By the Committees on Transportation; and Community Affairs; and Senator Bennett

596-04374-11 20111512c2

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to growth management; amending s. 163.3164, F.S.; revising and providing definitions relating to the Local Government Comprehensive Planning and Land Development Regulation Act; amending s. 163.3177, F.S.; revising requirements for comprehensive plans relating to capital improvements and future land use plan elements; amending s. 163.3180, F.S.; revising transportation concurrency requirements relating to transportation planning and proportionate share; amending s. 163.3182, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "transportation concurrency backlog" to "transportation deficiency"; revising other definitions and provisions to conform; revising provisions relating to transportation deficiency plans and projects; amending s. 163.3191, F.S.; revising and simplifying provisions relating to a local government's review of its comprehensive plan; amending s. 380.06, F.S.; exempting transit-oriented developments from review of transportation impacts in the developments-of-regional-impact process; providing a finding of important state interest; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Subsection (32) of section 163.3164, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsections (35) and (36) are added to that section, to read:

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596-04374-11 20111512c2

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

- (32) "Financial feasibility" means that sufficient revenues are currently available or will be available from committed funding sources of any local government for the first 3 years, or will be available from committed or planned funding sources for years 4 through 10, of a 10-year and 5, of a 5-year capital improvement schedule for financing capital 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 5-year schedule of capital improvements. A comprehensive plan 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.
- (35) "Transit-oriented development" means a project or projects, in areas identified in a local government comprehensive plan, which are served by existing or planned transit service as delineated in the capital improvements element. These designated areas shall be compact, moderate to high-density developments, of mixed-use character, interconnected, bicycle-friendly and pedestrian-friendly, and designed to support frequent transit service operating through,

596-04374-11 20111512c2

collectively or separately, rail, fixed guideway, streetcar, or bus systems on dedicated facilities or available roadway connections.

(36) "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, to provide individuals with viable transportation options without sole reliance upon a motor vehicle for personal mobility.

Section 2. Subsection (1), 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.—

(1) The comprehensive plan shall consist of materials in such descriptive form, written or graphic, as may be appropriate to the prescription of principles, guidelines, and standards for the orderly and balanced future economic, social, physical, environmental, and fiscal development of the area. The comprehensive plan shall be based upon resident and seasonal population estimates and projections that shall accommodate at a minimum the medium population projections provided by the University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research or population projections generated by a local government based upon a professionally accepted methodology which are equal to or greater than the University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

596-04374-11 20111512c2

(3) (a) The comprehensive plan shall 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 the comprehensive plan. The components 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 <u>any</u> <u>project</u> publicly funded <u>by federal</u>, <u>state</u>, <u>or local government</u> <u>projects</u>, 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 shall be demonstrated by being guaranteed in an enforceable development agreement or interlocal agreement pursuant to paragraph (10) (h), or other enforceable agreement. These development agreements and interlocal agreements shall be reflected in the schedule of

596-04374-11 20111512c2

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, identify other existing revenue sources that will be used to fund the capital projects or otherwise amend the plan to ensure financial feasibility.

- 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 or implementation of a mobility plan as defined in s. 163.3164(36) and financial feasibility. 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

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596-04374-11 20111512c2

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, and include including the amount of land required to accommodate projected anticipated growth as specified by this subsection; the projected resident and 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 need for job creation, capital investment, and economic development that will strengthen and diversify the economy; 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; and 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

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596-04374-11 20111512c2

standards of the comprehensive plan and this 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. In addition, for rural communities, The amount of land designated for future planned land uses should allow the operation of real estate markets to provide adequate choices for permanent and seasonal residents and businesses and 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 element shall accommodate at least the minimum amount of land required to accommodate the medium projections of the Bureau of Economic and Business Research for at least a 10-year planning period. 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. The future land use element must clearly identify the land use categories in which public schools are an allowable use. When delineating the land use categories in which public schools are an allowable use, a local government shall include in the

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596-04374-11 20111512c2

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, 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 exempt from the limitation on the frequency of plan amendments 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 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 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

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596-04374-11 20111512c2

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 land planning agency by June 30, 2012.

Section 3. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (9), paragraph (c) of subsection (11), subsection (12), and paragraphs (a), (b), (f), 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 plan₇ long-term transportation and school concurrency management systems with a planning period of up to 10 years for specially designated districts or areas in which transportation deficiencies are projected to where significant backlogs exist for 10 years. The plan shall may include interim level-ofservice 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> backlog for existing development which cannot be adequately addressed in a 10-year plan, the

596-04374-11 20111512c2

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 $\underline{\text{deficiency}}$ $\underline{\text{backlog}}$ 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.
- (11) In order to limit the liability of local governments, a local government may allow a landowner to proceed with development of a specific parcel of land notwithstanding a failure of the development to satisfy transportation concurrency, when all the following factors are shown to exist:
- (c) The local plan includes a financially feasible capital improvements element that <u>identifies</u> provides for transportation facilities adequate to serve the proposed development, and the local government has not implemented that element, or the local government determines that the transportation facilities or facility segments identified as mitigation for traffic impacts will significantly benefit the impacted transportation system.
- (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:

596-04374-11 20111512c2

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, the developer 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.

The proportionate-share contribution may be applied to any transportation facility to satisfy the provisions of this subsection and the local comprehensive plan, but, for the purposes of this subsection, the amount of the 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

596-04374-11

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20111512c2

321 time of developer payment, of the improvement necessary to 322 maintain the adopted level of service. In projecting the number 323 of trips to be generated by the development under review, any 324 trips assigned to a toll-financed facility shall be eliminated 325 from the analysis. In using the proportionate-share formula 326 provided in this paragraph, the applicant, in its traffic 327 analysis, shall establish those roads or facilities that have a 328 transportation deficiency in accordance with the transportation 329 deficiency definition provided in paragraph (b). If any road is 330 determined to be transportation deficient, it shall be removed 331 from the development's list of significantly and adversely 332 impacted road segments and from the proportionate-share 333 calculation. The identified improvement to correct the 334 transportation deficiency is the funding responsibility of the 335 effected state or local government. The proportionate-share 336 formula provided in this paragraph shall be applied to those 337 facilities that are not deficient but are determined to be 338 significantly and adversely impacted by the project under 339 review. If additional improvements beyond those improvements 340 necessary to correct the existing deficiency would be needed for 341 an identified deficient facility, the necessary improvements to

correct the existing deficiency for that facility will be

are above the deficient improvements. For purposes of this

to ensure that a development of regional impact meeting the

considered to be in place, and the development's proportionate

share shall be calculated only for the needed improvements that

subsection, "construction cost" includes all associated costs of

the improvement. Proportionate-share mitigation shall be limited

level of service, multiplied by the construction cost, at the

596-04374-11 20111512c2

requirements of this subsection mitigates its impact on the transportation system but is not responsible for the additional cost of reducing or eliminating <u>deficiencies</u> <u>backlogs</u>. 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.

- (b) As used in this subsection, the term "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 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, 2011 2006, each local government shall adopt by ordinance a methodology for assessing proportionate fair-share 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.

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596-04374-11 20111512c2

(b) 1. In its transportation concurrency management system, a local government shall, by December 1, 2006, include methodologies that will be applied to calculate proportionate fair-share mitigation. 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 5year schedule of capital improvements in the next regularly scheduled update of the capital improvements element, or in a binding proportionate-share agreement as provided in paragraph (f). 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(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.
- (f) If the funds in an adopted 5-year capital improvements element are insufficient to fully fund construction of a transportation improvement required by the local government's

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596-04374-11 20111512c2

concurrency management system, a local government and a developer may still enter into a binding proportionate-share agreement authorizing the developer to construct that amount of development on which the proportionate share is calculated if the proportionate-share amount in such agreement is sufficient to pay for one or more improvements which will, in the opinion of the governmental entity or entities maintaining the transportation facilities, significantly benefit the impacted transportation system. In the event that the transportation facilities or facility segments identified as mitigation for traffic impacts are not included within the adopted 5-year capital improvement element but are determined to significantly benefit the impacted transportation system in the opinion of the governmental entity or entities maintaining the transportation facilities, a local government and a developer may still enter into a binding proportionate-share agreement authorizing the developer to construct that amount of development on which the proportionate share is calculated. In all events the The improvements funded by the proportionate-share component must be adopted into the 5-year capital improvements schedule of the comprehensive plan at the next annual capital improvements element update, or the developer must contribute its proportionate share for the transportation facilities or facility segments identified as mitigation for the traffic impacts of the development on which the proportionate share is calculated. The funding of any improvements that significantly benefit the impacted transportation system satisfies concurrency requirements as a mitigation of the development's impact upon the overall transportation system even if there remains a

596-04374-11 20111512c2

failure of concurrency on other impacted facilities.

(i) As used in this subsection, the term "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 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.

Transportation deficiency shall be determined in the same manner as provided in subsection (12).

Section 4. Section 163.3182, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

163.3182 Transportation deficiency concurrency backlogs.-

- (1) DEFINITIONS.-For purposes of this section, the term:
- (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.
- (b) "Authority" or "transportation <u>deficiency</u> concurrency backlog authority" means the governing body of a county or

596-04374-11 20111512c2

municipality within which an authority is created.

- (c) "Governing body" means the council, commission, or other legislative body charged with governing the county or municipality within which a transportation <u>deficiency</u> concurrency backlog authority is created pursuant to this section.
- (d) "Transportation <u>deficiency</u> <u>eoncurrency backlog</u>" 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.
- (e) "Transportation <u>deficiency</u> concurrency backlog plan" means the plan adopted as part of a local government comprehensive plan by the governing body of a county or municipality acting as a transportation <u>deficiency</u> concurrency backlog authority.
- (f) "Transportation deficiency concurrency backlog project" means any designated transportation project that will mitigate a deficiency identified in a transportation deficiency plan identified for construction within the jurisdiction of a transportation concurrency backlog authority.
- (g) "Debt service millage" means any millage levied pursuant to s. 12, Art. VII of the State Constitution.
- (h) "Increment revenue" means the amount calculated pursuant to subsection (5).
- (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 <u>deficiency concurrency backlog</u> area, except a school district.

596-04374-11 20111512c2

(2) CREATION OF TRANSPORTATION <u>DEFICIENCY</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 many counties and municipalities areas that have significant transportation deficiencies and inadequate transportation facilities; 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; that the transportation insufficiencies and inadequacies adversely affect economic development and growth of the tax base for the areas in which these insufficiencies and inadequacies exist; and that the elimination of transportation deficiencies and inadequacies and inadequacies and the satisfaction of transportation level-of-service concurrency standards are paramount public purposes for the state and its counties and municipalities.
 - (3) POWERS OF A TRANSPORTATION DEFICIENCY CONCURRENCY

596-04374-11 20111512c2

BACKLOG AUTHORITY.—Each transportation <u>deficiency</u> concurrency backlog authority has the powers necessary or convenient to carry out the purposes of this section, including the following powers in addition to others granted in this section:

- (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 which are related to a <u>deficient</u> backlogged transportation facility.
- (c) To invest any transportation <u>deficiency concurrency</u> backlog funds held in reserve, sinking funds, or 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

596-04374-11 20111512c2

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 plans necessary to the carrying out of the purposes of this section; to contract with any persons, public or private, in making and carrying out such plans; and to adopt, approve, modify, or amend such transportation deficiency 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 provision or rule of law to the contrary.
 - (4) TRANSPORTATION DEFICIENCY CONCURRENCY BACKLOG PLANS.-
- (a) Each transportation <u>deficiency</u> concurrency <u>backlog</u> authority shall adopt a transportation <u>deficiency</u> concurrency <u>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.

596-04374-11 20111512c2

2. Include a priority listing of all transportation facilities that have been designated as deficient and do not satisfy <u>deficiency concurrency</u> 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> <u>concurrency backlog</u> projects that will eliminate transportation <u>deficiencies</u> <u>concurrency backlogs</u> within the jurisdiction of the authority within 10 years after the transportation <u>deficiency</u> <u>concurrency backlog</u> plan adoption. If the utilization of mass transit is selected as all or part of the system solution, the improvements and service may extend outside the area of the transportation deficiency areas to the planned terminus of the improvement as 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) The adoption of the transportation $\underline{\text{deficiency}}$ concurrency backlog plan shall be exempt from the provisions of s. 163.3187(1).

Notwithstanding such schedule requirements, as long as the schedule provides for the elimination of all transportation deficiencies concurrency backlogs within 10 years after the adoption of the deficiency concurrency backlog plan, the final maturity date of any debt incurred to finance or refinance the related projects 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

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596-04374-11 20111512c2

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 deficiency concurrency backlog trust fund upon creation of the authority. Each local trust fund shall be administered by the transportation deficiency concurrency backlog authority within which a transportation deficiencies have concurrency backlog has been identified. 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 funded by the proceeds of an ad valorem tax increment collected within each transportation deficiency 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 deficiency concurrency backlog authority and within the transportation deficiency

596-04374-11 20111512c2

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- (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 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.
- 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

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596-04374-11 20111512c2

668 that levies ad valorem taxes within the transportation 669 deficiency concurrency backlog area pursuant to s. 163.387(2)(d).

- (7) TRANSPORTATION DEFICIENCY CONCURRENCY SATISFACTION.-Upon adoption of a transportation deficiency 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 levelof-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 deficiency concurrency backlog area is not responsible for the additional costs of eliminating deficiencies backlogs.
- (8) DISSOLUTION.-Upon completion of all transportation 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. Section 163.3191, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

(Substantial rewording of section. See

596-04374-11 20111512c2

697 s. 163.3191, F.S., for present text.)

163.3191 Local government evaluation of comprehensive plan.—

- (1) At least once every 7 years, each local government shall evaluate its comprehensive plan to determine if plan amendments are necessary to reflect any changes in state requirements under this part since the last update of the plan, and provide written notification to the state land planning agency as to such determination. If the local government determines amendments to the plan are necessary, the local government shall prepare and transmit such plan amendments within 1 year after submitting the written notification for review pursuant to s. 163.3184.
- (2) Local governments are encouraged to comprehensively evaluate and, as necessary, update comprehensive plans to reflect changes in local conditions. Plan amendments transmitted pursuant to this section shall be reviewed in accordance with s. 163.3184.
- (3) If a local government fails to submit its letter prescribed by subsection (1) or update its plan pursuant to subsection (2), it may not amend its comprehensive plan except in accordance with this section.
- Section 6. Paragraph (u) is added to subsection (24) of section 380.06, Florida Statutes, to read:
 - 380.06 Developments of regional impact.-
 - (24) STATUTORY EXEMPTIONS.—
- (u) Any transit-oriented development as defined in s.
 163.3164 incorporated into the county or municipality
 comprehensive plan that has adopted land use and transportation

596-04374-11 20111512c2

strategies to support and fund the local government 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:

- 1. Within the boundary of any area of critical state concern designated pursuant to s. 380.05;
- 2. Within the boundary of the Wekiva Study Area as described in s. 369.316; or
- 3. Within 2 miles of the boundary of the Everglades Protection Area as defined in s. 373.4592(2).

If a use is exempt from review as a development of regional impact under paragraphs (a)-(s), but will be part of a larger project that is subject to review as a development of regional impact, the impact of the exempt use must be included in the review of the larger project, unless such exempt use involves a development of regional impact that includes a landowner, tenant, or user that has entered into a funding agreement with the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development under the Innovation Incentive Program and the agreement contemplates a state award of at least \$50 million.

Section 7. The Legislature finds that this act fulfills an important state interest.

Section 8. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.