By the Committee on Community Affairs; and Senator Gruters

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to impact fees; amending s. 163.31801, F.S.; defining the terms "infrastructure" and "public facilities"; requiring local governments and special districts to credit against the collection of impact fees any contribution related to public facilities; providing limitations on impact fee increases; providing for retroactive operation; requiring specified entities to submit an affidavit attesting that impact fees were appropriately collected and expended; requiring school districts to report specified information regarding impact fees; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Present subsections (3) through (11) of section 163.31801, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (4) through (12), respectively, a new subsection (3) is added to that section, and present subsections (3) through (6) and (11) of that section are amended, to read:

163.31801 Impact fees; short title; intent; minimum requirements; audits; challenges.—

- (3) For purposes of this section, the term:
- (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,

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design, engineering, and permitting costs; and other related construction costs required to bring the public facility into service. For independent special fire control and rescue 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)  $\underline{\text{Limit}}$  administrative charges for the collection of impact fees  $\underline{\text{must be limited}}$  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

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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) (4) Notwithstanding any charter provision, comprehensive plan policy, ordinance, development order, development permit, or resolution, the local government or special district must

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credit against the collection of the impact fee any contribution, whether identified in a proportionate share agreement or other form of exaction, related to public education facilities, including land dedication, site planning and design, or construction. Any contribution must be applied to reduce any education—based impact fees on a dollar—for—dollar basis at fair market value.

- (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 fees which complies with this section.
- (b) An 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 which exceeds 25 percent but is 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.
- (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

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increase an impact fee rate by establishing the need for such increase in full compliance with the requirements of subsection (4).

- (h) If a local government an impact fee is increased 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 <u>retroactively to January</u>

  1, 2021 <u>prospectively and not retrospectively</u>.
- (7)<del>(6)</del> A local government, school district, or special 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 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 full compliance 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

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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 by type of dwelling.
- (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.