

Public Schools
Facilities/Capital Outlay



Education Council
Public Education Capital Outlay
(PECO) Funds for Public Schools

Fact Sheet

January 2006

<p>1. What is the Public Education Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund (PECO)?</p>	<p>PECO is a state program that provides funds to school districts from revenue derived from a tax collected on the gross receipts from the sale of utility services.</p> <p>There are two types of PECO funds for school districts: (1) PECO maintenance dollars and (2) PECO new construction dollars.</p>																																																																																																																																																																
<p>2. How are PECO maintenance dollars distributed to school districts?</p>	<p>PECO maintenance dollars are distributed to school districts by a formula that is based upon the square footage and age of “satisfactory” school facilities within the district.</p> <p>School districts can declare facilities “unsatisfactory;” however, when this is done, these facilities are not used in the calculation for PECO maintenance dollars.</p> <p>The table below illustrates district PECO funding for the maintenance, repair, and renovation of existing public school facilities for the last four fiscal years.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="651 1018 1511 1875"> <thead> <tr> <th>School District</th> <th>02-03</th> <th>03-04</th> <th>04-05</th> <th>05-06</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Alachua</td><td>\$1,373,358</td><td>\$2,356,179</td><td>\$3,376,659</td><td>\$2,621,255</td></tr> <tr><td>Baker</td><td>\$173,345</td><td>\$306,575</td><td>\$443,803</td><td>\$340,332</td></tr> 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	School District	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06								
	Jackson	\$344,058	\$568,911	\$826,110	\$640,442								
	Jefferson	\$121,123	\$211,587	\$297,856	\$217,484								
	Lafayette	\$39,998	\$69,966	\$97,791	\$77,501								
	Lake	\$1,087,949	\$2,113,448	\$3,149,807	\$1,951,570								
	Lee	\$1,736,356	\$3,181,187	\$4,691,102	\$3,663,014								
	Leon	\$1,211,003	\$2,332,483	\$3,368,671	\$2,609,280								
	Levy	\$253,719	\$402,453	\$622,860	\$484,827								
	Liberty	\$68,989	\$112,007	\$161,958	\$126,986								
	Madison	\$161,241	\$164,790	\$233,529	\$164,515								
	Manatee	\$1,050,415	\$1,614,446	\$2,570,561	\$2,038,353								
	Marion	\$1,353,613	\$2,207,780	\$3,406,354	\$2,606,491								
	Martin	\$567,543	\$994,362	\$1,472,984	\$1,140,092								
	Monroe	\$579,096	\$857,205	\$1,166,229	\$898,004								
	Nassau	\$338,625	\$619,626	\$860,472	\$663,151								
	Okaloosa	\$1,127,153	\$1,987,216	\$2,769,012	\$2,132,166								
	Okeechobee	\$235,364	\$435,720	\$613,672	\$475,961								
	Orange	\$5,094,485	\$7,998,164	\$12,241,731	\$9,538,239								
	Osceola	\$651,982	\$1,210,376	\$1,875,100	\$1,558,630								
	Palm Beach	\$3,523,588	\$6,334,652	\$9,470,636	\$7,075,955								
	Pasco	\$1,387,748	\$2,591,195	\$3,778,361	\$2,975,876								
	Pinellas	\$4,416,522	\$7,700,110	\$10,921,878	\$8,366,134								
	Polk	\$3,411,003	\$5,954,524	\$8,724,048	\$6,739,434								
	Putnam	\$567,664	\$1,002,361	\$1,451,703	\$1,115,211								
	St. Johns	\$568,596	\$1,023,063	\$1,461,894	\$1,147,906								
	St. Lucie	\$690,924	\$1,170,462	\$1,764,004	\$1,374,594								
	Santa Rosa	\$642,746	\$1,096,683	\$1,558,282	\$1,201,818								
	Sarasota	\$1,301,746	\$2,163,676	\$3,589,035	\$2,739,436								
	Seminole	\$1,249,029	\$2,051,614	\$3,016,519	\$2,234,546								
	Sumter	\$245,190	\$405,526	\$543,879	\$401,214								
	Suwannee	\$230,576	\$372,301	\$527,739	\$411,989								
	Taylor	\$171,920	\$291,498	\$433,869	\$299,841								
	Union	\$106,856	\$191,786	\$270,043	\$208,098								
	Volusia	\$1,837,991	\$3,129,208	\$4,577,767	\$3,451,209								
	Wakulla	\$130,004	\$235,018	\$341,714	\$289,759								
	Walton	\$196,599	\$335,439	\$475,946	\$398,423								
	Washington	\$178,985	\$294,574	\$433,672	\$338,297								
	TOTALS	\$76,395,222	\$131,981,284	\$194,324,629	\$148,697,630								
3. What is the recent funding history of PECO monies for the maintenance, repair, and renovation of existing public school facilities?	<p>PECO funds are derived from the gross receipts tax and are therefore variable based on economic conditions. The table below illustrates statewide funding for the last four fiscal years.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">02-03</th> <th style="text-align: center;">03-04</th> <th style="text-align: center;">04-05</th> <th style="text-align: center;">05-06</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">\$76.4 million</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$132 million</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$194.3 million</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$148.9 million</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	\$76.4 million	\$132 million	\$194.3 million	\$148.9 million
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\$76.4 million	\$132 million	\$194.3 million	\$148.9 million										

Public Education Capital Outlay (PECO) Funds for Public Schools

4. How are PECO new construction dollars distributed to school districts?

PECO new construction dollars are distributed to school districts using a two-piece formula.

Forty percent of PECO new construction dollars are distributed based upon the average student population in the district over the last four years.

Sixty percent of PECO new construction dollars are distributed based upon the district's growth over the last four years. District growth is calculated as the difference between the most recent historical enrollment as compared to the highest during the previous three years.

The table below illustrates district PECO funding for the construction of new public school facilities for the past four fiscal years.

School District	01-02	02-03	03-04	05-06
Alachua	\$1,499,604	\$1,314,123	\$550,627	\$613,697
Baker	\$175,095	\$216,804	\$111,531	\$216,070
Bay	\$1,190,982	\$1,344,354	\$724,677	\$1,226,463
Bradford	\$277,740	\$139,895	\$180,098	\$76,451
Brevard	\$3,939,402	\$4,342,715	\$2,190,729	\$2,087,689
Broward	\$34,558,017	\$28,253,830	\$7,722,916	\$6,161,274
Calhoun	\$85,964	\$111,243	\$55,974	\$175,706
Charlotte	\$1,308,106	\$1,269,424	\$674,673	\$315,989
Citrus	\$1,200,111	\$657,237	\$428,352	\$364,656
Clay	\$1,852,758	\$2,190,891	\$1,621,719	\$1,988,602
Collier	\$4,708,037	\$4,313,432	\$2,594,878	\$2,566,398
Columbia	\$420,972	\$394,342	\$272,538	\$297,004
Dade	\$27,017,107	\$22,141,897	\$8,547,337	\$6,644,539
DeSoto	\$246,749	\$286,545	\$104,453	\$150,225
Dixie	\$127,055	\$77,187	\$38,213	\$39,058
Duval	\$4,566,685	\$6,878,731	\$3,063,085	\$2,699,241
Escambia	\$1,838,873	\$1,839,451	\$724,569	\$967,474
Flagler	\$1,040,007	\$864,993	\$825,805	\$1,081,998
Franklin	\$51,797	\$57,865	\$23,851	\$23,700
Gadsden	\$272,316	\$247,439	\$114,793	\$115,276
Gilchrist	\$100,087	\$86,998	\$96,301	\$96,202
Glades	\$38,125	\$36,148	\$17,591	\$224,009
Gulf	\$110,042	\$86,805	\$63,720	\$150,204
Hamilton	\$77,929	\$70,587	\$34,689	\$36,391
Hardee	\$187,156	\$171,924	\$248,910	\$267,225
Hendry	\$526,651	\$390,915	\$278,557	\$205,353
Hernando	\$1,437,150	\$1,776,511	\$1,021,646	\$1,522,679
Highlands	\$573,452	\$731,296	\$340,161	\$636,178
Hillsborough	\$14,073,367	\$12,974,708	\$11,589,090	\$9,790,631
Holmes	\$132,543	\$118,964	\$57,536	\$73,468
Indian River	\$647,588	\$1,030,201	\$684,148	\$692,137
Jackson	\$283,599	\$258,359	\$204,111	\$443,019
Jefferson	\$72,772	\$66,367	\$38,639	\$29,392
Lafayette	\$95,346	\$46,368	\$22,134	\$25,179
Lake	\$2,012,112	\$2,888,731	\$2,544,152	\$2,446,516
Lee	\$6,104,721	\$5,815,177	\$3,392,118	\$4,347,466
Leon	\$1,723,856	\$1,418,887	\$732,171	\$609,547
Levy	\$209,552	\$201,842	\$133,886	\$228,811
Liberty	\$43,436	\$38,589	\$38,500	\$54,116
Madison	\$116,345	\$188,588	\$52,152	\$56,099
Manatee	\$4,488,868	\$4,028,817	\$1,711,157	\$2,443,964
Marion	\$3,801,532	\$3,465,147	\$1,558,389	\$5,059,384
Martin	\$1,088,042	\$1,283,720	\$1,191,594	\$454,579
Monroe	\$390,267	\$351,505	\$158,142	\$158,505
Nassau	\$586,002	\$682,765	\$314,553	\$400,724
Okaloosa	\$1,207,886	\$981,631	\$501,576	\$542,162

Public Education Capital Outlay (PECO) Funds for Public Schools

	School District	01-02	02-03	03-04	05-06
	Okeechobee	\$374,812	\$227,371	\$158,284	\$206,124
	Orange	\$16,180,665	\$14,691,633	\$6,014,426	\$10,290,391
	Osceola	\$3,630,232	\$5,340,330	\$3,681,454	\$3,191,347
	Palm Beach	\$17,572,818	\$18,976,879	\$7,292,911	\$6,777,810
	Pasco	\$5,336,062	\$5,853,978	\$3,300,821	\$4,390,550
	Pinellas	\$7,818,860	\$7,768,201	\$3,076,017	\$2,818,753
	Polk	\$4,640,566	\$3,817,449	\$3,970,169	\$6,043,261
	Putnam	\$473,648	\$554,949	\$239,384	\$291,900
	St. Johns	\$2,890,195	\$2,243,027	\$2,038,113	\$1,700,637
	St. Lucie	\$1,659,977	\$2,510,092	\$1,721,173	\$2,782,348
	Santa Rosa	\$1,275,864	\$1,699,956	\$959,425	\$1,076,928
	Sarasota	\$2,837,308	\$3,218,031	\$1,545,980	\$4,679,454
	Seminole	\$5,008,785	\$4,419,589	\$2,288,825	\$2,948,212
	Sumter	\$298,920	\$278,089	\$150,395	\$143,805
	Suwannee	\$211,715	\$211,976	\$113,073	\$107,740
	Taylor	\$213,615	\$198,095	\$70,549	\$73,462
	Union	\$79,713	\$75,546	\$36,123	\$49,464
	Volusia	\$3,664,023	\$3,413,928	\$1,984,002	\$2,270,330
	Wakulla	\$322,152	\$147,535	\$100,976	\$644,022
	Walton	\$296,871	\$306,124	\$364,541	\$267,489
	Washington	\$171,959	\$175,398	\$144,393	\$218,948
	TOTALS	\$201,464,563	\$192,262,124	\$96,847,475	\$109,778,425
	Due to a PECO revenue decline, the 2004 Legislature did not appropriate PECO dollars for new construction in 2004-05.				
5. What is the recent funding history of PECO monies for the construction of new public school facilities?	The table below illustrates funding for the last four fiscal years.				
	01-02	02-03	03-04	05-06	
	\$201.5 million	\$192.3 million	\$96.8 million	\$110.0 million	
	Due to a PECO revenue decline, the 2004 Legislature did not appropriate PECO dollars for new construction in 2004-05.				
6. What are the applicable statutes?	Section 9(a)(2), Art. XII of the State Constitution -- PECO.				
	Section 1013.64(1), F.S. -- PECO (maintenance, repair, renovation). Section 1013.65, F.S. -- Allocation of PECO Funds.				
7. Where can I get additional information?	Florida Department of Education Office of Educational Facilities (850) 245-0494 www.firn.edu/doe/edfacil				
	Florida House of Representatives Fiscal Council (850) 488-6204				
	Florida House of Representatives Education Council (850) 488-7451				



Education Council
Capital Outlay & Debt Service
(CO&DS) Fund for Public Schools

Fact Sheet

January 2006

<p>1. What is the Capital Outlay & Debt Service Fund (CO&DS)?</p>	<p>CO&DS is another major state source of capital outlay revenue available to local school districts. This revenue is derived from proceeds from the first sale of motor vehicle license tags.</p> <p>CO&DS funds are provided to school districts in two ways: (1) as net bond proceeds, and/or (2) as direct cash payments.</p> <p>Districts may elect to participate in the annual bond sale. Participation will impact the amount of direct cash payments due to an increased debt service obligation.</p>								
<p>2. What is the recent school district funding history of CO&DS monies derived from net bond proceeds?</p>	<p>During the 2004-2005 fiscal year, \$41.1 million in CO&DS funds derived from net bond proceeds solely financed school district construction needs. The table below illustrates school district funding for the last four fiscal years.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="678 982 1461 1045"> <thead> <tr> <th>2001-2002</th> <th>2002-2003</th> <th>2003-2004</th> <th>2004-2005</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>\$25.4 million</td> <td>\$42 million</td> <td>\$21.4 million</td> <td>\$41.1 million</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Fluctuations in total amounts are caused by school and community college participation levels and bonding capacity.</p>	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	\$25.4 million	\$42 million	\$21.4 million	\$41.1 million
2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005						
\$25.4 million	\$42 million	\$21.4 million	\$41.1 million						
<p>3. What is the recent funding history of CO&DS monies provided to school districts as direct cash payments?</p>	<p>During the 2004-2005 fiscal year, \$16.3 million in CO&DS funds, in the form of direct cash payments to school districts, partially financed their school construction needs. The table below illustrates school district funding for the last four fiscal years.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="678 1306 1461 1369"> <thead> <tr> <th>2001-2002</th> <th>2002-2003</th> <th>2003-2004</th> <th>2004-2005</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>\$15.6 million</td> <td>\$15.4 million</td> <td>\$14.2 million</td> <td>\$16.3 million</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	\$15.6 million	\$15.4 million	\$14.2 million	\$16.3 million
2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005						
\$15.6 million	\$15.4 million	\$14.2 million	\$16.3 million						
<p>4. For what purposes can CO&DS monies be used?</p>	<p>According to Section 9(d), Art. XII of the State Constitution, CO&DS funds must be used to acquire, build, construct, alter, remodel, improve, enlarge, furnish, equip, maintain, renovate, or repair school district capital outlay projects that have been approved by the school board pursuant to the most recent educational plant survey.</p>								
<p>5. What are the applicable statutes and rules?</p>	<p>Section 9(d), Art. XII of the State Constitution -- CO&DS Section 320.20, F.S. -- Disposition of License Tax Moneys Section 1013.35, F.S. -- School District Educational Facilities Plan Section 1013.69, F.S. -- Full Bonding Required to Participate in Programs</p> <p>Florida Department of Education "State Requirements for Educational Facilities," Volume 1, Chapters 1 and 2, January 2000</p> <p>Rule 6A-2.0111, Florida Administrative Code--Educational Facilities.</p>								

Capital Outlay & Debt Service (CO&ODs) Fund for Public Schools

6. Where can I get additional information?	Florida Department of Education Office of Educational Facilities (850) 245-0494 http://www.firn.edu/doe/edfacil Florida House of Representatives Fiscal Council (850) 488-6204 Florida House of Representatives Education Council (850) 488-7451
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Education Council **Special Facility Construction Account**

Fact Sheet

January 2006

<p>1. What is the Special Facility Construction Account?</p>	<p>The Special Facility Construction Account is funded with Public Education Capital Outlay (PECO) dollars and provides construction funds to school districts that have urgent construction needs but lack sufficient resources <u>and</u> cannot reasonably anticipate sufficient resources within three years in order to fund these construction needs.</p> <p>Typically, small, rural school districts qualify for this funding because their property tax values are too low to fund a new construction project.</p>
<p>2. Are there limits on the number of construction projects a school district may receive funding for from the Special Facility Construction Account?</p>	<p>Yes. A school district is not eligible to receive funding from the Special Facility Construction Account for more than one construction project during any three-year period.</p>
<p>3. Does a school district have to meet certain criteria in order to receive funds from the Special Facility Construction Account?</p>	<p>Yes. A school district must meet several criteria in order to receive funds from the Special Facility Construction Account, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the construction project must be deemed a critical need and must be recommended for funding by the Special Facility Construction Committee;• the construction project must be recommended in the most recent educational plant survey;• the construction project must appear on the district's approved project priority list;• the school board must have adopted a facilities list for the project that is in accordance with the State Requirements for Educational Facilities;• the school board must sign an agreement that it will advertise for bids within 30 days of receipt of its encumbrance authorization;• a contract must be signed 90 days after the advertising of bids, unless an additional 90 days has been granted by the Commissioner of Education;• the total cost per student station of the facility under construction must not exceed the cost per student station prescribed in law and adjusted annually by the Consumer Price Index (approximately \$13,811 per elementary school student station; \$15,884 per middle school student station; \$21,019 per high school student station as of September 2005);• the school district must levy two mills against its

Special Facility Construction Account

	<p>nonexempt assessed property value and pledge 1.5 mills for three years toward the project; OR the district may pledge the equivalent amount of voter approved half-cent sales tax revenue to the project;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the school district must have the Department of Education certify the school district's inability to fund the survey recommended construction project over a continuous three-year period using projected capital outlay revenue; • The district must adopt a resolution acknowledging its three year commitment of all unencumbered and future 1.5 mill, PECO and CO&DS revenue; and • final phase III must be certified by the school board as complete and in compliance with the building and life safety codes prior to August 1. 																		
<p>4. What is the history of the Special Facility Construction Account?</p>	<p>Since the 1981-1982 fiscal year, the Department of Education reports that the Special Facility Construction Account has funded 62 separate school district construction projects totaling over \$796.9 million. Approximately 68% of the total amount has been funded by the State, while approximately 32% of the total amount has been funded by local school districts.</p>																		
<p>5. Did the Legislature appropriate funds from the Special Facility Construction Account for the 2005-2006 fiscal year?</p>	<p>Yes. The Legislature appropriated \$55.0 million from the Special Facility Construction Account in order to fund five school district construction projects during the 2005-2006 fiscal year. The table below illustrates the distribution of the appropriation.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="678 1182 1461 1407"> <thead> <tr> <th>School District</th> <th>Amount of Funds</th> <th>Type of New School to be Built</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Franklin County</td> <td>\$13,150,000</td> <td>K-12 School</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gadsden County</td> <td>\$10,050,000</td> <td>6-12 School</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hardee County</td> <td>\$17,250,000</td> <td>K-8 School</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Levy County</td> <td>\$8,450,000</td> <td>6-12 School</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Suwannee County</td> <td>\$6,070,000</td> <td>K-5 School</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	School District	Amount of Funds	Type of New School to be Built	Franklin County	\$13,150,000	K-12 School	Gadsden County	\$10,050,000	6-12 School	Hardee County	\$17,250,000	K-8 School	Levy County	\$8,450,000	6-12 School	Suwannee County	\$6,070,000	K-5 School
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<p>6. What are the applicable statutes and rules?</p>	<p>Section 1013.64(2), F.S. -- Special Facility Construction Account</p> <p>Florida Department of Education "State Requirements for Educational Facilities," Volume 1, Chapter 2, January 2000.</p>																		
<p>7. Where can I get additional information?</p>	<p>Florida Department of Education Office of Educational Facilities, (850) 245-0494 http://www.firn.edu/doe/edfacil</p> <p>Florida House of Representatives Fiscal Council (850) 488-6204</p>																		

Special Facility Construction Account

	Florida House of Representatives Education Council (850) 488-7451
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Education Council Classrooms First Program

Fact Sheet

January 2006

<p>1. What is the Classrooms First Lottery Bond Program?</p>	<p>As part of the SMART Schools Act of 1997, the Legislature established a 20-year lottery-bonding program (Classrooms First) designed to provide approximately \$2 billion in bonded lottery funds to school districts for the construction of permanent classrooms.</p> <p>All 67 school districts receive a portion of these funds based upon a modified PECO distribution formula.</p> <p>As the name indicates, school districts must build permanent classrooms first. The intent of this program is to fund new student stations. <i>After</i> a school district has met its need for new classroom space, these funds may be used for major repairs, the renovation or remodeling of existing facilities, or the replacement of relocatables with permanent classrooms. These funds are <i>not</i> to be used to purchase more relocatables.</p>
<p>2. How do school districts receive these dollars?</p>	<p>When the Classrooms First Program was initiated, school districts elected to receive these dollars as annual cash payments or as bond proceeds.</p> <p>The only way for a school district to receive these funds as cash payments is for the school board and superintendent to certify to the Commissioner of Education that they have no need for additional new classrooms.</p> <p>As of the 2004-2005 fiscal year, six school districts (Calhoun, Flagler, Franklin, Glades, Jefferson, and Taylor) have certified that they have no need for new classrooms and are receiving these funds as cash payments.</p>
<p>3. How much Classrooms First funding has been provided to school districts since the 1997 Special Session?</p>	<p>As of June 30, 2005, over \$1.9 billion in Classrooms First awards have been disbursed to school districts.</p>
<p>4. What are the applicable statutes?</p>	<p>Section 24.121(2), F.S. -- Allocation of lottery revenues and expenditure of funds for public education.</p> <p>Section 1013.68, F.S. -- Classrooms First Program.</p>
<p>5. Where can I get additional information?</p>	<p>Florida Department of Education Office of Educational Facilities (850) 245-0494</p> <p>Florida House of Representatives Fiscal Council (850) 488-6204</p>

Classrooms First Program

	Florida House of Representatives Education Council (850)488-7451
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Education Council
Two-Mill Money

Fact Sheet

January 2006

<p>1. What is “two-mill” money?</p>	<p>“Two-mill” money is a statutorily authorized discretionary levy of ad valorem property tax that districts may levy <u>without</u> voter approval.</p> <p>Districts may bond up to 75% of their two-mill money to purchase certificates of participation (COPS) – a type of construction debt instrument used to finance school construction.</p>																																	
<p>2. What is a “mill”?</p>	<p>One mill represents a 1/1000 (.001) tax on property.</p> <p>In other words, a one-mill levy provides \$1 in tax revenue for every \$1,000 in taxable property.</p> <p>One mill levied against property valued at \$100,000 would generate \$100 in property tax revenue.</p>																																	
<p>3. Do all school districts levy their full two mills of ad valorem property taxes in order to raise local capital outlay revenues?</p>	<p>No. School districts have the option, but are not required, to levy two mills of ad valorem property taxes in order to raise local capital outlay revenues.</p> <p>Specifically, 59 of 67 school districts levied two mills of ad valorem property taxes in order to raise capital outlay revenues during the 2004-2005 fiscal year. The remaining 8 school districts levied between 0 mills to 1.701 mills of ad valorem property taxes in order to raise capital outlay revenues during the 2004-2005 fiscal year.</p>																																	
<p>4. Which districts do not levy their full two mills?</p>	<p>The following districts did not levy their full two mills during the 2004-2005 fiscal year: Calhoun, Gulf, Jackson, Liberty, Monroe, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, and Walton.</p> <p>The table below summarizes the estimated amount of revenue generated by school districts that levied up to two mills of ad valorem property taxes for the 2004-2005 fiscal year.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="719 1541 1422 1906"> <thead> <tr> <th>School District</th> <th>2004-2005 Actual Mills Levied</th> <th>2004-2005 Estimated Revenue (\$) from Mills Levied</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Alachua</td> <td>2.000</td> <td>17,040,612</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Baker</td> <td>2.000</td> <td>1,011,205</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bay</td> <td>2.000</td> <td>18,339,516</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bradford</td> <td>2.000</td> <td>1,199,455</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brevard</td> <td>2.000</td> <td>50,371,258</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Broward</td> <td>2.000</td> <td>230,717,402</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Calhoun</td> <td>0.000</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Charlotte</td> <td>2.000</td> <td>26,070,298</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Citrus</td> <td>2.000</td> <td>14,123,662</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clay</td> <td>2.000</td> <td>12,831,334</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	School District	2004-2005 Actual Mills Levied	2004-2005 Estimated Revenue (\$) from Mills Levied	Alachua	2.000	17,040,612	Baker	2.000	1,011,205	Bay	2.000	18,339,516	Bradford	2.000	1,199,455	Brevard	2.000	50,371,258	Broward	2.000	230,717,402	Calhoun	0.000	0	Charlotte	2.000	26,070,298	Citrus	2.000	14,123,662	Clay	2.000	12,831,334
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Two-Mill Money

	School District	2004-2005 Actual Mills Levied	2004-2005 Estimated Revenue (\$) from Mills Levied
	Collier	2.000	102,889,949
	Columbia	2.000	3,345,460
	DeSoto	2.000	2,099,785
	Dixie	2.000	793,701
	Duval	2.000	80,534,359
	Escambia	2.000	21,976,163
	Flagler	2.000	11,534,782
	Franklin	2.000	4,214,970
	Gadsden	2.000	2,017,989
	Gilchrist	2.000	803,084
	Glades	2.000	928,061
	Gulf	1.250	2,165,082
	Hamilton	2.000	1,074,109
	Hardee	2.000	2,791,181
	Hendry	2.000	3,378,678
	Hernando	2.000	12,605,973
	Highlands	2.000	6,922,811
	Hillsborough	2.000	111,806,430
	Holmes	2.000	661,553
	Indian River	2.000	24,363,747
	Jackson	0.000	0
	Jefferson	2.000	748,556
	Lafayette	2.000	309,543
	Lake	2.000	23,592,458
	Lee	2.000	100,110,084
	Leon	2.000	21,719,768
	Levy	2.000	2,650,000
	Liberty	0.000	0
	Madison	2.000	914,101
	Manatee	2.000	42,377,864
	Marion	2.000	22,249,579
	Martin	2.000	31,233,762
	Miami-Dade	2.000	297,406,315
	Monroe	1.000	17,461,639
	Nassau	2.000	9,931,099
	Okaloosa	1.701	18,347,829
	Okeechobee	2.000	2,955,132
	Orange	2.000	101,116,554
	Osceola	2.000	27,343,306
	Palm Beach	2.000	222,979,685
	Pasco	2.000	32,343,601
	Pinellas	2.000	109,892,114
	Polk	2.000	41,304,939
	Putnam	2.000	5,592,917
	St. Johns	2.000	28,492,221
	St. Lucie	2.000	27,134,121
	Santa Rosa	1.400	8,592,172
	Sarasota	2.000	77,666,467
	Seminole	2.000	42,748,324
	Sumter	2.000	4,631,771
	Suwannee	2.000	1,807,551
	Taylor	2.000	1,819,861
	Union	2.000	346,113
	Volusia	2.000	49,238,582

Two-Mill Money

		School District	2004-2005 Actual Mills Levied	2004-2005 Estimated Revenue (\$) from Mills Levied
		Wakulla	2.000	1,607,250
		Walton	1.393	11,254,873
		Washington	2.000	1,124,857
		TOTALS		2,157,657,617
<p>5. How much revenue did two-mill money generate during the 2004-2005 fiscal year?</p>	<p>In the 2004-2005 fiscal year, the statewide levy of two-mill money provided an estimated \$2.16 billion in local capital outlay revenues to school districts.</p>			
<p>6. For what purposes can two-mill revenue be used?</p>	<p>Two-mill money can only be used for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • construction, renovation, remodeling, maintenance, and repair of school facilities; • purchase, lease, or lease-purchase of equipment, educational facilities, and construction materials directly related to the delivery of student instruction; • rental or lease of existing buildings or for conversion of these buildings for use as educational facilities; • opening day collection for library media center of a new school; • purchase, lease, or lease-purchase of school buses; or • servicing payments related to COPS for any purpose prior to 1997. 			
<p>7. Are districts allowed to use two-mill money for operations?</p>	<p>Prior to the 1997 Special Session on School Construction, the Legislature authorized school districts to use some of their two-mill construction money for operations.</p> <p>During the special session the legislature learned that some school districts were transferring up to 85% of their two-mill construction dollars into their operating budgets. The Legislature eliminated the ability of school districts to transfer these funds to their operating budget and required that all school districts begin scaling back the percentage of two-mill funds previously used in the operating budget back to the capital budget. (Refer to the SMART Schools Act of 1997 Fact Sheet.)</p> <p>Current law provides for the time line by which school districts must scale back these funds to their capital outlay budget.</p>			
<p>8. Can voters have a portion of their property taxes reduced if they approve a local sales tax surcharge through a referendum?</p>	<p>Yes. Under current law, local voters have the option of approving a ½ cent sales tax surcharge in order to raise capital outlay revenues under the condition that a portion of the two mills of ad valorem property taxes is reduced while the ½ cent sales tax surcharge is in effect. (Refer to the School Capital Outlay Surtax Fact Sheet.)</p>			

Two-Mill Money

	<p>For example, in September 2002, Orange County voters approved the levy of a ½ cent sales surtax for 13 years in order to raise capital outlay revenues under the condition that a ½ mill of ad valorem property taxes is reduced while the ½ cent sales tax surcharge is in effect.</p>
9. What are the applicable statutes?	<p>Section 1011.71(2), F.S. -- Non-Voted Two-Mill Levy of Ad Valorem Property Taxes. Section 1011.71(5)(a), F.S. -- Uses for two-mill money. Section 1011.71(5)(b), F.S. -- Schedule for use of two-mill money in capital budget. Section 1011.715, F.S. -- Resolution regarding school capital outlay surcharge.</p>
10. Where can I get additional information?	<p>Florida Department of Education Office of Educational Facilities (850) 245-0494 www.firn.edu/doe/edfacil</p> <p>Florida House of Representatives Fiscal Council (850) 488-6204</p> <p>Florida House of Representatives Education Council (850) 488-7451</p>



Education Council
School Capital Outlay Surtax
(half-cent sales tax)

Fact Sheet

January 2006

<p>1. What is the half-cent sales tax?</p>	<p>Section 212.055(6), F.S., provides for the School Capital Outlay Surtax – more commonly known as the school half-cent sales tax. This tax may be levied by a school board after a favorable vote of the electorate through a local referendum and may not exceed .5%.</p>																																																									
<p>2. How many school districts have held local referendums in order to assess a half-cent sales tax?</p>	<p>According to the most recent information available, 18 school districts have held local referendums in order to assess a local sales surtax that is used to raise capital outlay revenues. The table below identifies the school districts that have held local referendums, results of the referendums, and amounts of surtaxes that were considered through the referendums.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="678 856 1461 1438"> <thead> <tr> <th>School District</th> <th>Result of Referendum</th> <th>Amount of Potential Surtax</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Bay County</td><td>Passed (1998)</td><td>.5 percent</td></tr> <tr><td>DeSoto County</td><td>Failed (1995)</td><td>.5 percent</td></tr> <tr><td>Escambia County</td><td>Passed (1997)</td><td>.5 percent</td></tr> <tr><td>Gulf County</td><td>Passed (1996)</td><td>.5 percent</td></tr> <tr><td>Flagler County</td><td>Passed (2002)</td><td>.5 percent</td></tr> <tr><td>Hernando County</td><td>Passed (1998)</td><td>.5 percent</td></tr> <tr><td>Hillsborough County</td><td>Failed (1995)</td><td>.5 percent</td></tr> <tr><td>Jackson County</td><td>Passed (1996)</td><td>.5 percent</td></tr> <tr><td>Lake County</td><td>Failed (1999)</td><td>.5 percent</td></tr> <tr><td>Leon County</td><td>Passed (2002)</td><td>.5 percent</td></tr> <tr><td>Manatee County</td><td>Passed (2002)</td><td>.5 percent</td></tr> <tr><td>Marion County</td><td>Failed (1997)</td><td>.5 percent</td></tr> <tr><td>Monroe County</td><td>Passed (1995)</td><td>.5 percent</td></tr> <tr><td>Orange County</td><td>Passed (2002)</td><td>.5 percent</td></tr> <tr><td>Polk</td><td>Passed (2003)</td><td>.5 percent</td></tr> <tr><td>Santa Rosa County</td><td>Passed (1997)</td><td>.5 percent</td></tr> <tr><td>St. Lucie County</td><td>Passed (1996)</td><td>.5 percent</td></tr> <tr><td>Volusia County</td><td>Passed (2001)</td><td>.5 percent</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Overall, the voters in 14 school districts have approved local referendums in order to assess a half-cent local sales surtax that is used to raise capital outlay revenues.</p>	School District	Result of Referendum	Amount of Potential Surtax	Bay County	Passed (1998)	.5 percent	DeSoto County	Failed (1995)	.5 percent	Escambia County	Passed (1997)	.5 percent	Gulf County	Passed (1996)	.5 percent	Flagler County	Passed (2002)	.5 percent	Hernando County	Passed (1998)	.5 percent	Hillsborough County	Failed (1995)	.5 percent	Jackson County	Passed (1996)	.5 percent	Lake County	Failed (1999)	.5 percent	Leon County	Passed (2002)	.5 percent	Manatee County	Passed (2002)	.5 percent	Marion County	Failed (1997)	.5 percent	Monroe County	Passed (1995)	.5 percent	Orange County	Passed (2002)	.5 percent	Polk	Passed (2003)	.5 percent	Santa Rosa County	Passed (1997)	.5 percent	St. Lucie County	Passed (1996)	.5 percent	Volusia County	Passed (2001)	.5 percent
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Volusia County	Passed (2001)	.5 percent																																																								
<p>3. How much revenue will the voter-approved half-cent sales taxes generate?</p>	<p>The assessment of the 14 local half-cent sales surtaxes will generate over \$4 billion (at the end of the life of the surtaxes) in order to fund school district capital outlay needs.</p>																																																									
<p>4. For what purposes can half-cent sales tax revenues be used?</p>	<p>According to s. 212.055(6), F.S., half-cent sales tax revenues can be used for fixed capital expenditures or fixed capital costs associated with the construction, reconstruction, or improvement of school facilities and campuses that have a useful life expectancy of five or more years, and any land acquisition, land improvement, design,</p>																																																									

School Capital Outlay Surtax

	<p>and engineering costs associated with such facilities and campuses.</p>
<p>5. Can voters approve a half- cent sales tax surcharge under the condition that a portion of their property taxes is reduced?</p>	<p>Yes. Under current law, local voters have the option of approving a half-cent sales tax surcharge in order to raise capital outlay revenues under the condition that a portion of the two mills of ad valorem property taxes used for capital outlay is reduced while the ½ cent sales tax surcharge is in effect. (Refer to the Two-Mill Money Fact Sheet.)</p> <p>For example, in September 2002, Orange County voters approved the levy of a half-cent sales surtax for 13 years in order to raise capital outlay revenues under the condition that a half- mill of ad valorem property taxes is reduced while the half-cent sales tax surcharge is in effect.</p>
<p>6. What are the applicable statutes?</p>	<p>Section 212.055(6), F.S. -- School Capital Outlay Surtax. Section 1011.715, F.S. -- Resolution regarding school capital outlay surcharge.</p>
<p>7. Where can I get additional information?</p>	<p>Florida Department of Education Office of Educational Facilities (850) 245-0494 www.firn.edu/doe/edfacil</p> <p>Florida House of Representatives Fiscal Council (850) 488-6204</p> <p>Florida House of Representatives Education Council (850) 488-7451</p>



Education Council
Local Government Infrastructure Surtax

Fact Sheet

January 2006

<p>1. What is the Local Government Infrastructure Surtax?</p>	<p>Section 212.055(2), F.S., provides for the Local Government Infrastructure Surtax. The governing authority in each county may levy this .5% or 1% sales tax after a favorable vote of the electorate through a local referendum. School districts may participate in the tax proceeds with the consent of the county governing authority.</p>																														
<p>2. How many counties have held local referendums in order to assess a local government infrastructure surtax in which a portion of the funds is to be used for school construction?</p>	<p>According to the most recent information available, 9 counties have held local referendums in the last 10 years in order to assess a local government infrastructure sales surtax that is partially used to raise school capital outlay revenues. The table below identifies the counties that have held local referendums, results of the referendums, and the estimated funds that will be received in 2005-2006.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="678 867 1461 1188"> <thead> <tr> <th>School District</th> <th>Result of Referendum</th> <th>Estimated 2005-2006 Receipt</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Broward County</td> <td>Failed (1995)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clay County</td> <td>Passed (1998)</td> <td>\$1.8 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hillsborough County</td> <td>Passed (1996)</td> <td>\$22.8 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lake County</td> <td>Passed (2001)</td> <td>\$1.6 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Okaloosa County</td> <td>Passed (1995)</td> <td>Expired in 1999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Osceola County</td> <td>Passed (1999)</td> <td>\$3.7 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pinellas County</td> <td>Passed (1997)</td> <td>\$1.5 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sarasota County</td> <td>Passed (1997)</td> <td>\$16.4 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Seminole County</td> <td>Passed (2001)</td> <td>\$13.0 million</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Overall, eight counties have approved local referendums in order to assess a local government infrastructure sales surtax that is used to raise capital outlay revenues.</p>	School District	Result of Referendum	Estimated 2005-2006 Receipt	Broward County	Failed (1995)		Clay County	Passed (1998)	\$1.8 million	Hillsborough County	Passed (1996)	\$22.8 million	Lake County	Passed (2001)	\$1.6 million	Okaloosa County	Passed (1995)	Expired in 1999	Osceola County	Passed (1999)	\$3.7 million	Pinellas County	Passed (1997)	\$1.5 million	Sarasota County	Passed (1997)	\$16.4 million	Seminole County	Passed (2001)	\$13.0 million
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<p>3. How much revenue will the voter-approved local government infrastructure tax generate for school construction?</p>	<p>The assessment of the local government infrastructure sales surtaxes will generate over \$1.2 billion (at the end of the life of the surtaxes) in order to fund school district capital outlay needs.</p>																														
<p>4. For what purposes may the local government infrastructure tax revenues be used?</p>	<p>Section 212.055(2), F.S., provides that a county may distribute proceeds of the revenues generated from the local government infrastructure sales surtax to the school district for any fixed capital expenditure or fixed capital outlay costs associated with the construction, reconstruction, or improvement of public facilities that have a life expectancy of five or more years, and any land acquisition, land improvement, design, and engineering costs associated with such public facilities.</p>																														
<p>5. What are the applicable statutes?</p>	<p>Section 212.055(2), F.S. -- Local Government Infrastructure Surtax.</p>																														

Local Government Infrastructure Surtax

6. Where can I get additional information?	Florida Department of Education Office of Educational Facilities (850) 245-0494 www.firn.edu/doe/edfacil Florida House of Representatives Fiscal Council (850) 488-6204 Florida House of Representatives Education Council (850) 488-7451
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Education Council Bond Referendum

Fact Sheet

January 2006

<p>1. What is a bond referendum?</p>	<p>A bond referendum is a school district election that allows the voters to decide whether or not the school district should issue bonds for the purpose of generating school capital outlay funds. Bonds are repaid with property tax revenues.</p>																																																															
<p>2. How many school districts have approved local bond referendums in order to fund school district capital outlay needs?</p>	<p>Since the 1985-1986 fiscal year, 19 school districts have approved local bond referendums in order to fund school district capital outlay needs. The table below provides a general summary of the school districts that have approved local bond referendums.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="678 768 1463 1404"> <thead> <tr> <th>School District</th> <th>Fiscal Year</th> <th>Amount of Bonds</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Alachua County</td><td>1988-1989</td><td>\$100.0 million</td></tr> <tr><td>Broward County</td><td>1986-1987</td><td>\$317.0 million</td></tr> <tr><td>Charlotte County</td><td>1987-1988</td><td>\$37.0 million</td></tr> <tr><td>Duval County</td><td>1986-1987</td><td>\$199.0 million</td></tr> <tr><td>Flagler County</td><td>1988-1989</td><td>\$19.3 million</td></tr> <tr><td>Hernando County</td><td>1987-1988</td><td>\$44.0 million</td></tr> <tr><td>Indian River County</td><td>1990-1991</td><td>\$61.4 million</td></tr> <tr><td>Leon County</td><td>1987-1988</td><td>\$86.1 million</td></tr> <tr><td>Marion County</td><td>1986-1987</td><td>\$60.0 million</td></tr> <tr><td>Miami-Dade County</td><td>1987-1988</td><td>\$980.0 million</td></tr> <tr><td>Osceola County</td><td>1986-1987</td><td>\$40.7 million</td></tr> <tr><td>Palm Beach County</td><td>1986-1987</td><td>\$317.0 million</td></tr> <tr><td>Pasco County</td><td>1986-1987</td><td>\$62.0 million</td></tr> <tr><td>Putnam County</td><td>1986-1987</td><td>\$22.0 million</td></tr> <tr><td>St. Johns County</td><td>1988-1989</td><td>\$47.0 million</td></tr> <tr><td>St. Lucie County</td><td>1995-1996</td><td>\$60.0 million</td></tr> <tr><td>Seminole County</td><td>1985-1986</td><td>\$105.0 million</td></tr> <tr><td>Volusia County</td><td>1985-1986</td><td>\$112.0 million</td></tr> <tr><td>Wakulla County</td><td>1994-1995</td><td>\$8.0 million</td></tr> <tr><td>TOTAL</td><td></td><td>\$2.68 billion</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Overall, the bonds issued total \$2.68 billion in net proceeds used to fund school district capital outlay needs.</p>	School District	Fiscal Year	Amount of Bonds	Alachua County	1988-1989	\$100.0 million	Broward County	1986-1987	\$317.0 million	Charlotte County	1987-1988	\$37.0 million	Duval County	1986-1987	\$199.0 million	Flagler County	1988-1989	\$19.3 million	Hernando County	1987-1988	\$44.0 million	Indian River County	1990-1991	\$61.4 million	Leon County	1987-1988	\$86.1 million	Marion County	1986-1987	\$60.0 million	Miami-Dade County	1987-1988	\$980.0 million	Osceola County	1986-1987	\$40.7 million	Palm Beach County	1986-1987	\$317.0 million	Pasco County	1986-1987	\$62.0 million	Putnam County	1986-1987	\$22.0 million	St. Johns County	1988-1989	\$47.0 million	St. Lucie County	1995-1996	\$60.0 million	Seminole County	1985-1986	\$105.0 million	Volusia County	1985-1986	\$112.0 million	Wakulla County	1994-1995	\$8.0 million	TOTAL		\$2.68 billion
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<p>3. For what purposes can bond referendum revenues be used?</p>	<p>Current law authorizes school boards to propose the issuance of bonds for the purpose of acquiring, building, enlarging, furnishing, or improving buildings or school grounds of the public schools within their school districts. School boards are required to submit a resolution to the Department of Education (DOE) specifying the amount and use of the funds that would be generated from the issuance of bonds. If the DOE approves the resolution, the school board is authorized to hold a bond referendum election.</p>																																																															
<p>4. What are the applicable statutes?</p>	<p>Sections 1010.40-1010.59, F.S. -- School District Bonds</p>																																																															

5. Where can I get additional information?	Florida Department of Education Office of Educational Facilities (850) 245-0494 Florida House of Representatives Fiscal Council (850) 488-6204 Florida House of Representatives Education Council (850) 488-7451
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Education Council **School Concurrency**

Fact Sheet

January 2006

1. What is concurrency?	Concurrency is a growth management concept intended to ensure that the necessary public facilities and services are available concurrent with the impacts of development.
2. How does Florida's growth management policy coordinate with the planning of educational facilities?	<p>Under the 2005 Growth Management legislation, county governments must adopt school concurrency by December 2008. It is the policy of Florida to require the coordination of planning between district school boards and local governing bodies to ensure that public educational facilities are facilitated and coordinated in time and place with plans for residential development. There are four (4) general requirements that are applicable to all local governments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">(1) All local governments must adopt a public schools facilities element that is consistent with those adopted by other local governments in that county.(2) All local governments must update public schools interlocal agreement that were originally required under the 2002 legislation.(3) All local governments must adopt their Capital Improvements Element to incorporate the public schools 5-year work plan.(4) All local governments must amend their interlocal Coordination Element to show the relationships and state the principles and guidelines to be adopted. The planning must include:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consideration of allowing students to attend school located nearest their homes.• Consideration of effects of location of public education facilities, including feasibility of keeping central city facilities viable.• Consultation of all parties to the planning process with state and local road departments to assist in implementing the Safe Paths to Schools program.
3. What role does local government play in the planning process for educational facilities?	<p>All planning for school concurrency must be adopted and approved by each county and all municipalities that are located in that county unless they are eligible for a waiver or an exemption. The local planning agency prepares a comprehensive plan for the governing body to adopt. The comprehensive plan, which is intended to guide local governments in their land use decision-making, is required by law to include certain elements, two of which relate to school facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Future land use element</i> which must identify land use categories in which public schools are an allowable use.

School Concurrency

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Intergovernmental coordination element</i> which must describe joint processes for collaborative planning and decision-making on population projections and public school siting. <p>The 2005 Legislature also authorized the counties to adopt a public educational facilities element. Additionally, the local government <i>must</i> impose school concurrency on a district wide basis including all public schools in the district.</p>
<p>4. What are the responsibilities of school districts regarding the planning for educational facilities?</p>	<p>School districts are responsible for the planning of all school facilities in conjunction with county and municipal planners. It is the responsibility of the school district to ensure that the five-year work plan is financially feasible and updated on an annual basis. Responsibilities of district school boards regarding educational facilities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of an educational facilities plan that must be developed in coordination with the local government and be consistent with the local comprehensive plan. • Membership of an elected school board member on regional planning council. • Consideration of existing and anticipated site needs and the most economical and practicable locations of sites before acquiring property for sites.
<p>5. What does the interlocal agreement address?</p>	<p>The 2005 legislature required the updating of the public schools interlocal agreement that was required in 2002. The required interlocal agreement between the school district and the local government must address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • projections of growth and enrollment, • existing and planned public school facilities, • school facility sitting <i>before</i> land acquisition, • need and timing of off-site improvements, • district facilities work program and plant survey, • coordination, • joint use of facilities, • dispute resolution, • oversight, and • communication on school capacity issues.
<p>6. What is needed to enact the public educational facilities element?</p>	<p>The public educational facilities element is no longer an option. Each municipality in the district must adopt a consistent public educational facilities element unless the municipality is exempt. The public educational facilities element must address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deficiencies in school capacity • Ensure adequate capacity – level of service; service areas • Proportionate share • maps • Adequate infrastructure for existing and proposed schools.

School Concurrency

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collocation of other public facilities, such as parks, libraries, and community centers, in proximity to public schools. • Location of schools proximate to residential areas, including using elementary schools as focal points for neighborhoods. • Use of public schools as emergency shelters. • Capacity of existing and planned public schools when reviewing comprehensive plan amendments and rezonings that are likely to increase residential development and that are reasonably expected to have an impact on the demand for public school facilities.
<p>7. What is an educational facilities benefit district?</p>	<p>A district school board and all local general purpose governments within the school district may create an educational facilities benefit district through an interlocal agreement. The purpose of these districts is to assist in financing the construction and maintenance of educational facilities. As an alternative to an educational facilities benefit district, a community development district may levy non-ad valorem assessments if they enter into an interlocal agreement with the district school board and affected local governments.</p>
<p>8. What is the Safe Paths to Schools program?</p>	<p>The program requires consideration of planning and construction of bicycle and pedestrian pathways and authorizes a grant program to fund such projects. It is administered by DOT.</p>
<p>9. What are the applicable statutes?</p>	<p>Section 163.3174(1), F.S. -- Local planning agency. Section 163.3177(6)(a),(h), F.S. -- Elements of comprehensive plan. Section 163.31777, F.S. -- Public schools interlocal agreement. Section 163.3180(13), F.S. -- Concurrency. Section 163.3187(1)(j)&(l), F.S. -- Amendment of adopted comprehensive plan. Section 186.504, F.S. -- Regional planning councils; membership. Section 1013.31, F.S. -- Educational plant survey. Section 1013.33, F.S. -- Coordination with local government. Section 1013.35, F.S. -- Educational facilities plan. Section 1013.355 - .357, F.S. -- Educational facilities benefit districts. Section 1013.36, F.S. -- Site planning and selection.</p>
<p>10. Where can I get additional information?</p>	<p>Florida Department of Education Office of Educational Facilities (850) 245-0494</p>

School Concurrency

	<p>Department of Community Affairs Division of Community Planning State Initiatives Administrator (850) 487-4545</p> <p>Florida House of Representatives Education Council (850) 488-7451</p>
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