1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to impact fees; amending s. 163.31801, 3 F.S.; defining the terms "infrastructure" and "public 4 facilities"; requiring local governments and special 5 districts to credit against the collection of impact 6 fees any contribution related to public facilities; 7 specifying conditions under which credits may not be 8 applied; specifying conditions under which a local 9 government, school district, or special district may 10 increase an impact fee; requiring specified entities to file an affidavit attesting that impact fees were 11 12 appropriately collected and expended; requiring school 13 districts to report specified items regarding impact 14 fees; providing an effective date. 15 16 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 17 18 Section 1. Subsections (3) through (11) of section 19 163.31801, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (4) through (12), respectively, present subsections (3), (4), (5), 20 21 (6), and (11) are amended, and a new subsection (3) is added to that section, to read: 22 23 163.31801 Impact fees; short title; intent; minimum 24 requirements; audits; challenges.-

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For purposes of this section, the term:

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(3)

(a) "Infrastructure" means a fixed capital expenditure or
fixed capital outlay, excluding the cost of repairs or
maintenance, associated with the construction, reconstruction,
or improvement of public facilities that have a life expectancy
of at least 5 years; related land acquisition, land improvement,
design, engineering, and permitting costs; and other related
construction costs required to bring the public facility into
service. The term includes a fire department vehicle, an
emergency medical service vehicle, a sheriff's office vehicle, a
police department vehicle, and the equipment necessary to outfit
the vehicle for its official use. For independent special fire
control districts, the term infrastructure includes new
facilities as defined in s. 191.009(4).

- (b) "Public facilities" has the same meaning as in s.

  163.3164 and includes emergency medical, fire, and law
  enforcement facilities.
- (4)(3) At a minimum, each local government that adopts and collects an impact fee by ordinance and each special district that adopts, collects, and administers an impact fee by resolution must an impact fee adopted by ordinance of a county or municipality or by resolution of a special district must satisfy all of the following conditions:
- (a) Ensure that the calculation of the impact fee  $\underline{is}$  must 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 and. If a local governmental entity imposes an impact fee to address its infrastructure needs, the entity must account for the revenues and expenditures of such impact fee in a separate accounting fund.

- (c) <u>Limit</u> administrative charges for the collection of impact fees <del>must be limited</del> to actual costs.
- (d) The local government must Provide notice at least not less than 90 days before the effective date of an ordinance or resolution imposing a new or increased impact fee. A local government county or municipality is not required to wait 90 days to decrease, suspend, or eliminate an impact fee. Unless the result is to reduce the total mitigation costs or impact fees imposed on an applicant, new or increased impact fees may not apply to current or pending permit applications submitted before the effective date of an ordinance or resolution imposing a new or increased impact fee.
- (e) Ensure that collection of the impact fee may not be required to occur earlier than the date of issuance of the building permit for the property that is subject to the fee.
- (f) Ensure that the impact fee is must be proportional and reasonably connected to, or has have a rational nexus with, the need for additional capital facilities and the increased impact generated by the new residential or commercial construction.

(g) Ensure that the impact fee is must be proportional and reasonably connected to, or has have a rational nexus with, the expenditures of the funds collected and the benefits accruing to the new residential or nonresidential construction.

- (h) The local government must Specifically earmark funds collected under the impact fee for use in acquiring, constructing, or improving capital facilities to benefit new users.
- (i) Ensure that revenues generated by the impact fee are may not be used, in whole or in part, to pay existing debt or 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 nonresidential construction.
- (5) (a) (4) Notwithstanding any charter provision, comprehensive plan policy, ordinance, development order, development permit, or resolution, the local government or special district must credit against the collection of the impact fee any contribution, whether identified in a proportionate share agreement or other form of exaction, which relates to the improvement of related to public education facilities or infrastructure, including land dedication, site planning and design, or construction. Any contribution must be applied on a dollar-for-dollar basis at fair market value to reduce any education-based impact fee collected for the general

category or class of public facilities or infrastructure for which the contribution was made fees on a dollar-for-dollar basis at fair market value.

- (b) If a local government or special district does not charge and collect an impact fee for the general category or class of public facilities or infrastructure contributed, a credit may not be applied under paragraph (a).
- (6) (5) A local government, school district, or special district may increase an impact fee only as provided in this subsection.
- (a) An impact fee may be increased only pursuant to a plan for the imposition, collection, and use of the increased impact fee that complies with this section.
- (b) Any increase to a current impact fee rate of not more than 25 percent of the current rate must be implemented in two equal annual increments beginning with the date on which the increased fee is adopted.
- (c) An increase to a current impact fee rate that exceeds

  25 percent but not more than 50 percent of the current rate must

  be implemented in four equal installments beginning with the

  date the increased fee is adopted.
- (d) An impact fee increase may not exceed 50 percent of the current impact fee rate.
- (e) An impact fee may not be increased more than once every 4 years.

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(f) An impact fee may not be increased retroactively for a previous or current fiscal or calendar year.

- (g) Notwithstanding paragraphs (b), (c), (d), or (e), a local government, school district, or special district may increase an impact fee rate by establishing the need for such increase in full compliance with the requirements of subsection (4).
- (h) If an impact fee is increased a local government increases its impact fee rates, the holder of any impact fee credits, whether such credits are granted under s. 163.3180, s. 380.06, or otherwise, which were in existence before the increase, is entitled to the full benefit of the intensity or density prepaid by the credit balance as of the date it was first established.
- (i) This subsection shall operate prospectively and not retrospectively to January 1, 2021.
- district must submit with its annual financial report under s.

  218.32 or its financial audit report under s. 218.39 an

  affidavit signed by its chief financial officer attesting, to

  the best of his or her knowledge, that all impact fees were

  collected and expended by the local government, school district,

  or special district, or were collected and expended on its

  behalf, in compliance with this section. The affidavit must also

  attest that the local government, school district, or special

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district complied with the spending period provision in the local ordinance or resolution, and that funds expended from each impact fee account were used only to acquire, construct, or improve specific infrastructure needs as defined in this section 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.

- (12) (11) In addition to the items that must be reported in the annual financial reports under s. 218.32, a <u>local</u> government, school district county, municipality, or special district must report all of the following <u>information</u> data on all impact fees charged:
- (a) The specific purpose of the impact fee, including the specific infrastructure needs to be met, including, but not limited to, transportation, parks, water, sewer, and schools.
- (b) The impact fee schedule policy describing the method of calculating impact fees, such as flat fees, tiered scales based on number of bedrooms, or tiered scales based on square footage.
- (c) The amount assessed for each purpose and for each type of dwelling.

(d)	The	total	amount	of	impact	fees	charged	рÀ	type	of
dwelling.										

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- (e) Each exception and waiver provided for construction or development of housing that is affordable.
  - Section 2. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

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