

PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Facilities/Capital Outlay



Education Council
Educational Facilities Resources
(K-12)

Fact Sheet

January 2005

<p>1. What role does the state play in the provision of K-12 educational facilities?</p>	<p>Traditionally, the construction of new public school facilities or the expansion of existing facilities has been a local school board responsibility, with the state contributing approximately 20% of the funds for school construction. However, beginning with the 1997 Special Session on School Construction, the Florida Legislature increased the state's contribution through the provision of almost \$3 billion in additional funds. (Refer to the SMART Schools Act of 1997 Fact Sheet.)</p>
<p>2. What types of capital outlay funds are available to school districts?</p>	<p>School districts derive capital outlay funds from several sources, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public Education Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund (PECO).• Capital Outlay and Debt Service Fund (CO&DS).• Special Facility Construction Account.• Classrooms First Lottery Bond Program.• Effort Index Grant Program.• School Infrastructure Thrift (SIT) Program.• two mill money (nonvoted).• voted millage.• School Capital Outlay Tax -- "$\frac{1}{2}$ cent sales surtax" (voted);• local government infrastructure tax (voted).• bond referendum (voted).• impact fees.• Federal (grants)• other private sources.
<p>3. What is PECO?</p>	<p>PECO is a state program that provides funds to school districts from revenue derived from the gross receipts tax - a tax collected from the sale of utility services.</p> <p>PECO funds are appropriated for the maintenance, repair, and renovation of existing public school facilities and for the construction of new public school facilities.</p> <p>During the 2004-2005 fiscal year, school districts are eligible to receive \$194.3 million as PECO maintenance funds. PECO new construction funds were not appropriated for the 2004-2005 fiscal year. (Refer to the PECO Fact Sheet for more information.)</p>

<p>4. What is the Capital Outlay and Debt Service Fund?</p>	<p>The Capital Outlay and Debt Service (CO&DS) is another major state source of capital outlay revenue available to local school districts. This revenue is derived 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, or (2) as direct cash payments.</p> <p>Districts may choose to receive their CO&DS funds by either method; however, they must bond their CO&DS funds if they wish to receive revenue from the Classrooms First Program.</p> <p>In the 2003-2004 fiscal year, approximately \$21.4 million was provided to school districts as net bond proceeds and \$14.2 million as direct cash payments. Information for the 2004-2005 fiscal year is currently unavailable. (Refer to the Capital Outlay & Debt Service (CO&DS) for Public Schools Fact Sheet.)</p>
<p>5. What is the Special Facility Construction Account?</p>	<p>The Special Facility Construction Account is funded with 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 are the only ones that qualify for this Account because their property tax values are too low to fund a single, new construction project. (Refer to the Special Facility Construction Account Fact Sheet.)</p>
<p>6. 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 more than \$2 billion in bonded lottery funds to school districts for the construction of 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 classrooms first. <i>After</i> a school district has met its need for new classroom space, these funds may be used for major repairs or maintenance of existing facilities or the replacement of unsatisfactory relocatables. These funds are <i>not</i> to be used to purchase more relocatables. (Refer to the SMART Schools Act of 1997 Fact Sheet and the Classrooms First Program Fact Sheet.)</p>

Educational Facilities Resources (K-12)

<p>7. What is the Effort Index Grant Program?</p>	<p>The Effort Index Grant (EIG) Fund is a \$300 million program designed to provide <i>select</i> districts with funding for <i>new construction only</i> after a certain level of <i>local effort</i> is met.</p> <p>Districts may use these EIG funds for construction, renovation, repair, maintenance, or payment of debt service for these activities.</p> <p>As of June 30, 2004, \$299.7 million of the \$300 million in Effort Index Grants has been encumbered for school projects. (Refer to the SMART Schools Act of 1997 Fact Sheet.)</p>
<p>8. What is the School Infrastructure Thrift (SIT) Program?</p>	<p>The SIT (School Infrastructure Thrift) Program is an incentive fund created to encourage functional, frugal school construction. A school district can receive a SIT award for savings realized through functional, frugal construction. These awards are 50% of the savings on the statutorily defined cost-per-student station.</p> <p>As of June 30, 2004, SIT awards totaling \$239.5 million have been distributed to school districts for functional, frugal school construction. (Refer to the SMART Schools Act of 1997 Fact Sheet.)</p>
<p>9. What is "two mill" money?</p>	<p>"Two mill" money is a statutorily authorized 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 for school construction.</p> <p>In the 2003-2004 fiscal year, the statewide levy of two mill money provided an estimated \$1.92 billion in local capital outlay revenues to school districts. (Refer to the Two-Mill Money Fact Sheet.)</p>
<p>10. What is voted millage?</p>	<p>Current law provides for district millage elections. Voted millage is voter-approved millage levied on taxable property by school boards above and beyond the non-voted two-mill money. The millage must only be levied for a maximum period of two years.</p> <p>This fund source option is seldom used.</p>

<p>11. What is the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent sales surtax?</p>	<p>Section 212.055(6), F.S., provides for the School Capital Outlay Surtax - more commonly known as the $\frac{1}{2}$ 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>According to the most recent information available, 14 school districts (Bay, Escambia, Flagler, Gulf, Jackson, Hernando, Leon, Manatee, Monroe, Orange, Polk, Santa Rosa, St. Lucie, & Volusia) have approved local referendums in order to assess a $\frac{1}{2}$ cent local sales surtax that is used to raise capital outlay revenues. (Refer to the School Capital Outlay Surtax Fact Sheet.)</p>
<p>12. What is the local government infrastructure tax?</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% tax after a favorable vote of the electorate through a local referendum.</p> <p>Section 212.055(2)(c), F.S., provides that school districts with the consent of the county governing authority may participate in the tax.</p> <p>According to the most recent information available, eight counties (Clay, Hillsborough, Pinellas, Okaloosa, Lake, Osceola, Seminole, & Sarasota) levy a local government infrastructure surtax that provided revenue to local school districts for capital outlay purposes. (Refer to the Local Government Infrastructure Surtax Fact Sheet.)</p>
<p>13. 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.</p> <p>Since the 1985-1986 fiscal year, around 20 school districts have approved local bond referendums in order to fund school district capital outlay needs. (Refer to the Bond Referendum Fact Sheet.)</p>
<p>14. What are school impact fees?</p>	<p>School impact fees are fees levied on residential developments to provide revenue to offset the "impact" of that development on educational facilities needs.</p> <p>Only 18 school districts are eligible to receive revenues from the collection of impact fees that are assessed by their respective counties. (Refer to the School Impact Fees Fact Sheet.)</p>

Educational Facilities Resources (K-12)

<p>15. What are the applicable statutes and rules?</p>	<p>Section 9(a)(2), Art. XII of the State Constitution - PECO. Section 9(d), Art. XII of the State Constitution -- CO&DS. Section 24.121(2), F.S. -- Allocation for Classrooms First. Section 212.055(2), F.S. -- Local Government Infrastructure Surtax. Section 212.055(6), F.S. -- School Capital Outlay Surtax. Sections 1010.40-1010.59, F.S. -- School District Bonds. 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 1011.73, F.S. - District Millage Elections. Section 1013.42, F.S. -- SIT Program. Section 1013.64(1), F.S. -- PECO (maintenance, repair, renovation). Section 1013.64(2), F.S. -- Special Facility Construction Acct. Section 1013.65, F.S. -- Allocation of PECO Funds. Section 1013.68, F.S. -- Classrooms First Program. Section 1013.72, F.S. -- SIT Program award eligibility. Section 1013.73, F.S. -- Effort Index Grants.</p> <p>Chapter 2003-397, L.O.F. -- <u>General Appropriations Act</u></p>
<p>16. 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>



<p>1. What led to the 1997 Special Session on Educational Facilities?</p>	<p>Before 1995, the Department of Education (DOE) housed the Office of Educational Facilities (office). This office was responsible for oversight of the site planning and placement of schools, the Florida Inventory of School Houses (FISH) database, and capital need surveys of school construction across the State. This office was eliminated during the 1995 Legislative Session in an attempt to give more local control to districts in their school construction programs.</p> <p>Soon after the school districts were given local control over their school construction programs, the issue of school overcrowding resurfaced. The Legislature, having concluded that the 1995 attempt to give districts control of their school construction programs had led to this crisis, responded to the school overcrowding crisis by enacting House Bill 2121 which required specific cost/square foot and minimum space requirements on new school construction. In addition, districts were required to limit their use of local millage to specific capital expenditures. House Bill 2121 immediately became a source of great tension between the districts and the Legislature.</p> <p>In November 1997, the Governor called the Legislature into special session to again deal with the issue of school overcrowding. During this session, House Bill 2121 was repealed and Ch. 97-384, L.O.F., the "SMART Schools Act" was passed.</p>
<p>2. What is the SMART Schools Act?</p>	<p>The "SMART Schools Act" (Soundly-Made, Accountable, Reasonable and Thrifty Schools Act) was the Legislature's long-term solution to school overcrowding. This Act was based on four basic principles: (1) provide <i>immediate assistance</i> to the school districts; (2) maintain <i>functional, frugal</i> school construction standards; (3) be a <i>balanced plan</i> with respect to all 67 school districts; and (4) raise <i>no new taxes</i>.</p> <p>To accomplish a long-term solution and obey the principles established, the Legislature included seven components to the SMART Schools Plan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Classrooms First Funding2) SIT Program

	<p>3) Effort Index Grant Fund 4) SMART Schools Clearinghouse 5) Small County Assistance 6) 5-year Capital Plans 7) Frugal Schools Program (This program was eliminated by the 2002 Legislature.)</p>
<p>3. What is Classrooms First?</p>	<p>Classrooms First Funding is a \$2 billion lottery bonding program. The Legislature made a 20 year pledge of approximately \$180 million a year toward school construction. Depending on their new school needs, districts may choose to receive their funding as bond proceeds or cash. All 67 school districts receive a portion of these funds based on a modified Public Education Capital Outlay (PECO) distribution.</p> <p>As the name indicates, districts must build "Classrooms First." After a school district has met its need for new classroom space, these funds may be used for major repair or maintenance or the replacement of unsatisfactory relocatables. These funds are <i>not</i> to be used to purchase more relocatables. This component of the SMART Schools Plan provided immediate funding assistance to the school districts. (Refer to the Classrooms First Program Fact Sheet.)</p>
<p>4. What is the SIT program?</p>	<p>The SIT (School Infrastructure Thrift) Program is an incentive fund created to encourage functional, frugal school construction. A school district can receive a SIT award for "savings realized through functional, frugal construction."</p> <p>These awards are 50% of the savings on the statutorily defined cost-per-student station.</p>
<p>5. What are Effort Index Grants?</p>	<p>The Effort Index Grant (EIG) Fund was originally a \$400 million, long-term incentive program designed to provide <i>select</i> districts with funding for <i>new construction only</i> if these districts still had a <i>need</i> for new student stations after a certain level of <i>local effort</i> was met.</p> <p>The EIG program was amended in the 1999 Legislative Session to do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIG funds were allocated to 4 districts identified by the SMART Schools Clearinghouse as being eligible for the original Effort Index Grant Program. Clay County was allocated \$7,442,890, Dade County was allocated \$62,755,920, Hendry County was allocated \$1,628,590, and Madison County was allocated \$414,950. • \$100 million from the EIG fund was transferred to the SIT

	<p>program.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The remaining \$227.8 million of effort index grant funds was distributed based on the 1997 Classrooms First distribution formula to districts which either (1) received, between July 1, 1995, and June 30, 1999, direct proceeds from the one cent sales surtax for public school capital outlay or any portion of the local government infrastructure sales surtax; or (2) met any two of the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) levy the full 2 mills of nonvoted discretionary capital outlay during 1995 - 1999; b) levy a cumulative voted millage equal to 2.5 mills for fiscal years 1995 - 1999; c) receive proceeds of school impact fees greater than \$500 per dwelling unit which were in effect on July 1, 1998; or d) receive direct proceeds from either the one cent sales tax for school capital outlay or any portion of the local government infrastructure sales surtax. <p>Districts may use these EIG funds for construction, renovation, repair, maintenance, or payment of debt service for said activities.</p>
<p>6. What is the SMART Schools Clearinghouse?</p>	<p>The SMART Schools Clearinghouse Board was comprised of five members appointed by the Governor, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and President of the Senate, responsible for making recommendations for SIT Program awards. The Clearinghouse recommended frugal construction standards and reviewed school districts' performance in meeting established design and construction standards in the five-year work plans.</p> <p>Before the 1999 Legislative Session, the SMART Schools Clearinghouse also made recommendations for the distribution of Effort Index Grant funds.</p> <p>Chapter 2001-170, L.O.F., eliminated the SMART Schools Clearinghouse Board and moved the Clearinghouse back to the Department of Education into the Office of Educational Facilities and SMART Schools Clearinghouse. This move was in response to the good work already completed by the Clearinghouse board and as part of a consolidation in the education governance structure.</p>

<p>7. What is the Small County Assistance Program?</p>	<p>The Small County Assistance Program was another portion of the SMART Schools Act of 1997 that provide immediate assistance in funding school construction. This program provided a one time \$50 million appropriation from bond proceeds for construction, repair, renovation or remodeling in small, rural districts. Districts received grants in a manner similar to the <u>Special Facilities Construction Account</u>.</p>
<p>8. What is a five-year district facilities' work plan?</p>	<p>Each school district must annually prepare a five-year district facilities' work plan. The program must provide for public hearings and input. The program will reflect the estimated revenues, needs, a schedule of all capital outlay projects, and major repair and renovation projects and project costs. (Before the SMART School Act, districts had only a one-year capital plan.)</p>
<p>9. What other goals are in the SMART Schools Act?</p>	<p>While the SMART Schools Act created or modified all the above-mentioned programs, it also did the following with respect to school facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • set as a goal that by July 1, 2003, all relocatables over 20 years of age are removed and relocatables at overcrowded schools are decreased by half (this goal has been changed to push it back at school district request). • established relocatable standards. • established functional, frugal costs per student station. <p>The Commissioner of Education must also establish construction standards for long-term relocatables (those used as classrooms for a period of 4+ years in the same location) by July 1, 2000. This replacement date was amended in the 2002 session to require the replacement of relocatables that did not meet the new relocatable standards by July 1, 2003.</p>
<p>10. What is the total amount of SIT, Classroom First, and Effort Index Grant awards provided to date?</p>	<p>As of June 30, 2004, SIT awards totaling \$239.5 million have been distributed to school districts for the construction of functional, frugal public schools. As of June 30, 2004, \$1.8 billion in Classrooms First awards has been encumbered for specific school projects.</p> <p>In addition, as of June 30, 2004, \$299.7 million of the \$300 million in Effort Index Grants has been encumbered for school projects.</p>
<p>11. What has been the impact of this legislation?</p>	<p>Since the passage of the Smart Schools Act in the 1997 Special Session, districts have been incentivized to build functional, frugal schools as evidenced by the awards given in the SIT Program. The State's increased role in the construction of local schools has made Florida, except for</p>

SMART Schools Act of 1997

	Hawaii and Alaska, one of the largest state contributors to local school construction.
12. What are the applicable statutes and rules?	<p>Section 1013.04, F.S. -- Five year capital plan. Section 1013.05, F.S. -- SMART Schools Clearinghouse. Section 1013.20, F.S. -- Standards for relocatables. Section 1013.21, F.S. -- Goal to reduce relocatables. Section 1013.35, F.S. -- Five year capital plan. Section 1013.42, F.S. -- SIT Program. Section 1013.64(6)(b), F.S. -- Cost per student station. Section 1013.68, F.S. -- Classrooms First Program. Section 1013.72, F.S. -- SIT Program award eligibility. Section 1013.73, F.S. -- Effort Index Grants.</p>
13. Where can I get additional information?	<p>See the following fact sheets: Educational Facilities Fact Sheet Small Schools/School-Within-a-School Fact Sheet</p> <p>Florida Department of Education Office of Educational Facilities (850) 245-0494 http://www.firn.edu/doe/oef/lotteryprograms.htm</p> <p>Florida House of Representatives Education Council (850) 488-7451</p>



Education Council

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

Fact Sheet

January 2005

<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="665 1134 1526 1906"> <thead> <tr> <th>School District</th> <th>01-02</th> <th>02-03</th> <th>03-04</th> <th>04-05</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Alachua</td><td>\$3,771,990</td><td>\$1,373,358</td><td>\$2,356,179</td><td>\$3,376,659</td></tr> <tr><td>Baker</td><td>\$482,323</td><td>\$173,345</td><td>\$306,575</td><td>\$443,803</td></tr> <tr><td>Bay</td><td>\$2,456,238</td><td>\$828,133</td><td>\$1,430,051</td><td>\$2,078,756</td></tr> <tr><td>Bradford</td><td>\$603,996</td><td>\$197,302</td><td>\$318,611</td><td>\$507,859</td></tr> <tr><td>Brevard</td><td>\$6,715,362</td><td>\$2,425,876</td><td>\$4,237,907</td><td>\$5,928,776</td></tr> <tr><td>Broward</td><td>\$18,660,790</td><td>\$6,085,735</td><td>\$10,977,710</td><td>\$16,605,789</td></tr> <tr><td>Calhoun</td><td>\$365,270</td><td>\$128,997</td><td>\$218,139</td><td>\$307,156</td></tr> <tr><td>Charlotte</td><td>\$1,412,374</td><td>\$493,353</td><td>\$917,475</td><td>\$1,282,723</td></tr> <tr><td>Citrus</td><td>\$1,449,778</td><td>\$517,900</td><td>\$922,099</td><td>\$1,318,842</td></tr> <tr><td>Clay</td><td>\$2,799,161</td><td>\$1,002,911</td><td>\$1,343,271</td><td>\$2,656,042</td></tr> <tr><td>Collier</td><td>\$2,204,035</td><td>\$810,848</td><td>\$1,494,386</td><td>\$2,186,727</td></tr> <tr><td>Columbia</td><td>\$1,299,455</td><td>\$389,839</td><td>\$671,597</td><td>\$973,898</td></tr> <tr><td>Dade</td><td>\$25,540,091</td><td>\$9,391,734</td><td>\$16,313,560</td><td>\$23,562,702</td></tr> <tr><td>DeSoto</td><td>\$529,541</td><td>\$166,785</td><td>\$304,492</td><td>\$426,947</td></tr> <tr><td>Dixie</td><td>\$277,525</td><td>\$97,628</td><td>\$165,392</td><td>\$241,026</td></tr> <tr><td>Duval</td><td>\$13,507,124</td><td>\$4,890,066</td><td>\$8,311,465</td><td>\$11,774,559</td></tr> <tr><td>Escambia</td><td>\$5,209,188</td><td>\$1,869,909</td><td>\$3,022,264</td><td>\$4,215,818</td></tr> <tr><td>Flagler</td><td>\$497,792</td><td>\$185,226</td><td>\$341,840</td><td>\$523,567</td></tr> <tr><td>Franklin</td><td>\$281,794</td><td>\$99,993</td><td>\$168,586</td><td>\$231,813</td></tr> <tr><td>Gadsden</td><td>\$1,112,402</td><td>\$351,390</td><td>\$576,725</td><td>\$852,401</td></tr> <tr><td>Gilchrist</td><td>\$146,660</td><td>\$54,939</td><td>\$98,915</td><td>\$148,990</td></tr> <tr><td>Glades</td><td>\$187,627</td><td>\$65,780</td><td>\$115,185</td><td>\$162,910</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	School District	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	Alachua	\$3,771,990	\$1,373,358	\$2,356,179	\$3,376,659	Baker	\$482,323	\$173,345	\$306,575	\$443,803	Bay	\$2,456,238	\$828,133	\$1,430,051	\$2,078,756	Bradford	\$603,996	\$197,302	\$318,611	\$507,859	Brevard	\$6,715,362	\$2,425,876	\$4,237,907	\$5,928,776	Broward	\$18,660,790	\$6,085,735	\$10,977,710	\$16,605,789	Calhoun	\$365,270	\$128,997	\$218,139	\$307,156	Charlotte	\$1,412,374	\$493,353	\$917,475	\$1,282,723	Citrus	\$1,449,778	\$517,900	\$922,099	\$1,318,842	Clay	\$2,799,161	\$1,002,911	\$1,343,271	\$2,656,042	Collier	\$2,204,035	\$810,848	\$1,494,386	\$2,186,727	Columbia	\$1,299,455	\$389,839	\$671,597	\$973,898	Dade	\$25,540,091	\$9,391,734	\$16,313,560	\$23,562,702	DeSoto	\$529,541	\$166,785	\$304,492	\$426,947	Dixie	\$277,525	\$97,628	\$165,392	\$241,026	Duval	\$13,507,124	\$4,890,066	\$8,311,465	\$11,774,559	Escambia	\$5,209,188	\$1,869,909	\$3,022,264	\$4,215,818	Flagler	\$497,792	\$185,226	\$341,840	\$523,567	Franklin	\$281,794	\$99,993	\$168,586	\$231,813	Gadsden	\$1,112,402	\$351,390	\$576,725	\$852,401	Gilchrist	\$146,660	\$54,939	\$98,915	\$148,990	Glades	\$187,627	\$65,780	\$115,185	\$162,910
School District	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05																																																																																																																
Alachua	\$3,771,990	\$1,373,358	\$2,356,179	\$3,376,659																																																																																																																
Baker	\$482,323	\$173,345	\$306,575	\$443,803																																																																																																																
Bay	\$2,456,238	\$828,133	\$1,430,051	\$2,078,756																																																																																																																
Bradford	\$603,996	\$197,302	\$318,611	\$507,859																																																																																																																
Brevard	\$6,715,362	\$2,425,876	\$4,237,907	\$5,928,776																																																																																																																
Broward	\$18,660,790	\$6,085,735	\$10,977,710	\$16,605,789																																																																																																																
Calhoun	\$365,270	\$128,997	\$218,139	\$307,156																																																																																																																
Charlotte	\$1,412,374	\$493,353	\$917,475	\$1,282,723																																																																																																																
Citrus	\$1,449,778	\$517,900	\$922,099	\$1,318,842																																																																																																																
Clay	\$2,799,161	\$1,002,911	\$1,343,271	\$2,656,042																																																																																																																
Collier	\$2,204,035	\$810,848	\$1,494,386	\$2,186,727																																																																																																																
Columbia	\$1,299,455	\$389,839	\$671,597	\$973,898																																																																																																																
Dade	\$25,540,091	\$9,391,734	\$16,313,560	\$23,562,702																																																																																																																
DeSoto	\$529,541	\$166,785	\$304,492	\$426,947																																																																																																																
Dixie	\$277,525	\$97,628	\$165,392	\$241,026																																																																																																																
Duval	\$13,507,124	\$4,890,066	\$8,311,465	\$11,774,559																																																																																																																
Escambia	\$5,209,188	\$1,869,909	\$3,022,264	\$4,215,818																																																																																																																
Flagler	\$497,792	\$185,226	\$341,840	\$523,567																																																																																																																
Franklin	\$281,794	\$99,993	\$168,586	\$231,813																																																																																																																
Gadsden	\$1,112,402	\$351,390	\$576,725	\$852,401																																																																																																																
Gilchrist	\$146,660	\$54,939	\$98,915	\$148,990																																																																																																																
Glades	\$187,627	\$65,780	\$115,185	\$162,910																																																																																																																

Public Education Capital Outlay (PECO) Funds for Public Schools

School District	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05
Gulf	\$428,197	\$148,498	\$253,853	\$355,414
Hamilton	\$498,009	\$121,339	\$184,931	\$266,088
Hardee	\$680,743	\$245,039	\$451,220	\$654,683
Hendry	\$599,026	\$226,890	\$384,283	\$576,528
Hernando	\$1,205,865	\$457,356	\$850,365	\$1,238,909
Highlands	\$1,157,648	\$429,501	\$786,915	\$1,130,931
Hillsborough	\$15,017,112	\$5,544,985	\$9,722,246	\$14,207,694
Holmes	\$400,571	\$134,469	\$227,397	\$308,207
Indian River	\$1,659,006	\$605,699	\$1,082,233	\$2,011,624
Jackson	\$1,108,603	\$344,058	\$568,911	\$826,110
Jefferson	\$339,353	\$121,123	\$211,587	\$297,856
Lafayette	\$109,090	\$39,998	\$69,966	\$97,791
Lake	\$3,005,600	\$1,087,949	\$2,113,448	\$3,149,807
Lee	\$4,669,261	\$1,736,356	\$3,181,187	\$4,691,102
Leon	\$3,582,907	\$1,211,003	\$2,332,483	\$3,368,671
Levy	\$780,120	\$253,719	\$402,453	\$622,860
Liberty	\$194,410	\$68,989	\$112,007	\$161,958
Madison	\$470,391	\$161,241	\$164,790	\$233,529
Manatee	\$2,964,319	\$1,050,415	\$1,614,446	\$2,570,561
Marion	\$3,210,303	\$1,353,613	\$2,207,780	\$3,406,354
Martin	\$1,512,418	\$567,543	\$994,362	\$1,472,984
Monroe	\$1,598,740	\$579,096	\$857,205	\$1,166,229
Nassau	\$922,500	\$338,625	\$619,626	\$860,472
Okaloosa	\$3,049,153	\$1,127,153	\$1,987,216	\$2,769,012
Okeechobee	\$735,068	\$235,364	\$435,720	\$613,672
Orange	\$13,726,146	\$5,094,485	\$7,998,164	\$12,241,731
Osceola	\$1,779,587	\$651,982	\$1,210,376	\$1,875,100
Palm Beach	\$10,867,061	\$3,523,588	\$6,334,652	\$9,470,636
Pasco	\$3,719,422	\$1,387,748	\$2,591,195	\$3,778,361
Pinellas	\$12,226,504	\$4,416,522	\$7,700,110	\$10,921,878
Polk	\$9,278,672	\$3,411,003	\$5,954,524	\$8,724,048
Putnam	\$1,569,671	\$567,664	\$1,002,361	\$1,451,703
St. Johns	\$1,545,653	\$568,596	\$1,023,063	\$1,461,894
St. Lucie	\$1,986,470	\$690,924	\$1,170,462	\$1,764,004
Santa Rosa	\$1,813,879	\$642,746	\$1,096,683	\$1,558,282
Sarasota	\$3,609,752	\$1,301,746	\$2,163,676	\$3,589,035
Seminole	\$3,379,418	\$1,249,029	\$2,051,614	\$3,016,519
Sumter	\$679,391	\$245,190	\$405,526	\$543,879
Suwannee	\$700,155	\$230,576	\$372,301	\$527,739
Taylor	\$476,501	\$171,920	\$291,498	\$433,869
Union	\$293,664	\$106,856	\$191,786	\$270,043
Volusia	\$5,005,495	\$1,837,991	\$3,129,208	\$4,577,767
Wakulla	\$376,689	\$130,004	\$235,018	\$341,714
Walton	\$543,141	\$196,599	\$335,439	\$475,946
Washington	\$545,569	\$178,985	\$294,574	\$433,672
TOTALS	\$213,531,769	\$76,395,222	\$131,981,284	\$194,324,629

3. What is the recent funding history of PECO monies for the

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.

Public Education Capital Outlay (PECO) Funds for Public Schools

maintenance, repair, and renovation of existing public school facilities?	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05
	\$213.5 million	\$76.4 million	\$132 million	\$194.3 million

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	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04
Alachua	\$778,295	\$1,499,604	\$1,314,123	\$550,627
Baker	\$107,352	\$175,095	\$216,804	\$111,531
Bay	\$596,059	\$1,190,982	\$1,344,354	\$724,677
Bradford	\$141,552	\$277,740	\$139,895	\$180,098
Brevard	\$2,998,253	\$3,939,402	\$4,342,715	\$2,190,729
Broward	\$18,687,908	\$34,558,017	\$28,253,830	\$7,722,916
Calhoun	\$52,476	\$85,964	\$111,243	\$55,974
Charlotte	\$1,493,620	\$1,308,106	\$1,269,424	\$674,673
Citrus	\$761,258	\$1,200,111	\$657,237	\$428,352
Clay	\$1,006,008	\$1,852,758	\$2,190,891	\$1,621,719
Collier	\$2,871,130	\$4,708,037	\$4,313,432	\$2,594,878
Columbia	\$287,855	\$420,972	\$394,342	\$272,538
Dade	\$17,272,947	\$27,017,107	\$22,141,897	\$8,547,337
DeSoto	\$110,092	\$246,749	\$286,545	\$104,453
Dixie	\$51,578	\$127,055	\$77,187	\$38,213
Duval	\$3,136,162	\$4,566,685	\$6,878,731	\$3,063,085
Escambia	\$1,639,390	\$1,838,873	\$1,839,451	\$724,569
Flagler	\$336,930	\$1,040,007	\$864,993	\$825,805
Franklin	\$35,138	\$51,797	\$57,865	\$23,851
Gadsden	\$176,238	\$272,316	\$247,439	\$114,793
Gilchrist	\$120,840	\$100,087	\$86,998	\$96,301
Glades	\$56,793	\$38,125	\$36,148	\$17,591
Gulf	\$84,231	\$110,042	\$86,805	\$63,720
Hamilton	\$50,998	\$77,929	\$70,587	\$34,689
Hardee	\$122,726	\$187,156	\$171,924	\$248,910
Hendry	\$217,233	\$526,651	\$390,915	\$278,557

Public Education Capital Outlay (PECO) Funds for Public Schools

School District	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04
Hernando	\$807,847	\$1,437,150	\$1,776,511	\$1,021,646
Highlands	\$268,040	\$573,452	\$731,296	\$340,161
Hillsborough	\$12,046,330	\$14,073,367	\$12,974,708	\$11,589,090
Holmes	\$85,674	\$132,543	\$118,964	\$57,536
Indian River	\$492,239	\$647,588	\$1,030,201	\$684,148
Jackson	\$186,866	\$283,599	\$258,359	\$204,111
Jefferson	\$49,547	\$72,772	\$66,367	\$38,639
Lafayette	\$40,015	\$95,346	\$46,368	\$22,134
Lake	\$1,524,367	\$2,012,112	\$2,888,731	\$2,544,152
Lee	\$3,236,996	\$6,104,721	\$5,815,177	\$3,392,118
Leon	\$744,699	\$1,723,856	\$1,418,887	\$732,171
Levy	\$192,377	\$209,552	\$201,842	\$133,886
Liberty	\$26,858	\$43,436	\$38,589	\$38,500
Madison	\$74,702	\$116,345	\$188,588	\$52,152
Manatee	\$1,887,094	\$4,488,868	\$4,028,817	\$1,711,157
Marion	\$1,968,019	\$3,801,532	\$3,465,147	\$1,558,389
Martin	\$794,205	\$1,088,042	\$1,283,720	\$1,191,594
Monroe	\$210,913	\$390,267	\$351,505	\$158,142
Nassau	\$229,314	\$586,002	\$682,765	\$314,553
Okaloosa	\$760,704	\$1,207,886	\$981,631	\$501,576
Okeechobee	\$165,950	\$374,812	\$227,371	\$158,284
Orange	\$12,414,877	\$16,180,665	\$14,691,633	\$6,014,426
Osceola	\$2,834,396	\$3,630,232	\$5,340,330	\$3,681,454
Palm Beach	\$8,391,546	\$17,572,818	\$18,976,879	\$7,292,911
Pasco	\$3,318,186	\$5,336,062	\$5,853,978	\$3,300,821
Pinellas	\$5,993,765	\$7,818,860	\$7,768,201	\$3,076,017
Polk	\$2,989,095	\$4,640,566	\$3,817,449	\$3,970,169
Putnam	\$294,331	\$473,648	\$554,949	\$239,384
St. Johns	\$1,189,809	\$2,890,195	\$2,243,027	\$2,038,113
St. Lucie	\$1,310,816	\$1,659,977	\$2,510,092	\$1,721,173
Santa Rosa	\$1,092,512	\$1,275,864	\$1,699,956	\$959,425
Sarasota	\$2,981,712	\$2,837,308	\$3,218,031	\$1,545,980
Seminole	\$3,047,225	\$5,008,785	\$4,419,589	\$2,288,825
Sumter	\$131,210	\$298,920	\$278,089	\$150,395
Suwannee	\$197,384	\$211,715	\$211,976	\$113,073
Taylor	\$90,629	\$213,615	\$198,095	\$70,549
Union	\$50,768	\$79,713	\$75,546	\$36,123
Volusia	\$2,384,191	\$3,664,023	\$3,413,928	\$1,984,002
Wakulla	\$96,026	\$322,152	\$147,535	\$100,976
Walton	\$180,511	\$296,871	\$306,124	\$364,541
Washington	\$265,065	\$171,959	\$175,398	\$144,393
TOTALS	\$128,239,872	\$201,464,563	\$192,262,124	\$96,847,475

Due to a PECO revenue decline, the 2004 Legislature did not appropriate PECO dollars for school districts as in past years. There is no specific PECO appropriation for new construction in 2004-05 to be allocated across all school districts; however, the GAA does include \$100 million in General Revenue for Classrooms for Kids which can be used for construction in accordance with s. 1013.735, F.S.

Public Education Capital Outlay (PECO) Funds for Public Schools

<p>5. What is the recent funding history of PECO monies for the construction of new public school facilities?</p>	<p>The table below illustrates funding for the last four fiscal years.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="657 252 1421 325"> <thead> <tr> <th>00-01</th> <th>01-02</th> <th>02-03</th> <th>03-04</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>\$128.2 million</td> <td>\$201.5 million</td> <td>\$192.3 million</td> <td>\$96.8 million</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>See note above on 2004-05 fiscal year funding.</p>	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	\$128.2 million	\$201.5 million	\$192.3 million	\$96.8 million
00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04						
\$128.2 million	\$201.5 million	\$192.3 million	\$96.8 million						
<p>6. What are the applicable statutes and rules?</p>	<p>Section 9(a)(2), Art. XII of the State Constitution -- PECO.</p> <p>Section 1013.64(1), F.S. -- PECO (maintenance, repair, renovation). Section 1013.65, F.S. -- Allocation of PECO Funds.</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

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

**Fact
Sheet**

January 2005

<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 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, or (2) as direct cash payments.</p> <p>Districts may choose to receive their CO&DS funds by either method; however, they must bond their CO&DS funds if they wish to receive revenue from the Classrooms First Program.</p>								
<p>2. What is the recent school district funding history of CO&DS monies derived from net bond proceeds?</p>	<p>During the 2003-2004 fiscal year, it is estimated that \$21.4 million in CO&DS funds derived from net bond proceeds will solely finance school district construction needs. The table below illustrates school district funding for the last four fiscal years.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="695 1045 1474 1119"> <thead> <tr> <th>2000-2001</th> <th>2001-2002</th> <th>2002-2003</th> <th>2003-2004</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>\$14 million</td> <td>\$25.4 million</td> <td>\$42 million</td> <td>\$21.4 million</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Fluctuations in total amounts are caused by school and community college participation levels and bonding capacity.</p>	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	\$14 million	\$25.4 million	\$42 million	\$21.4 million
2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004						
\$14 million	\$25.4 million	\$42 million	\$21.4 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 2003-2004 fiscal year, \$14.2 million in CO&DS funds, in the form of direct cash payments to school districts, will partially finance their school construction needs. The table below illustrates school district funding for the last four fiscal years.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="695 1419 1474 1493"> <thead> <tr> <th>2000-2001</th> <th>2001-2002</th> <th>2002-2003</th> <th>2003-2004</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>\$12.2 million</td> <td>\$15.6 million</td> <td>\$15.4 million</td> <td>\$14.2 million</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	\$12.2 million	\$15.6 million	\$15.4 million	\$14.2 million
2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004						
\$12.2 million	\$15.6 million	\$15.4 million	\$14.2 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.</p>								

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

5. What are the applicable statutes and rules?	Section 9(d), Art. XII of the State Constitution -- CO&DS
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



Education Council
Special Facility Construction
Account

Fact
Sheet

January 2005

<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 are the only ones that qualify for this Account because their property tax values are too low to fund <u>a single, new construction project</u>.</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 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 \$13,264 per elementary school student station; \$15,208 per middle school student station; \$20,125 per high school student station as of September 2003).• the school district must levy two mills against its nonexempt assessed property value and pledge three years of these revenues toward the project; OR the district may pledge the equivalent amount of voter approved half-cent sales tax revenue to the project.• the school district must have the Department of Education certify the school district's inability to fund the construction project from currently authorized sources of capital outlay revenue.

Special Facility Construction Account

<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 57 separate school district construction projects totaling \$685.9 million. Approximately 69% of the total amount has been funded by the State, while approximately 31% 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 2004-2005 fiscal year?</p>	<p>Yes. The Legislature appropriated \$71.4 million from the Special Facility Construction Account in order to fund seven school district construction projects during the 2004-2005 fiscal year. The table below illustrates the distribution of the appropriation.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="695 724 1474 1081"> <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>Flagler County</td> <td>\$16,724,888</td> <td>6-12 School</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gadsden County</td> <td>\$10,050,000</td> <td>6-12 School</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Glades County</td> <td>\$5,539,685</td> <td>K-6 School</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hardee County</td> <td>\$17,250,000</td> <td>K-8 School</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Holmes County</td> <td>\$6,661,356</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>Washington Co.</td> <td>\$6,698,716</td> <td>9-12 School</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	School District	Amount of Funds	Type of New School to be Built	Flagler County	\$16,724,888	6-12 School	Gadsden County	\$10,050,000	6-12 School	Glades County	\$5,539,685	K-6 School	Hardee County	\$17,250,000	K-8 School	Holmes County	\$6,661,356	K-8 School	Levy County	\$8,450,000	6-12 School	Washington Co.	\$6,698,716	9-12 School
School District	Amount of Funds	Type of New School to be Built																							
Flagler County	\$16,724,888	6-12 School																							
Gadsden County	\$10,050,000	6-12 School																							
Glades County	\$5,539,685	K-6 School																							
Hardee County	\$17,250,000	K-8 School																							
Holmes County	\$6,661,356	K-8 School																							
Levy County	\$8,450,000	6-12 School																							
Washington Co.	\$6,698,716	9-12 School																							
<p>6. What are the applicable statutes and rules?</p>	<p>Section 1013.64(2), F.S. -- Special Facility Construction Account</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
Classrooms First Program

**Fact
Sheet**

January 2005

<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 more than \$2 billion in bonded lottery funds to school districts for the construction of 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 classrooms first. <i>After</i> a school district has met its need for new classroom space, these funds may be used for major repairs or maintenance of existing facilities or the replacement of unsatisfactory relocatables. These funds are <i>not</i> to be used to purchase more relocatables.</p> <p>(Refer to the SMART Schools Act of 1997 Fact Sheet.)</p>
<p>2. How do school districts receive these dollars?</p>	<p>School districts may choose to receive these dollars as cash payments or as bonded 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 Legislature that they have no need for additional new classrooms.</p> <p>As of the 2003-2004 fiscal year, six school districts (Calhoun, Flagler, Franklin, Glades, Jefferson, & 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, 2004, \$1.9 billion in Classrooms First awards have been disbursed to school districts.</p>
<p>4. What are the applicable statutes and rules?</p>	<p>Section 24.121(2), F.S. -- Allocation of revenues and expenditure of funds for public education. 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> <p>Florida House of Representatives Education Council (850)488-7451</p>
---	--



Education Council
Two-Mill Money

Fact Sheet

January 2005

<p>1. What is "two-mill" money?</p>	<p>"Two-mill" money is a statutorily authorized 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 for 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>A 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, 58 of 67 school districts levied two mills of ad valorem property taxes in order to raise capital outlay revenues during the 2003-2004 fiscal year. The remaining 9 school districts levied between 0 mills to 1.701 mills of ad valorem property taxes in order to raise capital outlay revenues during the 2003-2004 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 2003-2004 fiscal year: Calhoun, Gulf, Jackson, Liberty, Monroe, Okaloosa, Orange, 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 2003-2004 and 2004-2005 fiscal years.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="690 1596 1469 1921"> <thead> <tr> <th>School District</th> <th>2003-2004 Actual Mills Levied</th> <th>2003-2004 Estimated Revenue (\$) from Mills Levied</th> <th>2004-2005 Estimated Revenue (\$) from Mills Levied</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Alachua</td> <td>2.000</td> <td>15,633,288</td> <td>17,040,612</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Baker</td> <td>2.000</td> <td>913,568</td> <td>1,011,205</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bay</td> <td>2.000</td> <td>16,554,752</td> <td>18,339,516</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bradford</td> <td>2.000</td> <td>1,133,441</td> <td>1,199,455</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	School District	2003-2004 Actual Mills Levied	2003-2004 Estimated Revenue (\$) from Mills Levied	2004-2005 Estimated Revenue (\$) from Mills Levied	Alachua	2.000	15,633,288	17,040,612	Baker	2.000	913,568	1,011,205	Bay	2.000	16,554,752	18,339,516	Bradford	2.000	1,133,441	1,199,455
School District	2003-2004 Actual Mills Levied	2003-2004 Estimated Revenue (\$) from Mills Levied	2004-2005 Estimated Revenue (\$) from Mills Levied																		
Alachua	2.000	15,633,288	17,040,612																		
Baker	2.000	913,568	1,011,205																		
Bay	2.000	16,554,752	18,339,516																		
Bradford	2.000	1,133,441	1,199,455																		

Two-Mill Money

Brevard	2.000	43,749,647	50,371,258
Broward	2.000	207,953,659	230,717,402
Calhoun	0.000	0	0
Charlotte	2.000	21,929,773	26,070,298
Citrus	2.000	12,755,462	14,123,662
Clay	2.000	11,336,280	12,831,334
Collier	2.000	92,279,933	102,889,949
Columbia	2.000	3,105,029	3,345,460
DeSoto	2.000	2,012,498	2,099,785
Dixie	2.000	747,041	793,701
Duval	2.000	74,749,219	80,534,359
Escambia	2.000	19,512,931	21,976,163
Flagler	2.000	9,089,952	11,534,782
Franklin	2.000	3,252,304	4,214,970
Gadsden	2.000	1,896,752	2,017,989
Gilchrist	2.000	725,968	803,084
Glades	2.000	878,130	928,061
Gulf	1.250	1,656,392	2,165,082
Hamilton	2.000	1,021,286	1,074,109
Hardee	2.000	2,762,817	2,791,181
Hendry	2.000	3,115,822	3,378,678
Hernando	2.000	11,201,169	12,605,973
Highlands	2.000	6,387,365	6,922,811
Hillsborough	2.000	101,559,612	111,806,430
Holmes	2.000	613,445	661,553
Indian River	2.000	21,478,471	24,363,747
Jackson	0.000	0	0
Jefferson	2.000	696,597	748,556
Lafayette	2.000	298,699	309,543
Lake	2.000	20,901,840	23,592,458
Lee	2.000	86,279,820	100,110,084
Leon	2.000	19,891,320	21,719,768
Levy	2.000	2,308,071	2,650,000
Liberty	0.000	0	0
Madison	2.000	789,281	914,101
Manatee	2.000	37,148,560	42,377,864
Marion	2.000	19,514,056	22,249,579
Martin	2.000	26,696,901	31,233,762
Miami-Dade	2.000	262,240,171	297,406,315
Monroe	1.000	14,796,250	17,461,639
Nassau	2.000	8,919,658	9,931,099
Okaloosa	1.701	16,414,164	18,347,829
Okeechobee	2.000	2,462,610	2,955,132
Orange	2.000	93,207,183	101,116,554
Osceola	2.000	24,260,661	27,343,306
Palm Beach	2.000	197,451,368	222,979,685
Pasco	2.000	27,767,165	32,343,601
Pinellas	2.000	99,472,759	109,892,114

Two-Mill Money

	Polk	2.000	37,723,029	41,304,939
	Putnam	2.000	5,251,258	5,592,917
	St. Johns	2.000	25,080,276	28,492,221
	St. Lucie	2.000	21,638,286	27,134,121
	Santa Rosa	1.400	7,725,388	8,592,172
	Sarasota	2.000	68,279,404	77,666,467
	Seminole	2.000	39,620,802	42,748,324
	Sumter	2.000	4,001,240	4,631,771
	Suwannee	2.000	1,700,690	1,807,551
	Taylor	2.000	1,709,445	1,819,861
	Union	2.000	338,048	346,113
	Volusia	2.000	43,263,486	49,238,582
	Wakulla	2.000	1,344,552	1,607,250
	Walton	1.393	8,991,201	11,254,873
	Washington	2.000	1,061,905	1,124,857
	TOTALS		1,919,252,150	2,157,657,617
5. How much revenue did two-mill money generate during the 2003-2004 fiscal year?	In the 2003-2004 fiscal year, the statewide levy of two-mill money provided an estimated \$1.92 billion in local capital outlay revenues to school districts.			
6. For what purposes can two-mill revenue be used?	<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 <i>directly related to the delivery of student instruction</i>; • 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. 			
7. Are districts allowed to use two-mill money for operations?	<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 special session it was learned that some school districts were transferring up to 85% of their two-mill construction dollars into their operating budgets.</p> <p>In the SMART Schools Act of 1997, the Legislature eliminated the ability of school districts to transfer these funds to their operating budget and required that all school districts begin ratcheting back the percentage of two-mill</p>			

	<p>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 ratchet 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent sales tax surcharge is in effect. (Refer to the School Capital Outlay Surtax Fact Sheet.)</p> <p>In September 2002, Orange County voters approved the levy of a $\frac{1}{2}$ cent sales surtax for 13 years in order to raise capital outlay revenues under the condition that a $\frac{1}{2}$ mill of ad valorem property taxes is reduced while the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent sales tax surcharge is in effect.</p>
<p>9. What are the applicable statutes and rules?</p>	<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>
<p>10. 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

**School Capital Outlay Surtax
(half-cent sales tax)**

**Fact
Sheet**

January 2005

<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 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="695 898 1484 1612"> <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 cents</td></tr> <tr><td>DeSoto County</td><td>Failed (1995)</td><td>.5 cents</td></tr> <tr><td>Escambia County</td><td>Passed (1997)</td><td>.5 cents</td></tr> <tr><td>Gulf County</td><td>Passed (1996)</td><td>.5 cents</td></tr> <tr><td>Flagler County</td><td>Passed (2002)</td><td>.5 cents</td></tr> <tr><td>Hernando County</td><td>Passed (1998)</td><td>.5 cents</td></tr> <tr><td>Hillsborough County</td><td>Failed (1995)</td><td>.5 cents</td></tr> <tr><td>Jackson County</td><td>Passed (1996)</td><td>.5 cents</td></tr> <tr><td>Lake County</td><td>Failed (1999)</td><td>.5 cents</td></tr> <tr><td>Leon County</td><td>Passed (2002)</td><td>.5 cents</td></tr> <tr><td>Manatee County</td><td>Passed (2002)</td><td>.5 cents</td></tr> <tr><td>Marion County</td><td>Failed (1997)</td><td>.5 cents</td></tr> <tr><td>Monroe County</td><td>Passed (1995)</td><td>.5 cents</td></tr> <tr><td>Orange County</td><td>Passed (2002)</td><td>.5 cents</td></tr> <tr><td>Polk</td><td>Passed (2003)</td><td>.5 cents</td></tr> <tr><td>Santa Rosa County</td><td>Passed (1997)</td><td>.5 cents</td></tr> <tr><td>St. Lucie County</td><td>Passed (1996)</td><td>.5 cents</td></tr> <tr><td>Volusia County</td><td>Passed (2001)</td><td>.5 cents</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Overall, 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 cents	DeSoto County	Failed (1995)	.5 cents	Escambia County	Passed (1997)	.5 cents	Gulf County	Passed (1996)	.5 cents	Flagler County	Passed (2002)	.5 cents	Hernando County	Passed (1998)	.5 cents	Hillsborough County	Failed (1995)	.5 cents	Jackson County	Passed (1996)	.5 cents	Lake County	Failed (1999)	.5 cents	Leon County	Passed (2002)	.5 cents	Manatee County	Passed (2002)	.5 cents	Marion County	Failed (1997)	.5 cents	Monroe County	Passed (1995)	.5 cents	Orange County	Passed (2002)	.5 cents	Polk	Passed (2003)	.5 cents	Santa Rosa County	Passed (1997)	.5 cents	St. Lucie County	Passed (1996)	.5 cents	Volusia County	Passed (2001)	.5 cents
School District	Result of Referendum	Amount of Potential Surtax																																																								
Bay County	Passed (1998)	.5 cents																																																								
DeSoto County	Failed (1995)	.5 cents																																																								
Escambia County	Passed (1997)	.5 cents																																																								
Gulf County	Passed (1996)	.5 cents																																																								
Flagler County	Passed (2002)	.5 cents																																																								
Hernando County	Passed (1998)	.5 cents																																																								
Hillsborough County	Failed (1995)	.5 cents																																																								
Jackson County	Passed (1996)	.5 cents																																																								
Lake County	Failed (1999)	.5 cents																																																								
Leon County	Passed (2002)	.5 cents																																																								
Manatee County	Passed (2002)	.5 cents																																																								
Marion County	Failed (1997)	.5 cents																																																								
Monroe County	Passed (1995)	.5 cents																																																								
Orange County	Passed (2002)	.5 cents																																																								
Polk	Passed (2003)	.5 cents																																																								
Santa Rosa County	Passed (1997)	.5 cents																																																								
St. Lucie County	Passed (1996)	.5 cents																																																								
Volusia County	Passed (2001)	.5 cents																																																								
<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>																																																									

School Capital Outlay Surtax

<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, 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 is reduced while the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent sales tax surcharge is in effect. (Refer to the Two-Mill Money Fact Sheet.)</p> <p>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 and rules?</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 2005

<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% tax after a favorable vote of the electorate through a local referendum.</p> <p>Section 212.055(2)(c), F.S., provides that school districts with the consent of the county governing authority may participate in the tax.</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 used to raise capital outlay revenues. The table below identifies the counties 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="683 1035 1466 1423"> <thead> <tr> <th>School District</th> <th>Result of Referendum</th> <th>Amount of Potential Surtax</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>\$24 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hillsborough County</td> <td>Passed (1996)</td> <td>\$1.4 billion</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lake County</td> <td>Passed (2001)</td> <td>\$166 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Okaloosa County</td> <td>Passed (1995)</td> <td>\$79 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Osceola County</td> <td>Passed (1999)</td> <td>\$71 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pinellas County</td> <td>Passed (1997)</td> <td>\$15 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sarasota County</td> <td>Passed (1997)</td> <td>\$124 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Seminole County</td> <td>Passed (2001)</td> <td>\$133 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	Amount of Potential Surtax	Broward County	Failed (1995)		Clay County	Passed (1998)	\$24 million	Hillsborough County	Passed (1996)	\$1.4 billion	Lake County	Passed (2001)	\$166 million	Okaloosa County	Passed (1995)	\$79 million	Osceola County	Passed (1999)	\$71 million	Pinellas County	Passed (1997)	\$15 million	Sarasota County	Passed (1997)	\$124 million	Seminole County	Passed (2001)	\$133 million
School District	Result of Referendum	Amount of Potential Surtax																													
Broward County	Failed (1995)																														
Clay County	Passed (1998)	\$24 million																													
Hillsborough County	Passed (1996)	\$1.4 billion																													
Lake County	Passed (2001)	\$166 million																													
Okaloosa County	Passed (1995)	\$79 million																													
Osceola County	Passed (1999)	\$71 million																													
Pinellas County	Passed (1997)	\$15 million																													
Sarasota County	Passed (1997)	\$124 million																													
Seminole County	Passed (2001)	\$133 million																													
<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 \$2 billion (at the end of the life of the surtaxes) in order to fund school district capital outlay needs.</p>																														

Local Government Infrastructure Surtax

<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 its 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 and rules?</p>	<p>Section 212.055(2), F.S. -- Local Government Infrastructure Surtax.</p>
<p>6. Where can I get additional information?</p>	<p>Florida Department of Education School Business Services (850) 245-9120 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 Bond Referendum

Fact Sheet

January 2005

<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.</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="678 783 1463 1518"> <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 and the net proceeds from the bonds are 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
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																																																														
<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</p>																																																															

Bond Referendum

	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.
4. What are the applicable statutes and rules?	Sections 1010.40-1010.59, F.S. -- School District Bonds
5. Where can I get additional information?	Florida Department of Education Office of Educational Facilities (850) 245-0494 SMART Schools Clearinghouse (850) 245-9239 http://smartschools.state.fl.us Florida House of Representatives Fiscal Council (850) 488-6204 Florida House of Representatives Education Council (850) 488-7451



Education Council
School Impact Fees

Fact Sheet

January 2005

<p>1. What are impact fees?</p>	<p>Impact fees are charges imposed by local governments against new development. These charges represent a total or partial reimbursement for the cost of additional facilities or services necessary as a result of the new development. Rather than imposing the cost of the additional facilities or services upon the general public, impact fees shift the capital expense burden of growth from the general public to the developer and new residents.</p>
<p>2. What is the purpose of impact fees?</p>	<p>Impact fees have been successfully levied for the purpose of funding the expansion of water and sewer facilities, the construction of road improvements, the expansion of parks, and the construction of school facilities.</p>
<p>3. What are the legal characteristics of impact fees?</p>	<p>Impact fees are not statutorily authorized or constitutionally mandated. Consequently, the characteristics and limitations of impact fees are stipulated in Florida case law. In order to withstand legal challenge, impact fees must possess the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the fee is levied on new development or new expansion of existing development; • the fee is a one-time charge, although its collection may be spread out over time; • the fee is earmarked for <u>capital outlay only; operating costs are not included;</u> and • the fee represents a proportional share of the cost of the facilities needed to serve the new development.
<p>4. Do all school districts receive revenues from the collection of impact fees?</p>	<p>No. The most current information indicates that only 16 school districts are eligible to receive revenues from the collection of impact fees that are assessed by their respective counties. School districts eligible to benefit from impact fee collections include Broward, Citrus, Clay, Collier, Hernando, Hillsborough, Lake, Martin, Miami-Dade, Orange, Osceola, Palm Beach, Pasco, Seminole, St. Johns, St. Lucie, and Volusia.</p>
<p>5. How much revenue has been generated through the collection of impact fees for the purpose of school construction?</p>	<p>During the 2002-2003 fiscal year, the collection of impact fees generated an aggregate amount of \$131.7 million for the purpose of school construction. This amount reflects an increase of approximately 52% since the 1997-1998 fiscal year. Information relating to the amount of revenue generated through the collection of impact fees during the 2003-2004 fiscal year is not currently available. The table below provides a general summary of the collection of impact fees for the last four available fiscal years.</p>

School Impact Fees

	School District	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
	Broward	\$13.2 million	\$6.3 million	\$35.6 million	\$39.4 million
	Citrus	\$0.2 million	\$0.4 million	\$0.6 million	\$1.5 million
	Clay			\$0.2 million	
	Collier	\$8.0 million	\$9.0 million	\$9.0 million	\$10.0 million
	Hernando	\$1.4 million	\$1.4 million	\$1.4 million	\$3.7 million
	Hillsborough	\$1.6 million	\$1.6 million	\$1.6 million	\$1.6 million
	Lake	\$2.4 million	\$3.8 million	\$3.7 million	\$3.9 million
	Martin	\$1.0 million	\$1.1 million	\$1.1 million	\$1.1 million
	Miami-Dade	\$13.5 million	\$15.0 million	\$18.0 million	\$19.3 million
	Orange	\$2.5 million	\$21.8 million	\$22.5 million	\$23.6 million
	Osceola	\$7.9 million	\$6.8 million	\$7.0 million	\$7.3 million
	Palm Beach	\$6.0 million	\$6.0 million	\$9.0 million	\$8.0 million
	Pasco	\$0	\$0	\$1.0 million	\$4.0 million
	Seminole	\$3.0 million	\$4.5 million	\$3.5 million	\$3.1 million
	St. Johns	\$0.6 million	\$0.0 million	\$1.5 million	\$1.2 million
	St. Lucie	\$1.1 million	\$1.2 million	\$1.0 million	\$1.0 million
	Volusia	\$0.3 million	\$3.0 million	\$3.0 million	\$3.0 million
	TOTAL	\$62.6 million	\$81.9 million	\$119.2 million	\$131.7 million
6. Is there any residential development that is exempted from school impact fees?	Yes. In 2000, the Florida Supreme Court ruled in the case of <i>Volusia County vs. Aberdeen at Ormond Beach</i> that school impact fees could not be levied against retirement communities since these communities have no "impact" on the public school population.				
7. What are the applicable statutes and rules?	Impact fees are not statutorily authorized or constitutionally mandated. Instead, impact fees are a unique product of local governments' home rule powers.				
8. Where can I get additional information?	<p>Florida Department of Education School Business Services (850) 245-9120</p> <p>Florida Legislature Legislative Committee on Intergovernmental Relations (850) 488-9627 http://fcn.state.fl.us/acir/</p> <p>Florida House of Representatives Local Government Council (850) 488-1791</p>				

Florida House of Representatives
Fiscal Council
(850) 488-6204

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



1. How do Florida schools compare in size to schools in other states?

According to the most recent data published by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Florida's public schools have the highest average enrollment in the nation.

School Size: Number of Students

	National Average*	Florida	Over National Average
Elementary	441	674	233
Middle School	612	1069	457
High School	753	1565	812

*National average data from 2001-2002 "Public Elementary / Secondary School Universe Survey."

The student population at Florida high schools' ranges from less than 100 to over 5,000 students per school.

2. What are the benefits of small schools?

National research shows that small schools provide the following benefits:

- Reduced discipline problems and crime.
- Reduced truancy and gang participation.
- Reduced dropout rates.
- Improved teacher and student attitudes.
- Improved student self-perception.
- Student academic achievement equal to or superior to that of students at larger schools.
- Increased parental involvement.

(See, e.g., The 1998 Institute for Education and Social Policy in "The Effects of Size of Student Body on School Costs and Performance in New York City Schools.")

<p>3. What is Florida's policy on school size?</p>	<p>In 2000, the Legislature established the following small school standards:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="727 321 1507 594"> <thead> <tr> <th>School Type</th> <th>Maximum Student Population</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Elementary School</td> <td>500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Middle School</td> <td>700</td> </tr> <tr> <td>High School</td> <td>900</td> </tr> <tr> <td>K-8 School</td> <td>700</td> </tr> <tr> <td>K-12 School</td> <td>900</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>In accordance with Ch. 2000-235, L.O.F., all schools constructed on or after July 1, 2003 were to be constructed or operated in accordance with these small school standards.</p> <p>Before the law was implemented, Florida's voters ratified a constitutional amendment to reduce class size. (Refer to the Class Size Fact Sheet.) In light of the costs attendant with the class size reduction mandate, the Legislature was prompted to repeal the small school standards. However, the Legislature attempted to ensure the benefits offered by small schools by encouraging the districts to adopt policies that encourage the operation of school-within-a-school programs.</p>	School Type	Maximum Student Population	Elementary School	500	Middle School	700	High School	900	K-8 School	700	K-12 School	900
School Type	Maximum Student Population												
Elementary School	500												
Middle School	700												
High School	900												
K-8 School	700												
K-12 School	900												
<p>4. What is a "school-within-a-school?"</p>	<p>A "school-within-a school" is an operational program that uses flexible scheduling, team planning, and curricular and instructional innovation to organize groups of students with groups of teachers as smaller units, so as to functionally operate a large school as one or more smaller schools.</p>												
<p>5. What are the applicable statutes?</p>	<p>Section 1001.42(20), F.S. -- School-within-a-school description</p>												
<p>6. Where can I get additional information?</p>	<p>Florida Department of Education Educational Facilities (850) 245-0494 www.firn.edu/doe/edfacil/</p> <p>Florida House of Representatives Education Council (850) 488-7451</p>												



Education Council

Community Growth & Educational Facilities Planning

Fact Sheet

January 2005

<p>1. How does Florida's growth management policy coordinate with the planning of educational facilities?</p>	<p>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. The planning must include:</p> <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.
<p>2. What role does local government play in the planning process for educational facilities?</p>	<p>The governing body of each local government establishes a local planning agency, which must include a nonvoting representative from the local school board. 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. • <i>Intergovernmental coordination element</i> which must describe joint processes for collaborative planning and decisionmaking on population projections and public school siting. <p>The 2002 Legislature also authorized the counties to adopt an optional public educational facilities element. Additionally, the local government <i>may</i> impose school concurrency by local option on a districtwide basis including all public schools in the district.</p>
<p>3. What are the responsibilities of school districts regarding the planning for educational facilities?</p>	<p>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

Community Growth & Education Facilities Planning

	<p>regional planning council.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of existing and anticipated site needs and the most economical and practicable locations of sites before acquiring property for sites.
<p>4. What does the interlocal agreement address?</p>	<p>The 2002 Legislature required school boards and local governments to enter into a public schools interlocal agreement. 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>5. What is needed to enact the optional public educational facilities element?</p>	<p>If the local comprehensive plan includes a public educational facilities element, the interlocal agreement with the district school board must be included. 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"> • Adequate infrastructure for existing and purposed schools. • Colocation 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>6. What is concurrency?</p>	<p>Concurrency is a requirement that local governments provide services, such as roads and schools, necessary to serve a development by the time the development is completed. In 1998, the Legislature gave local governments the option to implement school concurrency; however, only two counties, Broward and Palm Beach, attempted to do so. The difficulty was that finances might not be available to fund a financially</p>

Community Growth & Education Facilities Planning

	feasible capital improvements plan ensuring that school construction would keep pace with development.
7. What is an educational facilities benefit district?	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.
8. What is the Safe Paths to Schools program?	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.
9. What are the applicable statutes and rules?	<p>Section 163.3174(1), F.S. -- Local planning agency.</p> <p>Section 163.3177(6)(a),(h), F.S. -- Elements of comprehensive plan.</p> <p>Section 163.31776, F.S. -- Public educational facilities element.</p> <p>Section 163.31777, F.S. -- Public schools interlocal agreement.</p> <p>Section 163.3180(13), F.S. -- Concurrency.</p> <p>Section 163.3187(1)(j)&(l), F.S. -- Amendment of adopted comprehensive plan.</p> <p>Section 186.504, F.S. -- Regional planning councils; membership.</p> <p>Section 1013.31, F.S. -- Educational plant survey.</p> <p>Section 1013.33, F.S. -- Coordination with local government.</p> <p>Section 1013.35, F.S. -- Educational facilities plan.</p> <p>Section 1013.355 - .357, F.S. -- Educational facilities benefit districts.</p> <p>Section 1013.36, F.S. -- Site planning and selection.</p>
10. Where can I get additional information?	<p>Florida Department of Education Office of Educational Facilities (850) 245-0494</p> <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>

