

House Bill 585

By: Representatives Jones of the 25<sup>th</sup>, Cox of the 28<sup>th</sup>, Barrett of the 24<sup>th</sup>, Jasperse of the 11<sup>th</sup>,  
and Clark of the 100<sup>th</sup>

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED  
AN ACT

1 To amend Chapter 71 of Title 36 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to  
2 development impact fees, so as to provide for development impact fees for education; to  
3 provide for definitions; to provide for the manner of calculation, imposition, and collection  
4 of such fees; to provide for related matters; to provide for a contingent effective date and for  
5 automatic repeal; to repeal conflicting laws; and for other purposes.

6 BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF GEORGIA:

7 **SECTION 1.**

8 Chapter 71 of Title 36 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to development  
9 impact fees, is amended by revising Code Section 36-71-1, relating to short title and  
10 legislative findings and intent, as follows:

11 "36-71-1.

12 (a) This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the 'Georgia Development Impact Fee  
13 Act.'

14 (b) The General Assembly finds that an equitable program for planning and financing  
15 public facilities needed to serve new growth and development is necessary in order to  
16 promote and accommodate orderly growth and development and to protect the public

17 health, safety, and general welfare of the citizens of the State of Georgia. It is the intent of  
18 this chapter to:

19 (1) Ensure that adequate public facilities are available to serve new growth and  
20 development;

21 (2) Promote orderly growth and development by establishing uniform standards by  
22 which municipalities, ~~and~~ counties, and local school systems may require that new  
23 growth and development pay a proportionate share of the cost of new public facilities  
24 needed to serve new growth and development;

25 (3) Establish minimum standards for the adoption of development impact fee ordinances  
26 or resolutions by municipalities, ~~and~~ counties, and local school systems; and

27 (4) Ensure that new growth and development is required to pay no more than its  
28 proportionate share of the cost of public facilities needed to serve new growth and  
29 development and to prevent duplicate and ad hoc development exactions."

30 **SECTION 2.**

31 Said chapter is further amended by designating Code Section 36-71-1 as Article 1, by  
32 designating Code Sections 36-71-2 through 36-71-13 as Article 2, and by adding a new  
33 article to read as follows:

34 "ARTICLE 3

35 36-71-20.

36 As used in this article, the term:

37 (1) 'Educational development impact fees' means development impact fees that are  
38 imposed to pay for a share of the cost of additional educational facilities to serve new  
39 growth and development in the same area in which such fees are imposed.

40 (2) 'High growth school system' means a local school system in this state:

41 (A) With a total increase in system wide student enrollment of 20 percent or more  
42 during the immediately preceding ten-year period; and  
43 (B) With total expenditures of \$250 million or more on the construction of new  
44 educational facilities as such term is defined in Code Section 20-2-260 during the  
45 immediately preceding ten-year period.

46 36-71-21.

47 Each local board of education of a high growth school system may by resolution impose,  
48 levy, and collect educational development impact fees within any area of such school  
49 system with a total increase in student enrollment of 20 percent or more during the  
50 immediately preceding ten-year period.

51 36-71-22.

52 (a) Before imposing educational development impact fees under this article, a local board  
53 of education of a high growth school system shall adopt a public resolution finding that  
54 such school system is a high growth school system and shall create an educational  
55 development impact fee advisory committee.

56 (b) The educational development impact fee advisory committee shall be composed in the  
57 same manner as provided for development impact fee advisory committees in  
58 subsection (b) of Code Section 36-71-5.

59 (c) The educational development impact fee advisory committee shall serve in an advisory  
60 capacity to assist and advise the local board of education with regard to the adoption of an  
61 educational development impact fee resolution. Such committee shall be advisory, and no  
62 action of such committee shall be considered a necessary prerequisite for action of a local  
63 board of education in regard to adoption of a resolution.

64 (d) In determining the educational development impact fees, the local board of education  
65 and the educational development impact fee advisory committee shall consider the

66 projected number of students that will come from different types of developments, such as  
67 single-family houses, apartments, condominiums, multifamily housing, age restricted  
68 communities, assisted or senior living facilities, and other residential rental properties;  
69 provided, however, that in all other matters educational development impact fees shall be  
70 calculated as provided by and conform to the requirements of Code Section 36-71-4.

71 (e) The committee may also recommend to the local board of education how the  
72 educational development impact fees shall be used to offset bonded indebtedness,  
73 educational special purpose local option sales taxes, millage rates, and other tax burdens  
74 on citizens residing in the area served by the school system.

75 (f) The committee shall provide its calculations, recommendations, and explanations in a  
76 report to the local board of education.

77 (g) The local board of education shall adopt a resolution adopting the educational  
78 development impact fee schedule. Such fee schedule shall be sent to each local  
79 government in the area served by the school system.

80 (h) Each local government in the area served by the school system shall collect  
81 educational development impact fees at the same time and in the same manner as other  
82 development impact fees under Article 2 of this chapter. Such local governments are  
83 authorized to retain 3 percent of the educational development impact fees collected as  
84 reimbursement for their administrative costs and shall forward the remaining amount to the  
85 local board of education.

86 36-71-23.

87 Educational development impact fees shall be valid for a period of ten years following their  
88 adoption by the local board of education. Notwithstanding any other Code section of this  
89 article to the contrary, the fees may be extended for additional five-year periods in the  
90 manner provided for in Code Section 36-71-22 for the initial adoption, provided that the  
91 school system has experienced an increase of 3 percent in the number of students enrolled

92 in at least one of the proceeding five years. The local board of education may at any time  
93 by resolution of such local board of education lower or remove such fees if the growth  
94 assumptions change."

95 **SECTION 3.**

96 This Act shall become effective on January 1, 2025, only if an amendment to the state  
97 Constitution authorizing educational development impact fees is adopted by the General  
98 Assembly and is ratified by the voters at the 2024 general election. Otherwise, this Act shall  
99 not become effective and shall stand repealed by operation of law on January 1, 2025.

100 **SECTION 4.**

101 All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act are repealed.