

What Is An Impact Fee?

- monies collected through a set schedule (or formula?)
- spelled out in a local ordinance (or resolution?)
- levied only against new development
- to support infrastructure needed to serve new development
- to cover a proportionate share of an identified portion of that infrastructure

General Legal Considerations

- A Regulatory technique, NOT a financing mechanism
- Based on the “impact” on facilities, NOT, *e.g.*, on building value, frontage
- NOT used on or to increase LOS to existing development
- Based on rational planning process and adopted CIP/capital budget

Dual Rational Nexus Test

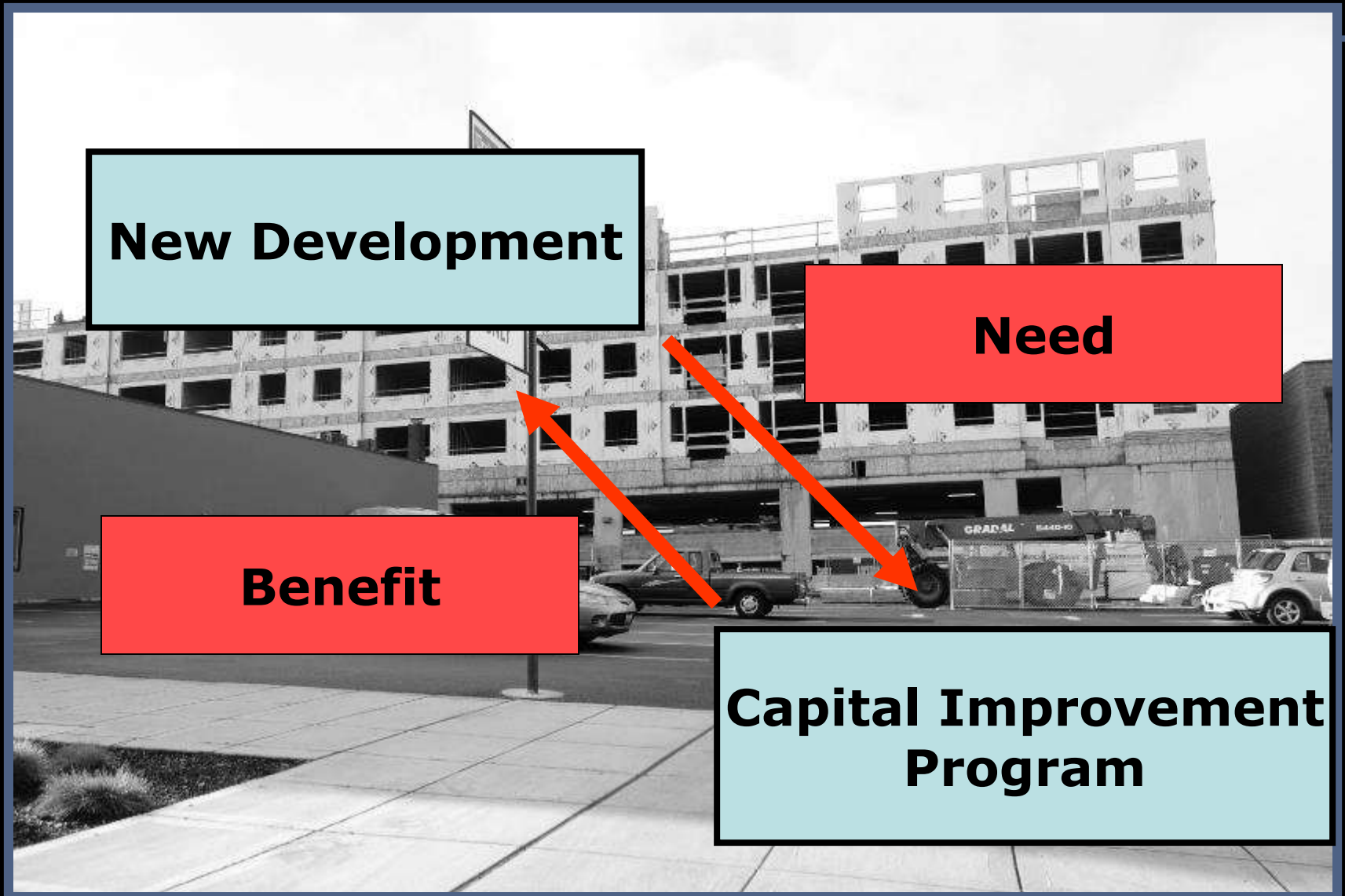
The local government must demonstrate a reasonable connection, or **rational nexus**, between:

- the **need** for additional capital facilities and the growth in population generated by the subdivision; and
- the expenditures of the funds collected and the **benefits** accruing to the subdivision

Hollywood, Inc. v. Broward County

431 So.2d 606 (Fla. 4th DCA 1983)

the General Idea



Nature of Relationship b/t Fees and Impact/Benefit?

- Georgia/California – “reasonably related”
- Nevada - “necessitated by and attributable to”
- Florida – “necessitated by;” dual rational
- Arizona – “substantial nexus” (<2011, was “reasonable relationship”)
- Montana – “reasonably related to and reasonably attributable to”
- Cape Cod – “a rational nexus”

Authority

Home Rule Power

- Ohio
- Florida
- Kansas

Statutes

- Alabama
- Georgia
- Arkansas
- California
- South Carolina
- Texas
- Utah
- Massachusetts
(CCCA)

Limitations on Authority

- “Fee versus Tax” Challenge
- Statutory Limitations
- Types of Facilities Allowed
 - Big categories and “small”

Fee v. Tax

- **Taxes**

- Primarily revenue-raising
- Authority (usually) must be express
- Proportionality not required

- **Impact Fees**

- LU regulations that mitigate off-site impacts
- Authority *may* be implied
- “Rational nexus” required