MEMORANDUM

AGENDA ITEM #IV.C

DATE: JANUARY 26, 2026

TO: COUNCILMEMBERS

FROM: STAFF

SUBJECT: PRESENTATION: SFRPC ROLE IN THE FLORIDA DRI PROCESS FOLLOWING PASSAGE OF CS/CS/HB 1151 (CH. 2018-158, LAWS OF FLORIDA) IN 2018

In 2021, the SFRPC executed a multi-party agreement with the Department of Economic Opportunity (now known as Florida Commerce), Miami-Dade County, and the Applicant of the "Parkland / Krome Groves" Development of Regional Impact (DRI), now known as City Park, located in southwest Miami-Dade County. Developments of Regional Impact (DRIs) are defined as "any development which, because of its character, magnitude, or location, would have a substantial effect on the health, safety, or welfare of citizens of more than one county." (Section 380.06, F.S.). The purpose of the DRI Review Process is to determine if proposed project impacts state or regional resources and facilities and what steps must be taken to mitigate the impacts. There is no judgement on the merits of a particular development proposal.

The purpose of today's presentation by Sam Goren, SFRPC Legal Counsel, is to familiarize the Council Board with the DRI Process and Council's role as it exists today following the passage of CS/CS/HB 1151 (ch.2018-158, Laws of Florida (LOF). Today's conversation is **not** about the Parkland / Krome Groves DRI. It is about process only.

<u>Background</u>

The DRI Program was created in 1972 (Chapter 72-317, Laws of Florida) for jurisdictions that adopted a zoning ordinance pursuant to Chapters 163 or 176, Fla. Stat, and Areas of Critical State Concern. It also was authorized in jurisdictions which failed to adopt a zoning ordinance within 90-days of a developer's request to the jurisdiction and State Land Planning Agency.

There have been numerous amendments to the DRI Statutes since 1972 with the last in 2018. In 2018, the Florida Legislature eliminated state and regional review of existing Developments of Regional Impact (DRIs) and the Florida Quality Development (FQD) programs and transferred "... responsibility for the

implementation of, and amendments to, DRI and FQD development orders to the local government in which the developments are located."[1] (CS/CS/HB 1151; Ch. 2018-158. LOF) There were two exemptions related to DRIs: Section 380.06(12)(b)1. and 2., Florida Statutes:

1. Amendments to a development order governing an existing development of regional impact.
2. An application for development approval filed with a concurrent plan amendment application pending as of May 14, 2015, if the applicant elects to have the application reviewed pursuant to this section as it existed on that date. The election shall be in writing and filed with the affected local government, regional planning council, and state land planning agency before December 31, 2018.

With statutory exemption 2., the "Parkland / Krome Groves" DRI, also referred to as "City Park" was grandfathered into the DRI Process. Additionally, the review of the proposed City Park DRI is governed by the 2015 versions of §380.06, F.S., as well as Rules 28-24 and 73C-40, F.A.C. On September 20, 2021, the Council Executive Director received correspondence from the Applicant to request recommencement of the "Parkland"/ Krome Groves" DRI process (DCA No. 11-07-005) following a pause in the process in 2008. Additional information is provided in Attachment C .

The following is an overview of Florida's Developments of Regional Impact (DRI) Program as well as the SFRPC's duties and responsibilities by the §380.06, Florida Statues (Fla. Stat.) and Rule 73C-40, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.)

The DRI Review Program has the following stages:

i. Pre-Application, during which the Developer provides information about its proposed development plan (uses, densities and intensities) and site-specific details. The RPC and review partners review the information in order to establish the methodologies, data sources, and assumptions to be used as well as which questions will be answered in the DRI's Application for Development Approval.

   The parties' consensus is then codified in an Agreement to Delete, executed by the Developer and the RPC Executive Director.

ii. Application for Development Approval: The Developer has one-year after executing the Agreement to submit its ADA.

   Once the ADA is submitted, the RPC coordinates with the review parties to determine if the ADA is Sufficient. Sufficiency means the required questions are included, the answers used the required methodologies, and answers are complete allowing the ability to determine if the DRI adversely impacts any state or regional resources or facilities. If the ADA is not Sufficient, the RPC will provide the Developer a Statement of Information Needed, and the responses to which will be used to resubmit the ADA.

[1] House of Representatives Final Staff Analysis CS/CS HB 1151; Ch. 2018-158, LOF

iii. Regional Impact Assessment Report: Once the ADA is Sufficient, Council staff will prepare a Regional Impact Assessment Report and schedule a Board Meeting during which the Members will consider its staff's Report. The Report is an assessment of the proposed DRI and its consistency with §380.06, Fla. Stat., Rule 73C-40, F.A.C., and the Strategic Regional Policy Plan. The Report also identifies any potential adverse impacts to any state or regional resources or facilities and recommended mitigation measures. Finally, the Report includes a draft DRI Development Order.

iv. Council Board Action: The Council will consider the Regional Impact Assessment Report at a Council Board meeting.

v. Transmittal of the Report to the host jurisdiction.

vi. Review of Rendered DRI Development Order: If the host jurisdiction approves the DRI and adopts a D.O., it then renders the D.O. to the RPC and FloridaCommerce. FloridaCommerce solely is authorized to appeal a D.O. based on inconsistency with §380.06, Fla. Stat., Rule 73C-40, F.A.C. The RPC will schedule a Board Meeting at which it will take action to recommend to FloridaCommerce to appeal or not appeal the D.O.

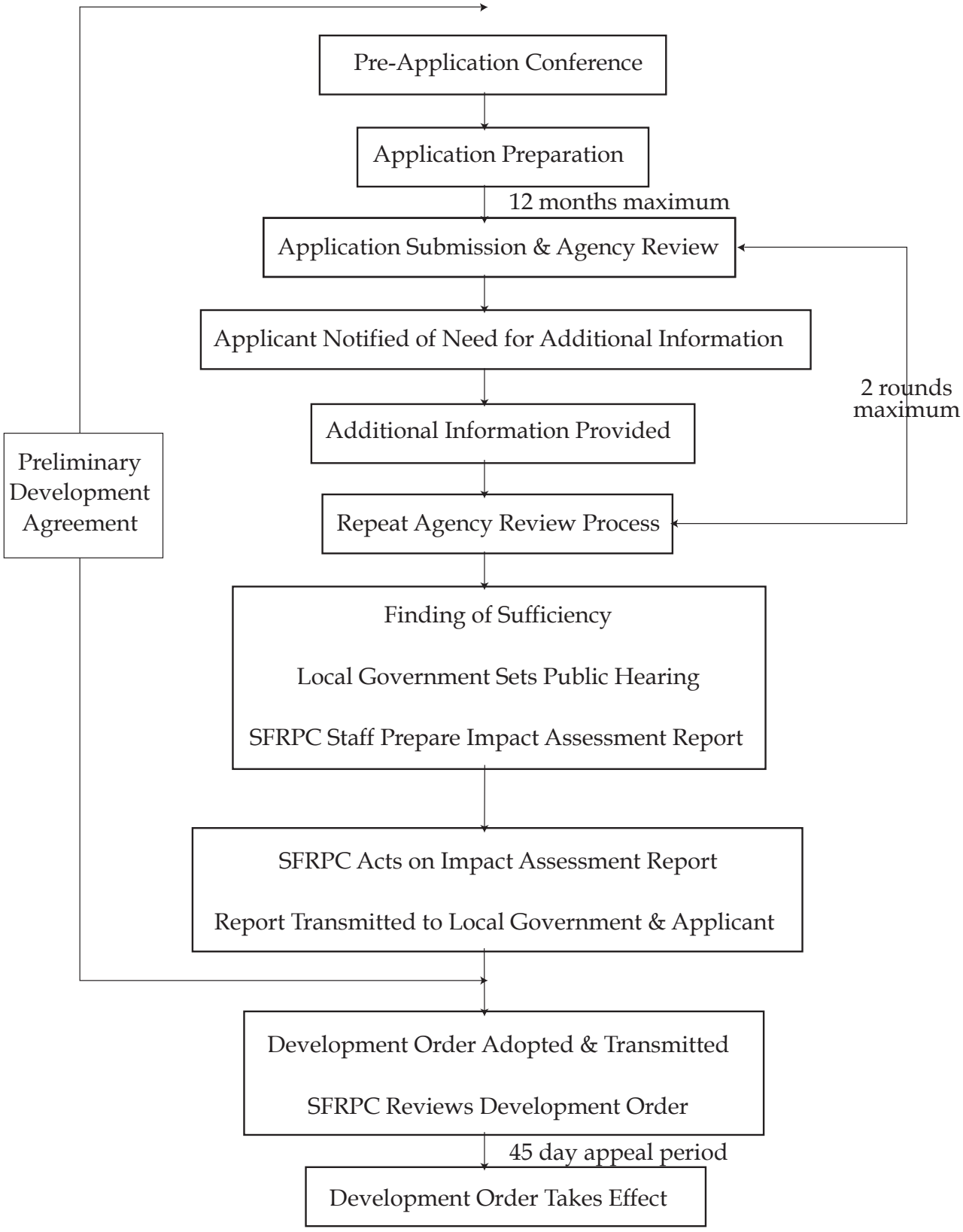
Recommendation:

Information Only.

Attachments
A: Stages of the DRI Process
B: DRI Coordination Chart
C: September 20, 2021 Letter_Recommencement of the Parkland / Krome Groves DRI Process
D: House of Representatives Final Staff Analysis CS/CS HB 1151; Ch. 2018-158, LOF

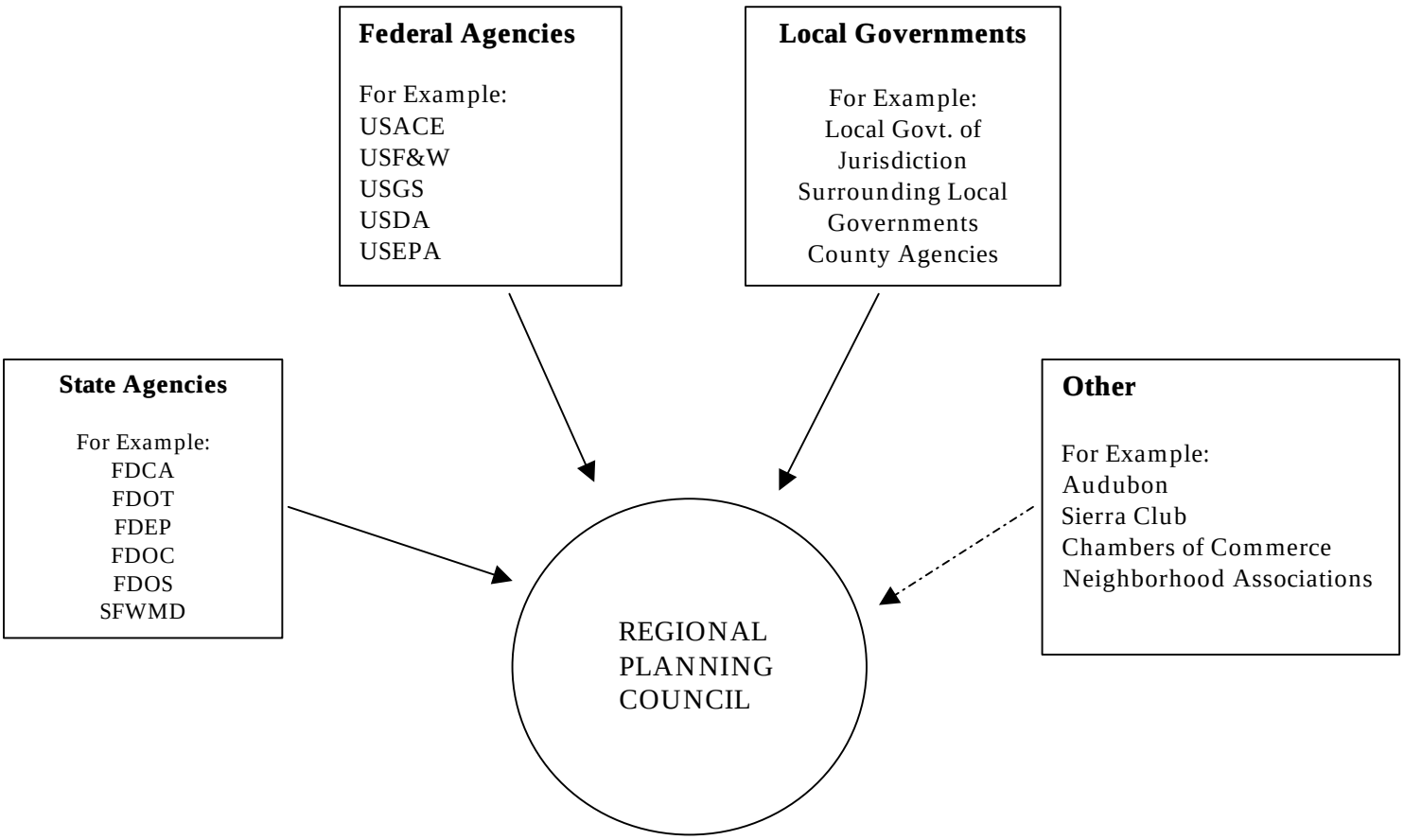
Attachment A

GENERAL STAGES OF THE DRI PROCESS



COORDINATION IN THE DRI PROCESS

Attachment B



Attachment C

BERCOW
RADELL
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September 20, 2021

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

Isabel Cosio Carballo, MPA
Executive Director
South Florida Regional Planning Council
1 Oakwood Boulevard, Suite 250
Hollywood, Florida 33020

RE: Recommencement of "Parkland"/"Krome Groves" Development Regional Impact Process (DCA No. 11-07-005).

Dear Ms. Carballo:

We represent Krome Groves Land Trust (the "Applicant"), the proposed developer of the Development of Regional Impact ("DRI") project previously known as "Parkland" in Miami-Dade County. Please consider this letter the Applicant's formal notification of its intent to recommence the processing of the DRI application for development approval (the "Application") and request to schedule a pre-application conference with Council staff.

Initial Filing and Hold. After a pre-application and transportation methodology conference in 2005, the Applicant filed the Application with the Council on August 10, 2006. Under the terms of the Miami-Dade County regulations, the DRI development required a companion Comprehensive Development Master Plan ("CDMP") amendment. The CDMP amendment proceeded through the County's public hearing process in advance of the Application. The Applicant deferred the CDMP application indefinitely in late 2008, which served to place a hold on both the CDMP change and the Application.

DRI Process and Authority. At the time of the initial Application filing, a DRI application was initiated through a pre-application process managed by the SFRPC (FAC 9J-2.021). The pre-application process contemplated one or more scoping meetings through which the SFRPC, Miami-Dade County, and Applicant would enter into an

"Agreement to Delete Questions."

Once the lengthy pre-application process was complete, an Applicant would file an "Application for Development Approval" (ADA) simultaneously with the SFRPC, DCA, and Miami-Dade County (FAC 9J-2.021). The application would thereafter enter a period of "sufficiency" review by the SFRPC (FAC 9J-2.022). No action on the ADA could take place prior to the SFRPC issuing a sufficiency determination, and the SFRPC was required to "keep all affected agencies informed of the progress of the DRI review process and otherwise coordinate reviews of DRIs."

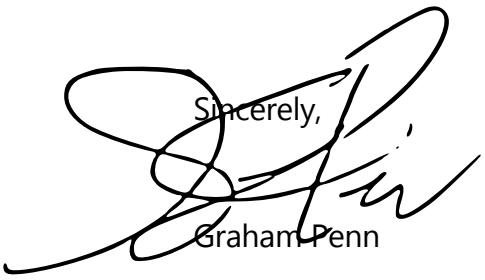
Statutory Changes. The DRI system in the State of Florida went through major changes in the last decade. First, through the Community Planning Act, the State removed the requirement to process a DRI within a "Dense Urban Land Area," of which Miami-Dade County was one. Second, in 2018 the State removed the requirement to seek DRI approval for any development. The DRI process was retained for: (1) amendments to existing DRIs; and (2) applications pending as May 14, 2015 that provide notice of an intent to continue with the application to the state, regional planning council, and local government by December 31, 2018.

Parkland Notification and Amendment. The Parkland DRI Application met the statutory requirement as it was pending on May 14, 2015. On July 11, 2018, Parkland's representatives sent certified letters to the Department of Economic Opportunity, the SFPRC, and Miami-Dade County notifying each agency of the Applicant's intent to continue to process the DRI ADA. The SFRPC's response, through which the Council noted it stood ready to resume its coordinator role, is attached. The Applicant is now prepared to move forward and we have informed Miami-Dade County that we will be communicating with the Council. Accordingly, the Applicant hereby requests the Council to schedule a pre-application conference and transportation methodology meeting at the earliest available date.

Summary of the Project. The Applicant, with the assistance of SWA Group, an internationally known community planning and urban design firm, has revised the conceptual plan for the project, currently known as "Krome Groves." The Krome Groves project is proposed on the same approximately 961 acres located west of SW 162 Avenue and east of SW 177 Avenue, between SW 136 Street and theoretical SW 152 Street. The revised project contemplates the development of a mixed-use community, including residential, commercial, civic and institutional, and industrial uses, designed to comply with applicable Miami-Dade County CDMP policies and zoning code provisions. The Applicant will develop Krome Groves in a manner that will provide all needed infrastructure to mitigate all impacts. The current conceptual plan is attached for staff review.

Conclusion. The Applicant fully understands that significant work will need to be undertaken to amend the pending Application, including, but certainly not limited to, the preparation of updated and new impact analyses and modifications to the development program. We look forward to your response regarding the pre-application process. If you have any questions or concerns regarding this letter, please do not hesitate to phone my direct line at (305) 377-6229 or email at gpenn@brzoninglaw.com.

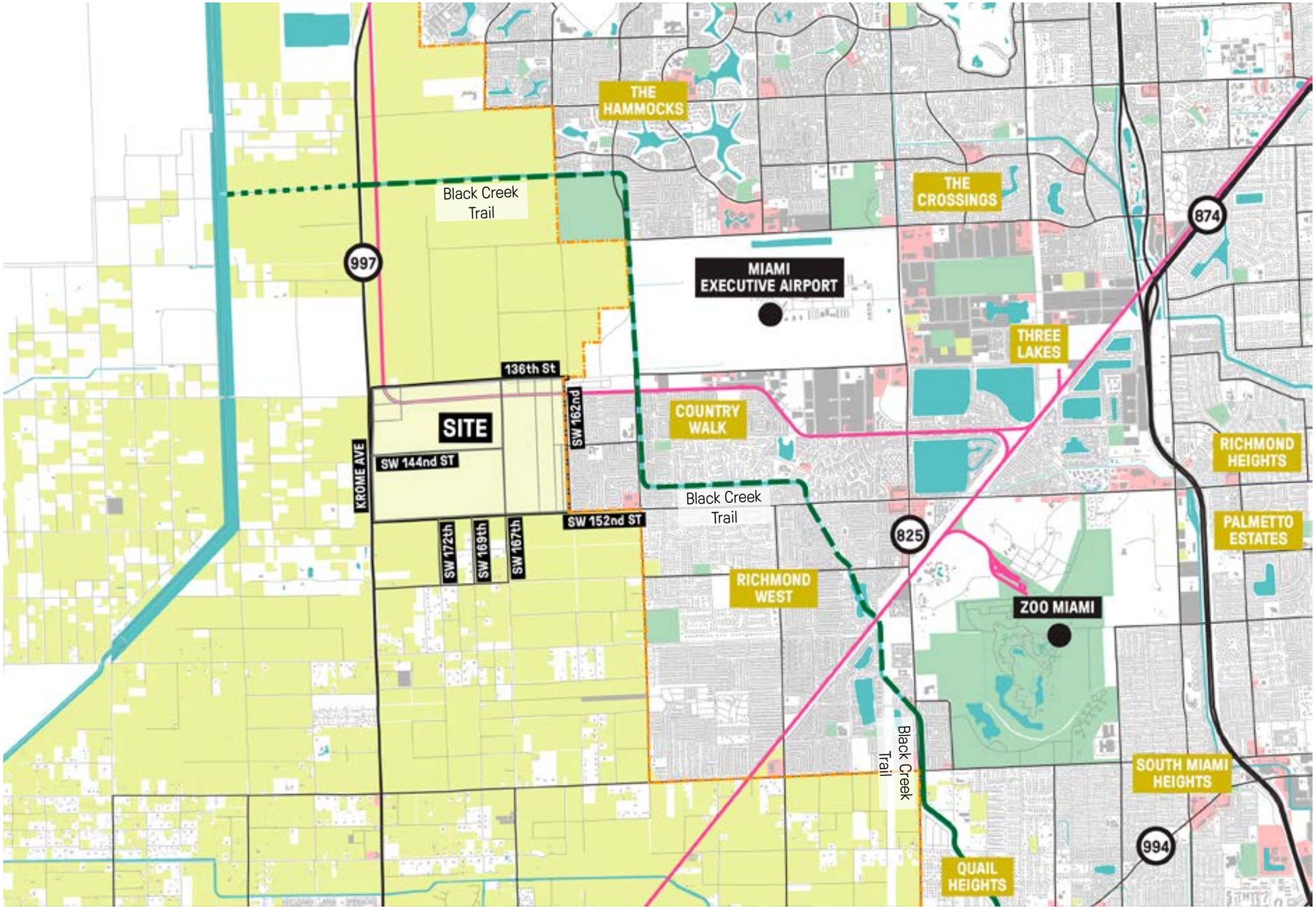
Sincerely,



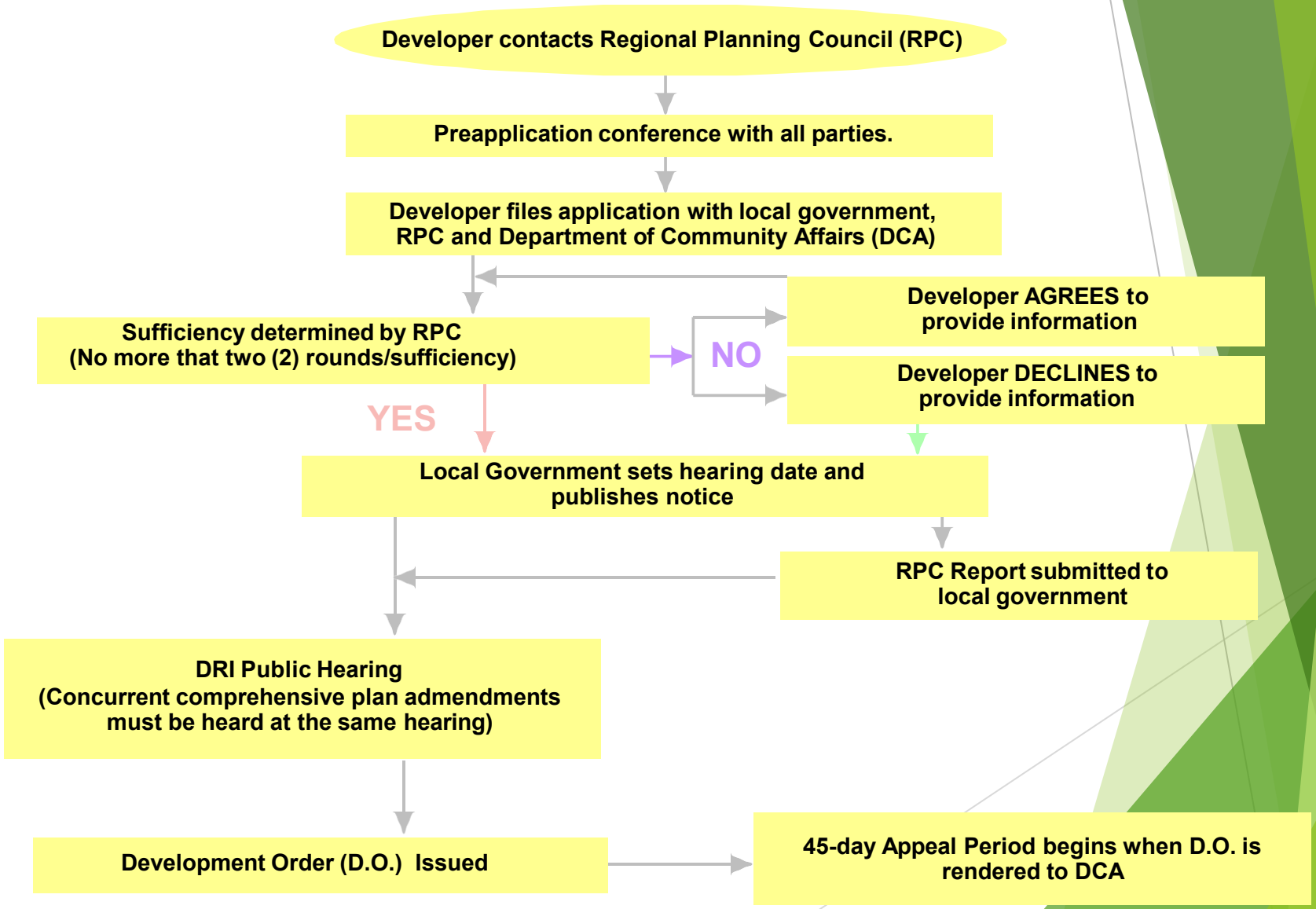
Graham Penn

cc: Lourdes Gomez, Miami-Dade County RER
Nathan Kogon, Miami-Dade County RER
Jerry Bell, Miami-Dade County RER
James D. Stansbury, DEO
Carlos Gonzalez
Jeffrey Bercow, Esq.
Juan Mayol, Esq.

Local Context



DRI Review Process



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
FINAL BILL ANALYSIS

BILL #:	CS/CS/HB 1151	**FINAL HOUSE FLOOR ACTION:**			
SUBJECT/SHORT TITLE	Developments of Regional Impact	110	**Y's**	1	**N's**
SPONSOR(S):	Commerce Committee; Agriculture & Property Rights Subcommittee; La Rosa	**GOVERNOR'S ACTION:**		Approved	
COMPANION BILLS:	CS/CS/SB 1244				

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

CS/CS/HB 1151 passed the House on March 2, 2018, and subsequently passed the Senate on March 9, 2018. Developments of Regional Impact (DRIs) are defined as "any development which, because of its character, magnitude, or location, would have a substantial effect on the health, safety, or welfare of citizens of more than one county." Given their size, DRIs are subject to a special review process and often require an amendment to a comprehensive plan. The DRI program was initially created in 1972 as an interim program intended to be replaced by comprehensive planning and permitting programs.

The bill eliminates state and regional review of existing Developments of Regional Impact (DRIs), eliminates the Florida Quality Development (FQD) program, and transfers the responsibility for implementation of, and amendments to, DRI and FQD development orders to the local governments in which the developments are located.

The bill preserves existing DRI letters, development orders, agreements, and vested rights.

The bill transfers the DRI exemptions and partial exemptions currently found in s. 380.06, F.S., to s. 380.0651, F.S., which contains the statewide guidelines and standards for determining whether a proposed development is a DRI-sized development subject to state coordinated review.

The bill deletes the criteria for determining when two or more developments must be "aggregated" and treated as a single development for the purposes of DRI review and deletes the substantial deviation criteria for development order changes.

The bill ends all DRI appeals to the Florida Land and Water Adjudicatory Commission except for decisions by local governments to abandon an approved DRI. However, no changes are made regarding the authority of the Commission to review development orders in areas of critical state concern.

The bill repeals the Department of Economic Opportunity's DRI and FQD rules in Chapter 73C-40, F.A.C., and Administration Commission rules related to DRI aggregation.

The bill has no fiscal impact on state or local funds.

The bill was approved by the Governor on April 6, 2018, ch. 2018-158, L.O.F., and became effective on that date.

I. SUBSTANTIVE INFORMATION

A. EFFECT OF CHANGES:

Background

Developments of Regional Impact (DRIs) are defined as "any development which, because of its character, magnitude, or location, would have a substantial effect on the health, safety, or welfare of citizens of more than one county."[1] Given their size, DRIs are subject to a special review process and often require an amendment to a comprehensive plan.

The DRI program was initially created in 1972 as an interim program intended to be replaced by comprehensive planning and permitting programs.[2] The program provided a process to identify regional impacts stemming from large developments and appropriate provisions to mitigate impacts on state and regional resources.

In 2015,[3] the Legislature amended the DRI law to provide that new proposed DRI-sized developments must be approved by comprehensive plan amendment in lieu of the review process in s. 380.06, F.S. The Legislature also amended the comprehensive plan law to require that such plan amendments to be reviewed under the state coordinated review process.[4]

Further changes were made to the DRI statutes in 2016 that, in part, specified a proposed development, or amendments thereto, otherwise requiring a DRI review, must follow the state coordinated review process if the development or amendment to the development requires an amendment to the comprehensive plan.[5]

Present Situation

Developments of Regional Impact Application and Review

Under current law, only existing DRIs that received local government development orders prior to July 1, 2015, and have not been abandoned or rescinded are subject to the provisions of s. 380.06, F.S., including the application and pre-application processes for reviewing proposed DRIs, binding letters, and clearance letters. Other DRI-sized projects must be reviewed and approved by the local government pursuant to a comprehensive plan amendment processed under the state coordinated review process.

Exemptions and Partial Exemptions

The DRI statute includes a number of exemptions and partial exemptions of projects from DRI review. The most recent and significant exemption was created in 2009 for Dense Urban Land Areas (DULAs) characterized by certain population densities.[6] The following list, although not comprehensive, illustrates the various statutory DRI program development exemptions:[7]

- Proposed hospital, electrical transmission line, or electrical power plant;

[1] s. 380.06(1), F.S.
[2] The Florida Senate, Committee on Community Affairs, Interim Report 2012-114, September 2011, citing: Thomas G. Pelham, *A Historical Perspective for Evaluating Florida's Evolving Growth Management Process*, in Growth Management in Florida: Planning for Paradise, 8 (Timothy S. Chapin, Charles E. Connerly, and Harrison T. Higgins eds. 2005).
[3] Ch. 2015-30, Laws of Fla.
[4] s. 163.3184(2)(c), F.S.
[5] Ch. 2016-148, Laws of Fla.
[6] s. 380.06(29), F.S.
[7] s. 380.06(24), F.S.

- Proposed addition to existing sports facility complex meeting specific characteristics or conditions;
- Certain expansion to port harbors, port transportation facilities, and intermodal transportation facilities;
- Facilities for the storage of any petroleum product or any expansion of an existing facility;
- Renovation or redevelopment within the same land parcel which does not change land use or increase density or intensity of use;
- Development within a rural land stewardship area created under s. 163.3248, F.S.; and
- Establishment, relocation, or expansion of any military installation as defined in s. 163.3175, F.S.

Substantial Deviation

Any proposed change to a previously approved DRI development order that creates a reasonable likelihood of additional regional impact , or any type of regional impact created by the change not previously reviewed by the regional planning agency, constitutes a "substantial deviation" and requires such proposed change to be subject to further DRI review.[8] To determine whether a proposed change requires further DRI review, Florida law establishes the following:

- Certain threshold criteria beyond which a change constitutes a substantial deviation;[9]
- Certain changes in development that do not amount to a substantial deviation;[10]
- Scenarios in which a substantial deviation is presumed;[11] and
- Scenarios in which a change is presumed not to create a substantial deviation.[12]

In addition, Florida law directs the Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO) to establish by rule standard forms for submittal of proposed changes to a previously approved DRI development order.[13] At a minimum, the form must require the developer to provide the precise language that the developer proposes to delete or add as an amendment to the development order.[14] The developer must submit the form to the local government, the regional planning agency, and DEO.[15] Applicable review and notice deadlines are outlined in statute for regional planning agencies, DEO, and public hearings to consider the change. [16]

At the public hearing, the local government must determine whether the proposed change requires further DRI review based on the thresholds and standards set out in law.[17] The local government may also deny the proposed change based on matters relating to local issues, such as if the land on which the change is sought is plat restricted in a way that would be incompatible with the proposed change, and the local government does not wish to change the plat restriction as part of the prosed change.[18]

If the local government determines that the proposed change does not require further DRI review and is otherwise approved, the local government must issue an amendment to the development order incorporating the approved change and conditions of approval relating to the change.[19] If, however, the

[8] s. 380.06(19)(a), F.S.
[9] s. 380.06(19)(b), F.S.
[10] s. 380.06(19)(e), F.S.
[11] s. 380.06(19)(c), F.S.
[12] s. 380.06(19)(d), F.S.
[13] s. 380.06(19)(f), F.S.
[14] *Id.*
[15] s. 380.06(19)(f)2., F.S.
[16] s. 380.06(19)(f)3-4., F.S.
[17] s. 380.06(19)(f)5., F.S.
[18] *Id.*
[19] s. 380.06(19)(f)6., F.S.

local government determines that the proposed change does require further DRI review, the local government must determine whether to approve, approve with conditions, or deny the proposed change as it relates to the entire development.[20]

The owner, developer, or state land planning agency are authorized to file an administrative challenge to the adopted development order or a development order amendment with the Florida Land and Water Adjudicatory Commission on the ground that it is not consistent with statutory requirements of ch. 380, F.S., and applicable rules governing DRIs.[21]

Aggregation of Developments

Section 380.0651, F.S., directs the Administration Commission[22] to adopt statewide guidelines and standards for developments to undergo DRI review. As part of such guidelines and standards, the law addresses when two or more developments must be "aggregated" and treated as a single development.[23]

Specifically, two or more developments must be aggregated when they are determined to be part of a unified plan of development and are physically proximate to one other.[24] Three of the following four criteria must be met to determine that a "unified plan of development" exists:

1. The same person has retained or shared control of the development, the same person has ownership or a significant legal interest in the developments, or the developments share common management controlling the form of physical development or disposition of parcels of the development;
2. There is reasonable closeness in time between the completion of 80 percent or less of one development and the submission to a governmental agency of a master plan or series of plans or drawings for the other development which is indicative of a common development effort;
3. Master plan or series of plans or drawings exists covering the developments sought to be aggregated which have been submitted to certain government bodies; and
4. There is a common advertising scheme or promotion plan in effect for the developments.[25]

However, despite the finding of physical proximity and the existence of a unified plan, Florida law also provides for circumstances in which aggregation is not applicable.[26]

Florida Quality Development Program

The Legislature created the Florida Quality Development (FQD) program to encourage development which has been thoughtfully planned to take into consideration protection of Florida's natural amenities, the cost to local government of providing services to a growing community, and the high quality of life Floridians desire. The law intended for the developer to be provided, through a cooperative and coordinated effort, an expeditious and timely review by all agencies with jurisdiction over the proposed development.[27]

[20] s. 380.06(19)(g), F.S.
[21] s. 380.07, F.S.
[22] The Administration Commission is part of the Executive Office and is composed of the Governor and Cabinet, s. 14.202, F.S.
[23] s. 380.0651(4), F.S.
[24] *Id.*
[25] s. 380.0651(4)(a), F.S.
[26] s. 380.0651(4)(c), F.S.
[27] s. 380.061(1), F.S.

To be eligible for a designation under the Florida Quality Developments program the developer must comply with certain requirements if applicable to the site of qualified development, including, but not limited to:

- Donating or entering into a binding commitment to donate the fee or a lesser interest sufficient to protect, in perpetuity, the natural attributes of certain types of lands such as wetlands, beaches, and lands with protected animals or plant species;
- Downtown reuse or redevelopment program to rehabilitate a declining downtown area;
- Include open space, reaction areas, Florida-friendly landscaping and energy conservation and minimize impermeable surfaces as appropriate to the location and type of project; and
- Design and construct the development in a manner consistent with the adopted state plan, the applicable strategic regional policy plan, and the applicable adopted local government comprehensive plan.[28]

In 2002, DEO issued the last Florida Quality Development order. The department has not received any further development order requests since that time.[29]

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill eliminates state and regional review of existing Developments of Regional Impact (DRIs) and transfers the responsibility for implementation of, and amendments to, DRI development orders to the local governments in which the developments are located.

The following existing letters, development orders, and agreements are preserved in the bill:

- Binding letters;
- Clearance letters issued by the state land planning agency as to whether a proposed development is subject to DRI review;
- Agreements with respect to an approved DRI previously classified as essentially built out;
- Capital contribution front-ending agreements between a local government and a developer as part of a DRI development order to reimburse the developer for voluntary contributions paid in excess of his or her fair share;
- Any previously granted extensions of time for DRI development orders;
- Agreements previously entered into by a developer, a regional planning agency, and a local government regarding a project that includes two or more DRIs; and
- Approvals of an authorized developer for an area wide DRI.

Upon request by the developer, the bill authorizes a local government to amend a binding letter of vested rights based on standards and procedures in the adopted local comprehensive plan or the adopted local land development code.

The bill provides that, notwithstanding any comprehensive plan or land development regulation, an amendment to a DRI development order by a local government may not amend to an earlier date, the date currently agreed to by the local government not to impose downzoning, unit density reduction, or intensity reduction on the development.

If a local government rescinds a development order for a DRI, the bill authorizes the developer to record notice of the rescission.

The bill provides that, notwithstanding any comprehensive plan or land development regulation, the adoption of an amendment to a DRI development order does not diminish or otherwise alter any credits

[28] s. 380.061(3)(a), F.S.
[29] Department of Economic Opportunity, Agency Analysis of 2018 SB 1244, p. 3 (Dec. 22, 2017).

for a development order exaction or fee against impact fees, mobility fees, or exactions when based upon the developer's contribution of land or a public facility.

The bill removes the requirement for a developer to submit a report on the DRI to the local government, the regional planning agency, the state land planning agency, and all affected permit agencies unless required to do so by the local government that has jurisdiction over the development.

Substantial deviation criteria for development order changes are deleted by the bill and replaced with the authorization for local governments to review proposed changes based on the standards and procedures in its adopted local comprehensive plan and local land development regulations including procedures for notice to the applicant and the public. However, if a change to a DRI has the effect of reducing the originally approved height, density, or intensity of the development and if the revised development would have been consistent with the comprehensive plan in effect when the development was originally approved, the local government may approve the change.

For the abandonment of a DRI, the bill provides that abandonment will be deemed to have occurred when the required notice is filed by the local government with the county clerk. If requested by the owner, developer, or local government, the DRI development order must be abandoned by the local government if all required mitigation related to the amount of development which existed on the date of abandonment has been or will be completed under an existing permit or authorization enforceable through an administrative or judicial remedy.

The bill transfers the DRI exemptions and partial exemptions currently found in s. 380.06, F.S., to s. 380.0651, F.S., which contains the statewide guidelines and standards for determining whether a proposed development is a DRI-sized development subject to state coordinated review.

The bill deletes the criteria for determining when two or more developments must be "aggregated" and treated as a single development for the purposes of DRI review.

The bill amends the DRI appeals process to the Florida Land and Water Adjudicatory Commission to include only appeals from decisions by local governments to abandon an approved DRI. However, no changes are made regarding the authority of the commission to review development orders in areas of critical state concern.

The Florida Quality Developments program of s. 380.061, F.S., is amended by the bill, ending the program and requiring local governments with a currently approved Florida Quality Development within its jurisdiction to set a public hearing and adopt a local development order to replace and supersede the development order adopted by the state land planning agency. Thereafter, the Florida Quality Development must follow the same procedures established for DRI-sized development projects.

The term "master development plan" is defined within the bill as a planning document that integrates plans, orders, and other documents used to guide development, including authorized land uses, the amount of horizontal and vertical development, and public facilities such as local and regional water storage for water quality and water supply. The purpose of this definition is to alleviate tax implications with recently changed provisions of the Federal Tax Code. Under the recently changed provisions of the Federal Tax Code, amounts received by a corporation from a governmentl entity are taxable income unless payments are part of a "master development plan" approved by the governmental entity before December 22, 2017.

The bill repeals the Department of Economic Opportunity's DRI and FQD rules in Chapter 73C-40, F.A.C., and Administration Commission rules related to DRI aggregation.

The bill makes various conforming and cross-reference changes.

The bill has an effective date of upon becoming a law.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:
   None.

2. Expenditures:
   None.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:
   None.

2. Expenditures:
   None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:
   None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:
   The bill eliminates the remaining responsibilities of DEO related to the review of DRI development order amendments and preparing FQD development order amendments. The time required for these functions has been minimal over the past few years according to the department.[30] Consequently, the bill should have a minimal fiscal impact on the department.

[30] Department of Economic Opportunity, Agency Analysis of 2018 SB 1244, p. 3 (Dec. 22, 2017).