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A bill to be entitled

2 An act relating to education capital outlay; amending 3 s. 1001.706, F.S.; deleting the requirement that the 4 Board of Governors prepare a campus development 5 agreement; amending s. 1009.24, F.S.; increasing the 6 cap on the university Capital Improvement Trust Fund 7 fee; revising the amount of the technology fee and 8 allowing the fee to be used for technology-related 9 facilities; amending s. 1010.62, F.S.; adding public-10 private partnership agreements to the definition of university debt; allowing the technology fee and sales 11 12 and services of education departments to be used to 13 secure revenue bonds; increasing the cap on the amount of athletic fees that may be used to secure revenue 14 15 bonds; allowing revenues from royalties and licensing and auxiliary enterprise revenues to be used to secure 16 debt for academic, educational, and research 17 18 facilities that are part of a multipurpose project; 19 allowing academic and educational facilities to be 20 bonded without legislative approval of the specific project; amending s. 1013.30, F.S.; deleting 21 22 university campus development agreements and 23 requirements thereof; requiring a university campus 24 master plan to identify the level-of-service standard 25 established by the local government and the entity 26 that will provide the service to the campus; deleting 27 a requirement relating to verification of campus 28 master plan regulations; amending s. 1013.33, F.S.;

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29 conforming provisions; amending s. 1013.64, F.S.; 30 increasing the cap on certain appropriated funds a 31 university board of trustees may utilize for minor 32 projects; amending s. 1013.74, F.S.; increasing the 33 cap on funds a university may use from nonstate 34 revenue sources to construct new facilities or remodel existing facilities; providing an effective date. 35 36 37 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 38 39 Section 1. Paragraphs (g) and (h) of subsection (7) of 40 section 1001.706, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 41 1001.706 Powers and duties of the Board of Governors.-42 POWERS AND DUTIES RELATING TO PROPERTY.-(7) 43 The Board of Governors, or the board's designee, shall <del>(a)</del> 44 prepare, adopt, and execute a campus development agreement 45 pursuant to s. 1013.30. 46 (g) (h) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 216.351, the 47 Board of Governors, or the board's designee, may authorize the 48 rent or lease of parking facilities provided that such 49 facilities are funded through parking fees or parking fines 50 imposed by a university. The Board of Governors, or the board's 51 designee, may authorize a university board of trustees to charge fees for parking at such rented or leased parking facilities. 52 53 Section 2. Paragraph (c) of subsection (8) and subsection 54 (13) of section 1009.24, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 1009.24 State university student fees.-55 56 (8)

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57 The fee may not exceed 20  $\frac{10}{10}$  percent of the sum of (C) tuition and the tuition differential for resident students or 20 58 10 percent of the sum of tuition, the tuition differential, and 59 60 out-of-state fees for nonresident students. The fee for resident students shall be limited to an increase of \$3  $\frac{2}{2}$  per credit 61 62 hour over the prior year. The Capital Improvement Trust Fund fee may be used to fund any project or real property acquisition 63 that meets the requirements of chapter 1013. The Division of 64 65 Bond Finance of the State Board of Administration shall analyze 66 any proposed reductions to the Capital Improvement Trust Fund fee to ensure consistency with prudent financial management of 67 68 the bond program associated with the revenues from the fee. The 69 Board of Governors shall approve any proposed fee reductions provided that no such reduction reduces the fee below the level 70 71 established in paragraph (a).

72 (13) Each university board of trustees may establish a 73 technology fee of up to 5 percent of the sum of tuition and the 74 tuition differential per credit hour. The revenue from this fee 75 shall be used to enhance instructional technology resources and 76 related facilities for students and faculty. The technology fee 77 may not be included in any award under the Florida Bright 78 Futures Scholarship Program established pursuant to ss. 1009.53-79 1009.538.

Section 3. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1), paragraph (a) of subsection (2), paragraph (a) of subsection (3), and paragraph (a) of subsection (7) of section 1010.62, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 1010.62 Revenue bonds and debt.-

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(1) As used in this section, the term:

86 "Debt" means bonds, except revenue bonds as defined in (C) 87 paragraph (e), loans, promissory notes, lease-purchase 88 agreements, certificates of participation, installment sales, 89 leases, public-private partnership agreements, or any other 90 financing mechanism or financial arrangement, whether or not a debt for legal purposes, for financing or refinancing for or on 91 behalf of a state university or a direct-support organization or 92 93 for the acquisition, construction, improvement, or purchase of 94 capital outlay projects.

95 The Board of Governors may request the issuance of (2) (a) 96 revenue bonds pursuant to the State Bond Act and s. 11(d), Art. 97 VII of the State Constitution to finance or refinance capital 98 outlay projects permitted by law. Revenue bonds may be secured 99 by or payable only from those revenues authorized for such 100 purpose, including the Capital Improvement Trust Fund fee, the building fee, the health fee, the transportation access fee, 101 hospital revenues, or those revenues derived from or received in 102 relation to sales and services of auxiliary enterprises or 103 104 component units of the university, including, but not limited 105 to, housing, transportation, health care, research or research-106 related activities, food service, retail sales, athletic 107 activities, or other similar services, other revenues 108 attributable to the projects to be financed or refinanced, any 109 other revenue approved by the Legislature for facilities 110 construction or for securing revenue bonds issued pursuant to s. 111 11(d), Art. VII of the State Constitution, or any other revenues 112 permitted by law. Revenues from the activity and service fee and

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the athletic fee may be used to pay and secure revenue bonds 113 114 except that the maximum annual debt service shall not exceed an 115 amount equal to 5 percent of the fees collected during the most 116 recent 12 consecutive months for which collection information is 117 available before prior to the sale of the bonds. Revenues from 118 the athletic fee, sales and services of educational departments, and the technology fee may be used to pay and secure revenue 119 120 bonds except that the maximum annual debt service shall not 121 exceed an amount equal to 75 percent of the pledged fees or 122 revenue collected during the most recent 12 consecutive months 123 for which collection information is available before the sale of 124 the bonds. The assets of a university foundation and the 125 earnings thereon may also be used to pay and secure revenue 126 bonds of the university or its direct-support organizations. 127 Revenues from royalties and licensing fees may also be used to 128 pay and secure revenue bonds so long as either the facilities 129 being financed are functionally related to the university operation or direct-support organization reporting such 130 royalties and licensing fees or such revenues are used to secure 131 132 revenue bonds issued to finance academic, educational, or 133 research facilities that are part of a multipurpose capital 134 outlay project. Revenue bonds may not be secured by or be 135 payable from, directly or indirectly, tuition, the financial aid 136 fee, sales and services of educational departments, revenues 137 from grants and contracts, except for money received for 138 overhead and indirect costs and other moneys not required for 139 the payment of direct costs, or any other operating revenues of a state university. Revenues from one auxiliary enterprise may 140

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141 not be used to secure revenue bonds of another only if unless 142 the Board of Governors, after review and analysis, determines 143 that either the facilities being financed are functionally related to the auxiliary enterprise revenues being used to 144 145 secure such revenue bonds or such revenues are used to secure 146 revenue bonds issued to finance academic, educational, or research facilities that are part of a multipurpose capital 147 148 outlay project.

149 (3) (a) A state university or direct-support organization 150 may not issue debt without the approval of the Board of 151 Governors. The Board of Governors may approve the issuance of 152 debt by a state university or a direct-support organization only 153 when such debt is used to finance or refinance capital outlay 154 projects. The debt may be secured by or payable only from those 155 revenues authorized for such purpose, including the health fee, 156 the transportation access fee, hospital revenues, or those 157 revenues derived from or received in relation to sales and services of auxiliary enterprises or component units of the 158 159 university, including, but not limited to, housing, 160 transportation, health care, research or research-related 161 activities, food service, retail sales, athletic activities, or 162 other similar services. Revenues derived from the activity and 163 service fee and the athletic fee may be used to pay and secure 164 debt except that the maximum annual debt service shall not 165 exceed an amount equal to 5 percent of the fees collected during 166 the most recent 12 consecutive months for which collection 167 information is available before prior to incurring the debt. Revenues from the athletic fee, the sales and services of 168

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169 educational departments, and the technology fee may be used to 170 pay and secure debt except that the maximum annual debt service 171 shall not exceed an amount equal to 75 percent of the pledged 172 fees or revenues collected during the most recent 12 consecutive 173 months for which collection information is available before 174 incurring the debt. The assets of university foundations and the 175 earnings thereon may be used to pay and secure debt of the 176 university or its direct-support organizations. Gifts and 177 donations or pledges of gifts may also be used to secure debt so 178 long as the maturity of the debt, including extensions, 179 renewals, and refundings, does not exceed 5 years. Revenues from 180 royalties and licensing fees may also be used to secure debt so 181 long as either the facilities being financed are functionally 182 related to the university operation or direct-support 183 organization reporting such royalties and licensing fees or such 184 revenues are used to secure debt issued to finance academic, 185 educational, or research facilities that are part of a multipurpose capital outlay project. The debt may not be secured 186 by or be payable from, directly or indirectly, tuition, the 187 188 financial aid fee, sales and services of educational 189 departments, revenues from grants and contracts, except for 190 money received for overhead and indirect costs and other moneys 191 not required for the payment of direct costs of grants, or any 192 other operating revenues of a state university. The debt of 193 direct-support organizations may not be secured by or be payable 194 under an agreement or contract with a state university unless 195 the source of payments under such agreement or contract is 196 limited to revenues that universities are authorized to use for

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197 payment of debt service. Revenues from one auxiliary enterprise 198 may not be used to secure debt of another only if unless the 199 Board of Governors, after review and analysis, determines that 200 either the facilities being financed are functionally related to 201 the auxiliary enterprise revenues being used to secure such debt 202 or such revenues are used to secure debt issued to finance 203 academic, educational, or research facilities that are part of a 204 multipurpose capital outlay project. Debt may not be approved to 205 finance or refinance operating expenses of a state university or 206 a direct-support organization. The maturity of debt used to 207 finance or refinance the acquisition of equipment or software, 208 including any extensions, renewals, or refundings thereof, shall 209 be limited to 5 years or the estimated useful life of the 210 equipment or software, whichever is shorter. The Board of 211 Governors may establish conditions and limitations on such debt 212 as it determines to be advisable.

(7) (a) As required pursuant to s. 11(d), Art. VII of the
State Constitution and subsection (6), the Legislature approves
capital outlay projects meeting the following requirements:

216 1. The project is located on a campus of a state 217 university or on land leased to the university or is used for 218 activities relating to the state university;

219 2. The project is included in the master plan of the state 220 university or is for facilities that are not required to be in a 221 university's master plan;

3. The project is approved by the Board of Governors as
being consistent with the strategic plan of the state university
and the programs offered by the state university; and

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4. The project is for purposes relating to the housing,
transportation, health care, research or research-related
activities, food service, retail sales, or student activities,
<u>or academic or educational activities that are part of a</u>
multipurpose capital outlay project of the state university.

230 Section 4. Section 1013.30, Florida Statutes, is amended 231 to read:

232 1013.30 University campus master plans and campus
 233 development agreements.-

234 This section contains provisions for campus planning (1)235 and concurrency management that supersede the requirements of 236 part II of chapter 163, except when stated otherwise in this 237 section. These special growth management provisions are adopted 238 in recognition of the unique relationship between university 239 campuses and the local governments in which they are located. 240 While the campuses provide research and educational benefits of statewide and national importance, and further provide 241 substantial educational, economic, and cultural benefits to 242 their host local governments, they may also have an adverse 243 244 impact on the public facilities and services and natural 245 resources of host governments. On balance, however, universities 246 should be considered as vital public facilities of the state and 247 local governments. The intent of this section is to address this 248 unique relationship by providing for the preparation of campus 249 master plans and associated campus development agreements.

250

(2) As used in this section:

(a) "Affected local government" means a unit of localgovernment that provides public services to or is responsible

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for maintaining facilities within a campus of an institution or is directly affected by development that is proposed for a campus.

256 (b) "Affected person" means a host local government; an 257 affected local government; any state, regional, or federal agency; or a person who resides, owns property, or owns or 258 259 operates a business within the boundaries of a host local 260 government or affected local government. In order to qualify 261 under this definition, each person, other than a host or 262 affected local government, must have submitted oral or written 263 comments, recommendations, or objections to the university 264 during the period of time beginning with the advertisement of 265 the first public hearing under subsection (6) and ending with 266 the adoption of the campus master plan or plan amendment. If the 267 plan or plan amendment is amended at the adoption hearing, the 268 time period shall be extended by 7 calendar days. However, any comments, recommendations, or objections filed during the 269 270 extension must be limited to those amendments adopted at the 271 adoption hearing.

(c) "Host local government" means a local government within the jurisdiction of which all or part of a campus of an institution is located, but does not include a county if no part of an institution is located within its unincorporated area.

276

(d) "Institution" means a university.

(e) "Division" means the Division of AdministrativeHearings.

279 (3) Each university board of trustees shall prepare and280 adopt a campus master plan for the university and maintain a

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281 copy of the plan on the university's website. The master plan 282 must identify general land uses and address the need for and 283 plans for provision of roads, parking, public transportation, 284 solid waste, drainage, sewer, potable water, and recreation and 285 open space during the coming 10 to 20 years. The plans must 286 contain elements relating to future land use, intergovernmental 287 coordination, capital improvements, recreation and open space, 288 general infrastructure, housing, and conservation. Each element 289 must address compatibility with the surrounding community. The 290 master plan must identify specific land uses, general location 291 of structures, densities and intensities of use, and contain 292 standards for onsite development, site design, environmental 293 management, and the preservation of historic and archaeological 294 resources. The transportation element must address reasonable 295 transportation demand management techniques to minimize offsite 296 impacts where possible. Data and analyses on which the elements 297 are based must include, at a minimum: the characteristics of 298 vacant lands; projected impacts of development on onsite and 299 offsite infrastructure, public services, and natural resources; 300 student enrollment projections; student housing needs; and the 301 need for academic and support facilities. For each of the 302 facilities and services listed in the campus master plan, the 303 level-of-service standard established by the applicable local 304 government and the entity that will provide the service to the 305 campus shall be identified. Master plans must be updated at 306 least every 5 years.

307 (4) Campus master plans may contain additional elements at308 the discretion of the Board of Governors; however, such elements

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309 are not subject to review under this section. These additional 310 elements may include the academic mission of the institution, 311 academic program, utilities, public safety, architectural 312 design, landscape architectural design, and facilities 313 maintenance.

(5) Subject to the right of the university board of trustees to initiate the dispute resolution provisions of subsection (8), a campus master plan must not be in conflict with the comprehensive plan of the host local government and the comprehensive plan of any affected local governments. A campus master plan must be consistent with the state comprehensive plan.

321 Before a campus master plan is adopted, a copy of the (6) 322 draft master plan must be sent for review or made available 323 electronically to the host and any affected local governments, 324 the state land planning agency, the Board of Governors, the 325 Department of Environmental Protection, the Department of 326 Transportation, the Department of State, the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, and the applicable water management 327 328 district and regional planning council. At the request of a 329 governmental entity, a hard copy of the draft master plan shall 330 be submitted within 7 business days of an electronic copy being 331 made available. These agencies must be given 90 days after 332 receipt of the campus master plans in which to conduct their 333 review and provide comments to the university board of trustees. 334 The commencement of this review period must be advertised in 335 newspapers of general circulation within the host local 336 government and any affected local government to allow for public

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337 comment. Following receipt and consideration of all comments and 338 the holding of an informal information session and at least two 339 public hearings within the host jurisdiction, the university 340 board of trustees shall adopt the campus master plan. It is the 341 intent of the Legislature that the university board of trustees 342 comply with the notice requirements set forth in s. 163.3184(11) to ensure full public participation in this planning process. 343 The informal public information session must be held before the 344 345 first public hearing. The first public hearing shall be held 346 before the draft master plan is sent to the agencies specified 347 in this subsection. The second public hearing shall be held in 348 conjunction with the adoption of the draft master plan by the 349 university board of trustees. Campus master plans developed 350 under this section are not rules and are not subject to chapter 351 120 except as otherwise provided in this section.

352 Notice that the campus master plan has been adopted (7) 353 must be forwarded within 45 days after its adoption to any 354 affected person that submitted comments on the draft campus 355 master plan. The notice must state how and where a copy of the 356 master plan may be obtained or inspected. Within 30 days after 357 receipt of the notice of adoption of the campus master plan, or 358 30 days after the date the adopted plan is available for review, 359 whichever is later, an affected person who submitted comments on 360 the draft master plan may petition the university board of 361 trustees, challenging the campus master plan as not being in 362 compliance with this section or any rule adopted under this 363 section. The petition must state each objection, identify its 364 source, and provide a recommended action. A petition filed by an

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365 affected local government may raise only those issues directly 366 pertaining to the public facilities or services that the 367 affected local government provides to or maintains within the 368 campus or to the direct impact that campus development would 369 have on the affected local government. A petition filed by an 370 affected person must include those items required by the uniform 371 rules adopted under s. 120.54(5). Any affected person who files 372 a petition under this subsection may challenge only those 373 provisions in the plan that were raised by that person's oral or 374 written comments, recommendations, or objections presented to 375 the university board of trustees, as required by paragraph 376 (2) (b). The university may, during the pendency of a challenge, 377 negotiate a campus development agreement as provided in 378 subsection (11).

(8) Following receipt of a petition challenging a campus
master plan or plan amendment, the university board of trustees
must submit the petition to the Division of Administrative
Hearings of the Department of Management Services for assignment
to an administrative law judge under ss. 120.569 and 120.57.

(a) If a party to the proceeding requests mediation, the
parties have no more than 30 days to resolve any issue in
dispute. The costs of the mediation must be borne equally by all
of the parties to the proceeding.

(b) If the matter is not resolved within 30 days, the administrative law judge shall proceed with a hearing under ss. 120.569 and 120.57. The hearing shall be held in the county where the campus of the university subject to the amendment is located. Within 60 days after receiving the petition, the

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393 administrative law judge must, consistent with the applicable 394 requirements and procedures of the Administrative Procedure Act, 395 hold a hearing, identify the issues remaining in dispute, 396 prepare a record of the proceedings, and submit a recommended 397 order to the state land planning agency for final action. 398 Parties to the proceeding may submit written exceptions to the 399 recommended order within 10 days after the recommended order is 400 issued. The state land planning agency must issue its final 401 order no later than 60 days after receiving the recommended 402 order.

403 (c) The final order of the state land planning agency is404 subject to judicial review as provided in s. 120.68.

405 The signature of an attorney or party constitutes a (d) 406 certificate that he or she has read the pleading, motion, or 407 other paper and that, to the best of his or her knowledge, 408 information, and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, it is 409 not interposed for any improper purpose, such as to harass or to cause unnecessary delay, or for economic advantage, competitive 410 411 reasons, frivolous purposes, or needless increase in the cost of 412 litigation. If a pleading, motion, or other paper is signed in 413 violation of these requirements, the division, upon motion or 414 its own initiative, shall impose upon either the person who 415 signed it or a represented party, or both, an appropriate 416 sanction, which may include an order to pay to the other party 417 or parties the amount of reasonable expenses incurred because of 418 the filing of the pleading, motion, or other paper, including 419 reasonable attorney's fees.

420

(9) An amendment to a campus master plan must be reviewed

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421 and adopted under subsections (6)-(8) if such amendment, alone 422 or in conjunction with other amendments, would:

(a) Increase density or intensity of use of land on thecampus by more than 10 percent;

(b) Decrease the amount of natural areas, open space, orbuffers on the campus by more than 10 percent; or

(c) Rearrange land uses in a manner that will increase the impact of any proposed campus development by more than 10 percent on a road or on another public facility or service provided or maintained by the state, the county, the host local government, or any affected local government.

(10) Upon adoption of a campus master plan, <u>all campus</u>
<u>development may proceed without further review by the host local</u>
<u>government if it is consistent with the adopted</u> the university
board of trustees shall draft a proposed campus development
agreement for each local government and send it to the local
government within 270 days after the adoption of the relevant
campus master plan.

439 (11) At a minimum, each campus development agreement: 440 (a) Must identify the geographic area of the campus and 441 local government covered by the campus development agreement. 442 (b) Must establish its duration, which must be at least 5 443 years and not more than 10 years.

444 (c) Must address public facilities and services including
445 roads, sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage, potable water,
446 parks and recreation, and public transportation.

447 (d) Must, for each of the facilities and services listed
 448 in paragraph (c), identify the level-of-service standard

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449 established by the applicable local government, identify the 450 entity that will provide the service to the campus, and describe 451 any financial arrangements between the Board of Governors and 452 other entities relating to the provision of the facility or 453 service.

454 (e) Must, for each of the facilities and services listed 455 in paragraph (c), determine the impact of existing and proposed 456 campus development reasonably expected over the term of the 457 campus development agreement on each service or facility and any 458 deficiencies in such service or facility which the proposed 459 campus development will create or to which it will contribute.

460 (f) May, if proposed by the university board of trustees, 461 address the issues prescribed in paragraphs (d) and (e) with 462 regard to additional facilities and services, including, but not 463 limited to, electricity, nonpotable water, law enforcement, fire 464 and emergency rescue, gas, and telephone.

465 (g) Must, to the extent it addresses issues addressed in 466 the campus master plan and host local government comprehensive 467 plan, be consistent with the adopted campus master plan and host 468 local government comprehensive plan.

469 (12) (a) Each proposed campus development agreement must 470 clearly identify the lands to which the university board of 471 trustees intends the campus development agreement to apply. 472 (b) Such land may include:

473 1. Land to be purchased by the university board of 474 trustees and if purchased with state appropriated funds titled 475 in the name of the board of trustees of the Internal Improvement 476 Trust Fund for use by an institution over the life of the campus

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477 development agreement.

1 / /	developmente agreement.
478	2. Land not owned by the board of trustees of the Internal
479	Improvement Trust Fund if the university board of trustees
480	intends to undertake development activities on the land during
481	the term of the campus development agreement.
482	(c) Land owned by the Board of Trustees of the Internal
483	Improvement Trust Fund for lease to the Board of Governors
484	acting on behalf of the institution may be excluded, but any
485	development activity undertaken on excluded land is subject to
486	part II of chapter 163.
487	(13) With regard to the impact of campus development on
488	the facilities and services listed in paragraph (11)(c), the
489	following applies:
490	(a) All improvements to facilities or services which are
491	necessary to eliminate the deficiencies identified in paragraph
492	(11) (e) must be specifically listed in the campus development
493	agreement.
494	(b) The university board of trustees' fair share of the
495	cost of the measures identified in paragraph (a) must be stated
496	in the campus development agreement. In determining the fair
497	share, the effect of any demand management techniques, which may
498	include such techniques as flexible work hours and carpooling,
499	that are used by the Board of Governors to minimize the offsite
500	impacts shall be considered.
501	(c) The university board of trustees is responsible for
502	paying the fair share identified in paragraph (b), and it may do
503	<del>so by:</del>
504	1. Paying a fair share of each of the improvements
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505 identified in paragraph (a); or 506 2. Taking on full responsibility for the improvements, 507 selected from the list of improvements identified in paragraph 508 (a), and agreed to between the host local government and the 509 Board of Governors, the total cost of which equals the 510 contribution identified in paragraph (b). 511 (d) All concurrency management responsibilities of the 512 university board of trustees are fulfilled if the university 513 board of trustees expends the total amount of funds identified 514 in paragraph (b) notwithstanding that the university board of 515 trustees may not have undertaken or made contributions to some 516 of the measures identified in paragraph (a). 517 (e) Capital projects included in the campus development 518 agreement may be used by the local government for the 519 concurrency management purposes. 520 (f) Funds provided by universities in accordance with 521 campus development agreements are subject to appropriation by 522 the Legislature. A development authorized by a campus 523 development agreement may not be built until the funds to be 524 provided pursuant to paragraph (b) are appropriated by the 525 Legislature. 526 (14) A campus development agreement may not address or 527 include any standards or requirements for onsite development, 528 including environmental management requirements or requirements 529 for site preparation. 530 (15) Once the university board of trustees and host local 531 government agree on the provisions of the campus development 532 agreement, the campus development agreement shall be executed by Page 19 of 24

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533 the university board of trustees and the host local government 534 in a manner consistent with the requirements of s. 163.3225. 535 Once the campus development agreement is executed, it is binding 536 upon the university board of trustees and host local government. 537 A copy of the executed campus development agreement must be sent 538 to the state land planning agency within 14 days after the date 539 of execution.

540 (16) If, within 180 days following the host local 541 government's receipt of the proposed campus development 542 agreement, the university board of trustees and host local 543 government cannot reach agreement on the provisions of the 544 campus development agreement, the following procedures for 545 resolving the matter must be followed:

546 (a) The matter must be submitted to the state land 547 planning agency, which has 60 days to hold informal hearings, if 548 necessary.

(b) In deciding upon a proper resolution, the state land planning agency 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 state land planning agency may prescribe, by order, the contents of the campus development agreement.

556 (17) Disputes that arise in the implementation of an 557 executed campus development agreement must be resolved as 558 follows:

559 (a) Each party shall select one mediator and notify the
 560 other in writing of the selection. Thereafter, within 15 days

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561 after their selection, the two mediators selected by the parties 562 shall select a neutral, third mediator to complete the mediation 563 panel.

564 (b) Each party is responsible for all costs and fees
565 payable to the mediator selected by it and shall equally bear
566 responsibility for the costs and fees payable to the third
567 mediator for services rendered and costs expended in connection
568 with resolving disputes pursuant to the campus development
569 agreement.

570 (c) Within 10 days after the selection of the mediation 571 panel, proceedings must be convened by the panel to resolve the 572 issues in dispute.

573 (d) Within 60 days after the convening of the panel, the 574 panel shall issue a report containing a recommended resolution 575 of the issues in dispute.

576 (e) If either the university board of trustees or local 577 government rejects the recommended resolution of the issues in 578 dispute, the disputed issues must be resolved pursuant to the 579 procedures provided by subsection (16).

580 (18) Once the campus development agreement is executed, all campus development may proceed without further review by the host local government if it is consistent with the adopted campus master plan and associated campus development agreement.

584 (19) A campus development agreement may be amended under 585 subsections (10) - (16):

586 (a) In conjunction with any amendment to the campus master 587 plan subject to the requirements in subsection (9).

588 (b) If either party delays by more than 12 months the

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589 construction of a capital improvement identified in the 590 agreement.

591 (20) Any party to a campus development agreement or 592 aggrieved or adversely affected person, as defined in s. 593 163.3215(2), may file an action for injunctive relief in the 594 circuit court where the host local government is located to 595 enforce the terms of a campus development agreement or to 596 challenge compliance of the agreement with this section. This 597 action shall be the sole and exclusive remedy of an adversely 598 affected person other than a party to the agreement to enforce 599 any rights or obligations arising from a development agreement.

600 (11)(21) State and regional environmental program
601 requirements remain applicable, except that this section
602 supersedes all other sections of part II of chapter 163 and s.
603 380.06 except as provided in this section.

604 (12) (22) In consultation with the state land planning 605 agency, the Board of Governors shall adopt a single, uniform set 606 of regulations to administer subsections (3) - (6). The 607 regulations must set specific schedules and procedures for the 608 development and adoption of campus master plans. Before adopting 609 the regulations, the Board of Governors must obtain written 610 verification from the state land planning agency that the 611 regulations satisfy the minimum statutory criteria required by 612 subsections (3)-(6). The state land planning agency shall provide the verification within 45 days after receiving a copy 613 614 of the regulations.

615 (13) (23) Until the campus master plan and campus
 616 development agreement for an institution is have been finalized,

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any dispute between the university board of trustees and a local
government relating to campus development for that institution
shall be resolved by the process established in subsection (8).

620 Section 5. Subsection (6) of section 1013.33, Florida 621 Statutes, is amended to read:

622 1013.33 Coordination of planning with local governing623 bodies.-

624 (6) As early in the design phase as feasible and 625 consistent with an interlocal agreement entered pursuant to s. 626 163.31777, but no later than 90 days before commencing 627 construction, the district school board shall in writing request 628 a determination of consistency with the local government's 629 comprehensive plan. The local governing body that regulates the 630 use of land shall determine, in writing within 45 days after 631 receiving the necessary information and a school board's request 632 for a determination, whether a proposed educational facility is 633 consistent with the local comprehensive plan and consistent with local land development regulations. If the determination is 634 affirmative, school construction may commence and further local 635 636 government approvals are not required, except as provided in 637 this section. Failure of the local governing body to make a 638 determination in writing within 90 days after a district school 639 board's request for a determination of consistency shall be 640 considered an approval of the district school board's 641 application. Campus master plans and development agreements must 642 comply with the provisions of s. 1013.30.

643 Section 6. Paragraph (h) of subsection (1) of section 644 1013.64, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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645 1013.64 Funds for comprehensive educational plant needs;
646 construction cost maximums for school district capital
647 projects.—Allocations from the Public Education Capital Outlay
648 and Debt Service Trust Fund to the various boards for capital
649 outlay projects shall be determined as follows:

650

(1)

University boards of trustees may utilize funds 651 (h) 652 appropriated pursuant to this section for replacement of minor 653 facilities provided that such projects do not exceed \$2 \$1 654 million in cost or 10,000 gross square feet in size. Minor 655 facilities may not be replaced from funds provided pursuant to 656 this section unless the board determines that the cost of repair 657 or renovation is greater than or equal to the cost of 658 replacement.

659 Section 7. Paragraph (e) of subsection (2) of section660 1013.74, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

661 1013.74 University authorization for fixed capital outlay662 projects.-

663 (2) The following types of projects may be accomplished664 pursuant to this section:

(e) Construction of facilities or remodeling of existing
facilities to meet needs as determined by the university,
provided that the amount of funds for any such project does not
exceed <u>\$2</u> <del>\$1</del> million, and the trust funds, other than the funds
used to accomplish projects contemplated in this subsection, are
authorized and available for such purposes.

671

Section 8. This act shall take effect July 1, 2013.

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