By Senator Wise

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to coordination between schools and local governments; amending s. 1002.36, F.S.; authorizing the Board of Trustees of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind to exercise the power of eminent domain after receiving approval from the Administration Commission; requiring the board of trustees to provide student housing in compliance with specified law; amending s. 1013.33, F.S.; revising and deleting requirements for an interlocal agreement between a district school board and local governments to conform to related requirements in s. 163.31777, F.S.; amending s. 1013.35, F.S.; conforming crossreferences to changes made by the act; amending s. 1013.351, F.S.; deleting a requirement that the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind and the local government submit an interlocal agreement to the state land planning agency and the Office of Educational Facilities for review; providing for the vesting of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind facilities; requiring local government cooperation in the restoration of school facilities; requiring school facilities to comply with specified law; amending s. 1013.36, F.S.; conforming crossreferences to changes made by the act; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Paragraphs (e) and (f) of subsection (4) of section 1002.36, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1002.36 Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind.-

- (4) BOARD OF TRUSTEES.-
- (e) The board of trustees is invested with full power and authority to:
- 1. Appoint a president, faculty, teachers, and other employees and remove the same as in its judgment may be best and fix their compensation.
- 2. Procure professional services, such as medical, mental health, architectural, and engineering.
- 3. Procure legal services without the prior written approval of the Attorney General.
- 4. Determine eligibility of students and procedure for admission.
- 5. Provide for the students of the school necessary bedding, clothing, food, and medical attendance and such other things as may be proper for the health and comfort of the students without cost to their parents, except that the board of trustees may set tuition and other fees for nonresidents.
- 6. Provide for the proper keeping of accounts and records and for budgeting of funds.
 - 7. Enter into contracts.
 - 8. Sue and be sued.
 - 9. Secure public liability insurance.
- 10. Do and perform every other matter or thing requisite to the proper management, maintenance, support, and control of the school at the highest efficiency economically possible, the board of trustees taking into consideration the purposes of the

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establishment.

11. Receive gifts, donations, and bequests of money or property, real or personal, tangible or intangible, from any person, firm, corporation, or other legal entity. However, the board of trustees may not obligate the state to any expenditure or policy that is not specifically authorized by law. If the bill of sale, will, trust indenture, deed, or other legal conveyance specifies terms and conditions concerning the use of such money or property, the board of trustees shall observe such terms and conditions.

- 12. Deposit outside the State Treasury such moneys as are received as gifts, donations, or bequests and may disburse and expend such moneys, upon its own warrant, for the use and benefit of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind and its students, as the board of trustees deems to be in the best interest of the school and its students. Such money or property does shall not constitute and may not or be considered a part of any legislative appropriation.
- 13. Sell or convey by bill of sale, deed, or other legal instrument any property, real or personal, received as a gift, donation, or bequest, upon such terms and conditions as the board of trustees deems to be in the best interest of the school and its students.
- 14. Invest such moneys in securities enumerated under s. 215.47(1), (2)(c), (3), (4), and (10), and in The Common Fund, an Investment Management Fund exclusively for nonprofit educational institutions.
- 15. After receiving approval from the Administration

 Commission, exercise the power of eminent domain in the manner

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provided in chapter 73 or chapter 74.

- (f) The board of trustees shall:
- 1. Prepare and submit legislative budget requests for operations and fixed capital outlay, in accordance with chapter 216 and ss. 1011.56 and 1013.60, to the Department of Education for review and approval. The department must analyze the amount requested for fixed capital outlay to determine if the requested amount for fixed capital outlay request is consistent with the school's campus master plan, educational plant survey, and facilities master plan. Projections of facility space needs may exceed the norm space and occupant design criteria established in the State Requirements for Educational Facilities.
- 2. Approve and administer an annual operating budget in accordance with ss. 1011.56 and 1011.57.
- 3. Require all funds received other than gifts, donations, bequests, funds raised by or belonging to student clubs or student organizations, and funds held for specific students or in accounts for individual students to be deposited in the State Treasury and expended as authorized in the General Appropriations Act.
- 4. Require all purchases to be in accordance with the provisions of chapter 287 except for purchases made with funds received as gifts, donations, or bequests; funds raised by or belonging to student clubs or student organizations; or funds held for specific students or in accounts for individual students.
- 5. Administer and maintain personnel programs for all employees of the board of trustees and the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind who shall be state employees, including

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the personnel classification and pay plan established in accordance with ss. 110.205(2)(d) and 216.251(2)(a)2. for academic and academic administrative personnel, the provisions of chapter 110, and the provisions of law that grant authority to the Department of Management Services over such programs for state employees.

- 6. Give preference in appointment and retention in positions of employment as provided within s. 295.07(1).
- 7. Ensure that the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind complies with s. 1013.351 concerning the coordination of planning between the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind and local governing bodies.
- 7.8. Comply Ensure that the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind complies with s. 112.061 concerning per diem and travel expenses of public officers, employees, and authorized persons with respect to all funds other than funds received as gifts, donations, or bequests; funds raised by or belonging to student clubs or student organizations; or funds held for specific students or in accounts for individual students.
- 8.9. Adopt a master plan which specifies the mission and objectives of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind. The plan shall include, but not be limited to, procedures for systematically measuring the school's progress toward meeting its objectives, analyzing changes in the student population, and modifying school programs and services to respond to such changes. The plan shall be for a period of 5 years and shall be reviewed for needed modifications every 2 years. The board of trustees shall submit the initial plan and subsequent modifications to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and

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146 the President of the Senate.

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9.10. Designate a portion of the school as "The Verle Allyn Pope Complex for the Deaf," in tribute to the late Senator Verle Allyn Pope.

10. Provide safe and appropriate housing for all residential students at the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, in compliance with the state Fair Housing Act, the federal Fair Housing Act, and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.

Section 2. Section 1013.33, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1013.33 Coordination of planning with local governing bodies.—

(1) 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 and applicable policies and procedures of a board with the local comprehensive plan and land development regulations of local governments. 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

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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. In addition, all parties to the planning process must consult with state and local road departments to assist in implementing the Safe Paths to Schools program administered by the Department of Transportation.

(2) (a) The school board, county, and nonexempt municipalities located within the geographic area of a school district shall enter into an interlocal agreement according to s. 163.31777 which that jointly establishes the specific ways in which the plans and processes of the district school board and the local governments are to be coordinated. The interlocal agreements shall be submitted to the state land planning agency and the Office of Educational Facilities in accordance with a schedule published by the state land planning agency.

(b) The schedule must establish staggered due dates for submission of interlocal agreements that are executed by both the local government and district school board, commencing on March 1, 2003, and concluding by December 1, 2004, and must set the same date for all governmental entities within a school district. However, if the county where the school district is located contains more than 20 municipalities, the state land planning agency may establish staggered due dates for the submission of interlocal agreements by these municipalities. The schedule must begin with those areas where both the number of districtwide capital-outlay full-time-equivalent students equals 80 percent or more of the current year's school capacity and the

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projected 5-year student growth rate is 1,000 or greater, or where the projected 5-year student growth rate is 10 percent or greater.

(c) If the student population has declined over the 5-year period preceding the due date for submittal of an interlocal agreement by the local government and the district school board, the local government and district school board may petition the state land planning agency for a waiver of one or more of the requirements of subsection (3). The waiver must be granted if the procedures called for in subsection (3) are unnecessary because of the school district's declining school age population, considering the district's 5-year work program prepared pursuant to s. 1013.35. The state land planning agency may modify or revoke the waiver upon a finding that the conditions upon which the waiver was granted no longer exist. The district school board and local governments must submit an interlocal agreement within 1 year after notification by the state land planning agency that the conditions for a waiver no longer exist.

(d) Interlocal agreements between local governments and district school boards adopted pursuant to s. 163.3177 before the effective date of subsections (2)-(7) must be updated and executed pursuant to the requirements of subsections (2)-(7), if necessary. Amendments to interlocal agreements adopted pursuant to subsections (2)-(7) must be submitted to the state land planning agency within 30 days after execution by the parties for review consistent with subsections (3) and (4). Local governments and the district school board in each school district are encouraged to adopt a single interlocal agreement

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in which all join as parties. The state land planning agency shall assemble and make available model interlocal agreements meeting the requirements of subsections (2)-(7) and shall notify local governments and, jointly with the Department of Education, the district school boards of the requirements of subsections (2)-(7), the dates for compliance, and the sanctions for noncompliance. The state land planning agency shall be available

state land planning agency has not received a proposed
interlocal agreement for informal review, the state land
planning agency shall, at least 60 days before the deadline for

to informally review proposed interlocal agreements. If the

submission of the executed agreement, renotify the local government and the district school board of the upcoming

246 deadline and the potential for sanctions.

(3) At a minimum, the interlocal agree

(3) At a minimum, the interlocal agreement must address interlocal agreement requirements in s. 163.31777 and, if applicable, s. 163.3180(6), and must address the following issues:

(a) A process by which each local government and the district school board agree and base their plans on consistent projections of the amount, type, and distribution of population growth and student enrollment. The geographic distribution of jurisdiction-wide growth forecasts is a major objective of the process.

(b) A process to coordinate and share information relating to existing and planned public school facilities, including school renovations and closures, and local government plans for development and redevelopment.

(c) Participation by affected local governments with the

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district school board in the process of evaluating potential school closures, significant renovations to existing schools, and new school site selection before land acquisition. Local governments shall advise the district school board as to the consistency of the proposed closure, renovation, or new site with the local comprehensive plan, including appropriate circumstances and criteria under which a district school board may request an amendment to the comprehensive plan for school siting.

- (d) A process for determining the need for and timing of onsite and offsite improvements to support new construction, proposed expansion, or redevelopment of existing schools. The process shall address identification of the party or parties responsible for the improvements.
- (e) A process for the school board to inform the local government regarding the effect of comprehensive plan amendments on school capacity. The capacity reporting must be consistent with laws and rules regarding measurement of school facility capacity and must also identify how the district school board will meet the public school demand based on the facilities work program adopted pursuant to s. 1013.35.
- (f) Participation of the local governments in the preparation of the annual update to the school board's 5-year district facilities work program and educational plant survey prepared pursuant to s. 1013.35.
- (g) A process for determining where and how joint use of either school board or local government facilities can be shared for mutual benefit and efficiency.
 - (h) A procedure for the resolution of disputes between the

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district school board and local governments, which may include the dispute resolution processes contained in chapters 164 and 186.

(i) An oversight process, including an opportunity for public participation, for the implementation of the interlocal agreement.

(4) (a) The Office of Educational Facilities shall submit any comments or concerns regarding the executed interlocal agreement to the state land planning agency within 30 days after receipt of the executed interlocal agreement. The state land planning agency shall review the executed interlocal agreement to determine whether it is consistent with the requirements of subsection (3), the adopted local government comprehensive plan, and other requirements of law. Within 60 days after receipt of an executed interlocal agreement, the state land planning agency shall publish a notice of intent in the Florida Administrative Weekly and shall post a copy of the notice on the agency's Internet site. The notice of intent must state that the interlocal agreement is consistent or inconsistent with the requirements of subsection (3) and this subsection as appropriate.

(b) The state land planning agency's notice is subject to challenge under chapter 120; however, an affected person, as defined in s. 163.3184(1)(a), has standing to initiate the administrative proceeding, and this proceeding is the sole means available to challenge the consistency of an interlocal agreement required by this section with the criteria contained in subsection (3) and this subsection. In order to have standing, each person must have submitted oral or written

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comments, recommendations, or objections to the local government or the school board before the adoption of the interlocal agreement by the district school board and local government. The district school board and local governments are parties to any such proceeding. In this proceeding, when the state land planning agency finds the interlocal agreement to be consistent with the criteria in subsection (3) and this subsection, the interlocal agreement must be determined to be consistent with subsection (3) and this subsection if the local government's and school board's determination of consistency is fairly debatable. When the state land planning agency finds the interlocal agreement to be inconsistent with the requirements of subsection (3) and this subsection, the local government's and school board's determination of consistency shall be sustained unless it is shown by a preponderance of the evidence that the interlocal agreement is inconsistent.

(c) If the state land planning agency enters a final order that finds that the interlocal agreement is inconsistent with the requirements of subsection (3) or this subsection, the state land planning agency shall forward it to the Administration Commission, which may impose sanctions against the local government pursuant to s. 163.3184(11) and may impose sanctions against the district school board by directing the Department of Education to withhold an equivalent amount of funds for school construction available pursuant to ss. 1013.65, 1013.68, 1013.70, and 1013.72.

(5) If an executed interlocal agreement is not timely submitted to the state land planning agency for review, the state land planning agency shall, within 15 working days after

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the deadline for submittal, issue to the local government and the district school board a notice to show cause why sanctions should not be imposed for failure to submit an executed interlocal agreement by the deadline established by the agency. The agency shall forward the notice and the responses to the Administration Commission, which may enter a final order citing the failure to comply and imposing sanctions against the local government and district school board by directing the appropriate agencies to withhold at least 5 percent of state funds pursuant to s. 163.3184(11) and by directing the Department of Education to withhold from the district school board at least 5 percent of funds for school construction available pursuant to ss. 1013.65, 1013.68, 1013.70, and 1013.72.

(6) Any local government transmitting a public school element to implement school concurrency pursuant to the requirements of s. 163.3180 before the effective date of this section is not required to amend the element or any interlocal agreement to conform with the provisions of subsections (2)-(6) if the element is adopted prior to or within 1 year after the effective date of subsections (2)-(6) and remains in effect.

(7) A board and the local governing body must share and coordinate information related to existing and planned school facilities; proposals for development, redevelopment, or additional development; and infrastructure required to support the school facilities, concurrent with proposed development. A school board shall use information produced by the demographic, revenue, and education estimating conferences pursuant to s. 216.136 when preparing the district educational facilities plan

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pursuant to s. 1013.35, as modified and agreed to by the local governments, when provided by interlocal agreement, and the Office of Educational Facilities, in consideration of local governments' population projections, to ensure that the district educational facilities plan not only reflects enrollment projections but also considers applicable municipal and county growth and development projections. The projections must be apportioned geographically with assistance from the local governments using local government trend data and the school district student enrollment data. A school board is precluded from siting a new school in a jurisdiction where the school board has failed to provide the annual educational facilities plan for the prior year required pursuant to s. 1013.35 unless the failure is corrected.

(8) The location of educational facilities shall be consistent with the comprehensive plan of the appropriate local governing body developed under part II of chapter 163 and consistent with the plan's implementing land development regulations.

(9) 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 consistent with an interlocal agreement entered pursuant to subsections (2)-(6) at least 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

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comprehensive plan. This preliminary notice does not constitute the local government's determination of consistency pursuant to subsection (10).

(10) As early in the design phase as feasible and consistent with an interlocal agreement entered pursuant to subsections (2) - (6), but no later than 90 days before commencing construction, the district school board shall in writing request a determination of consistency with the local government's comprehensive plan. The local governing body that regulates the use of land shall determine, in writing within 45 days after receiving the necessary information and a school board's request for a determination, whether a proposed educational facility is consistent with the local comprehensive plan and consistent with local land development regulations. If the determination is affirmative, school construction may commence and further local government approvals are not required, except as provided in this section. Failure of the local governing body to make a determination in writing within 90 days after a district school board's request for a determination of consistency shall be considered an approval of the district school board's application. Campus master plans and development agreements must comply with the provisions of s. 1013.30.

(11) 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's 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

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with s. 1013.51(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 Florida Building Code, unless mutually agreed and consistent with the interlocal agreement required by subsections (2)-(6).

(12) 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 subsections (2) - (6).

(13) Existing schools shall be considered consistent with the applicable local government comprehensive plan adopted under part II of chapter 163. 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. 1013.51(1). Standards and conditions may not be imposed which conflict with those established in this chapter or the Florida 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

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mutually agreed upon, pursuant to an interlocal agreement adopted in accordance with subsections (2)-(6).

Section 3. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) and subsection (3) of section 1013.35, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 1013.35 School district educational facilities plan; definitions; preparation, adoption, and amendment; long-term work programs.—
- (2) PREPARATION OF TENTATIVE DISTRICT EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES PLAN.—
- (b) The plan must also include a financially feasible district facilities work program for a 5-year period. The work program must include:
- 1. A schedule of major repair and renovation projects necessary to maintain the educational facilities 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:
- a. 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 must 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 in s. 1013.64.
- b. The proposed locations of planned facilities, whether those locations are consistent with the comprehensive plans of all affected local governments, and recommendations for

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infrastructure and other improvements to land adjacent to existing facilities. The provisions of $\underline{s.~1013.36}~ss.$ $\underline{1013.33(10)}$, (11), and (12) and $\underline{1013.36}$ must 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 reduce the need for additional permanent student stations.
- e. Information concerning average class size and utilization rate by grade level within the district which will result if the tentative district facilities work program is fully implemented.
- 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 determining future needs, student capacity may 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 relocatable classrooms 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 and the relocatable classrooms are not replaced as scheduled in the work program, the classrooms must

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be reentered into the system and be counted at actual capacity. Relocatable classrooms may not be perpetually added to the work program or continually extended for purposes of circumventing this section. All relocatable classrooms not identified and scheduled for replacement, including those owned, lease-purchased, or leased by the school district, must be counted at actual student capacity. The district educational facilities plan must 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.

- g. 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 on a project priority list within the district facilities work program.
- 3. The projected cost for each project identified in the 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

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552 district facilities work program.

- 5. A schedule indicating which projects included in the 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 district facilities work program which are not funded under subparagraph 5. Additional anticipated revenues may include effort index grants, SIT Program awards, and Classrooms First funds.
- (3) SUBMITTAL OF TENTATIVE DISTRICT EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES PLAN TO 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 when required by ss. 163.3177(6)(h) and τ 163.31777_{r} and 1013.33(2). The process for the submittal and review shall be detailed in the interlocal agreement when required pursuant to ss. 163.3177(6)(h) and τ 163.31777 and 1013.33(2).
 - Section 4. Section 1013.351, Florida Statutes, is amended

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1013.351 Coordination of planning between the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind and local governing bodies.—

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Board of Trustees" means the Board of Trustees of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind.
- (b) "Local government" means the municipality or county in which the school is located.
- (c) "School" means the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind.
- (2) It is the policy of this state to require the board of trustees to coordinate planning for new facilities with local governments to ensure that plans for site acquisition, construction, and opening of new facilities of the school are facilitated, concurrent with other necessary services. The planning shall include the integration of the educational plant survey for the school and applicable policies and procedures of the board of trustees with the local comprehensive plan and land development regulations of the local governments. The planning must consider the effect of the location of new facilities to be located on property acquired on or after January 1, 1998, including the efficient use of local infrastructure, the proximity of the proposed new facilities to the school's existing campus, and the effect and impact of any property proposed to be acquired by the school after the effective date of this act. In addition, all parties to the planning process must consult with state and local road departments to assist in implementing the Safe Paths to Schools Program administered by the Department of Transportation.

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(3) The board of trustees and the municipality in which the school is located may enter into an interlocal agreement to establish the specific ways in which the plans and processes of the board of trustees and the local government are to be coordinated. If the school and local government enter into an interlocal agreement, the agreement must be submitted to the state land planning agency and the Office of Educational Facilities.

- (4) At a minimum, an interlocal agreement must address the following issues:
- (a) The process by which each local government and the board of trustees will agree and base their plans on consistent projections of the growth and needs of the school's student enrollment.
- (b) A process to coordinate and share information relating to planned expansions of the school's facilities.
- (c) Participation by affected local governments when the board of trustees is evaluating potential land acquisitions before the land acquisition occurs and when the board of trustees proposes uses for property acquired by the board of trustees on or after January 1, 1998. The local governments shall advise the board of trustees as to the consistency of any future land acquisitions and the uses proposed by the school for lands acquired on or after January 1, 1998, including appropriate circumstances and criteria under which the board of trustees may request an amendment to the comprehensive plan for the expansion of the school's campus or for school facilities to be located on property acquired by the board of trustees on or after January 1, 1998.

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(d) A process for determining the need for and timing of onsite and offsite improvements to support new facilities that are to be located on property acquired by the board of trustees on or after January 1, 1998, except new facilities for which a construction contract was entered on or before the effective date of this act. The process shall address identification of the party or parties responsible for the improvements.

- (e) A process for the board of trustees to inform local governments of the school's enrollment demographics and its capacity to meet it. The capacity reporting must identify how the board of trustees will meet the demands for enrollment at the school, based on the educational plant survey required by s. 1013.31.
- (f) A process for determining where and how joint use of the school or local government facilities can be shared for mutual benefit and efficiency.
- (g) A procedure for resolving disputes between the board of trustees and local governments, which may include the dispute resolution processes contained in chapters 164 and 186.

The board of trustees and the local governments may choose not to include a provision meeting the requirements of paragraph (e). However, this decision may be made only after a public hearing on the proposed decision, which may include the public hearing at which the board of trustees or the local governments adopt the interlocal agreements. An interlocal agreement entered into under this section must be consistent with the adopted comprehensive plan and land development regulations of the local governments.

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(5) (a) The Office of Educational Facilities shall submit any comments or concerns regarding the executed interlocal agreements to the state land planning agency no later than 30 days after receipt of the executed interlocal agreements. The state land planning agency shall review the executed interlocal agreements to determine whether they are consistent with the requirements of subsection (4), the adopted local government comprehensive plans, and other requirements of law. Not later than 60 days after receipt of an executed interlocal agreement, the state land planning agency shall publish a notice of intent in the Florida Administrative Weekly. The notice of intent must state that the interlocal agreement is consistent or inconsistent with the requirements of subsection (4) and this subsection as appropriate.

(b)1. The state land planning agency's notice is subject to challenge under chapter 120. However, an affected person, as defined in s. 163.3184, has standing to initiate the administrative proceeding, and this proceeding is the sole means available to challenge the consistency of an interlocal agreement with the criteria contained in subsection (4) and this subsection. In order to have standing, a person must have submitted oral or written comments, recommendations, or objections to the appropriate local government or the board of trustees before the adoption of the interlocal agreement by the board of trustees and local government. The board of trustees and the appropriate local government are parties to any such proceeding.

2. In the administrative proceeding, if the state land planning agency finds the interlocal agreement to be consistent

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with the criteria in subsection (4) and this subsection, the interlocal agreement must be determined to be consistent with subsection (4) and this subsection if the local government and board of trustees is fairly debatable.

3. If the state land planning agency finds the interlocal agreement to be inconsistent with the requirements of subsection (4) and this subsection, the determination of consistency by the local government and board of trustees shall be sustained unless it is shown by a preponderance of the evidence that the interlocal agreement is inconsistent.

(c) If the state land planning agency enters a final order that finds that the interlocal agreement is inconsistent with the requirements of subsection (4) or this subsection, the state land planning agency shall identify the issues in dispute and submit the matter to the Administration Commission for final action. The report to the Administration Commission must list each issue in dispute, describe the nature and basis for each dispute, identify alternative resolutions of each dispute, and make recommendations. After receiving the report from the state land planning agency, the Administration Commission shall take action to resolve the issues. In deciding upon a proper resolution, the Administration Commission shall consider the nature of the issues in dispute, the compliance of the parties with this section, the extent of the conflict between the parties, the comparative hardships, and the public interest involved. In resolving the matter, the Administration Commission may prescribe, by order, the contents of the interlocal agreement which shall be executed by the board of trustees and the local government.

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<u>(5) (6)</u> An interlocal agreement may be amended under subsections (2)-(4) (2)-(5):

- (a) In conjunction with updates to the school's educational plant survey prepared under s. 1013.31; or
- (b) If either party delays by more than 12 months the construction of a capital improvement identified in the agreement.
- (6) (7) This section does not prohibit a local governing body and the board of trustees from agreeing and establishing an alternative process for reviewing proposed expansions to the school's campus and offsite impacts, under the interlocal agreement adopted in accordance with subsections (2) (5) (2) (6).
- (7) (8) School facilities within the geographic area or the campus of the school as it existed on or before January 1, 1998, are consistent with the local government's comprehensive plan developed under part II of chapter 163 and consistent with the plan's implementing land development regulations. School facilities, and all uses, structures, fences, enclosures, and walls that exist on school facilities as of July 1, 2012, are vested. The local government shall cooperate with the school to allow for restoration of school facilities, and all uses, structures, fences, enclosures, and walls that exist on school facilities. School facilities, and all uses, structures, fences, enclosures, and walls that exist on school facilities, shall comply with the state Fair Housing Act, the federal Fair Housing Act, and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.
- (8) (9) To improve coordination relative to potential educational facility sites, the board of trustees shall provide

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written notice to the local governments consistent with the interlocal agreements entered under subsections (2)-(5) (2)-(6) at least 60 days before the board of trustees acquires any additional property. The local government shall notify the board of trustees no later than 45 days after receipt of this notice if the site proposed for acquisition 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 under subsection (9) (10).

(9) (10) As early in the design phase as feasible, but no later than 90 days before commencing construction, the board of trustees shall request in writing a determination of consistency with the local government's comprehensive plan and local development regulations for the proposed use of any property acquired by the board of trustees on or after January 1, 1998. The local governing body that regulates the use of land shall determine, in writing, no later than 45 days after receiving the necessary information and a school board's request for a determination, whether a proposed use of the property is consistent with the local comprehensive plan and consistent with local land development regulations. If the local governing body determines the proposed use is consistent, construction may commence and additional local government approvals are not required, except as provided in this section. Failure of the local governing body to make a determination in writing within 90 days after receiving the board of trustees' request for a determination of consistency shall be considered an approval of the board of trustees' application. This subsection does not

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apply to facilities to be located on the property if a contract for construction of the facilities was entered on or before the effective date of this act.

(10) (11) Disputes that arise in the implementation of an executed interlocal agreement or in the determinations required pursuant to subsection (8) (9) or subsection (9) (10) must be resolved in accordance with chapter 164.

Section 5. Subsection (6) of section 1013.36, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1013.36 Site planning and selection.-

(6) If the school board and local government have entered into an interlocal agreement pursuant to $s.\ 1013.33(2)$ and either s. 163.3177(6)(h)4. or s. 163.31777 or have developed a process to ensure consistency between the local government comprehensive plan and the school district educational facilities plan, site planning and selection must be consistent with the interlocal agreements and the plans.

Section 6. This act shall take effect July 1, 2012.