STORAGE NAME: h1069.ei.doc

**DATE:** April 5, 2001

# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION INNOVATION ANALYSIS

**BILL #:** HB 1069

**RELATING TO:** School Facilities

**SPONSOR(S):** Representative Haridopolos

TIED BILL(S): None

## ORIGINATING COMMITTEE(S)/COUNCIL(S)/COMMITTEE(S) OF REFERENCE:

(1) EDUCATION INNOVATION

(2) COUNCIL FOR LIFELONG LEARNING

(3)

(4)

(5)

#### I. SUMMARY:

HB 1069 requires that, beginning in the 2004-2005 school year, if more than 15% of the students in a school district are receiving educational services in relocatable classrooms, the school district administration must move into the relocatables and the existing school district administrative facilities must be used for additional classroom space.

There may be costs associated with converting existing administrative facilities for classroom use. School districts may be able to fund these costs with existing Public Education Capital Outlay (PECO) maintenance monies. However, school districts will have to reprioritize the use of their PECO maintenance monies.

The bill establishes an effective date of July 1, 2001.

**STORAGE NAME**: h1069.ei.doc

**DATE**: April 5, 2001

**PAGE**: 2

# II. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS:

#### A. DOES THE BILL SUPPORT THE FOLLOWING PRINCIPLES:

1.	Less Government	Yes []	No []	N/A [X]
2.	Lower Taxes	Yes []	No []	N/A [X]
3.	Individual Freedom	Yes [X]	No []	N/A []
4.	Personal Responsibility	Yes [X]	No []	N/A []
5.	Family Empowerment	Yes [X]	No []	N/A []

#### B. PRESENT SITUATION:

In 1997, the Legislature created section 235.062, F.S., which states that by July 1, 2003, student stations in relocatable facilities over 20 years of age and in use by a school district during the 1998-1999 fiscal year must be removed. The law also states that the number of all other relocatable student stations at over-capacity schools during that fiscal year must be decreased by half.<sup>1</sup>

According to the Department of Education (DOE), relocatable classrooms are used at schools to increase capacity in areas where students reside, and where school districts are unable to provide permanent facilities or have elected to provide classrooms in relocatable units for flexibility. DOE reports that as of March 2000, there are 18,037 relocatables used as classrooms throughout the state.

Based on information provided by DOE, 60 out of 67 school districts possess more permanent student stations than capital outlay full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollments. Of these 60 school districts, 58 school districts also possess relocatable student stations.

#### C. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

HB 1069 requires that, beginning in the 2004-2005 school year, if more than 15% of the students in a school district are receiving educational services in relocatable classrooms, the school district administration must move into the relocatables and the existing school district administrative facilities must be used for additional classroom space.

Because this bill is not to be implemented for another three years, school districts may be motivated to reduce the percentage of students in their school districts that receive educational services in relocatables, in order to not be subject to the bill's requirements.

<sup>1</sup> An over-capacity school is one whose capital outlay FTE enrollment exceeds 100 percent of the space and occupant design capacity of its nonrelocatable facilities. Or, if a school's initial design incorporated relocatable or modular instructional space, an over-capacity school is one whose capital outlay FTE enrollment exceeds 100 percent of the space and occupant design capacity of its core facilities.

STORAGE NAME: h1069.ei.doc

**DATE**: April 5, 2001

PAGE: 3

# D. SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS:

**Section 1:** Amends section 235.061, F.S., to provide that beginning in the 2004-2005 school year, if more than 15% of the students in the school district are receiving educational services in relocatable classrooms, the school district administration is required to move into relocatables and the existing school district administrative facilities will be used for additional classroom space.

Section 2: Provides an effective date of July 1, 2001.

#### III. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT:

#### A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

#### 1. Revenues:

The bill does not appear to have a fiscal impact on state revenues.

#### 2. Expenditures:

See Fiscal Comments.

#### B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

#### 1. Revenues:

The bill does not appear to have a fiscal impact on local revenues.

#### 2. Expenditures:

See Fiscal Comments.

## C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

This bill does not appear to have a direct economic impact on the private sector.

## D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

There may be costs associated with converting existing administrative facilities for classroom use. School districts may be able to fund these costs with existing Public Education Capital Outlay (PECO) maintenance funds. However, school districts will have to reprioritize the use of their PECO maintenance monies.

There may be a cost associated with transporting the affected students to the administrative building.

#### IV. CONSEQUENCES OF ARTICLE VII, SECTION 18 OF THE FLORIDA CONSTITUTION:

#### A. APPLICABILITY OF THE MANDATES PROVISION:

This bill does not require counties or municipalities to take action requiring the expenditure of funds.

STORAGE NAME: h1069.ei.doc DATE: April 5, 2001 PAGE: 4					
	В.	REDUCTION OF REVENUE RAISING AUTHORITY:			
		This bill does not reduce the authority that counties or municipalities have to raise revenues in the aggregate.			
	C.	REDUCTION OF STATE TAX SHARED WITH COUNTIES AND MUNICIPALITIES:			
		This bill does not reduce the percentage of a state tax shared with counties or municipalities.			
V.	<u>CO</u>	MMENTS:			
	A.	CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:			
		This bill does not appear to violate any constitutional provisions.			
	B.	RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:			
		This bill does not grant any rule-making authority to any government agency.			
	C.	OTHER COMMENTS:			
		Currently, there is no completely accurate way to determine the number of students per school district that receive educational services in relocatables.			
		Based on information provided by DOE, the percentage of total (permanent and relocatable) student stations per district that are in relocatable facilities can be determined.			
		Also, school districts are requested, in their 5-year work plan, to estimate the percentage of students within their district that receive educational services in relocatables.			
VI.	<u>AM</u>	ENDMENTS OR COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES:			
	Nor	ne.			
VII.	SIG	SNATURES:			
	CO	MMITTEE ON EDUCATION INNOVATION:			

Prepared by:

Anitere Flores

Staff Director:

Daniel Furman