2012

HB 431 A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to the joint use of public school 3 facilities; creating s. 1013.105, F.S.; providing 4 legislative findings; providing definitions; 5 encouraging each district school board to develop 6 written policies to promote public access to outdoor 7 recreation and sports facilities on school property 8 and increased joint-use agreements; providing duties 9 of the Department of Education; creating s. 768.072, 10 F.S.; providing for limitation of liability for a 11 district school board that allows public access or enters into a joint-use agreement except in instances 12 of gross negligence; defining the term "gross 13 14 negligence"; providing an effective date. 16 17 18

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WHEREAS, every year, an estimated 300,000 people in the United States die due to being overweight or obese, and WHEREAS, since the 1970's, the number of overweight children in Florida has increased by 300 percent, and WHEREAS, overweight or obese children experience the same risk factors associated with heart disease in adults, such as high blood pressure, high cholesterol levels, and Type 2 diabetes, once referred to as adult-onset diabetes, and WHEREAS, studies have shown that up to 80 percent of overweight adolescents become overweight adults, and

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WHEREAS, 14 percent of deaths from cancer in men and 20

percent of deaths from cancer in women are due to obesity, and

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WHEREAS, the annual economic impact of obesity on the United States' health care system is estimated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention at \$147 billion, and

WHEREAS, a recent study by a major insurance carrier stated that if current trends in obesity are not abated, 50 percent of Americans will have diabetes by 2020, which will cost the health care system approximately \$3.35 trillion, and

WHEREAS, many communities, especially those that are more urbanized, have few or no public parks or playground spaces, and

WHEREAS, opening public school recreation and sports facilities to the public provides an immediate increase in places where children and families can exercise and play, NOW, THEREFORE,

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

Section 1. Section 1013.105, Florida Statutes is created to read:

1013.105 Joint use of public school facilities.-

- creation and sports facilities is needed to reduce the impact of obesity on personal health and health care expenditures. The Legislature further finds that public schools are equipped with taxpayer-funded playgrounds, fields, tracks, courts, and other outdoor recreation and sports facilities that offer easily accessible opportunities for physical activity for residents of the community regardless of income.
  - (2) As used in this section, the term:

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(a) "Joint-use agreement" means a written agreement

between a district school board and a local government or

private organization setting forth the terms and conditions for

the shared use of outdoor public school property.

- (b) "Public access" means free access to the outdoor recreation and sports facilities on public school property during nonschool hours and when a school-sponsored or school-related activity is not occurring.
- (3) Each district school board is encouraged to develop written policies to promote public access and increased joint-use agreements. Public access policies should outline the outdoor recreation and sports facilities that are open to the public and the hours they are open.
  - (4) The Department of Education shall:

- (a) Develop a model joint-use agreement and post the model agreement on its website.
- (b) Post on its website links to or copies of district school board joint-use agreements submitted to the department by each district school board entering into a joint-use agreement.
- (c) Develop criteria for the acceptance of grants for implementing joint-use agreements.
- Section 2. Section 768.072, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
  - 768.072 Limitation on public school premises liability.—
- (1) A district school board that allows public access or enters into a joint-use agreement pursuant to s. 1013.105 shall gain a presumption against liability for personal injury and nonschool property damage in all instances except where injury

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or damage was due to gross negligence. This section does not change the presumption of liability for injury or damage that occurred during school hours or during a school-related or school-sponsored activity.

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(2) As used in this section, the term "gross negligence" means that the defendant's conduct was so reckless or wanting in care that it constituted a conscious disregard or indifference to the life, safety, or rights of persons exposed to such conduct.

Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2012.