A bill to be entitled

An act relating to impact fees; amending s. 163.31801,

F.S.; revising the minimum requirements for the
adoption of impact fees; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 163.31801, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

163.31801 Impact fees; short title; intent; minimum requirements; audits; challenges definitions; ordinances levying impact fees.—

- (1) This section may be cited as the "Florida Impact Fee Act."
- important source of revenue for a local government to use in funding the infrastructure necessitated by new growth. The Legislature further finds that impact fees are an outgrowth of the home rule power of a local government to provide certain services within its jurisdiction. Due to the growth of impact fee collections and local governments' reliance on impact fees, it is the intent of the Legislature to ensure that, when a county or municipality adopts an impact fee by ordinance or a special district adopts an impact fee by resolution, the governing authority complies with this section.

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(3) At a minimum, an impact fee An impact fee adopted by ordinance of a county or municipality or by resolution of a special district must satisfy the following conditions, at minimum:

- (a) Require that The calculation of the impact fee must fee be based on the most recent and localized data.
- (b) The local government must provide for accounting and reporting of impact fee collections and expenditures. If a local governmental entity imposes an impact fee to address its infrastructure needs, the entity shall account for the revenues and expenditures of such impact fee in a separate accounting fund.
- (c) Limit Administrative charges for the collection of impact fees must be limited to actual costs.
- (d) Require that Notice <u>must</u> be provided no less than 90 days before the effective date of an ordinance or resolution imposing a new or increased impact fee. A county or municipality is not required to wait 90 days to decrease, suspend, or eliminate an impact fee.
- (e) Collection of the impact fee may not occur earlier than the issuance of the building permit for the property that is subject to the fee.
- (f) The impact fee must be reasonably connected to, or have a rational nexus with, the need for additional capital facilities and the increased impact generated by the new

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

residential or commercial construction.

- (g) The impact fee must be reasonably connected to, or have a rational nexus with, the expenditures of the funds collected and the benefits accruing to the new residential or commercial construction.
- (h) The local government must specifically earmark funds collected by the impact fee for use in acquiring capital facilities to benefit the new residents.
- (i) The collection or expenditure of the impact fee revenues may not be used, in whole or part, to pay existing debt or be used for previously approved projects unless the expenditure is reasonably connected to, or has a rational nexus with, the increased impact generated by the new residential or commercial construction.
- (4) Audits of financial statements of local governmental entities and district school boards which are performed by a certified public accountant pursuant to s. 218.39 and submitted to the Auditor General must include an affidavit signed by the chief financial officer of the local governmental entity or district school board stating that the local governmental entity or district school board has complied with this section.
- (5) In any action challenging an impact fee, the government has the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that the imposition or amount of the fee meets the requirements of state legal precedent or this section. The court

76	may	not	use	a	de	ferent	tial	standa	ard.				
77		Sed	ction	1 2	2.	This	act	shall	take	effect	July	1,	2018

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