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A bill to be entitled An act relating to growth management; amending s. 163.3174, F.S.; requiring that local planning agencies include a representative of the district school board; repealing s. 163.3177(12), F.S., which provides requirements for a public school facilities element of a local government comprehensive plan adopted to implement a school concurrency program; amending s. 163.3177, F.S.; revising requirements for the future land use element and intergovernmental coordination element with respect to planning for schools; creating s. 163.31776, F.S.; providing legislative intent and findings; requiring that a local government comprehensive plan include a public educational facilities element; providing that the state land planning agency shall establish a schedule for adoption of such elements; exempting certain municipalities from adopting such elements; requiring local governments and the school board to enter into an interlocal agreement and providing requirements with respect thereto; providing requirements for such elements; providing requirements for future land use maps; specifying the process for adoption of such elements; specifying the effect of a local government's failure to enter into an interlocal agreement or transmit such element according to the adopted schedule and

information or to enter into an interlocal 1 2 agreement; creating s. 163.31777, F.S.; 3 requiring that local governments consider 4 public school facilities when considering 5 certain comprehensive plan amendments and 6 rezonings; requiring that the school board 7 provide a school capacity report; requiring 8 denial of such amendments or rezoning requests under certain conditions; providing 9 requirements for proportionate share mitigation 10 11 of public school facility impacts; providing 12 for development agreements with respect 13 thereto; providing for certain credits; 14 amending s. 163.3180, F.S.; providing 15 requirements with respect to the public educational facilities element when school 16 concurrency is imposed by local option; 17 removing school concurrency requirements 18 relating to intergovernmental coordination and 19 20 exemption for certain municipalities; revising 21 requirements relating to an interlocal agreement for school concurrency; amending s. 22 163.3184, F.S.; including requirements for plan 23 24 amendments relating to the public educational 25 facilities element in the process for adoption 26 of comprehensive plan amendments; amending s. 27 163.3187, F.S.; providing that plan amendments 28 to adopt such elements and future land use map 29 amendments for school siting are not subject to the statutory limits on the frequency of plan 30 31 amendments; amending s. 163.3191, F.S.;

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conforming language; creating s. 163.3198, F.S.; directing the state land planning agency to develop fiscal analysis models for determining the costs and revenues of proposed development; providing requirements with respect thereto; creating a commission to oversee such development; providing for field tests of the models developed; directing the commission to make recommendations to the Governor and Legislature regarding statewide implementation of a uniform model and other growth management issues; providing an appropriation; amending s. 235.002, F.S.; revising legislative intent and findings with respect to educational facilities; amending s. 235.15, F.S.; removing specific need assessment criteria for a school district's educational plant survey and providing that the survey shall be submitted as part of the district's educational facilities plan; revising provisions relating to certain deviation from space need standards; providing for review and validation of surveys by the Office of Educational Facilities; revising requirements relating to certifications necessary for expenditure of PECO funds; amending s. 235.175, F.S.; providing legislative purpose with respect to the district educational facilities plans; amending s. 235.18, F.S.; conforming language; amending s. 235.185, F.S.; providing definitions; providing requirements for

preparation of an annual tentative educational 1 2 facilities plan by each school district; 3 providing requirements for the district's 4 facilities 5-year work program; providing for 5 submittal of the tentative plan to local 6 governments for review and comment; providing 7 for annual adoption of the plan; providing for 8 execution of the plan; removing provisions 9 relating to 10-year and 20-year work programs; 10 amending s. 235.188, F.S.; conforming language; amending s. 235.19, F.S., relating to site 11 planning and selection; providing that said 12 13 section is superseded by an interlocal 14 agreement between a school board and local 15 government and the school board and local 16 government plans under certain conditions; revising site selection requirements; removing 17 a requirement that the Commissioner of 18 19 Education prescribe recommended sizes for new 20 educational facility sites; amending s. 235.193, F.S.; requiring school districts and 21 22 local governments to enter into an interlocal agreement and providing requirements with 23 24 respect thereto; specifying effect of failure 25 to enter into the interlocal agreement; 26 requiring the school board to provide a local government certain information when it is 27 28 considering certain comprehensive plan amendment or rezoning applications; revising 29 requirements relating to school board 30 31 responsibilities in planning with local

1 governments; revising requirements relating to location of educational facilities; revising a notice requirement regarding proposed use of property for an educational facility; providing for inclusion of an alternative process for proposed facility review in the required interlocal agreement; conforming language; repealing s. 235.194, F.S., which requires school boards to submit an annual general educational facilities report to local 10 11 governments; amending ss. 235.218, 235.321, and 12 236.25, F.S.; conforming language; providing an 13 effective date.

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WHEREAS, it is in the best interests of the people of the State of Florida to ensure sound planning for new population growth in Florida, and

WHEREAS, Florida's population is expected to increase by 50 percent from 16 million to 24 million over the next three decades, and the number of school-age children is projected to increase sharply around 2020 as the baby boom echo generation's children reach school age, with commensurate impacts to the state's public infrastructure, including our public educational facilities, and

WHEREAS, our growth management system should fully integrate the planning of public educational facilities, should accurately forecast the costs associated with the construction, operation, and maintenance of infrastructure, and should adequately address our existing infrastructure deficits, and

WHEREAS, as we respond to new growth and continue to address our existing infrastructure deficits, communities should make land use decisions with the knowledge of all relevant expenses and revenues associated with those decisions, as the future health of our state economy and the livability of our communities depends on appropriately addressing our infrastructure needs, NOW, THEREFORE,

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Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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Section 1. Subsection (1) of section 163.3174, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

163.3174 Local planning agency.--

(1) The governing body of each local government, individually or in combination as provided in s. 163.3171, shall designate and by ordinance establish a "local planning agency," unless the agency is otherwise established by law. Each local planning agency shall include a representative of the district school board as a member. The governing body may designate itself as the local planning agency pursuant to this subsection, with the addition of a representative of the school board. The governing body shall notify the state land planning agency of the establishment of its local planning agency. All local planning agencies shall provide opportunities for involvement by district school boards and applicable community college boards, which may be accomplished by formal representation, membership on technical advisory committees, or other appropriate means. The local planning agency shall prepare the comprehensive plan or plan amendment after hearings to be held after public notice and shall make 31 recommendations to the governing body regarding the adoption

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or amendment of the plan. The agency may be a local planning commission, the planning department of the local government, or other instrumentality, including a countywide planning entity established by special act or a council of local government officials created pursuant to s. 163.02, provided the composition of the council is fairly representative of all the governing bodies in the county or planning area; however:

- (a) If a joint planning entity is in existence on the effective date of this act which authorizes the governing bodies to adopt and enforce a land use plan effective throughout the joint planning area, that entity shall be the agency for those local governments until such time as the authority of the joint planning entity is modified by law.
- (b) In the case of chartered counties, the planning responsibility between the county and the several municipalities therein shall be as stipulated in the charter.

Section 2. Subsection (12) of section 163.3177, Florida Statutes, is repealed, and paragraphs (a) and (h) of subsection (6) of said section are amended to read:

163.3177 Required and optional elements of comprehensive plan; studies and surveys .--

- (6) In addition to the requirements of subsections (1)-(5), the comprehensive plan shall include the following elements:
- (a) A future land use plan element designating proposed future general distribution, location, and extent of the uses of land for residential uses, commercial uses, industry, agriculture, recreation, conservation, education, public buildings and grounds, other public facilities, and other categories of the public and private uses of land. The 31 | future land use plan shall include standards to be followed in

the control and distribution of population densities and 1 building and structure intensities. The proposed 3 distribution, location, and extent of the various categories of land use shall be shown on a land use map or map series 4 5 which shall be supplemented by goals, policies, and measurable objectives. Each land use category shall be defined in terms 6 7 of the types of uses included and specific standards for the 8 density or intensity of use. The future land use plan shall be based upon surveys, studies, and data regarding the area, including the amount of land required to accommodate 10 11 anticipated growth; the projected population of the area; the 12 character of undeveloped land; the availability of public 13 services; the need for redevelopment, including the renewal of 14 blighted areas and the elimination of nonconforming uses which are inconsistent with the character of the community; and, in 15 16 rural communities, the need for job creation, capital investment, and economic development that will strengthen and 17 diversify the community's economy. The future land use plan 18 may designate areas for future planned development use 19 20 involving combinations of types of uses for which special 21 regulations may be necessary to ensure development in accord 22 with the principles and standards of the comprehensive plan and this act. In addition, for rural communities, the amount 23 of land designated for future planned industrial use shall be 24 based upon surveys and studies that reflect the need for job 25 26 creation, capital investment, and the necessity to strengthen 27 and diversify the local economies, and shall not be limited 28 solely by the projected population of the rural community. The future land use plan of a county may also designate areas for 29 possible future municipal incorporation. The land use maps or 30 31 | map series shall generally identify and depict historic

district boundaries and shall designate historically 1 significant properties meriting protection. The future land 3 use element must clearly identify the land use categories in which public schools are an allowable use. When delineating 4 5 the land use categories in which public schools are an allowable use, a local government shall include in the 6 7 categories sufficient land proximate to residential 8 development to meet the projected needs for schools in coordination with public school boards and may establish differing criteria for schools of different type or size. 10 11 Each local government shall include lands contiguous to existing school sites, to the maximum extent possible, within 12 13 the land use categories in which public schools are an 14 allowable use. All comprehensive plans must comply with the school siting requirements of this paragraph no later than 15 16 October 1, 1999. The failure by a local government to comply with these school siting requirements by October 1, 1999, will 17 result in the prohibition of the local government's ability to 18 amend the local comprehensive plan, except for plan amendments 19 20 described in s. 163.3187(1)(b), until the school siting 21 requirements are met. Amendments An amendment proposed by a 22 local government for purposes of identifying the land use categories in which public schools are an allowable use or for 23 adopting or amending the school siting maps pursuant to s. 24 163.31776(6) are is exempt from the limitation on the 25 26 frequency of plan amendments contained in s. 163.3187. The 27 future land use element shall include criteria which encourage 28 the location of schools proximate to urban residential areas 29 to the extent possible and shall require that the local government seek to collocate public facilities, such as parks, 30 libraries, and community centers, with schools to the extent

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possible, and shall include criteria which encourage using elementary schools as focal points for neighborhoods.

- (h)1. An intergovernmental coordination element showing relationships and stating principles and guidelines to be used in the accomplishment of coordination of the adopted comprehensive plan with the plans of <del>school boards and</del> other units of local government providing services but not having regulatory authority over the use of land, with the comprehensive plans of adjacent municipalities, the county, adjacent counties, or the region, and with the state comprehensive plan, as the case may require and as such adopted plans or plans in preparation may exist. This element of the local comprehensive plan shall demonstrate consideration of the particular effects of the local plan, when adopted, upon the development of adjacent municipalities, the county, adjacent counties, or the region, or upon the state comprehensive plan, as the case may require.
- The intergovernmental coordination element shall provide for procedures to identify and implement joint planning areas, especially for the purpose of annexation, municipal incorporation, and joint infrastructure service areas.
- The intergovernmental coordination element shall b. provide for recognition of campus master plans prepared pursuant to s. 240.155.
- The intergovernmental coordination element may provide for a voluntary dispute resolution process as established pursuant to s. 186.509 for bringing to closure in a timely manner intergovernmental disputes. government may develop and use an alternative local dispute 31 resolution process for this purpose.

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- The intergovernmental coordination element shall 2. further state principles and guidelines to be used in the accomplishment of coordination of the adopted comprehensive plan with the plans of school boards and other units of local government providing facilities and services but not having regulatory authority over the use of land. In addition, the intergovernmental coordination element shall describe joint processes for collaborative planning and decisionmaking on population projections and public school siting, the location and extension of public facilities subject to concurrency, and siting facilities with countywide significance, including locally unwanted land uses whose nature and identity are established in an agreement. Within 1 year of adopting their intergovernmental coordination elements, each county, all the municipalities within that county, the district school board, and any unit of local government service providers in that county shall establish by interlocal or other formal agreement executed by all affected entities, the joint processes described in this subparagraph consistent with their adopted intergovernmental coordination elements.
- To foster coordination between special districts and local general-purpose governments as local general-purpose governments implement local comprehensive plans, each independent special district must submit a public facilities report to the appropriate local government as required by s. 189.415.
- The state land planning agency shall establish a schedule for phased completion and transmittal of plan amendments to implement subparagraphs 1., 2., and 3. from all jurisdictions so as to accomplish their adoption by December 31, 1999. A local government may complete and transmit its

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plan amendments to carry out these provisions prior to the scheduled date established by the state land planning agency. The plan amendments are exempt from the provisions of s. 163.3187(1).

5. Intergovernmental coordination between local governments and the district school board shall be governed by ss. 163.31776 and 163.31777.

Section 3. Section 163.31776, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

163.31776 Public educational facilities element.--

- (1) The intent of the Legislature is:
- (a) To establish a systematic process of sharing information between school boards and local governments on the growth and development trends in their communities in order to forecast future enrollment and school needs.
- (b) To establish a systematic process for school boards and local governments to cooperatively plan for the provision of educational facilities to meet the current and projected needs of the public education system population, including the needs placed on the public education system as a result of growth and development decisions by local government.
- (c) To establish a systematic process for local governments and school boards to cooperatively identify and meet the infrastructure needs of public schools to assure healthy school environments and safe school access.
  - (2) The Legislature finds that:
- (a) Public schools are a linchpin to the vitality of our communities and play a significant role in thousands of individual housing decisions which result in community growth trends.

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- (b) Growth and development issues transcend the boundaries and responsibilities of individual units of government, and often no single unit of government can plan or implement policies to deal with these issues without affecting other units of government.
- (3) A public educational facilities element shall be adopted in cooperation with the applicable school district by all local governments pursuant to a schedule established by the state land planning agency so as to accomplish its adoption by January 1, 2007. The initial counties and municipalities in the schedule shall be those with the greatest unmet demand for public school facilities, and they shall transmit their public educational facilities element no later than January 1, 2003. Criteria for determining the greatest unmet demand for public school facilities shall be established by rule by the state land planning agency. Each municipality shall either adopt its own element or accept by resolution or ordinance a public educational facilities element adopted by the county which includes the municipality's area of authority as defined by s. 163.3171; however, a municipality shall be exempt from this requirement if it meets all of the following criteria:
- (a) The municipality has issued development orders for fewer than 50 residential dwelling units during the preceding 5 years or it has generated fewer than 25 additional public school students during the preceding 5 years.
- The municipality has not annexed new land during the preceding 5 years in land use categories which permit residential uses that may affect school attendance rates.
- 30 (c) The municipality has no public schools located within its boundaries.

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the boundaries of the municipality has been built upon. (e) The municipality has not adopted a land use

(d) At least 80 percent of the developable land within

amendment which increases residential density for greater than 50 residential units.

Any municipality exempt under this subsection shall notify the county and the school board of any planned annexation into residential or proposed residential areas, and shall comply with this subsection no later than 1 year following a change in conditions which renders the municipality no longer eligible for exemption, or no later than 1 year following the identification of a proposed public school in the school board's 5-year district facilities work program in the municipality's jurisdiction.

- (4) No later than 6 months prior to the deadline for transmittal of a public educational facilities element, the county, the participating municipalities, and the school board shall enter into an interlocal agreement which establishes a process to develop coordinated and consistent local government public educational facilities elements and district educational facilities plans, including a process:
- (a) By which each local government and the school district agree and base their plans on consistent projections of the amount, type, and distribution of population growth and student enrollment.
- (b) To coordinate and share information relating to existing and planned public school facilities and local government plans for development and redevelopment.
- (c) To ensure that school siting decisions by the school board are consistent with the local comprehensive plan,

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including appropriate circumstances and criteria under which a school district may request an amendment to the comprehensive plan for school siting, and to provide for early involvement by the local government as the school board identifies potential school sites.

- (d) To coordinate and provide formal comments during the development, adoption, and amendment of each local government's public educational facilities element and the educational facilities plan of the school district to ensure a uniform countywide school facility planning system.
- (e) For school district participation in the review of residential development applications for comprehensive plan amendments and rezonings which increase residential density and which are reasonably expected to have an impact on public school facility demand, pursuant to s. 163.31777. The interlocal agreement shall express how the school board and local governments will develop the methodology and the criteria for determining if school facility capacity will not be reasonably available at the time of projected school impacts, including uniform, districtwide level-of-service standards for all public schools of the same type and availability standards for public schools. The interlocal agreement shall ensure that consistent criteria and capacity determination methodologies are adopted into the school board's district educational facilities plan and the local government's public educational facilities element. The interlocal agreement shall also set forth the process and uniform methodology for determining proportionate share mitigation pursuant to s. 163.31777.
- (f) For the resolution of disputes between the school district and local governments.

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- (5) The public educational facilities element shall be based on data and analysis, including the interlocal agreement required by subsection (4), and the educational facilities plan required by s. 235.185. All local government public educational facilities elements within a county shall be consistent with each other and shall address the following:
- (a) The need for and strategies and commitments to address improvements to infrastructure, safety, and community conditions in areas proximate to existing public schools.
- (b) The need for and strategies for the provision of adequate infrastructure necessary to support proposed schools, including potable water, wastewater, drainage, and transportation, and the need for other actions to ensure safe access to schools, including provision of sidewalks, bicycle paths, turn lanes, and signalization.
- (c) Collocation of other public facilities such as parks, libraries, and community centers with public schools.
- (d) Location of schools proximate to residential areas and use of public schools to complement patterns of development, including using elementary schools as focal points for neighborhoods.
  - (e) Use of public schools as emergency shelters.
- (f) Consideration of the existing and planned capacity of public schools when reviewing comprehensive plan amendments and rezonings which would increase potential residential development, with the review based on uniform districtwide level-of-service standards for all public schools of the same type and availability standards for public schools, and the financially feasible 5-year district facilities work program adopted by the school board pursuant to s. 235.185.

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(g) A uniform methodology for determining proportionate share mitigation consistent with the requirements of s. 163.31777(4) and the interlocal agreement.

- (6) The future land use map series shall either incorporate maps which are the result of a collaborative process for identifying school sites and are adopted in the educational facilities plan promulgated by the school board pursuant to s. 235.185 showing the locations of existing public schools and the general locations of improvements to existing schools or construction of new schools anticipated over the 5-year, 10-year, and 20-year time periods, or such maps shall be data and analysis in support of the future land use map series. Maps indicating general locations of future schools or school improvements shall not be deemed to prescribe a land use on a particular parcel of land.
- (7) The process for adoption of a public educational facilities element shall be as provided in s. 163.3184. The state land planning agency shall submit a copy of the proposed public school facilities element pursuant to the procedures outlined in s. 163.3184(4) to the Office of Educational Facilities of the Commissioner of Education for review and comment.
- (8) If a local government fails to comply with the requirement to transmit a public educational facilities element or to enter into an interlocal agreement with the school board pursuant to the schedule established by the state land planning agency, the local government is prohibited from amending the local comprehensive plan until the public educational facilities element is adopted. If a local government fails to comply with the requirements of this section to enter into the interlocal agreement or to transmit

a public educational facilities element by the required date, 1 2 or if the Administration Commission finds that the public educational facilities element is not in compliance, the local 3 government shall be subject to sanctions imposed by the 4 5 Administration Commission pursuant to s. 163.3184(11). The failure of a local government or school board to enter into 6 7 the interlocal agreement shall not subject another local 8 government or school board to sanctions. The failure of a 9 school board to provide the required plans or information or to enter into the interlocal agreement under this section 10 11 shall subject the school board to sanctions pursuant to s. 235.193(3). Any local government transmitting a public school 12 13 facilities element to implement school concurrency pursuant to the requirements of s. 163.3180 prior to the effective date of 14 this act shall not be required to amend the element or any 15 16 interlocal agreement to conform with the provisions of this 17 section, if such amendment is ultimately determined to be in compliance by the state land planning agency. 18 Section 4. Section 163.31777, Florida Statutes, is 19 20 created to read:

(1) Local governments shall consider public school facilities when reviewing comprehensive plan amendments and rezonings that propose to increase residential densities and which are reasonably expected to have an impact on public school facility demand.

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of public school capacity .--

163.31777 Plan amendments and rezonings; consideration

(2) As part of the review of such a comprehensive plan amendment or rezoning, the school board shall provide the local government with a school capacity report based on the district educational facilities plan adopted by the school

board pursuant to s. 235.185, which shall provide data and 1 2 analysis on the capacity and enrollment of affected schools 3 based on standards established by state or federal law or judicial order, projected additional enrollment attributable 4 5 to the density increase from the amendment or rezoning, 6 programmed and financially feasible new public school 7 facilities or improvements for affected schools identified in 8 the educational facilities plan of the school board and the 9 expected date of availability of such facilities or improvements, and available reasonable options for providing 10 11 public school facilities to students if the rezoning or 12 comprehensive plan amendment is approved. The options shall 13 include, but not be limited to, the school board's evaluation 14 of school schedule modification, school attendance zones modification, school facility modification, and creation of 15 charter schools. The report shall be consistent with the 16 interlocal agreement, the public educational facilities 17 element, and this section. 18 19 (3) Following the effective dates of both the 20 interlocal agreement and the public educational facilities element required by s. 163.31776, the local government shall 21 deny a comprehensive plan amendment or rezoning request which 22 would increase potential residential development if the school 23 facility capacity will not be reasonably available at the time 24 25 of projected school impacts as determined by the process and 26 methodology established in the public educational facilities element; however, the application for a comprehensive plan 27 28 amendment or a rezoning shall not be disapproved based on lack 29 of school capacity if the applicant executes a legally binding

commitment to provide mitigation proportionate to the demand

for public school facilities to be created by actual

development of the property, including, but not limited to, 1 the options described in subsection (4). The school board's 2 3 determination of facility capacity shall constitute competent substantial evidence to support the denial of such plan 4 5 amendment or rezoning request. 6 (4)(a) Options for proportionate share mitigation of 7 public school facility impacts from actual development of 8 property subject to a plan amendment or rezoning that 9 increases residential density shall be established in the 10 educational facilities plan and the public educational 11 facilities element. Such options shall include execution by 12 the applicant and the local government of a binding 13 development agreement pursuant to ss. 163.3220-163.3243 which 14 shall constitute a legally binding commitment to pay proportionate share mitigation for the additional residential 15 16 units when approved by the local government in a development order and actually developed on the property, taking into 17 account residential density allowed on the property prior to 18 19 the plan amendment or rezoning which increased overall 20 residential density. The district school board may be a party to such an agreement. As a condition of its entry into such a 21 22 development agreement, the local government may require the landowner to agree to continuing renewal of the agreement upon 23 24 its expiration. (b) If the educational facilities plan and the public 25 26 educational facilities element authorize a contribution of 27 land or payment for land acquisition, or construction or 28 expansion of a public school facility, or a portion thereof, 29 as proportionate share mitigation, the local government shall credit such a contribution, construction, expansion, or 30

payment toward any other impact fee or exaction imposed by

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local ordinance for the same need, on a dollar-for-dollar basis at fair market value. (c) Any proportionate share mitigation shall be directed by the school board toward a school capacity improvement within the affected area which is identified in

Section 5. Subsection (13) of section 163.3180, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

the financially feasible 5-year district work plan.

163.3180 Concurrency.--

- (13) School concurrency, if imposed by local option, shall be established on a districtwide basis and shall include all public schools in the district and all portions of the district, whether located in a municipality or an unincorporated area. The application of school concurrency to development shall be based upon the adopted comprehensive plan, as amended. All local governments within a county, except as provided in s. 163.31776(3)paragraph (f), shall adopt and transmit to the state land planning agency the necessary plan amendments, along with the interlocal agreement, for a compliance review pursuant to s. 163.3184(7) and (8). School concurrency shall not become effective in a county until all local governments, except as provided in s. 163.31776(3) paragraph (f), have adopted the necessary plan amendments, which together with the interlocal agreement, are determined to be in compliance with the requirements of this part. The minimum requirements for school concurrency are the following:
- (a) Public educational school facilities element.--A local government that elects to adopt public school concurrency shall adopt and transmit to the state land 31 planning agency a plan or plan amendment which includes a

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public educational school facilities element which is consistent with the requirements of s. 163.31776(5) 163.3177(12) and which is consistent with the following:

- 1. The element shall be based on data and analyses that address how uniform, districtwide level-of-service standards for all schools of the same type will be achieved and maintained.
- The element shall establish specific, measurable, intermediate ends that are achievable and mark progress toward the goal of school concurrency.
- 3. The element shall establish the way in which programs and activities will be conducted to achieve an identified goal.
- The element shall address the procedure for an annual update process.
- 5. All local government public educational facilities elements which adopt public school concurrency within a county must be consistent with each other as well as the requirements of this part. Any local government transmitting a public school facilities element for the purpose of adopting public school concurrency prior to the effective date of this act shall not be required to amend the element or any interlocal agreement to conform with the provisions of s. 163.31776 or s. 163.31777. determined to be in compliance as defined in s. 163.3184(1)(b). All local government public school facilities plan elements within a county must be consistent with each other as well as the requirements of this part.
- (b) Level-of-service standards.--The Legislature recognizes that an essential requirement for a concurrency management system is the level of service at which a public 31 | facility is expected to operate.

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- 1. Local governments and school boards imposing school concurrency shall exercise authority in conjunction with each other to establish jointly adequate level-of-service standards, as defined in chapter 9J-5, Florida Administrative Code, necessary to implement the adopted local government comprehensive plan, based on data and analysis.
- Public school level-of-service standards shall be included and adopted into the capital improvements element of the local comprehensive plan and shall apply districtwide to all schools of the same type. Types of schools may include elementary, middle, and high schools as well as special purpose facilities such as magnet schools.
- 3. Local governments and school boards shall have the option to utilize tiered level-of-service standards to allow time to achieve an adequate and desirable level of service as circumstances warrant.
- (c) Service areas. -- The Legislature recognizes that an essential requirement for a concurrency system is a designation of the area within which the level of service will be measured when an application for a residential development permit is reviewed for school concurrency purposes. This delineation is also important for purposes of determining whether the local government has a financially feasible public school capital facilities program that will provide schools which will achieve and maintain the adopted level-of-service standards.
- In order to balance competing interests, preserve the constitutional concept of uniformity, and avoid disruption of existing educational and growth management processes, local governments are encouraged to apply school concurrency to development on a districtwide basis so that a concurrency

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determination for a specific development will be based upon the availability of school capacity districtwide.

- 2. For local governments applying school concurrency on a less than districtwide basis, such as utilizing school attendance zones or larger school concurrency service areas, local governments and school boards shall have the burden to demonstrate that the utilization of school capacity is maximized to the greatest extent possible in the comprehensive plan and amendment, taking into account transportation costs and court-approved desegregation plans, as well as other factors. In addition, in order to achieve concurrency within the service area boundaries selected by local governments and school boards, the service area boundaries, together with the standards for establishing those boundaries, shall be identified, included, and adopted as part of the comprehensive plan. Any subsequent change to the service area boundaries for purposes of a school concurrency system shall be by plan amendment and shall be exempt from the limitation on the frequency of plan amendments in s. 163.3187(1).
- 3. Where school capacity is available on a districtwide basis but school concurrency is applied on a less than districtwide basis in the form of concurrency service areas, if the adopted level-of-service standard cannot be met in a particular service area as applied to an application for a development permit and if the needed capacity for the particular service area is available in one or more contiguous service areas, as adopted by the local government, then the development order shall be issued and mitigation measures shall not be exacted.
- (d) Financial feasibility. -- The Legislature recognizes that financial feasibility is an important issue because the

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premise of concurrency is that the public facilities will be provided in order to achieve and maintain the adopted level-of-service standard. This part and chapter 9J-5, Florida Administrative Code, contain specific standards to determine the financial feasibility of capital programs. These standards were adopted to make concurrency more predictable and local governments more accountable.

- A comprehensive plan amendment seeking to impose school concurrency shall contain appropriate amendments to the capital improvements element of the comprehensive plan, consistent with the requirements of s. 163.3177(3) and rule 9J-5.016, Florida Administrative Code. The capital improvements element shall set forth a financially feasible public school capital facilities program, established in conjunction with the school board, that demonstrates that the adopted level-of-service standards will be achieved and maintained.
- 2. Such amendments shall demonstrate that the public school capital facilities program meets all of the financial feasibility standards of this part and chapter 9J-5, Florida Administrative Code, that apply to capital programs which provide the basis for mandatory concurrency on other public facilities and services.
- When the financial feasibility of a public school capital facilities program is evaluated by the state land planning agency for purposes of a compliance determination, the evaluation shall be based upon the service areas selected by the local governments and school board.
- (e) Availability standard. -- Consistent with the public welfare, a local government may not deny a development permit 31 authorizing residential development for failure to achieve and

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maintain the level-of-service standard for public school capacity in a local option school concurrency system where adequate school facilities will be in place or under actual construction within 3 years after permit issuance.

## (f) Intergovernmental coordination. --

- 1. When establishing concurrency requirements for public schools, a local government shall satisfy the requirements for intergovernmental coordination set forth in s. 163.3177(6)(h)1. and 2., except that a municipality is not required to be a signatory to the interlocal agreement required by s. 163.3177(6)(h)2. as a prerequisite for imposition of school concurrency, and as a nonsignatory, shall not participate in the adopted local school concurrency system, if the municipality meets all of the following criteria for having no significant impact on school attendance:
- a. The municipality has issued development orders for fewer than 50 residential dwelling units during the preceding 5 years, or the municipality has generated fewer than 25 additional public school students during the preceding 5 <del>years.</del>
- b. The municipality has not annexed new land during the preceding 5 years in land use categories which permit residential uses that will affect school attendance rates.
- c. The municipality has no public schools located within its boundaries.
- d. At least 80 percent of the developable land within the boundaries of the municipality has been built upon.
- 2. A municipality which qualifies as having no significant impact on school attendance pursuant to the criteria of subparagraph 1. must review and determine at the

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time of its evaluation and appraisal report pursuant to s. 163.3191 whether it continues to meet the criteria. If the municipality determines that it no longer meets the criteria, it must adopt appropriate school concurrency goals, objectives, and policies in its plan amendments based on the evaluation and appraisal report, and enter into the existing interlocal agreement required by s. 163.3177(6)(h)2., in order to fully participate in the school concurrency system. If such a municipality fails to do so, it will be subject to the enforcement provisions of s. 163.3191.

(f)<del>(g)</del> Interlocal agreement for school concurrency. -- When establishing concurrency requirements for public schools, a local government must enter into an interlocal agreement which satisfies the requirements in s. 163.31776(4)<del>163.3177(6)(h)1. and 2.</del>and the requirements of this subsection. The interlocal agreement shall acknowledge both the school board's constitutional and statutory obligations to provide a uniform system of free public schools on a countywide basis, and the land use authority of local governments, including their authority to approve or deny comprehensive plan amendments and development orders. interlocal agreement shall be submitted to the state land planning agency by the local government as a part of the compliance review, along with the other necessary amendments to the comprehensive plan required by this part. In addition to the requirements of s.  $163.31776(4)\frac{163.3177(6)(h)}{h}$ , the interlocal agreement shall meet the following requirements:

1. Establish the mechanisms for coordinating the development, adoption, and amendment of each local government's public school facilities element with each other

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and the plans of the school board to ensure a uniform districtwide school concurrency system.

- 2. Establish a process by which each local government and the school board shall agree and base their plans on consistent projections of the amount, type, and distribution of population growth and coordinate and share information relating to existing and planned public school facilities projections and proposals for development and redevelopment, and infrastructure required to support public school facilities.
- 3. Establish a process for the development of siting criteria which encourages the location of public schools proximate to urban residential areas to the extent possible and seeks to collocate schools with other public facilities such as parks, libraries, and community centers to the extent possible.
- 2.4. Specify uniform, districtwide level-of-service standards for public schools of the same type and the process for modifying the adopted levels-of-service standards.
- 3.5. Establish a process for the preparation, amendment, and joint approval by each local government and the school board of a public school capital facilities program which is financially feasible, and a process and schedule for incorporation of the public school capital facilities program into the local government comprehensive plans on an annual basis.
- 4.6. Define the geographic application of school concurrency. If school concurrency is to be applied on a less than districtwide basis in the form of concurrency service areas, the agreement shall establish criteria and standards 31 | for the establishment and modification of school concurrency

service areas. The agreement shall also establish a process and schedule for the mandatory incorporation of the school concurrency service areas and the criteria and standards for establishment of the service areas into the local government comprehensive plans. The agreement shall ensure maximum utilization of school capacity, taking into account transportation costs and court-approved desegregation plans, as well as other factors. The agreement shall also ensure the achievement and maintenance of the adopted level-of-service standards for the geographic area of application throughout the 5 years covered by the public school capital facilities plan and thereafter by adding a new fifth year during the annual update.

- 5.7. Establish a uniform districtwide procedure for implementing school concurrency which provides for:
- The evaluation of development applications for compliance with school concurrency requirements;
- b. An opportunity for the school board to review and comment on the effect of comprehensive plan amendments and rezonings on the public school facilities plan; and
- The monitoring and evaluation of the school concurrency system.
- 6.8. Include provisions relating to termination, suspension, and amendment of the agreement. The agreement shall provide that if the agreement is terminated or suspended, the application of school concurrency shall be terminated or suspended.

Section 6. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) and subsection (4) of section 163.3184, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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163.3184 Process for adoption of comprehensive plan or plan amendment.--

- (1) DEFINITIONS. -- As used in this section:
- (b) "In compliance" means consistent with the requirements of ss. 163.3177, 163.31776,163.3178, 163.3180, 163.3191, and 163.3245, with the state comprehensive plan, with the appropriate strategic regional policy plan, and with chapter 9J-5, Florida Administrative Code, where such rule is not inconsistent with this part and with the principles for guiding development in designated areas of critical state concern.
- (4)INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVIEW. -- If review of a proposed comprehensive plan amendment is requested or otherwise initiated pursuant to subsection (6), the state land planning agency within 5 working days of determining that such a review will be conducted shall transmit a copy of the proposed plan amendment to various government agencies, as appropriate, for response or comment, including, but not limited to, the Department of Environmental Protection, the Department of Transportation, the water management district, and the regional planning council, and, in the case of municipal plans, to the county land planning agency. If the plan or plan amendment includes or relates to the public educational facilities element required by s. 163.31776, the state land planning agency shall submit a copy to the Office of Educational Facilities of the Commissioner of Education for review and comment. These governmental agencies shall provide comments to the state land planning agency within 30 days after receipt of the proposed plan amendment. The appropriate regional planning council shall also provide its written comments to the state land planning agency within 30 days

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after receipt of the proposed plan amendment and shall specify any objections, recommendations for modifications, and comments of any other regional agencies to which the regional planning council may have referred the proposed plan amendment. Written comments submitted by the public within 30 days after notice of transmittal by the local government of the proposed plan amendment will be considered as if submitted by governmental agencies. All written agency and public comments must be made part of the file maintained under subsection (2).

Section 7. Paragraph (j) of subsection (1) of section 163.3187, Florida Statutes, is amended, and paragraph (k) is added to said subsection, to read:

163.3187 Amendment of adopted comprehensive plan. --

- (1) Amendments to comprehensive plans adopted pursuant to this part may be made not more than two times during any calendar year, except:
- (j) Any comprehensive plan amendment to establish public school concurrency pursuant to s. 163.3180(13), including, but not limited to, adoption of a public educational school facilities element and adoption of amendments to the capital improvements element and intergovernmental coordination element. In order to ensure the consistency of local government public educational school facilities elements within a county, such elements shall be prepared and adopted on a similar time schedule.
- (k) A comprehensive plan amendment to adopt a public educational facilities element pursuant to s. 163.31776, and future land use map amendments for school siting, may be approved without regard to statutory limits on the frequency of adoption of plan amendments.

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Section 8. Paragraph (k) of subsection (2) of section 163.3191, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

163.3191 Evaluation and appraisal of comprehensive plan.--

- The report shall present an evaluation and assessment of the comprehensive plan and shall contain appropriate statements to update the comprehensive plan, including, but not limited to, words, maps, illustrations, or other media, related to:
- (k) The coordination of the comprehensive plan with existing public schools and those identified in the applicable educational 5-year school district facilities plan work program adopted pursuant to s. 235.185. The assessment shall address, where relevant, the success or failure of the coordination of the future land use map and associated planned residential development with public schools and their capacities, as well as the joint decisionmaking processes engaged in by the local government and the school board in regard to establishing appropriate population projections and the planning and siting of public school facilities. If the issues are not relevant, the local government shall demonstrate that they are not relevant.

Section 9. Section 163.3198, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 163.3198 Development of a uniform fiscal impact analysis model for evaluating the cost of infrastructure to support development. --
- (1) The Legislature finds that the quality of growth in Florida could benefit greatly by the adoption of a uniform fiscal impact analysis tool that could be used by local governments to determine the costs and benefits of new

development. To facilitate informed decisionmaking and 1 accountability by local governments, the analysis model would 2 itemize and calculate the costs and fiscal impacts of 3 infrastructure needs created by proposed development, as well 4 5 as the anticipated revenues utilized for infrastructure 6 associated with the project. It is intended that the model be 7 a minimum base model for implementation by all local 8 governments. Local governments shall not be required to 9 implement the model until the Legislature approves such implementation, nor shall local governments be prevented from 10 utilizing other fiscal or economic analysis tools before or 11 12 after adoption of the uniform fiscal analysis model. The 13 Legislature intends that the analysis will provide local government decisionmakers with a clearer understanding of the 14 15 fiscal impact of the new development on the community and its 16 resources. (2)(a) To oversee the development of a fiscal analysis 17 model by the state land planning agency, there is created a 18 19 commission consisting of nine members. The Governor, the 20 President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall each appoint three members to the 21 commission, and the Governor shall designate one of his 22 appointees as chair. Appointments must be made by July 1, 23 2001, and each appointing authority shall consider ethnic and 24 gender balance when making appointments. The members of the 25 26 commission must have technical or practical expertise to bring 27 to bear on the design or implementation of the model. 28 commission shall include representatives of municipalities, 29 counties, school boards, the development community, and public interest groups. 30 31 The commission shall have the responsibility to:

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- 1. Direct the state land planning agency, and others, in developing a fiscal analysis model.
- 2. Select one or more models to test through six pilot projects conducted in six regionally diverse local government jurisdictions selected by the commission.
- 3. Make changes to the models during the testing period as needed.
- Report to the Governor and the Legislature with implementation recommendations.
- (c) Each member may receive per diem and expenses for travel, as provided in s. 112.061, while carrying out the official business of the commission.
- (d) The commission is assigned, for administrative purposes, to the Department of Community Affairs.
- (e) The commission shall meet at the call of the chair and shall be dissolved upon the submittal of the report and recommendations required by subsection (6).
- (3)(a) The state land planning agency, as directed by the commission, shall develop one or more fiscal analysis models for determining the estimated costs and revenues of proposed development. The analysis provided by the model shall be a tool for government decisionmaking, shall not constitute an automatic approval or disapproval of new development, and shall apply to all public and private projects and all land use categories. The model or models selected for field testing shall be approved by the commission.
- (b) The model shall be capable of estimating the capital, operating, and maintenance expenses and revenues for infrastructure needs created by new development based on the type, scale, and location of various land uses. For the

purposes of developing the model, estimated costs shall 1 2 include those associated with provision of school facilities, transportation facilities, water supply, sewer, stormwater, 3 and solid waste services, and publicly provided 4 5 telecommunications services. Estimated revenues shall include 6 all revenues attributable to the proposed development which 7 are utilized to construct, operate, or maintain such 8 facilities and services. The model may be developed with capabilities of estimating other costs and benefits directly 9 related to new development, including economic costs and 10 11 benefits. The Legislature recognizes the potential 12 limitations of such models in fairly quantifying important 13 quality of life issues such as the intangible benefits and 14 costs associated with development, including, but not limited to, overall impact on community character, housing costs, 15 16 compatibility, and impacts on natural and historic resources, and therefore affirms its intention that the model not be used 17 as the only determinate of the acceptability of new 18 development. In order to develop a model for testing through 19 20 pilot projects, the Legislature directs the commission to focus on the infrastructure costs expressly identified in this 21 paragraph. The commission may authorize a local government 22 selected to conduct a pilot project to apply the fiscal 23 analysis model being tested to a public facility or service 24 other than those identified in this paragraph; however, 25 26 appropriately related revenues and benefits must also be 27 considered. 28 (c) The model shall be capable of identifying infrastructure deficits or backlogs, and costs associated with 29 addressing such needs. 30

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- (d) As part of its development of a fiscal analysis model, and as directed by the commission, the state land planning agency shall develop a format by which the local government shall report to its citizens, at least annually, the cumulative fiscal impact of its local planning decisions.
- (4) One or more fiscal analysis models shall be tested in the field to evaluate their technical validity and practical usefulness and the financial feasibility of local government implementation. The field tests shall be conducted as demonstration projects in six regionally diverse local government jurisdictions.
- (5) Data, findings, and feedback from the field tests shall be presented to the commission at least every 3 months following the initiation of each demonstration project. Based on the feedback provided by the state land planning agency and the local government partner of a demonstration project, the commission may require the state land planning agency to adjust or modify one or more models, including consideration of appropriate thresholds and exemptions, and conduct additional field testing if necessary.
- (6) No later than February 1, 2003, the commission shall transmit to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives a report detailing the results of the demonstration projects. The commission shall report its recommendations for statewide implementation of a uniform fiscal analysis model. Any recommendation to implement the model must be based on the commission's determination that the model is technically valid, financially feasible for local government implementation, and practically useful for implementation as a uniform fiscal analysis model. Should the commission determine

that a uniform fiscal analysis model is not technically valid, 1 financially feasible for local government implementation, and 2 practically useful for implementation as a uniform fiscal 3 analysis model, it shall recommend that the model or its 4 5 application be modified or not implemented. The report shall 6 also include recommendations for changes to any existing 7 growth management laws and policies necessary to implement the 8 model; recommendations for repealing existing growth 9 management laws, such as concurrency, that may no longer be relevant or effective once the model is implemented; 10 11 recommendations for state technical and financial assistance 12 to help local governments in the implementation of the uniform 13 fiscal analysis model; recommendations addressing state and 14 local sources of additional infrastructure funding; and recommendations for incentives to local governments to 15 16 encourage identification of areas in which infrastructure 17 development will be encouraged. Section 10. There is appropriated to the Department of 18 19 Community Affairs from the General Revenue Fund \$500,000 to 20 implement s. 163.3198, Florida Statutes. 21 Section 11. Section 235.002, Florida Statutes, is 22 amended to read: 235.002 Intent.--23 24 (1) The intent of the Legislature is: (a) To provide each student in the public education 25 26 system the availability of an educational environment 27 appropriate to his or her educational needs which is 28 substantially equal to that available to any similar student, 29 notwithstanding geographic differences and varying local economic factors, and to provide facilities for the Florida 30

School for the Deaf and the Blind and other educational institutions and agencies as may be defined by law.

(a) (b) To encourage the use of innovative designs, construction techniques, and financing mechanisms in building educational facilities for the purpose of reducing costs to the taxpayer, creating a more satisfactory educational environment suited to the community in which the educational facility is located, and reducing the amount of time necessary for design, permitting of on-site and off-site improvements required by law, and construction to fill unmet needs.

(b)<del>(c)</del> To provide a systematic mechanism whereby educational facilities construction plans can meet the current and projected needs of the public education system population as quickly as possible by building uniform, sound educational environments and to provide a sound base for planning for educational facilities needs.

(c)<del>(d)</del> To provide <del>proper legislative support</del> for <del>as</del> wide a range of fiscally sound financing methodologies for as possible for the delivery of educational facilities and, where appropriate, for their construction, operation, and maintenance.

- (d) To establish a systematic process of sharing information between school boards and local governments on the growth and development trends in their communities in order to forecast future enrollment and school needs.
- (e) To establish a systematic process for school boards and local governments to cooperatively plan for the provision of educational facilities to meet the current and projected needs of the public education system population, including the needs placed on the public education system as a

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result of growth and development decisions by local government.

- (f) To establish a systematic process for local governments and school boards to cooperatively identify and meet the infrastructure needs of public schools.
  - (2) The Legislature finds and declares that:
- (a) Public schools are a linchpin to the vitality of our communities and play a significant role in the thousands of individual housing decisions that result in community growth trends.
- (b) (a) Growth and development issues transcend the boundaries and responsibilities of individual units of government, and often no single unit of government can plan or implement policies to deal with these issues without affecting other units of government.
- (c) (b) The effective and efficient provision of public educational facilities and services enhances is essential to preserving and enhancing the quality of life of the people of this state.
- (d)<del>(c)</del> The provision of educational facilities often impacts community infrastructure and services. Assuring coordinated and cooperative provision of such facilities and associated infrastructure and services is in the best interest of the state.
- Section 12. Section 235.15, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 235.15 Educational plant survey; localized need assessment; PECO project funding.--
- (1) At least every 5 years, each board, including the Board of Regents, shall arrange for an educational plant 31 | survey, to aid in formulating plans for housing the

educational program and student population, faculty, administrators, staff, and auxiliary and ancillary services of the district or campus, including consideration of the local comprehensive plan. The Division of Workforce Development shall document the need for additional career and adult education programs and the continuation of existing programs before facility construction or renovation related to career or adult education may be included in the educational plant survey of a school district or community college that delivers career or adult education programs. Information used by the Division of Workforce Development to establish facility needs must include, but need not be limited to, labor market data, needs analysis, and information submitted by the school district or community college.

(a) Survey preparation and required data. -- Each survey shall be conducted by the board or an agency employed by the board. Surveys shall be reviewed and approved by the board, and a file copy shall be submitted to the Office of Educational Facilities of the Commissioner of Education. survey report shall include at least an inventory of existing educational and ancillary plants; recommendations for existing educational and ancillary plants; recommendations for new educational or ancillary plants, including the general location of each in coordination with the land use plan; campus master plan update and detail for community colleges; the utilization of school plants based on an extended school day or year-round operation; and such other information as may be required by the rules of the State Board of Education. This report may be amended, if conditions warrant, at the request of the board or commissioner.

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- (b) Required need assessment criteria for district, community college, and state university plant surveys. -- Each Educational plant surveys survey completed after December 31, 1997, must use uniform data sources and criteria specified in this paragraph. Each educational plant survey completed after June 30, 1995, and before January 1, 1998, must be revised, if necessary, to comply with this paragraph. Each revised educational plant survey and each new educational plant survey supersedes previous surveys.
- The school district's survey shall be submitted as a part of the district's educational facilities plan under s. 235.185. Each school district's educational plant survey must reflect the capacity of existing satisfactory facilities as reported in the Florida Inventory of School Houses. Projections of facility space needs may not exceed the norm space and occupant design criteria established by the State Requirements for Educational Facilities. Existing and projected capital outlay full-time equivalent student enrollment must be consistent with data prepared by the department and must include all enrollment used in the calculation of the distribution formula in s. 235.435(3). All satisfactory relocatable classrooms, including those owned, lease-purchased, or leased by the school district, shall be included in the school district inventory of gross capacity of facilities and must be counted at actual student capacity for purposes of the inventory. For future needs determination, student capacity shall not be assigned to any relocatable classroom that is scheduled for elimination or replacement with a permanent educational facility in the adopted 5-year educational plant survey and in the district facilities work program adopted under s. 235.185. Those relocatables clearly

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identified and scheduled for replacement in a school board adopted financially feasible 5-year district facilities work program shall be counted at zero capacity at the time the work program is adopted and approved by the school board. However, if the district facilities work program is changed or altered and the relocatables are not replaced as scheduled in the work program, they must then be reentered into the system for counting at actual capacity. Relocatables may not be perpetually added to the work program and continually extended for purposes of circumventing the intent of this section. All remaining relocatable classrooms, including those owned, lease-purchased, or leased by the school district, shall be counted at actual student capacity. The educational plant survey shall identify the number of relocatable student stations scheduled for replacement during the 5-year survey period and the total dollar amount needed for that replacement. All district educational plant surveys revised after July 1, 1998, shall include information on leased space used for conducting the district's instructional program, in accordance with the recommendations of the department's report authorized in s. 235.056. A definition of satisfactory relocatable classrooms shall be established by rule of the department.

2. Each survey of a special facility, joint-use facility, or cooperative vocational education facility must be based on capital outlay full-time equivalent student enrollment data prepared by the department for school districts, by the Division of Community Colleges for community colleges, and by the Board of Regents for state universities. A survey of space needs of a joint-use facility shall be based 31 upon the respective space needs of the school districts,

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community colleges, and universities, as appropriate. Projections of a school district's facility space needs may not exceed the norm space and occupant design criteria established by the State Requirements for Educational Facilities.

- 3. Each community college's survey must reflect the capacity of existing facilities as specified in the inventory maintained by the Division of Community Colleges. Projections of facility space needs must comply with standards for determining space needs as specified by rule of the State Board of Education. The 5-year projection of capital outlay student enrollment must be consistent with the annual report of capital outlay full-time student enrollment prepared by the Division of Community Colleges.
- Each state university's survey must reflect the capacity of existing facilities as specified in the inventory maintained and validated by the Board of Regents. Projections of facility space needs must be consistent with standards for determining space needs approved by the Board of Regents. The projected capital outlay full-time equivalent student enrollment must be consistent with the 5-year planned enrollment cycle for the State University System approved by the Board of Regents.
- The district educational facilities plan plant survey of a school district and the educational plant survey of a-community college-or state university may include space needs that deviate from approved standards for determining space needs if the deviation is justified by the district or institution and approved by the department or the Board of Regents, as appropriate, as necessary for the delivery of an 31 approved educational program.

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- (c) Review and validation. -- The Office of Educational Facilities of the Commissioner of Education <del>department</del> shall review and validate the surveys of school districts and community colleges and any amendments thereto for compliance with the requirements of this chapter and, when required by the State Constitution, shall recommend those in compliance for approval by the State Board of Education.
- (2) Only the superintendent or the college president shall certify to the Office of Educational Facilities of the Commissioner of Education department a project's compliance with the requirements for expenditure of PECO funds prior to release of funds.
- (a) Upon request for release of PECO funds for planning purposes, certification must be made to the Office of Educational Facilities of the Commissioner of Education department that the need and location of the facility are in compliance with the board-approved survey recommendations, and that the project meets the definition of a PECO project and the limiting criteria for expenditures of PECO funding, and that the plan is consistent with the local government comprehensive plan.
- (b) Upon request for release of construction funds, certification must be made to the Office of Educational Facilities of the Commissioner of Education department that the need and location of the facility are in compliance with the board-approved survey recommendations, that the project meets the definition of a PECO project and the limiting criteria for expenditures of PECO funding, and that the construction documents meet the requirements of the State Uniform Building Code for Educational Facilities Construction 31 or other applicable codes as authorized in this chapter, and

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that the site is consistent with the local government comprehensive plan.

Section 13. Subsection (3) of section 235.175, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

235.175 SMART schools; Classrooms First; legislative purpose.--

SCHOOL DISTRICT EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES PLAN WORK (3) PROGRAMS. -- It is the purpose of the Legislature to create s. 235.185, requiring each school district annually to adopt an educational a district facilities plan that provides an integrated long-range facilities plan, including the survey of projected needs and the 5-year work program. The purpose of the educational district facilities plan work program is to keep the school board, local governments, and the public fully informed as to whether the district is using sound policies and practices that meet the essential needs of students and that warrant public confidence in district operations. The educational district facilities plan work program will be monitored by the SMART Schools Clearinghouse, which will also apply performance standards pursuant to s. 235.218.

Section 14. Section 235.18, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

235.18 Annual capital outlay budget. -- Each board, including the Board of Regents, shall, each year, adopt a capital outlay budget for the ensuing year in order that the capital outlay needs of the board for the entire year may be well understood by the public. This capital outlay budget shall be a part of the annual budget and shall be based upon and in harmony with the educational plant and ancillary facilities plan. This budget shall designate the proposed 31 capital outlay expenditures by project for the year from all

fund sources. The board may not expend any funds on any project not included in the budget, as amended. Each district school board must prepare its tentative district educational facilities plan work program as required by s. 235.185 before adopting the capital outlay budget.

Section 15. Section 235.185, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

235.185 School district educational facilities plan work program; definitions; preparation, adoption, and amendment; long-term work programs. --

- (1) DEFINITIONS.--As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Adopted educational district facilities plan work program" means the comprehensive planning document 5-year work  $\frac{\text{program}}{\text{program}}$  adopted annua  $\underline{\text{lly}}$  by the district school board as provided in subsection(4) which contains the educational plant survey(3).
- "Tentative District facilities work program" means (b) the 5-year listing of capital outlay projects adopted by the district school board as provided in paragraph (2)(b) as part of the district educational facilities plan which are required:
- To properly repair and maintain the educational plant and ancillary facilities of the district.
- To provide an adequate number of satisfactory student stations for the projected student enrollment of the district in K-12 programs in accordance with the goal in s. 235.062.
- "Tentative educational facilities plan" means the comprehensive planning document prepared annually by the district school board and submitted to the Office of

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30 31 Educational Facilities of the Commissioner of Education and the affected general purpose local governments.

- (2) PREPARATION OF TENTATIVE DISTRICT EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES PLAN; WORK PROGRAM. --
- (a) Annually, prior to the adoption of the district school budget, each school board shall prepare a tentative district educational facilities plan work program that includes long-range planning for facilities needs over 5-year, 10-year, and 20-year periods. The plan shall be developed in coordination with the general purpose local governments and be consistent with the local government comprehensive plans. The plan shall:
- 1. Consider projected student populations apportioned geographically at the local level. The projections shall be based on information produced by the demographic, revenue, and education estimating conferences pursuant to s. 216.136, where available, as modified by the school district based on development data and agreement with the local governments and the Office of Educational Facilities of the Commissioner of Education. The projections shall be apportioned geographically with assistance from the local governments, using local development trend data and the school district student enrollment data.
- 2. Provide an inventory of existing school facilities. Any anticipated expansions or closures of existing school sites over the 5-year, 10-year, and 20-year periods shall be identified. The inventory shall include an assessment of areas proximate to existing schools and identification of the need for improvements to infrastructure, safety, and conditions in the community. The plan shall also provide a listing of major

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repairs and renovation projects anticipated over the period of the plan.

- 3. Include projections of facilities space needs, which may not exceed the norm space and occupant design criteria established in the State Requirements for Educational Facilities.
- 4. Include information on leased, loaned, and donated space and relocatables used for conducting the district's instructional programs.
- 5. Describe the general location of public schools proposed to be constructed over the 5-year, 10-year, and 20-year time periods, including a listing of the proposed schools' site acreage needs and anticipated capacity and maps showing general locations. The school board's identification of general locations of future school sites shall be based on the school siting requirements of s. 163.3177(6)(a) and policies in the comprehensive plan which provide guidance for appropriate locations for school sites.
- Include the identification of options deemed reasonable and approved by the school board that reduce the need for additional permanent student stations. Such options may include, but need not be limited to:
  - a. Acceptable capacity.
  - b. Redistricting.
  - c. Busing.
  - d. Year-round schools.
  - e. Charter schools.
- 7. Include the criteria and method jointly determined by the local government and the school board for determining the impact to public school capacity in response to a local government request for a report pursuant to s. 235.193(4).

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- The educational facilities plan shall also include a financially feasible district facilities work program for a 5-year period. The work program shall include:
- 1. A schedule of major repair and renovation projects necessary to maintain the educational facilities plant and ancillary facilities of the district.
- 2. A schedule of capital outlay projects necessary to ensure the availability of satisfactory student stations for the projected student enrollment in K-12 programs. This schedule shall consider:
- The locations, capacities, and planned utilization rates of current educational facilities of the district. The capacity of existing satisfactory facilities, as reported in the Florida Inventory of School Houses, shall be compared to the capital outlay full-time equivalent student enrollment as determined by the department, including all enrollment used in the calculation of the distribution formula under s. 235.435(3).
- b. The proposed locations of planned facilities, whether those locations are consistent with the comprehensive plans of all affected local governments, and recommendations for infrastructure and other improvements to land adjacent to existing facilities. The provisions of ss. 235.19 and 235.193(6), (7), and (8) shall be addressed for new facilities planned within the first 3 years of the work plan, as appropriate.
- c. Plans for the use and location of relocatable facilities, leased facilities, and charter school facilities.
- d. Plans for multitrack scheduling, grade level organization, block scheduling, or other alternatives that 30 31 reduce the need for additional permanent student stations.

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- Information concerning average class size and e. utilization rate by grade level within the district that will result if the tentative district facilities work program is fully implemented. The average shall not include exceptional student education classes or prekindergarten classes.
- f. The number and percentage of district students planned to be educated in relocatable facilities during each year of the tentative district facilities work program. For future needs determination, student capacity shall not be assigned to any relocatable classroom that is scheduled for elimination or replacement with a permanent educational facility in the current year of the adopted district educational facilities plan and in the district facilities work program adopted under this section. Those relocatables clearly identified and scheduled for replacement in a school board adopted, financially feasible, 5-year district facilities work program shall be counted at zero capacity at the time the work program is adopted and approved by the school board. However, if the district facilities work program is changed or altered and the relocatables are not replaced as scheduled in the work program, they must then be reentered into the system for counting at actual capacity. Relocatables may not be perpetually added to the work program and continually extended for purposes of circumventing the intent of this section. All relocatable classrooms not identified and scheduled for replacement, including those owned, lease-purchased, or leased by the school district, shall be counted at actual student capacity. The district educational facilities plan shall identify the number of relocatable student stations scheduled for replacement during the 5-year

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30 31 survey period and the total dollar amount needed for that replacement.

- Plans for the closure of any school, including plans for disposition of the facility or usage of facility space, and anticipated revenues.
- h. Projects for which capital outlay and debt service funds accruing under s. 9(d), Art. XII of the State Constitution are to be used shall be identified separately in priority order as a project priority list within the district facilities work program.
- The projected cost for each project identified in the tentative district facilities work program. For proposed projects for new student stations, a schedule shall be prepared comparing the planned cost and square footage for each new student station, by elementary, middle, and high school levels, to the low, average, and high cost of facilities constructed throughout the state during the most recent fiscal year for which data is available from the Department of Education.
- 4. A schedule of estimated capital outlay revenues from each currently approved source which is estimated to be available for expenditure on the projects included in the tentative district facilities work program.
- 5. A schedule indicating which projects included in the tentative district facilities work program will be funded from current revenues projected in subparagraph 4.
- 6. A schedule of options for the generation of additional revenues by the district for expenditure on projects identified in the tentative district facilities work program which are not funded under subparagraph 5. Additional

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anticipated revenues may include effort index grants, SIT Program awards, and Classrooms First funds.

(c)<del>(b)</del> To the extent available, the tentative district educational facilities plan work program shall be based on information produced by the demographic, revenue, and education estimating conferences pursuant to s. 216.136.

- (d)<del>(c)</del> Provision shall be made for public comment concerning the tentative district educational facilities plan work program.
- The district school board shall coordinate with each affected local government to ensure consistency between the tentative district educational facilities plan and the local government comprehensive plans of the affected local governments during the development of the tentative district educational facilities plan.
- (3) SUBMITTAL OF TENTATIVE DISTRICT EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES PLAN TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT. -- The district school board shall submit a copy of its tentative district educational facilities plan to all affected local governments prior to adoption by the board. The affected local governments shall review the tentative district educational facilities plan and comment to the district school board on the consistency of the plan with the local comprehensive plan, whether a comprehensive plan amendment will be necessary for any proposed educational facility, and whether the local government supports a necessary comprehensive plan amendment. If the local government does not support a comprehensive plan amendment for a proposed educational facility, the matter shall be resolved pursuant to the interlocal agreement required by ss. 163.31776(4) and 235.193(2). The process for the submittal and review shall be detailed in the interlocal

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agreement required pursuant to ss. 163.31776(4) and 235.193(2).

(4)<del>(3)</del> ADOPTED DISTRICT EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES PLAN WORK PROGRAM. -- Annually, the district school board shall consider and adopt the tentative district educational facilities plan work program completed pursuant to subsection (2). Upon giving proper public notice to the public and local governments and opportunity for public comment, the district school board may amend the plan program to revise the priority of projects, to add or delete projects, to reflect the impact of change orders, or to reflect the approval of new revenue sources which may become available. The adopted district educational facilities plan work program shall:

- (a) Be a complete, balanced, and financially feasible capital outlay financial plan for the district.
- (b) Set forth the proposed commitments and planned expenditures of the district to address the educational facilities needs of its students and to adequately provide for the maintenance of the educational plant and ancillary facilities.
- (5) $\frac{(4)}{(4)}$  EXECUTION OF ADOPTED DISTRICT EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES PLAN WORK PROGRAM. -- The first year of the adopted district educational facilities plan work program shall constitute the capital outlay budget required in s. 235.18. The adopted district facilities work program shall include the information required in paragraph (2)(b)subparagraphs (2)(a)1., 2., and 3., based upon projects actually funded in the program.
- (5) 10-YEAR AND 20-YEAR WORK PROGRAMS. -- In addition to the adopted district facilities work program covering the 5-year work program, the district school board shall adopt

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30 31 annually a 10-year and a 20-year work program which include the information set forth in subsection (2), but based upon enrollment projections and facility needs for the 10-year and 20-year periods. It is recognized that the projections in the 10-year and 20-year timeframes are tentative and should be used only for general planning purposes.

Section 16. Section 235.188, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

235.188 Full bonding required to participate in programs. -- Any district with unused bonding capacity in its Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund allocation that certifies in its district educational facilities plan work program that it will not be able to meet all of its need for new student stations within existing revenues must fully bond its Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund allocation before it may participate in Classrooms First, the School Infrastructure Thrift (SIT) Program, or the Effort Index Grants Program.

Section 17. Section 235.19, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

235.19 Site planning and selection. --

(1) If the school board and local government have entered into an interlocal agreement pursuant to ss. 163.31776(4) and 235.193(2) and have developed a process to ensure consistency between the local government comprehensive plan and the school district educational facilities plan and a method to coordinate decisionmaking and approval activities relating to school planning and site selection, the provisions of this section are superseded by the interlocal agreement and the plans of the local government and the school board.

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(2)<del>(1)</del> Before acquiring property for sites, each board shall determine the location of proposed educational centers or campuses for the board. In making this determination, the board shall consider existing and anticipated site needs and the most economical and practicable locations of sites. board shall coordinate with the long-range or comprehensive plans of local, regional, and state governmental agencies to assure the consistency compatibility of such plans with site planning. Boards are encouraged to locate schools proximate to urban residential areas to the extent possible, and shall seek to collocate schools with other public facilities, such as parks, libraries, and community centers, to the extent possible, and to encourage using elementary schools as focal points for neighborhoods.

(3) (2) Each new site selected must be adequate in size to meet the educational needs of the students to be served on that site by the original educational facility or future expansions of the facility through renovation or the addition of relocatables. The Commissioner of Education shall prescribe by rule recommended sizes for new sites according to categories of students to be housed and other appropriate factors determined by the commissioner. Less-than-recommended site sizes are allowed if the board, by a two-thirds majority, recommends such a site and finds that it can provide an appropriate and equitable educational program on the site.

(4) (4) (3) Sites recommended for purchase, or purchased, in accordance with chapter 230 or chapter 240 must meet standards prescribed therein and such supplementary standards as the school board commissioner prescribes to promote the educational interests of the students. Each site must be well drained and either suitable for outdoor educational purposes

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as appropriate for the educational program or collocated with facilities to serve this purpose. As provided in s. 333.03, the site must not be located within any path of flight approach of any airport. Insofar as is practicable, the site must not adjoin a right-of-way of any railroad or through highway and must not be adjacent to any factory or other property from which noise, odors, or other disturbances, or at which conditions, would be likely to interfere with the educational program.

(5) (4) It shall be the responsibility of the board to provide adequate notice to appropriate municipal, county, regional, and state governmental agencies for requested traffic control and safety devices so they can be installed and operating prior to the first day of classes or to satisfy itself that every reasonable effort has been made in sufficient time to secure the installation and operation of such necessary devices prior to the first day of classes. shall also be the responsibility of the board to review annually traffic control and safety device needs and to request all necessary changes indicated by such review.

(6)<del>(5)</del> Each board may request county and municipal governments to construct and maintain sidewalks and bicycle trails within a 2-mile radius of each educational facility within the jurisdiction of the local government. When a board discovers or is aware of an existing hazard on or near a public sidewalk, street, or highway within a 2-mile radius of a school site and the hazard endangers the life or threatens the health or safety of students who walk, ride bicycles, or are transported regularly between their homes and the school in which they are enrolled, the board shall, within 24 hours 31 after discovering or becoming aware of the hazard, excluding

Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, report such hazard to 1 2 the governmental entity within the jurisdiction of which the 3 hazard is located. Within 5 days after receiving notification by the board, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal 4 5 holidays, the governmental entity shall investigate the 6 hazardous condition and either correct it or provide such 7 precautions as are practicable to safeguard students until the 8 hazard can be permanently corrected. However, if the governmental entity that has jurisdiction determines upon 9 investigation that it is impracticable to correct the hazard, 10 11 or if the entity determines that the reported condition does not endanger the life or threaten the health or safety of 12 13 students, the entity shall, within 5 days after notification 14 by the board, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, inform the board in writing of its reasons for not 15 16 correcting the condition. The governmental entity, to the extent allowed by law, shall indemnify the board from any 17 liability with respect to accidents or injuries, if any, 18 19 arising out of the hazardous condition. 20

Section 18. Section 235.193, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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235.193 Coordination of planning with local governing bodies.--

It is the policy of this state to require the coordination of planning between boards and local governing bodies to ensure that plans for the construction and opening of public educational facilities are facilitated and coordinated in time and place with plans for residential development, concurrently with other necessary services. Such planning shall include the integration of the educational facilities plan plant survey and applicable policies and

procedures of a board with the local comprehensive plan and land development regulations of local governments governing bodies. The planning must include the consideration of allowing students to attend the school located nearest their homes when a new housing development is constructed near a county boundary and it is more feasible to transport the students a short distance to an existing facility in an adjacent county than to construct a new facility or transport students longer distances in their county of residence. The planning must also consider the effects of the location of public education facilities, including the feasibility of keeping central city facilities viable, in order to encourage central city redevelopment and the efficient use of infrastructure and to discourage uncontrolled urban sprawl.

- (2) No later than 6 months prior to the deadline established by the state land planning agency pursuant to s. 163.31776(3) for the transmittal of a public educational facilities element by general purpose local governments, the school district, the county, and the participating municipalities shall enter into an interlocal agreement which establishes a process to develop coordinated and consistent local government public educational facilities elements and district educational facilities plans, including a process:
- (a) By which each local government and the school district agree and base their plans on consistent projections of the amount, type, and distribution of population growth and student enrollment.
- (b) To coordinate and share information relating to existing and planned public school facilities and local government plans for development and redevelopment.

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- (c) To ensure that school siting decisions by the school board are consistent with the local comprehensive plan, including appropriate circumstances and criteria under which a school district may request an amendment to the comprehensive plan for school siting, and for early involvement by the local government as the school board identifies potential school sites.
- (d) To coordinate and provide formal comments during the development, adoption, and amendment of each local government's public educational facilities element and the educational facilities plan of the school district to ensure a uniform countywide school facility planning system.
- (e) For school district participation in the review of residential development applications for comprehensive plan amendments and rezonings which increase residential density and which are reasonably expected to have an impact on public school facility demand pursuant to s. 163.31777. The interlocal agreement shall express how the school board and local governments will develop the methodology and the criteria for determining if school facility capacity will not be reasonably available at the time of projected school impacts, including uniform, districtwide level-of-service standards for all public schools of the same type and availability standards for public schools. The interlocal agreement shall ensure that consistent criteria and capacity determination methodologies are adopted into the school board's district educational facilities plan and the local government's public educational facilities element. The interlocal agreement shall also set forth the process and uniform methodology for determining proportionate share mitigation pursuant to s. 163.31777.

(f) For the resolution of disputes between the school district and local governments.

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Any school board that has entered into an interlocal agreement for the purpose of adopting public school concurrency prior to the effective date of this act is not required to amend the interlocal agreement to conform to this subsection if the comprehensive plan amendment adopting public school concurrency is ultimately determined to be in compliance.

- (3) Failure to enter into an interlocal agreement shall result in the withholding of funds for school construction available pursuant to ss. 235.187, 235.216, 235.2195, and 235.42, and the school district shall be prohibited from siting schools. Before the Office of Educational Facilities of the Commissioner of Education withholds any funds, the office shall provide the school board with a notice of intent to withhold funds, which the school board may dispute pursuant to chapter 120. The office shall withhold funds when a final order is issued finding that the school board has failed to enter into an interlocal agreement which meets the requirements of subsection (2).
- (4) The school board shall provide the local government a school capacity report when the local government notifies the school board that it is reviewing an application for a comprehensive plan amendment or a rezoning which seeks to increase residential density. The report shall provide data and analysis as required by s. 163.31777(2) for the local government's review of such proposed plan amendment or rezoning.
- (5)<del>(2)</del> A school board and the local governing body 31 | must share and coordinate information related to existing and

planned public school facilities; proposals for development, 1 redevelopment, or additional development; and infrastructure 2 3 required to support the public school facilities, concurrent with proposed development. A school board shall use 4 5 information produced by the demographic, revenue, and 6 education estimating conferences pursuant to s. 216.136 7 Department of Education enrollment projections when preparing 8 the 5-year district educational facilities plan work program pursuant to s. 235.185 in, and a school board shall 9 affirmatively demonstrate in the educational facilities report 10 consideration of local governments' population projections to 11 12 ensure that the educational facilities plan 5-year work 13 program not only reflects enrollment projections but also 14 considers applicable municipal and county growth and development projections. The school board may modify the 15 information produced by the estimating conferences, with the 16 approval of the local governments and the Office of 17 Educational Facilities of the Commissioner of Education. The 18 19 projections shall be apportioned geographically with 20 assistance from the local governments using local development trend data and the school district student enrollment data.A 21 22 school board is precluded from siting a new school in a jurisdiction where the school board has failed to provide the 23 24 annual educational facilities plan report for the prior year 25 required pursuant to s. 235.185 235.194 unless the failure is 26 corrected. (6) (6) (3) The location of public educational facilities 27 28 shall be consistent with the comprehensive plan of the 29 appropriate local governing body developed under part II of chapter 163 and consistent with the plan's implementing land

31 development regulations, to the extent that the regulations

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are not in conflict with or the subject regulated is not specifically addressed by this chapter or the State Uniform Building Code, unless mutually agreed by the local government and the board.

(7) To improve coordination relative to potential educational facility sites, a board shall provide written notice to the local government that has regulatory authority over the use of the land at least 120 60 days prior to acquiring or leasing property that may be used for a new public educational facility. The local government, upon receipt of this notice, shall notify the board within 45 days if the site proposed for acquisition or lease is consistent with the land use categories and policies of the local government's comprehensive plan. This preliminary notice does not constitute the local government's determination of consistency pursuant to subsection(8)(5).

(8) (8) (5) As early in the design phase as feasible, but at least before commencing construction of a new public educational facility, the local governing body that regulates the use of land shall determine, in writing within 90 days after receiving the necessary information and a school board's request for a determination, whether a proposed public educational facility is consistent with the local comprehensive plan and consistent with local land development regulations, to the extent that the regulations are not in conflict with or the subject regulated is not specifically addressed by this chapter or the State Uniform Building Code, unless mutually agreed. If the determination is affirmative, school construction may proceed and further local government approvals are not required, except as provided in this 31 section. Failure of the local governing body to make a

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determination in writing within 90 days after a school board's request for a determination of consistency shall be considered an approval of the school board's application.

(9)<del>(6)</del> A local governing body may not deny the site applicant based on adequacy of the site plan as it relates solely to the needs of the school. If the site is consistent with the comprehensive plan plan's future land use policies and categories in which public schools are identified as allowable uses, the local government may not deny the application but it may impose reasonable development standards and conditions in accordance with s. 235.34(1) and consider the site plan and its adequacy as it relates to environmental concerns, health, safety and welfare, and effects on adjacent property. Standards and conditions may not be imposed which conflict with those established in this chapter or the State Uniform Building Code, unless mutually agreed.

(10) (7) This section does not prohibit a local governing body and district school board from agreeing and establishing an alternative process for reviewing a proposed educational facility and site plan, and offsite impacts pursuant to an interlocal agreement adopted in accordance with s. 235.193.

(11) (8) Existing schools shall be considered consistent with the applicable local government comprehensive plan adopted under part II of chapter 163. The collocation of a new proposed public educational facility with an existing public educational facility, or the expansion of an existing public educational facility is not inconsistent with the local comprehensive plan, if the site is consistent with the comprehensive plan's future land use policies and categories in which public schools are identified as allowable uses, and

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levels of service adopted by the local government for any facilities affected by the proposed location for the new facility are maintained. If a board submits an application to expand an existing school site, the local governing body may impose reasonable development standards and conditions on the expansion only, and in a manner consistent with s. 235.34(1). Standards and conditions may not be imposed which conflict with those established in this chapter or the State Uniform Building Code, unless mutually agreed. Local government review or approval is not required for:

- (a) The placement of temporary or portable classroom facilities; or
- (b) Proposed renovation or construction on existing school sites, with the exception of construction that changes the primary use of a facility, includes stadiums, or results in a greater than 5 percent increase in student capacity, or as mutually agreed.

Section 19. Section 235.194, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 20. Section 235.218, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

235.218 School district educational facilities plan work program performance and productivity standards; development; measurement; application. --

(1) The SMART Schools Clearinghouse shall develop and adopt measures for evaluating the performance and productivity of school district educational facilities plans work programs. The measures may be both quantitative and qualitative and must, to the maximum extent practical, assess those factors that are within the districts' control. The measures must, at 31 a minimum, assess performance in the following areas:

- Frugal production of high-quality projects. (a)
- (b) Efficient finance and administration.
- (c) Optimal school and classroom size and utilization rate.
  - (d) Safety.

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- (e) Core facility space needs and cost-effective capacity improvements that consider demographic projections.
  - (f) Level of district local effort.
- The clearinghouse shall establish annual performance objectives and standards that can be used to evaluate district performance and productivity.
- (3) The clearinghouse shall conduct ongoing evaluations of district educational facilities plan program performance and productivity, using the measures adopted under this section. If, using these measures, the clearinghouse finds that a district failed to perform satisfactorily, the clearinghouse must recommend to the district school board actions to be taken to improve the district's performance.

Section 21. Section 235.321, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

235.321 Changes in construction requirements after award of contract. -- The board may, at its option and by written policy duly adopted and entered in its official minutes, authorize the superintendent or president or other designated individual to approve change orders in the name of the board for preestablished amounts. Approvals shall be for the purpose of expediting the work in progress and shall be reported to the board and entered in its official minutes. For accountability, the school district shall monitor and report the impact of change orders on its district educational 31 facilities plan work program pursuant to s. 235.185.

236.25 District school tax.--

Section 22. Paragraph (d) of subsection (5) of section 236.25, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

(5)

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, if through its adopted educational facilities plan work program a district has clearly identified the need for an ancillary plant, has provided opportunity for public input as to the relative value of the ancillary plant versus an educational plant, and has obtained public approval, the district may use revenue generated by the millage levy authorized by subsection (2) for the construction, renovation, remodeling, maintenance, or repair of an ancillary plant.

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A district that violates these expenditure restrictions shall have an equal dollar reduction in funds appropriated to the district under s. 236.081 in the fiscal year following the audit citation. The expenditure restrictions do not apply to any school district that certifies to the Commissioner of Education that all of the district's instructional space needs for the next 5 years can be met from capital outlay sources that the district reasonably expects to receive during the next 5 years or from alternative scheduling or construction, leasing, rezoning, or technological methodologies that exhibit sound management.

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30 31 Section 23. This act shall take effect upon becoming a