.901. If any local government has had an annexation, contraction, or new incorporation, the office of Economic and Demographic Research shall determine the population density using the new jurisdictional boundaries as recorded in accordance with s. 171.091. The office of Economic and Demographic Research shall annually submit to the state land planning agency a list of jurisdictions that meet the total population and density criteria necessary for designation as a dense urban land area by July 1, 2009, and every year thereafter. The state land planning agency shall publish the list of jurisdictions on its Internet website within 7 days after the list is received. The designation of jurisdictions that qualify or do not qualify as a dense urban land area is effective upon publication on the state land planning agency's Internet website.

Section 2. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) and paragraph (a) of subsection (6) of section 163.3177, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 163.3177 Required and optional elements of comprehensive plan; studies and surveys.—
- (3) (a) The comprehensive plan <u>must shall</u> contain a capital improvements element designed to consider the need for and the location of public facilities in order to encourage the efficient use of such facilities and set forth:
- 1. A component that outlines principles for construction, extension, or increase in capacity of public facilities, as well as a component that outlines principles for correcting existing public facility deficiencies, which are necessary to implement

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the comprehensive plan. The components $\underline{\text{must}}$ shall cover at least a 5-year period.

- 2. Estimated public facility costs, including a delineation of when facilities will be needed, the general location of the facilities, and projected revenue sources to fund the facilities.
- 3. Standards to ensure the availability of public facilities and the adequacy of those facilities including acceptable levels of service.
 - 4. Standards for the management of debt.
- 5. A schedule of capital improvements which includes publicly funded federal, state, or local government projects, and which may include privately funded projects for which the local government has no fiscal responsibility, necessary to ensure that adopted level-of-service standards are achieved and maintained. For capital improvements that will be funded by the developer, financial feasibility is shall be demonstrated by being quaranteed in an enforceable development agreement or interlocal agreement pursuant to paragraph (10)(h), or other enforceable agreement. These development agreements and interlocal agreements must shall be reflected in the schedule of capital improvements if the capital improvement is necessary to serve development within the 5-year schedule. If the local government uses planned revenue sources that require referenda or other actions to secure the revenue source, the plan must, in the event the referenda are not passed or actions do not secure the planned revenue source, must identify other existing revenue sources that will be used to fund the capital projects or otherwise amend the plan to ensure financial feasibility.

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6. The schedule must include transportation improvements included in the applicable metropolitan planning organization's transportation improvement program adopted pursuant to s. 339.175(8), to the extent that such improvements are relied upon to ensure concurrency and financial feasibility, and a mobility plan. The schedule must also be coordinated with the applicable metropolitan planning organization's long-range transportation plan adopted pursuant to s. 339.175(7).

- (6) In addition to the requirements of subsections (1)-(5) and (12), 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 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 must shall be based upon surveys, studies, and data regarding the area, including the amount of land required to accommodate anticipated growth; the projected resident and

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seasonal population of the area; the character of undeveloped land; the availability of water supplies, public facilities, and services; the need for redevelopment, including the renewal of blighted areas and the elimination of nonconforming uses which are inconsistent with the character of the community; the compatibility of uses on lands adjacent to or closely proximate to military installations; lands adjacent to an airport as defined in s. 330.35 and consistent with s. 333.02; the discouragement of urban sprawl; energy-efficient land use patterns accounting for existing and future electric power generation and transmission systems; greenhouse gas reduction strategies; and, in rural communities, the need for job creation, capital investment, and economic development that will strengthen and diversify the community's economy. The future land use plan may designate areas for future planned development use involving combinations of types of uses for which special regulations may be necessary to ensure development in accord with the principles and standards of the comprehensive plan and this part act. The future land use plan element shall include criteria to be used to achieve the compatibility of lands adjacent or closely proximate to military installations, considering factors identified in s. 163.3175(5), and lands adjacent to an airport as defined in s. 330.35 and consistent with s. 333.02. Each local government that is required to update or amend its comprehensive plan to include criteria and address the compatibility of lands adjacent or closely proximate to an existing military installation, or lands adjacent to an airport as defined in s. 330.35 and consistent with s. 333.02, in its future land use plan element, shall transmit the update or

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amendment to the state land planning agency by June 30, 2012. In addition, For rural communities, the 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 may not be limited solely by the projected population of the rural community. The future land use plan of a county may also designate areas for possible future municipal incorporation. The land use maps or map series shall generally identify and depict historic district boundaries and shall designate historically significant properties meriting protection. For coastal counties, the future land use element must include, without limitation, regulatory incentives and criteria that encourage the preservation of recreational and commercial working waterfronts as defined in s. 342.07.

1. The future land use element must clearly identify the land use categories in which public schools are an allowable use. The When delineating the land use categories in which public schools are an allowable use, a local government shall include in the categories sufficient land proximate to residential development to meet the projected needs for schools in coordination with public school boards and may establish differing criteria for schools of different type or size. Each local government shall include lands contiguous to existing school sites, to the maximum extent possible, within the land use categories in which public schools are an allowable use. The failure by a local government to comply with these school siting requirements will result in the prohibition of the local government's ability to amend the local comprehensive plan,

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except for plan amendments described 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 are

contained in s. 163.3187. The future land use element shall

include criteria that 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

exempt from the limitation on the frequency of plan amendments

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. For

schools serving predominantly rural counties, defined as a

county with a population of 100,000 or fewer, an agricultural

land use category is eligible for the location of public school

facilities if the local comprehensive plan contains school

452 siting criteria and the location is consistent with such

criteria. Local governments required to update or amend their

comprehensive plan to include criteria and address compatibility

455 of lands adjacent or closely proximate to existing military

installations, or lands adjacent to an airport as defined in s.

330.35 and consistent with s. 333.02, in their future land use

plan element shall transmit the update or amendment to the state

459 land planning agency by June 30, 2012.

2. The amount of land required to accommodate anticipated growth may not be limited solely by the projected population. At a minimum, the future land use plan must provide at least the amount of land needed for each land use category in order to accommodate anticipated growth using medium population

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465 projections for a 25-year planning period from the Bureau of 466 Economic and Business Research (BEBR) of the University of 467 Florida and incorporating a minimum 25 percent market factor 468 based upon the total population of the jurisdiction. A 25 469 percent market factor is determined by multiplying the amount of 470 land necessary to accommodate the total population at the end of 471 the planning period by 125 percent. Population projections must

be reconciled at the county level. Within each county, the county and each municipality shall, by December 1, 2011, enter 473 474 into a binding interlocal agreement regarding the allocation of

projected county population among the various local government

476 jurisdictions. The sum of the population projections of the

unincorporated county and each municipality may not be less than

478 the BEBR medium population for the county as a whole. The

479 interlocal agreement required by s. 163.31777(2) may serve as

the required agreement if it is binding on and enforceable by

481 each of the local governments. If a binding population

allocation agreement is not reached among all of the local

governments within a county by December 1, 2011, those local

governments are not eligible for revenue sharing funds pursuant

to ss. 206.60, 210.20, and 218.61 and chapter 212, to the extent

486 that the funds are not pledged to pay bonds.

> Section 3. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (9), subsection (12), and paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (i) of subsection (16) of section 163.3180, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

163.3180 Concurrency.-

(9)(a) Each local government shall may adopt as a part of its plan, long-term transportation and school concurrency

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management systems that have with a planning period of up to 10 years for specially designated districts or areas where transportation deficiencies are projected to occur within 10 years significant backlogs exist. The plan must may include interim level-of-service standards on certain facilities and shall rely on the local government's schedule of capital improvements for up to 10 years as a basis for issuing development orders that authorize commencement of construction in these designated districts or areas. Pursuant to subsection (12), the concurrency management system must be designed to correct existing or projected deficiencies and set priorities for addressing deficient backlogged facilities. The concurrency management system must be financially feasible and consistent with other portions of the adopted local plan, including the future land use map.

- (b) If a local government has a transportation <u>deficiency</u> or school facility <u>deficiency</u> <u>backlog</u> for existing development which cannot be adequately addressed in a 10-year plan, the state land planning agency may allow it to develop a plan and long-term schedule of capital improvements covering up to 15 years for good and sufficient cause, based on a general comparison between that local government and all other similarly situated local jurisdictions, using the following factors:
 - 1. The extent of the deficiency backlog.
- 2. For roads, whether the <u>deficiency backlog</u> is on local or state roads.
 - 3. The cost of eliminating the deficiency backlog.
- 4. The local government's tax and other revenue-raising efforts.

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(12) (a) A development of regional impact may satisfy the transportation concurrency requirements of the local comprehensive plan, the local government's concurrency management system, and s. 380.06 by payment of a proportionate-share contribution for local and regionally significant traffic impacts, if:

- 1. The development of regional impact which, based on its location or mix of land uses, is designed to encourage pedestrian or other nonautomotive modes of transportation;
- 2. The proportionate-share contribution for local and regionally significant traffic impacts is sufficient to pay for one or more required mobility improvements that will benefit a regionally significant transportation facility;
- 3. The owner and developer of the development of regional impact pays or assures payment of the proportionate-share contribution; and
- 4. If The regionally significant transportation facility to be constructed or improved is under the maintenance authority of a governmental entity, as defined by s. 334.03(12), other than the local government with jurisdiction over the development of regional impact, in which case the developer must is required to enter into a binding and legally enforceable commitment to transfer funds to the governmental entity having maintenance authority or to otherwise assure construction or improvement of the facility.
- (b) The proportionate-share contribution may be applied to any transportation facility to satisfy the provisions of paragraph (a) this subsection and the local comprehensive planton but, for the purposes of this subsection, The amount of the

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proportionate-share contribution shall be calculated based upon the cumulative number of trips from the proposed development expected to reach roadways during the peak hour from the complete buildout of a stage or phase being approved, divided by the change in the peak hour maximum service volume of roadways resulting from construction of an improvement necessary to maintain the adopted level of service, multiplied by the construction cost, at the time of developer payment, of the improvement necessary to maintain the adopted level of service. In using this formula, the calculation shall be applied twice. In the first calculation, all existing trips, plus projected background trips from any source other than the development project under review, shall be quantified. If any road is determined to be transportation deficient, it is removed from the development-of-regional-impact list of significantly and adversely affected road segments and from the proportionateshare calculation. Improvement of the identified deficiency is the funding responsibility of the state or local government. The calculation is applied again, adding the traffic from the project under review and the improvements needed to remove the deficient condition. Roads that are determined by the second calculation to be significantly and adversely affected by the project are then used to establish the project's proportionate share of the cost of needed improvements. For purposes of this subsection, "construction cost" includes all associated costs of the improvement. Proportionate-share mitigation shall be limited to ensure that a development of regional impact meeting the requirements of this subsection mitigates its impact on the transportation system but is not responsible for the additional

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cost of reducing or eliminating <u>deficiencies</u> backlogs. This subsection also applies to Florida Quality Developments pursuant to s. 380.061 and to detailed specific area plans implementing optional sector plans pursuant to s. 163.3245.

- (c) (b) As used in this subsection, the term:
- 1. "Construction cost" includes all associated costs of the improvement.
- 2. "Transportation deficiency" "backlog" means a facility or facilities on which the adopted level-of-service standard is exceeded by the existing trips, plus additional projected background trips from any source other than the development project under review which that are forecast by established traffic standards, including traffic modeling, consistent with the University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research medium population projections. Additional projected background trips are to be coincident with the particular stage or phase of development under review.
- (16) It is the intent of the Legislature to provide a method by which the impacts of development on transportation facilities can be mitigated by the cooperative efforts of the public and private sectors. The methodology used to calculate proportionate fair-share mitigation under this section shall be as provided for in subsection (12).
- (a) By December 1, 2006, each local government shall adopt by ordinance a methodology for assessing proportionate fairshare mitigation options. By December 1, 2005, The Department of Transportation shall develop a model transportation concurrency management ordinance with methodologies for assessing proportionate fair-share mitigation options. By December 1,

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2011, each local government shall adopt by ordinance a methodology for assessing proportionate fair-share mitigation options.

- (b) 1. In its transportation concurrency management system, a local government shall, by December 1, 2006, include methodologies to that will be applied to calculate proportionate fair-share mitigation.
- 1. A developer may choose to satisfy all transportation concurrency requirements by contributing or paying proportionate fair-share mitigation if transportation facilities or facility segments identified as mitigation for traffic impacts are specifically identified for funding in the 5-year schedule of capital improvements in the capital improvements element of the local plan or the long-term concurrency management system or if such contributions or payments to such facilities or segments are reflected in the 5-year schedule of capital improvements in the next regularly scheduled update of the capital improvements element. Updates to the 5-year capital improvements element which reflect proportionate fair-share contributions may not be found not in compliance based on ss. $163.3164(12) \frac{163.3164(32)}{163.3164(32)}$ and 163.3177(3) if additional contributions, payments or funding sources are reasonably anticipated during a period not to exceed 10 years to fully mitigate impacts on the transportation facilities.
- 2. Proportionate fair-share mitigation shall be applied as a credit against impact fees to the extent that all or a portion of the proportionate fair-share mitigation is used to address the same capital infrastructure improvements contemplated by the local government's impact fee ordinance.

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(c) Proportionate fair-share mitigation includes, without limitation, separately or collectively, private funds, contributions of land, and construction and contribution of facilities and may include public funds as determined by the local government. Proportionate fair-share mitigation may be directed toward one or more specific transportation improvements reasonably related to the mobility demands created by the development and such improvements may address one or more modes of travel. The fair market value of the proportionate fair-share mitigation shall not differ based on the form of mitigation. A local government may not require a development to pay more than its proportionate fair-share contribution regardless of the method of mitigation. Proportionate fair-share mitigation shall be limited to ensure that a development meeting the requirements of this section mitigates its impact on the transportation system but is not responsible for the additional cost of reducing or eliminating transportation deficiencies as defined in subsection (12) backlogs.

(i) As used in this subsection, the term "backlog" means a facility or facilities on which the adopted level-of-service standard is exceeded by the existing trips, plus additional projected background trips from any source other than the development project under review that are forecast by established traffic standards, including traffic modeling, consistent with the University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research medium population projections. Additional projected background trips are to be coincident with the particular stage or phase of development under review.

Section 4. Section 163.3182, Florida Statutes, is reordered

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and amended to read:

163.3182 Transportation deficiencies concurrency backlogs.-

- (1) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section, the term:
- (f) (a) "Transportation deficiency concurrency backlog area" means the geographic area within the unincorporated portion of a county, or within the municipal boundary of a municipality designated in a local government comprehensive plan, for which a transportation deficiency concurrency backlog authority is created pursuant to this section. A transportation deficiency concurrency backlog area created within the corporate boundary of a municipality shall be made pursuant to an interlocal agreement between a county, a municipality or municipalities, and any affected taxing authority or authorities.
- (g) (b) "Authority" or "Transportation deficiency concurrency backlog authority" or "authority" means the governing body of a county or municipality within which an authority is created.
- (b) (c) "Governing body" means the council, commission, or other legislative body charged with governing the county or municipality within which a transportation deficiency concurrency backlog authority is created pursuant to this section.
- <u>(e) (d)</u> "Transportation <u>deficiency</u> concurrency backlog" means an identified deficiency where the existing extent of traffic <u>or projected traffic</u> volume exceeds the level of service standard adopted in a local government comprehensive plan for a transportation facility.
- (h) (e) "Transportation deficiency concurrency backlog plan" means the plan adopted as part of a local government

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comprehensive plan by the governing body of a county or municipality acting as a transportation <u>deficiency</u> concurrency backlog authority.

- (i) (f) "Transportation deficiency concurrency backlog project" means any designated transportation project identified for construction within the jurisdiction of a transportation deficiency concurrency backlog authority.
- $\underline{\text{(a)}}$ "Debt service millage" means any millage levied pursuant to s. 12, Art. VII of the State Constitution.
- $\underline{\text{(c)}}$ "Increment revenue" means the amount calculated pursuant to subsection (5).
- (d)(i) "Taxing authority" means a public body that levies or is authorized to levy an ad valorem tax on real property located within a transportation deficiency concurrency backlog area, except a school district.
- (2) CREATION OF <u>A</u> TRANSPORTATION <u>DEFICIENCY AUTHORITY</u>

 CONCURRENCY BACKLOG AUTHORITIES.—
- (a) A county or municipality may create a transportation deficiency concurrency backlog authority if it has an identified transportation deficiency concurrency backlog.
- (b) Acting as the transportation <u>deficiency</u> concurrency <u>backlog</u> authority within the authority's jurisdictional boundary, the governing body of a county or municipality shall adopt and implement a plan to eliminate all identified transportation <u>deficiencies</u> concurrency backlogs within the authority's jurisdiction using funds provided pursuant to subsection (5) and as otherwise provided pursuant to this section.
 - (c) The Legislature finds and declares that there exist in

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many counties and municipalities areas that have significant transportation deficiencies and inadequate transportation facilities. These deficiencies; that many insufficiencies and inadequacies severely limit or prohibit the satisfaction of adopted transportation level-of-service concurrency standards; that the transportation insufficiencies and inadequacies affect the health, safety, and welfare of the residents of these counties and municipalities; and that the transportation insufficiencies and inadequacies adversely affect economic development and growth of the tax base for the areas in which they occur. these insufficiencies and inadequacies exist; and that The elimination of transportation deficiencies and inadequacies and the satisfaction of transportation concurrency standards are paramount public purposes for the state and its counties and municipalities.

- (3) POWERS OF A TRANSPORTATION <u>DEFICIENCY</u> CONCURRENCY

 <u>BACKLOG</u> AUTHORITY.—Each transportation <u>deficiency</u> concurrency

 <u>backlog</u> authority has the powers necessary or convenient to
 carry out the purposes of this section, including the <u>power</u>

 <u>following powers in addition to others granted in this section:</u>
- (a) To make and execute contracts and other instruments necessary or convenient to the exercise of its powers under this section.
- (b) To undertake and carry out transportation <u>deficiency</u> concurrency backlog projects for transportation facilities that have <u>transportation deficiencies</u> a concurrency backlog within the authority's jurisdiction. Concurrency backlog Projects may include transportation facilities that provide for alternative modes of travel including sidewalks, bikeways, and mass transit

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which are related to a <u>deficient</u> backlogged transportation facility.

- (c) To invest any transportation deficiency concurrency backlog funds held in reserve, sinking funds, or other any such funds not required for immediate disbursement in property or securities in which savings banks may legally invest funds subject to the control of the authority, and to redeem such bonds as have been issued pursuant to this section at the redemption price established therein, or to purchase such bonds at less than redemption price. All such bonds redeemed or purchased shall be canceled.
- (d) To borrow money, including, but not limited to, issuing debt obligations such as, but not limited to, bonds, notes, certificates, and similar debt instruments; to apply for and accept advances, loans, grants, contributions, and any other forms of financial assistance from the Federal Government or the state, county, or any other public body or from any sources, public or private, for the purposes of this part; to give such security as may be required; to enter into and carry out contracts or agreements; and to include in any contracts for financial assistance with the Federal Government for or with respect to a transportation deficiency concurrency backlog project and related activities such conditions imposed under federal laws as the transportation deficiency concurrency backlog authority considers reasonable and appropriate and which are not inconsistent with the purposes of this section.
- (e) To make or have made all surveys and transportation deficiency plans necessary to carry the carrying out of the purposes of this section; to contract with any persons, public

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or private, in making and <u>implementing</u> carrying out such plans; and to adopt, approve, modify, or amend such transportation concurrency backlog plans.

- (f) To appropriate such funds and make such expenditures as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this section, and to enter into agreements with other public bodies, which agreements may extend over any period notwithstanding any other provision or rule of law to the contrary.
 - (4) TRANSPORTATION DEFICIENCY CONCURRENCY BACKLOG PLANS.-
- (a) Each transportation <u>deficiency concurrency backlog</u> authority shall adopt a transportation <u>deficiency concurrency backlog</u> plan as a part of the local government comprehensive plan within 6 months after the creation of the authority. The plan must:
- 1. Identify all transportation facilities that have been designated as deficient and require the expenditure of moneys to upgrade, modify, or mitigate the deficiency.
- 2. Include a priority listing of all transportation facilities that have been designated as deficient and do not satisfy concurrency requirements pursuant to s. 163.3180, and the applicable local government comprehensive plan.
- 3. Establish a schedule for financing and construction of transportation <u>deficiency</u> concurrency backlog projects that will eliminate <u>deficiencies</u> transportation concurrency backlogs within the jurisdiction of the authority within 10 years after the transportation concurrency backlog plan adoption. <u>If mass</u> transit is selected as all or part of the system solution, the improvements and service may extend outside the transportation deficiency areas to the planned terminus of the improvement as

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long as the improvement provides capacity enhancements to a larger intermodal system. The schedule shall be adopted as part of the local government comprehensive plan.

- (b) Plan The adoption is of the transportation concurrency backlog plan shall be exempt from the provisions of s. 163.3187(1).
- Notwithstanding such schedule requirements, <u>if</u> as long as the schedule provides for the elimination of all transportation <u>deficiencies</u> concurrency backlogs within 10 years after the adoption of the concurrency backlog plan, the final maturity date of any debt incurred to finance or refinance the related projects <u>must</u> may be no later than 40 years after the date the debt is incurred and the authority may continue operations and administer the trust fund established as provided in subsection (5) for as long as the debt remains outstanding.
- (5) ESTABLISHMENT OF LOCAL TRUST FUND.—The transportation deficiency concurrency backlog authority shall establish a local transportation concurrency backlog trust fund upon creation of the authority. The Each local trust fund shall be administered by the transportation concurrency backlog authority within which a transportation deficiency concurrency backlog has been identified. The Each local trust fund must continue to be funded under this section for as long as the projects set forth in the related transportation deficiency concurrency backlog plan remain to be completed or until any debt incurred to finance or refinance the related projects is no longer outstanding, whichever occurs later. Beginning in the first fiscal year after the creation of the authority, each local trust fund shall be

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funded by the proceeds of an ad valorem tax increment collected within each transportation <u>deficiency</u> concurrency backlog area to be determined annually and shall be a minimum of 25 percent of the difference between the amounts set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b), except that if all of the affected taxing authorities agree under an interlocal agreement, a particular local trust fund may be funded by the proceeds of an ad valorem tax increment greater than 25 percent of the difference between the amounts set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b):

- (a) The amount of ad valorem tax levied each year by each taxing authority, exclusive of any amount from any debt service millage, on taxable real property contained within the jurisdiction of the transportation <u>deficiency concurrency backlog</u> authority and within the transportation <u>deficiency backlog</u> area; and
- (b) The amount of ad valorem taxes which would have been produced by the rate upon which the tax is levied each year by or for each taxing authority, exclusive of any debt service millage, upon the total of the assessed value of the taxable real property within the transportation deficiency concurrency backlog area as shown on the most recent assessment roll used in connection with the taxation of such property of each taxing authority before prior to the effective date of the ordinance funding the trust fund.
 - (6) EXEMPTIONS.-
- (a) The following public bodies or taxing authorities are exempt from the provisions of this section:
- 1. A special district that levies ad valorem taxes on taxable real property in more than one county.

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2. A special district for which the sole available source of revenue is the authority to levy ad valorem taxes at the time an ordinance is adopted under this section. However, revenues or aid that may be dispensed or appropriated to a district as defined in s. 388.011 at the discretion of an entity other than such district shall not be deemed available.

- 3. A library district.
- 4. A neighborhood improvement district created under the Safe Neighborhoods Act.
 - 5. A metropolitan transportation authority.
 - 6. A water management district created under s. 373.069.
 - 7. A community redevelopment agency.
- (b) A transportation <u>deficiency</u> concurrency exemption authority may also exempt from this section a special district that levies ad valorem taxes within the transportation <u>deficiency</u> concurrency backlog area pursuant to s. 163.387(2)(d).
- (7) TRANSPORTATION <u>DEFICIENCY PLAN</u> <u>CONCURRENCY</u>

 SATISFACTION.—Upon adoption of a transportation <u>deficiency</u>

 concurrency backlog plan as a part of the local government

 comprehensive plan, and the plan going into effect, the area

 subject to the plan shall be deemed to have achieved and

 maintained transportation level-of-service standards, and to

 have met requirements for financial feasibility for

 transportation facilities, and for the purpose of proposed

 development transportation concurrency has been satisfied.

 Proportionate fair-share mitigation shall be limited to ensure

 that a development inside a transportation <u>deficiency</u>

 concurrency backlog area is not responsible for the additional

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costs of eliminating deficiencies backlogs.

deficiency concurrency backlog projects and repayment or defeasance of all debt issued to finance or refinance such projects, a transportation deficiency concurrency backlog authority shall be dissolved, and its assets and liabilities transferred to the county or municipality within which the authority is located. All remaining assets of the authority must be used for implementation of transportation projects within the jurisdiction of the authority. The local government comprehensive plan shall be amended to remove the transportation deficiency concurrency backlog plan.

Section 5. Paragraph (f) is added to subsection (28) of section 380.06, Florida Statutes, to read:

- 380.06 Developments of regional impact.
- (28) PARTIAL STATUTORY EXEMPTIONS.-
- (f) Any transit-oriented development, as defined in s.

 163.3164, which is incorporated into a county or municipal
 comprehensive plan by a county or municipality that has adopted
 land use and transportation strategies to support and fund the
 local government's concurrency or mobility plan identified in
 the comprehensive plan, including alternative modes of
 transportation, is exempt from review for transportation impacts
 conducted pursuant to this section. This paragraph does not
 apply to areas within:
- 1. The boundary of any area of critical state concern designated pursuant to s. 380.05;
- $\underline{\text{2. The boundary of the Wekiva Study Area as described in s.}}$ 369.316; or

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3. The 2 miles of the boundary of the Everglades Protection Area as described in s. 373.4592(2).

Section 6. Subsection (5) of section 163.3162, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

163.3162 Agricultural Lands and Practices Act.-

- (5) AMENDMENT TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMPREHENSIVE PLAN.-The owner of a parcel of land defined as an agricultural enclave under s. 163.3164(33) may apply for an amendment to the local government comprehensive plan pursuant to s. 163.3187. Such amendment is presumed to be consistent with rule 9J-5.006(5), Florida Administrative Code, and may include land uses and intensities of use that are consistent with the uses and intensities of use of the industrial, commercial, or residential areas that surround the parcel. This presumption may be rebutted by clear and convincing evidence. Each application for a comprehensive plan amendment under this subsection for a parcel larger than 640 acres must include appropriate new urbanism concepts such as clustering, mixed-use development, the creation of rural village and city centers, and the transfer of development rights in order to discourage urban sprawl while protecting landowner rights.
- (a) The local government and the owner of a parcel of land that is the subject of an application for an amendment shall have 180 days following the date that the local government receives a complete application to negotiate in good faith to reach consensus on the land uses and intensities of use that are consistent with the uses and intensities of use of the industrial, commercial, or residential areas that surround the parcel. Within 30 days after the local government's receipt of

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such an application, the local government and owner must agree in writing to a schedule for information submittal, public hearings, negotiations, and final action on the amendment, which schedule may thereafter be altered only with the written consent of the local government and the owner. Compliance with the schedule in the written agreement constitutes good faith negotiations for purposes of paragraph (c).

- (b) Upon conclusion of good faith negotiations under paragraph (a), regardless of whether the local government and owner reach consensus on the land uses and intensities of use that are consistent with the uses and intensities of use of the industrial, commercial, or residential areas that surround the parcel, the amendment must be transmitted to the state land planning agency for review pursuant to s. 163.3184. If the local government fails to transmit the amendment within 180 days after receipt of a complete application, the amendment must be immediately transferred to the state land planning agency for such review at the first available transmittal cycle. A plan amendment transmitted to the state land planning agency submitted under this subsection is presumed to be consistent with rule 9J-5.006(5), Florida Administrative Code. This presumption may be rebutted by clear and convincing evidence.
- (c) If the owner fails to negotiate in good faith, a plan amendment submitted under this subsection is not entitled to the rebuttable presumption under this subsection in the negotiation and amendment process.
- (d) Nothing within This subsection relating to agricultural enclaves does not shall preempt or replace any protection currently existing for any property located within the

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987 boundaries of the following areas:

- 1. The Wekiva Study Area, as described in s. 369.316; or
- 989 2. The Everglades Protection Area, as defined in s. 990 373.4592(2).

Section 7. Subsection (2) of section 163.32465, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

163.32465 State review of local comprehensive plans in urban areas.—

(2) ALTERNATIVE STATE REVIEW PROCESS PILOT PROGRAM.— Pinellas and Broward Counties, and the municipalities within these counties, and Jacksonville, Miami, Tampa, and Hialeah shall follow an alternative state review process provided in this section. Municipalities within the pilot counties may elect, by super majority vote of the governing body, not to participate in the pilot program. In addition to the pilot program jurisdictions, any local government may use the alternative state review process to designate an urban service area as defined in s. 163.3164(29) in its comprehensive plan.

Section 8. Section 186.513, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

186.513 Reports.—Each regional planning council shall prepare and furnish an annual report on its activities to the state land planning agency as defined in s. 163.3164(20) and the local general-purpose governments within its boundaries and, upon payment as may be established by the council, to any interested person. The regional planning councils shall make a joint report and recommendations to appropriate legislative committees.

Section 9. Section 186.515, Florida Statutes, is amended to

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186.515 Creation of regional planning councils under chapter 163.—Sections Nothing in ss. 186.501-186.507, 186.513, and 186.515 do not is intended to repeal or limit the provisions of chapter 163; however, the local general-purpose governments serving as voting members of the governing body of a regional planning council created pursuant to ss. 186.501-186.507, 186.513, and 186.515 may not $\frac{1}{1}$ are not authorized to create a regional planning council pursuant to chapter 163 unless an agency, other than a regional planning council created pursuant to ss. 186.501-186.507, 186.513, and 186.515, is designated to exercise the powers and duties of a regional planning agency as defined in ss. 163.3164 and 380.031 in any one or more of ss. 163.3164(19) and 380.031(15); in which case, such a regional planning council is also without authority to exercise the powers and duties of the regional planning agency in s. 163.3164(19) or s. 380.031(15).

Section 10. Subsection (15) of section 287.042, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

287.042 Powers, duties, and functions.—The department shall have the following powers, duties, and functions:

- (15) To enter into joint agreements with governmental agencies, as defined in s. $163.3164 \frac{(10)}{(10)}$, for the purpose of pooling funds for the purchase of commodities or information technology that can be used by multiple agencies.
- (a) Each agency that has been appropriated or has existing funds for such purchase, shall, upon contract award by the department, transfer their portion of the funds into the department's Operating Trust Fund for payment by the department.

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The funds shall be transferred by the Executive Office of the Governor pursuant to the agency budget amendment request provisions in chapter 216.

(b) Agencies that sign the joint agreements are financially obligated for their portion of the agreed-upon funds. If an agency becomes more than 90 days delinquent in paying the funds, the department shall certify to the Chief Financial Officer the amount due, and the Chief Financial Officer shall transfer the amount due to the Operating Trust Fund of the department from any of the agency's available funds. The Chief Financial Officer shall report these transfers and the reasons for the transfers to the Executive Office of the Governor and the legislative appropriations committees.

Section 11. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 288.975, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

288.975 Military base reuse plans.-

- (2) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Affected local government" means a local government adjoining the host local government and any other unit of local government that is not a host local government but that is identified in a proposed military base reuse plan as providing, operating, or maintaining one or more public facilities as defined in s. $163.3164\frac{(24)}{(24)}$ on lands within or serving a military base designated for closure by the Federal Government.

Section 12. Subsection (5) of section 369.303, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

369.303 Definitions.—As used in this part:

(5) "Land development regulation" has the same meaning as means a regulation covered by the definition in s. 163.3164(23)

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1074 and <u>includes</u> any of the types of regulations described in s. 1075 163.3202.

Section 13. Subsection (10) of section 420.5095, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

420.5095 Community Workforce Housing Innovation Pilot Program.—

(10) The processing of approvals of development orders or development permits, as those terms are defined in s. 163.3164(7) and (8), for innovative community workforce housing projects shall be expedited.

Section 14. Subsection (16) of section 420.9071, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

420.9071 Definitions.—As used in ss. 420.907-420.9079, the term:

regulatory reform or incentive programs to encourage or facilitate affordable housing production, which include at a minimum, assurance that <u>development orders or development</u> permits as <u>those terms are</u> defined in s. 163.3164(7) and (8) for affordable housing projects are expedited to a greater degree than other projects; an ongoing process for review of local policies, ordinances, regulations, and plan provisions that increase the cost of housing <u>before prior to</u> their adoption; and a schedule for implementing the incentive strategies. Local housing incentive strategies may also include other regulatory reforms, such as those enumerated in s. 420.9076 or those recommended by the affordable housing advisory committee in its triennial evaluation of the implementation of affordable housing incentives, and adopted by the local governing body.

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Section 15. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 420.9076, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

420.9076 Adoption of affordable housing incentive strategies; committees.—

- (4) Triennially, the advisory committee shall review the established policies and procedures, ordinances, land development regulations, and adopted local government comprehensive plan of the appointing local government and shall recommend specific actions or initiatives to encourage or facilitate affordable housing while protecting the ability of the property to appreciate in value. The recommendations may include the modification or repeal of existing policies, procedures, ordinances, regulations, or plan provisions; the creation of exceptions applicable to affordable housing; or the adoption of new policies, procedures, regulations, ordinances, or plan provisions, including recommendations to amend the local government comprehensive plan and corresponding regulations, ordinances, and other policies. At a minimum, each advisory committee shall submit a report to the local governing body that includes recommendations on, and triennially thereafter evaluates the implementation of, affordable housing incentives in the following areas:
- (a) The processing of approvals of development orders or development permits, as those terms are defined in s. 163.3164(7) and (8), for affordable housing projects is expedited to a greater degree than other projects.

The advisory committee recommendations may also include other affordable housing incentives identified by the advisory

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1132 committee. Local governments that receive the minimum allocation under the State Housing Initiatives Partnership Program shall perform the initial review but may elect to not perform the triennial review.

1136 Section 16. This act shall take effect July 1, 2011.

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