1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to impact fees; amending s. 163.31801,
3	F.S.; revising the minimum requirements for the
4	adoption of impact fees by specified local
5	governments; authorizes the prevailing party in an
6	action challenging an impact fee to recover attorney
7	fees; exempting water and sewer connection fees from
8	the Florida Impact Fee Act; providing an effective
9	date.
10	
11	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
12	
13	Section 1. Section 163.31801, Florida Statutes, is amended
14	to read:
15	163.31801 Impact fees; short title; intent; minimum
16	<pre>requirements; audits; challenges definitions; ordinances levying</pre>
17	impact-fees
18	(1) This section may be cited as the "Florida Impact Fee
19	Act."
20	(2) The Legislature finds that impact fees are an
21	important source of revenue for a local government to use in
22	funding the infrastructure necessitated by new growth. The
23	Legislature further finds that impact fees are an outgrowth of
24	the home rule power of a local government to provide certain
25	services within its jurisdiction. Due to the growth of impact
	Page 1 of 4

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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.

31 (3) <u>At a minimum</u>, an impact fee adopted by ordinance of a 32 county or municipality or by resolution of a special district 33 must satisfy all of the following conditions<del>, at minimum</del>:

(a) <u>The local government must calculate</u> Require that the
 35 calculation of the impact fee be based on the most recent and
 36 localized data.

(b) <u>The local government must</u> 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 <u>must</u> shall account for the revenues and expenditures of such impact fee in a separate accounting fund.

43 (c) <u>The local government must</u> limit administrative charges
 44 for the collection of impact fees to actual costs.

(d) <u>The local government must provide</u> Require that notice
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.

50

(e) The local government may not require payment of the

## Page 2 of 4

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51 impact fee before the date of issuance of the building permit 52 for the property that is subject to the fee. 53 The impact fee must be reasonably connected to, or (f) have a rational nexus with, the need for additional capital 54 55 facilities and the increased impact generated by the new 56 residential or commercial construction. 57 (q) The impact fee must be reasonably connected to, or have a rational nexus with, the expenditures of the revenues 58 59 generated and the benefits accruing to the new residential or 60 commercial construction. The local government must specifically earmark 61 (h) 62 revenues generated by the impact fee to acquire, construct, or 63 improve capital facilities to benefit new users. 64 (i) The local government may not use revenues generated by 65 the impact fee to pay existing debt or for previously approved 66 projects unless the expenditure is reasonably connected to, or 67 has a rational nexus with, the increased impact generated by the 68 new residential or commercial construction. 69 Audits of financial statements of local governmental (4) entities and district school boards which are performed by a 70 71 certified public accountant pursuant to s. 218.39 and submitted 72 to the Auditor General must include an affidavit signed by the chief financial officer of the local governmental entity or 73 74 district school board stating that the local governmental entity 75 or district school board has complied with this section.

## Page 3 of 4

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76 (5) In any action challenging an impact fee, the 77 government has the burden of proving by a preponderance of the 78 evidence that the imposition or amount of the fee meets the 79 requirements of state legal precedent or this section. The court 80 may not use a deferential standard. A challenger who prevails in 81 an action challenging an impact fee under this section may 82 recover attorney fees. 83 This section does not apply to water and sewer (6) 84 connection fees. 85 Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2019.

Page 4 of 4

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