Bill No. CS/HB 7129 (2011)

I	Amendment No.	MBER ACTION
	Senate	House
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1	1	ed the following:
2 3		
		l incont.
4 5		
6		3164, Florida Statutes, is amended
0 7		al Government Comprehensive Planning
8	<u></u>	on Act ; definitions It is the
° 9		
10		protect the rights of all Florida , provide for the education of
11		
12		
13		Frastructure and services required
14		osts of accommodating new residents
15		taxpayers. As used in this act:
ТЭ	is not passed on to existing	taxpayers. As used in this act:
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16	Amendment No. (1) "Administration Commission" means the Governor and the
17	Cabinet, and for purposes of this chapter the commission shall
18	act on a simple majority vote, except that for purposes of
19	imposing the sanctions provided in s. 163.3184(8)(11),
20	affirmative action shall require the approval of the Governor
21	and at least <u>two</u> three other members of the commission.
22	(2) "Affordable housing" has the same meaning as in s.
23	420.0004(3).
24	(3)(33) "Agricultural enclave" means an unincorporated,
25	undeveloped parcel that:
26	(a) Is owned by a single person or entity;
27	(b) Has been in continuous use for bona fide agricultural
28	purposes, as defined by s. 193.461, for a period of 5 years
29	prior to the date of any comprehensive plan amendment
30	application;
31	(c) Is surrounded on at least 75 percent of its perimeter
32	by:
33	1. Property that has existing industrial, commercial, or
34	residential development; or
35	2. Property that the local government has designated, in
36	the local government's comprehensive plan, zoning map, and
37	future land use map, as land that is to be developed for
38	industrial, commercial, or residential purposes, and at least 75
39	percent of such property is existing industrial, commercial, or
40	residential development;
41	(d) Has public services, including water, wastewater,
42	transportation, schools, and recreation facilities, available or
43	such public services are scheduled in the capital improvement
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Amendment No. 44 element to be provided by the local government or can be 45 provided by an alternative provider of local government 46 infrastructure in order to ensure consistency with applicable 47 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.

53 (4) "Antiquated subdivision" means a subdivision that was 54 recorded or approved more than 20 years ago and that has 55 substantially failed to be built and the continued buildout of 56 the subdivision in accordance with the subdivision's zoning and land use purposes would cause an imbalance of land uses and 57 would be detrimental to the local and regional economies and 58 environment, hinder current planning practices, and lead to 59 60 inefficient and fiscally irresponsible development patterns as 61 determined by the respective jurisdiction in which the subdivision is located. 62

63 <u>(5)(2)</u> "Area" or "area of jurisdiction" means the total 64 area qualifying under the provisions of this act, whether this 65 be all of the lands lying within the limits of an incorporated 66 municipality, lands in and adjacent to incorporated 67 municipalities, all unincorporated lands within a county, or 68 areas comprising combinations of the lands in incorporated 69 municipalities and unincorporated areas of counties.

70 (6) "Capital improvement" means physical assets 71 <u>constructed or purchased to provide, improve, or replace a</u> 843483 Approved For Filing: 4/19/2011 1:29:38 PM Page 3 of 13

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72	Amendment No. public facility and which are typically large scale and high in
73	cost. The cost of a capital improvement is generally
74	nonrecurring and may require multiyear financing. For the
75	purposes of this part, physical assets that have been identified
76	as existing or projected needs in the individual comprehensive
77	plan elements shall be considered capital improvements.
78	(7)(3) "Coastal area" means the 35 coastal counties and
79	all coastal municipalities within their boundaries designated
80	coastal by the state land planning agency.
81	(8) "Compatibility" means a condition in which land uses
82	or conditions can coexist in relative proximity to each other in
83	a stable fashion over time such that no use or condition is
84	unduly negatively impacted directly or indirectly by another use
85	or condition.
86	(9) (4) "Comprehensive plan" means a plan that meets the
87	requirements of ss. 163.3177 and 163.3178.
88	(10) "Deepwater ports" means the ports identified in s.
89	403.021(9).
90	(11) "Density" means an objective measurement of the
91	number of people or residential units allowed per unit of land,
92	such as residents or employees per acre.
93	(12) (5) "Developer" means any person, including a
94	governmental agency, undertaking any development as defined in
95	this act.
96	<u>(13)</u> (6) "Development" has the <u>same</u> meaning <u>as</u> given it in
97	s. 380.04.

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98 <u>(14)</u> (7) "Development order" means any order granting, 99 denying, or granting with conditions an application for a 100 development permit.

101 <u>(15)(8)</u> "Development permit" includes any building permit, 102 zoning permit, subdivision approval, rezoning, certification, 103 special exception, variance, or any other official action of 104 local government having the effect of permitting the development 105 of land.

106 <u>(16) (25)</u> "Downtown revitalization" means the physical and 107 economic renewal of a central business district of a community 108 as designated by local government, and includes both downtown 109 development and redevelopment.

110 (17) (32) "Financial feasibility" means that sufficient revenues are currently available or will be available from 111 committed funding sources for the first 3 years, or will be 112 available from committed or planned funding sources for years 4 113 114 and 5, of a 5-year capital improvement schedule for financing capital improvements, such as ad valorem taxes, bonds, state and 115 116 federal funds, tax revenues, impact fees, and developer 117 contributions, which are adequate to fund the projected costs of the capital improvements identified in the comprehensive plan 118 119 necessary to ensure that adopted level-of-service standards are 120 achieved and maintained within the period covered by the 5-year 121 schedule of capital improvements. A comprehensive plan shall be 122 deemed financially feasible for transportation and school 123 facilities throughout the planning period addressed by the 124 capital improvements schedule if it can be demonstrated that the 125 level-of-service standards will be achieved and maintained by 843483 Approved For Filing: 4/19/2011 1:29:38 PM

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126	Amendment No. the end of the planning period even if in a particular year such
127	improvements are not concurrent as required by s. 163.3180.
128	(18) "Floodprone areas" means areas inundated during a
129	100-year flood event or areas identified by the National Flood
130	Insurance Program as an A Zone on flood insurance rate maps or
131	flood hazard boundary maps.
132	(19) "Goal" means the long-term end toward which programs
133	or activities are ultimately directed.
134	(20) (9) "Governing body" means the board of county
135	commissioners of a county, the commission or council of an
136	incorporated municipality, or any other chief governing body of
137	a unit of local government, however designated, or the
138	combination of such bodies where joint utilization of the
139	provisions of this act is accomplished as provided herein.
140	(21) (10) "Governmental agency" means:
141	(a) The United States or any department, commission,
142	agency, or other instrumentality thereof.
143	(b) This state or any department, commission, agency, or
144	other instrumentality thereof.
145	(c) Any local government, as defined in this section, or
146	any department, commission, agency, or other instrumentality
147	thereof.
148	(d) Any school board or other special district, authority,
149	or governmental entity.
150	(22) "Intensity" means an objective measurement of the
151	extent to which land may be developed or used, including the
152	consumption or use of the space above, on, or below ground; the
153	measurement of the use of or demand on natural resources; and
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154 the measurement of the use of or demand on facilities and 155 services.

156 <u>(23) "Internal trip capture" means trips generated by a</u> 157 <u>mixed-use project that travel from one on-site land use to</u> 158 <u>another on-site land use without using the external road</u> 159 network.

160 <u>(24) (11)</u> "Land" means the earth, water, and air, above, 161 below, or on the surface, and includes any improvements or 162 structures customarily regarded as land.

163 (25) (22) "Land development regulation commission" means a 164 commission designated by a local government to develop and 165 recommend, to the local governing body, land development 166 regulations which implement the adopted comprehensive plan and to review land development regulations, or amendments thereto, 167 for consistency with the adopted plan and report to the 168 governing body regarding its findings. The responsibilities of 169 170 the land development regulation commission may be performed by 171 the local planning agency.

172 <u>(26)(23)</u> "Land development regulations" means ordinances 173 enacted by governing bodies for the regulation of any aspect of 174 development and includes any local government zoning, rezoning, 175 subdivision, building construction, or sign regulations or any 176 other regulations controlling the development of land, except 177 that this definition <u>does shall</u> not apply in s. 163.3213.

178 <u>(27) (12)</u> "Land use" means the development that has 179 occurred on the land, the development that is proposed by a 180 developer on the land, or the use that is permitted or 181 permissible on the land under an adopted comprehensive plan or 843483 Approved For Filing: 4/19/2011 1:29:38 PM Page 7 of 13

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182	element or portion thereof, land development regulations, or a
183	land development code, as the context may indicate.
184	(28) "Level of service" means an indicator of the extent
185	or degree of service provided by, or proposed to be provided by,
186	a facility based on and related to the operational
187	characteristics of the facility. Level of service shall indicate
188	the capacity per unit of demand for each public facility.
189	(29) (13) "Local government" means any county or
190	municipality.
191	(30) (14) "Local planning agency" means the agency
192	designated to prepare the comprehensive plan or plan amendments
193	required by this act.
194	(31) (15) A "Newspaper of general circulation" means a
195	newspaper published at least on a weekly basis and printed in
196	the language most commonly spoken in the area within which it
197	circulates, but does not include a newspaper intended primarily
198	for members of a particular professional or occupational group,
199	a newspaper whose primary function is to carry legal notices, or
200	a newspaper that is given away primarily to distribute
201	advertising.
202	(32) "New town" means an urban activity center and
203	community designated on the future land use map of sufficient
204	size, population and land use composition to support a variety
205	of economic and social activities consistent with an urban area
206	designation. New towns shall include basic economic activities;
207	all major land use categories, with the possible exception of
208	agricultural and industrial; and a centrally provided full range

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209	Amendment No. of public facilities and services that demonstrate internal trip
210	capture. A new town shall be based on a master development plan.
211	(33) "Objective" means a specific, measurable,
212	intermediate end that is achievable and marks progress toward a
213	goal.
214	(34) (16) "Parcel of land" means any quantity of land
215	capable of being described with such definiteness that its
216	locations and boundaries may be established, which is designated
217	by its owner or developer as land to be used, or developed as, a
218	unit or which has been used or developed as a unit.
219	(35) (17) "Person" means an individual, corporation,
220	governmental agency, business trust, estate, trust, partnership,
221	association, two or more persons having a joint or common
222	interest, or any other legal entity.
223	(36) "Policy" means the way in which programs and
224	activities are conducted to achieve an identified goal.
225	(37) (28) "Projects that promote public transportation"
226	means projects that directly affect the provisions of public
227	transit, including transit terminals, transit lines and routes,
228	separate lanes for the exclusive use of public transit services,
229	transit stops (shelters and stations), office buildings or
230	projects that include fixed-rail or transit terminals as part of
231	the building, and projects which are transit oriented and
232	designed to complement reasonably proximate planned or existing
233	public facilities.
234	(38) (24) "Public facilities" means major capital
235	improvements, including, but not limited to, transportation,
236	sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage, potable water,
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237	educational, parks and recreational, and nealth systems and
238	facilities, and spoil disposal sites for maintenance dredging
239	located in the intracoastal waterways, except for spoil disposal
240	sites owned or used by ports listed in s. 403.021(9)(b).

241 <u>(39)(18)</u> "Public notice" means notice as required by s.
242 125.66(2) for a county or by s. 166.041(3)(a) for a
243 municipality. The public notice procedures required in this part
244 are established as minimum public notice procedures.

245 <u>(40)(19)</u> "Regional planning agency" means the <u>council</u> 246 <u>created pursuant to chapter 186</u> agency designated by the state 247 land planning agency to exercise responsibilities under law in a 248 particular region of the state.

(41) "Seasonal population" means part-time inhabitants who use, or may be expected to use, public facilities or services, but are not residents and includes tourists, migrant farmworkers, and other short-term and long-term visitors.

(42) (31) "Optional Sector plan" means the an optional 253 254 process authorized by s. 163.3245 in which one or more local 255 governments engage in long-term planning for a large area and by 256 agreement with the state land planning agency are allowed to 257 address regional development-of-regional-impact issues through 258 adoption of detailed specific area plans within the planning 259 area within certain designated geographic areas identified in 260 the local comprehensive plan as a means of fostering innovative 261 planning and development strategies in s. 163.3177(11)(a) and 262 (b), furthering the purposes of this part and part I of chapter 380, reducing overlapping data and analysis requirements, 263 protecting regionally significant resources and facilities, and 264 843483 Approved For Filing: 4/19/2011 1:29:38 PM

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265	addressing extrajurisdictional impacts. The term includes an
266	optional sector plan that was adopted before the effective date
267	of this act.
268	(43) (20) "State land planning agency" means the Department
269	of Community Affairs.
270	(44) (21) "Structure" has the <u>same</u> meaning <u>as in</u> given it
271	by s. 380.031(19).
272	(45) "Suitability" means the degree to which the existing
273	characteristics and limitations of land and water are compatible
274	with a proposed use or development.
275	(46) "Transit-oriented development" means a project or
276	projects, in areas identified in a local government
277	comprehensive plan, that is or will be served by existing or
278	planned transit service. These designated areas shall be
279	compact, moderate to high density developments, of mixed-use
280	character, interconnected with other land uses, bicycle and
281	pedestrian friendly, and designed to support frequent transit
282	service operating through, collectively or separately, rail,
283	fixed guideway, streetcar, or bus systems on dedicated
284	facilities or available roadway connections.
285	(47) (30) "Transportation corridor management" means the
286	coordination of the planning of designated future transportation

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.

291 <u>(48)(27)</u> "Urban infill" means the development of vacant 292 parcels in otherwise built-up areas where public facilities such 843483 Approved For Filing: 4/19/2011 1:29:38 PM Page 11 of 13

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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.

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299 <u>(49)(26)</u> "Urban redevelopment" means demolition and 300 reconstruction or substantial renovation of existing buildings 301 or infrastructure within urban infill areas, existing urban 302 service areas, or community redevelopment areas created pursuant 303 to part III.

304 (50) (29) "Urban service area" means built-up areas 305 identified in the comprehensive plan where public facilities and services, including, but not limited to, central water and sewer 306 307 capacity and roads, are already in place or are identified in 308 the capital improvements element committed in the first 3 years 309 of the capital improvement schedule. In addition, for counties 310 that qualify as dense urban land areas under subsection (34), 311 the nonrural area of a county which has adopted into the county 312 charter a rural area designation or areas identified in the comprehensive plan as urban service areas or urban growth 313 314 boundaries on or before July 1, 2009, are also urban service 315 areas under this definition.

316 (51) "Urban sprawl" means a development pattern 317 characterized by low density, automobile-dependent development 318 with either a single use or multiple uses that are not 319 functionally related, requiring the extension of public

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320 <u>facilities and services in an inefficient manner, and failing to</u> 321 provide a clear separation between urban and rural uses.

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