Florida House of Representatives - 2001 CS/HBs 1617 & 1487

By the Committee on Local Government & Veterans Affairs and Representatives Dockery and Russell

| | I |
|----|---|
| 1 | A bill to be entitled |
| 2 | An act relating to growth management; amending |
| 3 | s. 163.3174, F.S.; requiring that local |
| 4 | planning agencies include a representative of |
| 5 | the district school board; repealing s. |
| 6 | 163.3177(12), F.S., which provides requirements |
| 7 | for a public school facilities element of a |
| 8 | local government comprehensive plan adopted to |
| 9 | implement a school concurrency program; |
| 10 | amending s. 163.3177, F.S.; revising |
| 11 | requirements for the future land use element |
| 12 | and intergovernmental coordination element with |
| 13 | respect to planning for schools; creating s. |
| 14 | 163.31776, F.S.; providing legislative intent |
| 15 | and findings; requiring that a local government |
| 16 | comprehensive plan include a public educational |
| 17 | facilities element; providing that the state |
| 18 | land planning agency shall establish a schedule |
| 19 | for adoption of such elements; exempting |
| 20 | certain municipalities from adopting such |
| 21 | elements; requiring local governments and the |
| 22 | school board to enter into an interlocal |
| 23 | agreement and providing requirements with |
| 24 | respect thereto; providing requirements for |
| 25 | such elements; providing requirements for |
| 26 | future land use maps; specifying the process |
| 27 | for adoption of such elements; specifying the |
| 28 | effect of a local government's failure to enter |
| 29 | into an interlocal agreement or transmit such |
| 30 | element according to the adopted schedule and |
| 31 | of a school board's failure to provide certain |
| | |

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

2

| 1 | conforming language; creating s. 163.3198, |
|----|---|
| 2 | F.S.; directing the state land planning agency |
| 3 | to develop fiscal analysis models for |
| 4 | determining the costs and revenues of proposed |
| 5 | development; providing requirements with |
| 6 | respect thereto; creating a commission to |
| 7 | oversee such development; providing for field |
| 8 | tests of the models developed; directing the |
| 9 | commission to make recommendations to the |
| 10 | Governor and Legislature regarding statewide |
| 11 | implementation of a uniform model and other |
| 12 | growth management issues; providing an |
| 13 | appropriation; amending s. 235.002, F.S.; |
| 14 | revising legislative intent and findings with |
| 15 | respect to educational facilities; amending s. |
| 16 | 235.15, F.S.; removing specific need assessment |
| 17 | criteria for a school district's educational |
| 18 | plant survey and providing that the survey |
| 19 | shall be submitted as part of the district's |
| 20 | educational facilities plan; revising |
| 21 | provisions relating to certain deviation from |
| 22 | space need standards; providing for review and |
| 23 | validation of surveys by the Office of |
| 24 | Educational Facilities; revising requirements |
| 25 | relating to certifications necessary for |
| 26 | expenditure of PECO funds; amending s. 235.175, |
| 27 | F.S.; providing legislative purpose with |
| 28 | respect to the district educational facilities |
| 29 | plans; amending s. 235.18, F.S.; conforming |
| 30 | language; amending s. 235.185, F.S.; providing |
| 31 | definitions; providing requirements for |
| | 2 |

3

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

4

| 1 | governments; revising requirements relating to |
|--------|--|
| 1 2 | location of educational facilities; revising a |
| ⊿ 3 | _ |
| | notice requirement regarding proposed use of |
| 4 | property for an educational facility; providing |
| 5 | for inclusion of an alternative process for |
| 6 | proposed facility review in the required |
| 7 | interlocal agreement; conforming language; |
| 8 | repealing s. 235.194, F.S., which requires |
| 9 | school boards to submit an annual general |
| 10 | educational facilities report to local |
| 11 | governments; amending ss. 235.218, 235.321, and |
| 12 | 236.25, F.S.; conforming language; providing an |
| 13 | effective date. |
| 14 | |
| 15 | WHEREAS, it is in the best interests of the people of |
| 16 | the State of Florida to ensure sound planning for new |
| 17 | population growth in Florida, and |
| 18 | WHEREAS, Florida's population is expected to increase |
| 19 | by 50 percent from 16 million to 24 million over the next |
| 20 | three decades, and the number of school-age children is |
| 21 | projected to increase sharply around 2020 as the baby boom |
| 22 | echo generation's children reach school age, with commensurate |
| 23 | impacts to the state's public infrastructure, including our |
| 24 | public educational facilities, and |
| 25 | WHEREAS, our growth management system should fully |
| 26 | integrate the planning of public educational facilities, |
| 27 | should accurately forecast the costs associated with the |
| 28 | construction, operation, and maintenance of infrastructure, |
| 29 | and should adequately address our existing infrastructure |
| 30 | deficits, and |
| 31 | |
| 51 | |

5

1 WHEREAS, as we respond to new growth and continue to 2 address our existing infrastructure deficits, communities 3 should make land use decisions with the knowledge of all relevant expenses and revenues associated with those 4 5 decisions, as the future health of our state economy and the б livability of our communities depends on appropriately 7 addressing our infrastructure needs, NOW, THEREFORE, 8 9 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 10 11 Section 1. Subsection (1) of section 163.3174, Florida 12 Statutes, is amended to read: 13 163.3174 Local planning agency.--14 (1) The governing body of each local government, 15 individually or in combination as provided in s. 163.3171, 16 shall designate and by ordinance establish a "local planning agency," unless the agency is otherwise established by law. 17 Each local planning agency shall include a representative of 18 19 the district school board as a member. The governing body may 20 designate itself as the local planning agency pursuant to this subsection, with the addition of a representative of the 21 22 school board. The governing body shall notify the state land planning agency of the establishment of its local planning 23 agency. All local planning agencies shall provide 24 25 opportunities for involvement by district school boards and 26 applicable community college boards, which may be accomplished 27 by formal representation, membership on technical advisory 28 committees, or other appropriate means. The local planning 29 agency shall prepare the comprehensive plan or plan amendment after hearings to be held after public notice and shall make 30 31 recommendations to the governing body regarding the adoption

or amendment of the plan. The agency may be a local planning 1 2 commission, the planning department of the local government, 3 or other instrumentality, including a countywide planning entity established by special act or a council of local 4 5 government officials created pursuant to s. 163.02, provided б the composition of the council is fairly representative of all 7 the governing bodies in the county or planning area; however: 8 (a) If a joint planning entity is in existence on the effective date of this act which authorizes the governing 9 bodies to adopt and enforce a land use plan effective 10 11 throughout the joint planning area, that entity shall be the 12 agency for those local governments until such time as the 13 authority of the joint planning entity is modified by law. 14 (b) In the case of chartered counties, the planning responsibility between the county and the several 15 16 municipalities therein shall be as stipulated in the charter. Section 2. Subsection (12) of section 163.3177, 17 Florida Statutes, is repealed, and paragraphs (a) and (h) of 18 19 subsection (6) of said section are amended to read: 20 163.3177 Required and optional elements of 21 comprehensive plan; studies and surveys .--22 (6) In addition to the requirements of subsections 23 (1)-(5), the comprehensive plan shall include the following 24 elements: 25 (a) A future land use plan element designating proposed future general distribution, location, and extent of 26 27 the uses of land for residential uses, commercial uses, 28 industry, agriculture, recreation, conservation, education, public buildings and grounds, other public facilities, and 29 other categories of the public and private uses of land. The 30 31 future land use plan shall include standards to be followed in 7

the control and distribution of population densities and 1 building and structure intensities. The proposed 2 3 distribution, location, and extent of the various categories of land use shall be shown on a land use map or map series 4 5 which shall be supplemented by goals, policies, and measurable objectives. Each land use category shall be defined in terms 6 7 of the types of uses included and specific standards for the 8 density or intensity of use. The future land use plan shall 9 be based upon surveys, studies, and data regarding the area, including the amount of land required to accommodate 10 11 anticipated growth; the projected population of the area; the 12 character of undeveloped land; the availability of public 13 services; the need for redevelopment, including the renewal of 14 blighted areas and the elimination of nonconforming uses which are inconsistent with the character of the community; and, in 15 16 rural communities, the need for job creation, capital investment, and economic development that will strengthen and 17 diversify the community's economy. The future land use plan 18 may designate areas for future planned development use 19 20 involving combinations of types of uses for which special 21 regulations may be necessary to ensure development in accord 22 with the principles and standards of the comprehensive plan and this act. In addition, for rural communities, the amount 23 of land designated for future planned industrial use shall be 24 based upon surveys and studies that reflect the need for job 25 26 creation, capital investment, and the necessity to strengthen 27 and diversify the local economies, and shall not be limited 28 solely by the projected population of the rural community. The future land use plan of a county may also designate areas for 29 possible future municipal incorporation. The land use maps or 30 31 map series shall generally identify and depict historic

8

district boundaries and shall designate historically 1 2 significant properties meriting protection. The future land 3 use element must clearly identify the land use categories in which public schools are an allowable use. When delineating 4 5 the land use categories in which public schools are an allowable use, a local government shall include in the 6 7 categories sufficient land proximate to residential 8 development to meet the projected needs for schools in 9 coordination with public school boards and may establish differing criteria for schools of different type or size. 10 11 Each local government shall include lands contiguous to existing school sites, to the maximum extent possible, within 12 13 the land use categories in which public schools are an 14 allowable use. All comprehensive plans must comply with the school siting requirements of this paragraph no later than 15 16 October 1, 1999. The failure by a local government to comply with these school siting requirements by October 1, 1999, will 17 result in the prohibition of the local government's ability to 18 amend the local comprehensive plan, except for plan amendments 19 20 described in s. 163.3187(1)(b), until the school siting 21 requirements are met. Amendments An amendment proposed by a 22 local government for purposes of identifying the land use categories in which public schools are an allowable use or for 23 adopting or amending the school siting maps pursuant to s. 24 163.31776(6) are is exempt from the limitation on the 25 26 frequency of plan amendments contained in s. 163.3187. The 27 future land use element shall include criteria which encourage 28 the location of schools proximate to urban residential areas 29 to the extent possible and shall require that the local government seek to collocate public facilities, such as parks, 30 libraries, and community centers, with schools to the extent 31

9

1 possible, and shall include criteria which encourage using 2 elementary schools as focal points for neighborhoods. 3 (h)1. An intergovernmental coordination element 4 showing relationships and stating principles and guidelines to 5 be used in the accomplishment of coordination of the adopted б comprehensive plan with the plans of school boards and other 7 units of local government providing services but not having 8 regulatory authority over the use of land, with the comprehensive plans of adjacent municipalities, the county, 9 adjacent counties, or the region, and with the state 10 11 comprehensive plan, as the case may require and as such 12 adopted plans or plans in preparation may exist. This element 13 of the local comprehensive plan shall demonstrate 14 consideration of the particular effects of the local plan, when adopted, upon the development of adjacent municipalities, 15 16 the county, adjacent counties, or the region, or upon the 17 state comprehensive plan, as the case may require. The intergovernmental coordination element shall 18 a. provide for procedures to identify and implement joint 19 20 planning areas, especially for the purpose of annexation, municipal incorporation, and joint infrastructure service 21 22 areas. The intergovernmental coordination element shall 23 b. provide for recognition of campus master plans prepared 24 25 pursuant to s. 240.155. 26 c. The intergovernmental coordination element may 27 provide for a voluntary dispute resolution process as 28 established pursuant to s. 186.509 for bringing to closure in 29 a timely manner intergovernmental disputes. A local government may develop and use an alternative local dispute 30 31 resolution process for this purpose.

10

The intergovernmental coordination element shall 1 2. 2 further state principles and guidelines to be used in the 3 accomplishment of coordination of the adopted comprehensive plan with the plans of school boards and other units of local 4 5 government providing facilities and services but not having б regulatory authority over the use of land. In addition, the 7 intergovernmental coordination element shall describe joint 8 processes for collaborative planning and decisionmaking on 9 population projections and public school siting, the location and extension of public facilities subject to concurrency, and 10 11 siting facilities with countywide significance, including 12 locally unwanted land uses whose nature and identity are 13 established in an agreement. Within 1 year of adopting their 14 intergovernmental coordination elements, each county, all the municipalities within that county, the district school board, 15 16 and any unit of local government service providers in that county shall establish by interlocal or other formal agreement 17 executed by all affected entities, the joint processes 18 19 described in this subparagraph consistent with their adopted 20 intergovernmental coordination elements. To foster coordination between special districts 21 3.

and local general-purpose governments as local general-purpose governments implement local comprehensive plans, each independent special district must submit a public facilities report to the appropriate local government as required by s. 189.415.

4. The state land planning agency shall establish a
schedule for phased completion and transmittal of plan
amendments to implement subparagraphs 1., 2., and 3. from all
jurisdictions so as to accomplish their adoption by December
31, 1999. A local government may complete and transmit its

11

plan amendments to carry out these provisions prior to the 1 2 scheduled date established by the state land planning agency. 3 The plan amendments are exempt from the provisions of s. 163.3187(1).4 5 5. Intergovernmental coordination between local б governments and the district school board shall be governed by 7 ss. 163.31776 and 163.31777. 8 Section 3. Section 163.31776, Florida Statutes, is 9 created to read: 10 163.31776 Public educational facilities element.--(1) The intent of the Legislature is: 11 12 (a) To establish a systematic process of sharing 13 information between school boards and local governments on the 14 growth and development trends in their communities in order to forecast future enrollment and school needs. 15 (b) To establish a systematic process for school 16 boards and local governments to cooperatively plan for the 17 provision of educational facilities to meet the current and 18 19 projected needs of the public education system population, 20 including the needs placed on the public education system as a result of growth and development decisions by local 21 22 government. 23 (c) To establish a systematic process for local 24 governments and school boards to cooperatively identify and 25 meet the infrastructure needs of public schools to assure 26 healthy school environments and safe school access. 27 (2) The Legislature finds that: 28 (a) Public schools are a linchpin to the vitality of 29 our communities and play a significant role in thousands of individual housing decisions which result in community growth 30 31 trends.

| 1 | (b) Growth and development issues transcend the |
|----|--|
| 2 | boundaries and responsibilities of individual units of |
| 3 | government, and often no single unit of government can plan or |
| 4 | implement policies to deal with these issues without affecting |
| 5 | other units of government. |
| 6 | (3) A public educational facilities element shall be |
| 7 | adopted in cooperation with the applicable school district by |
| 8 | all local governments pursuant to a schedule established by |
| 9 | the state land planning agency so as to accomplish its |
| 10 | adoption by January 1, 2007. The initial counties and |
| 11 | municipalities in the schedule shall be those with the |
| 12 | greatest unmet demand for public school facilities, and they |
| 13 | shall transmit their public educational facilities element no |
| 14 | later than January 1, 2003. Criteria for determining the |
| 15 | greatest unmet demand for public school facilities shall be |
| 16 | established by rule by the state land planning agency. Each |
| 17 | municipality shall either adopt its own element or accept by |
| 18 | resolution or ordinance a public educational facilities |
| 19 | element adopted by the county which includes the |
| 20 | municipality's area of authority as defined by s. 163.3171; |
| 21 | however, a municipality shall be exempt from this requirement |
| 22 | if it meets all of the following criteria: |
| 23 | (a) The municipality has issued development orders for |
| 24 | fewer than 50 residential dwelling units during the preceding |
| 25 | 5 years or it has generated fewer than 25 additional public |
| 26 | school students during the preceding 5 years. |
| 27 | (b) The municipality has not annexed new land during |
| 28 | the preceding 5 years in land use categories which permit |
| 29 | residential uses that may affect school attendance rates. |
| 30 | (c) The municipality has no public schools located |
| 31 | within its boundaries. |

1 (d) At least 80 percent of the developable land within 2 the boundaries of the municipality has been built upon. 3 (e) The municipality has not adopted a land use 4 amendment which increases residential density for greater than 5 50 residential units. 6 7 Any municipality exempt under this subsection shall notify the 8 county and the school board of any planned annexation into 9 residential or proposed residential areas, and shall comply with this subsection no later than 1 year following a change 10 in conditions which renders the municipality no longer 11 12 eligible for exemption, or no later than 1 year following the 13 identification of a proposed public school in the school 14 board's 5-year district facilities work program in the 15 municipality's jurisdiction. (4) No later than 6 months prior to the deadline for 16 transmittal of a public educational facilities element, the 17 county, the participating municipalities, and the school board 18 19 shall enter into an interlocal agreement which establishes a 20 process to develop coordinated and consistent local government public educational facilities elements and district 21 educational facilities plans, including a process: 22 23 (a) By which each local government and the school 24 district agree and base their plans on consistent projections of the amount, type, and distribution of population growth and 25 26 student enrollment. 27 (b) To coordinate and share information relating to 28 existing and planned public school facilities and local government plans for development and redevelopment. 29 30 (c) To ensure that school siting decisions by the school board are consistent with the local comprehensive plan, 31 14

including appropriate circumstances and criteria under which a 1 school district may request an amendment to the comprehensive 2 plan for school siting, and to provide for early involvement 3 by the local government as the school board identifies 4 5 potential school sites. 6 (d) To coordinate and provide formal comments during 7 the development, adoption, and amendment of each local 8 government's public educational facilities element and the 9 educational facilities plan of the school district to ensure a uniform countywide school facility planning system. 10 (e) For school district participation in the review of 11 12 residential development applications for comprehensive plan 13 amendments and rezonings which increase residential density 14 and which are reasonably expected to have an impact on public school facility demand, pursuant to s. 163.31777. The 15 16 interlocal agreement shall express how the school board and local governments will develop the methodology and the 17 criteria for determining if school facility capacity will not 18 19 be reasonably available at the time of projected school impacts, including uniform, districtwide level-of-service 20 standards for all public schools of the same type and 21 availability standards for public schools. The interlocal 22 23 agreement shall ensure that consistent criteria and capacity determination methodologies are adopted into the school 24 board's district educational facilities plan and the local 25 26 government's public educational facilities element. The 27 interlocal agreement shall also set forth the process and 28 uniform methodology for determining proportionate share mitigation pursuant to s. 163.31777. 29 (f) For the resolution of disputes between the school 30 district and local governments. 31

15

| 1 | (5) The public educational facilities element shall be |
|----|--|
| 2 | based on data and analysis, including the interlocal agreement |
| 3 | required by subsection (4), and the educational facilities |
| 4 | plan required by s. 235.185. All local government public |
| 5 | educational facilities elements within a county shall be |
| б | consistent with each other and shall address the following: |
| 7 | (a) The need for and strategies and commitments to |
| 8 | address improvements to infrastructure, safety, and community |
| 9 | conditions in areas proximate to existing public schools. |
| 10 | (b) The need for and strategies for the provision of |
| 11 | adequate infrastructure necessary to support proposed schools, |
| 12 | including potable water, wastewater, drainage, and |
| 13 | transportation, and the need for other actions to ensure safe |
| 14 | access to schools, including provision of sidewalks, bicycle |
| 15 | paths, turn lanes, and signalization. |
| 16 | (c) Collocation of other public facilities such as |
| 17 | parks, libraries, and community centers with public schools. |
| 18 | (d) Location of schools proximate to residential areas |
| 19 | and use of public schools to complement patterns of |
| 20 | development, including using elementary schools as focal |
| 21 | points for neighborhoods. |
| 22 | (e) Use of public schools as emergency shelters. |
| 23 | (f) Consideration of the existing and planned capacity |
| 24 | of public schools when reviewing comprehensive plan amendments |
| 25 | and rezonings which would increase potential residential |
| 26 | development, with the review based on uniform districtwide |
| 27 | level-of-service standards for all public schools of the same |
| 28 | type and availability standards for public schools, and the |
| 29 | financially feasible 5-year district facilities work program |
| 30 | adopted by the school board pursuant to s. 235.185. |
| 31 | |

(g) A uniform methodology for determining 1 2 proportionate share mitigation consistent with the requirements of s. 163.31777(4) and the interlocal agreement. 3 4 (6) The future land use map series shall either incorporate maps which are the result of a collaborative 5 6 process for identifying school sites and are adopted in the 7 educational facilities plan promulgated by the school board 8 pursuant to s. 235.185 showing the locations of existing public schools and the general locations of improvements to 9 existing schools or construction of new schools anticipated 10 over the 5-year, 10-year, and 20-year time periods, or such 11 12 maps shall be data and analysis in support of the future land 13 use map series. Maps indicating general locations of future 14 schools or school improvements shall not be deemed to 15 prescribe a land use on a particular parcel of land. 16 (7) The process for adoption of a public educational facilities element shall be as provided in s. 163.3184. The 17 state land planning agency shall submit a copy of the proposed 18 19 public school facilities element pursuant to the procedures 20 outlined in s. 163.3184(4) to the Office of Educational Facilities of the Commissioner of Education for review and 21 22 comment. 23 (8) If a local government fails to comply with the 24 requirement to transmit a public educational facilities element or to enter into an interlocal agreement with the 25 26 school board pursuant to the schedule established by the state land planning agency, the local government is prohibited from 27 28 amending the local comprehensive plan until the public educational facilities element is adopted. If a local 29 government fails to comply with the requirements of this 30 section to enter into the interlocal agreement or to transmit 31 17

a public educational facilities element by the required date, 1 2 or if the Administration Commission finds that the public educational facilities element is not in compliance, the local 3 government shall be subject to sanctions imposed by the 4 5 Administration Commission pursuant to s. 163.3184(11). The failure of a local government or school board to enter into 6 7 the interlocal agreement shall not subject another local 8 government or school board to sanctions. The failure of a 9 school board to provide the required plans or information or to enter into the interlocal agreement under this section 10 11 shall subject the school board to sanctions pursuant to s. 235.193(3). Any local government transmitting a public school 12 13 facilities element to implement school concurrency pursuant to the requirements of s. 163.3180 prior to the effective date of 14 this act shall not be required to amend the element or any 15 16 interlocal agreement to conform with the provisions of this 17 section, if such amendment is ultimately determined to be in compliance by the state land planning agency. 18 Section 4. Section 163.31777, Florida Statutes, is 19 20 created to read: 163.31777 Plan amendments and rezonings; consideration 21 22 of public school capacity .--(1) Local governments shall consider public school 23 facilities when reviewing comprehensive plan amendments and 24 rezonings that propose to increase residential densities and 25 26 which are reasonably expected to have an impact on public 27 school facility demand. 28 (2) As part of the review of such a comprehensive plan 29 amendment or rezoning, the school board shall provide the local government with a school capacity report based on the 30 district educational facilities plan adopted by the school 31 18

board pursuant to s. 235.185, which shall provide data and 1 2 analysis on the capacity and enrollment of affected schools 3 based on standards established by state or federal law or judicial order, projected additional enrollment attributable 4 5 to the density increase from the amendment or rezoning, 6 programmed and financially feasible new public school 7 facilities or improvements for affected schools identified in 8 the educational facilities plan of the school board and the 9 expected date of availability of such facilities or improvements, and available reasonable options for providing 10 11 public school facilities to students if the rezoning or 12 comprehensive plan amendment is approved. The options shall 13 include, but not be limited to, the school board's evaluation 14 of school schedule modification, school attendance zones modification, school facility modification, and creation of 15 charter schools. The report shall be consistent with the 16 interlocal agreement, the public educational facilities 17 element, and this section. 18 19 (3) Following the effective dates of both the 20 interlocal agreement and the public educational facilities element required by s. 163.31776, the local government shall 21 deny a comprehensive plan amendment or rezoning request which 22 would increase potential residential development if the school 23 facility capacity will not be reasonably available at the time 24 25 of projected school impacts as determined by the process and 26 methodology established in the public educational facilities element; however, the application for a comprehensive plan 27 28 amendment or a rezoning shall not be disapproved based on lack 29 of school capacity if the applicant executes a legally binding commitment to provide mitigation proportionate to the demand 30 for public school facilities to be created by actual 31

19

development of the property, including, but not limited to, 1 the options described in subsection (4). The school board's 2 3 determination of facility capacity shall constitute competent substantial evidence to support the denial of such plan 4 5 amendment or rezoning request. 6 (4)(a) Options for proportionate share mitigation of 7 public school facility impacts from actual development of 8 property subject to a plan amendment or rezoning that 9 increases residential density shall be established in the 10 educational facilities plan and the public educational 11 facilities element. Such options shall include execution by 12 the applicant and the local government of a binding 13 development agreement pursuant to ss. 163.3220-163.3243 which 14 shall constitute a legally binding commitment to pay proportionate share mitigation for the additional residential 15 16 units when approved by the local government in a development order and actually developed on the property, taking into 17 account residential density allowed on the property prior to 18 19 the plan amendment or rezoning which increased overall 20 residential density. The district school board may be a party to such an agreement. As a condition of its entry into such a 21 22 development agreement, the local government may require the landowner to agree to continuing renewal of the agreement upon 23 24 its expiration. (b) If the educational facilities plan and the public 25 26 educational facilities element authorize a contribution of 27 land or payment for land acquisition, or construction or 28 expansion of a public school facility, or a portion thereof, 29 as proportionate share mitigation, the local government shall credit such a contribution, construction, expansion, or 30 payment toward any other impact fee or exaction imposed by 31

20

local ordinance for the same need, on a dollar-for-dollar 1 2 basis at fair market value. 3 (c) Any proportionate share mitigation shall be 4 directed by the school board toward a school capacity 5 improvement within the affected area which is identified in 6 the financially feasible 5-year district work plan. 7 Section 5. Subsection (13) of section 163.3180, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 8 9 163.3180 Concurrency.--10 (13) School concurrency, if imposed by local option, shall be established on a districtwide basis and shall include 11 all public schools in the district and all portions of the 12 13 district, whether located in a municipality or an 14 unincorporated area. The application of school concurrency to development shall be based upon the adopted comprehensive 15 16 plan, as amended. All local governments within a county, except as provided in s. 163.31776(3)paragraph (f), shall 17 adopt and transmit to the state land planning agency the 18 19 necessary plan amendments, along with the interlocal 20 agreement, for a compliance review pursuant to s. 163.3184(7) and (8). School concurrency shall not become effective in a 21 22 county until all local governments, except as provided in s. 163.31776(3)paragraph (f), have adopted the necessary plan 23 amendments, which together with the interlocal agreement, are 24 determined to be in compliance with the requirements of this 25 26 part. The minimum requirements for school concurrency are the 27 following: 28 (a) Public educational school facilities element.--A 29 local government that elects to adopt public school concurrency shall adopt and transmit to the state land 30 31 planning agency a plan or plan amendment which includes a 21

public educational school facilities element which is 1 2 consistent with the requirements of s. 163.31776(5) 3 163.3177(12) and which is consistent with the following: 1. The element shall be based on data and analyses 4 5 that address how uniform, districtwide level-of-service 6 standards for all schools of the same type will be achieved 7 and maintained. 8 2. The element shall establish specific, measurable, intermediate ends that are achievable and mark progress toward 9 the goal of school concurrency. 10 11 3. The element shall establish the way in which 12 programs and activities will be conducted to achieve an 13 identified goal. 14 4. The element shall address the procedure for an 15 annual update process. 16 5. All local government public educational facilities elements which adopt public school concurrency within a county 17 must be consistent with each other as well as the requirements 18 19 of this part. Any local government transmitting a public 20 school facilities element for the purpose of adopting public school concurrency prior to the effective date of this act 21 22 shall not be required to amend the element or any interlocal 23 agreement to conform with the provisions of s. 163.31776 or s. 163.31777. determined to be in compliance as defined in s. 24 25 163.3184(1)(b). All local government public school facilities 26 plan elements within a county must be consistent with each 27 other as well as the requirements of this part. 28 (b) Level-of-service standards.--The Legislature 29 recognizes that an essential requirement for a concurrency management system is the level of service at which a public 30 31 facility is expected to operate.

22

1. Local governments and school boards imposing school 1 2 concurrency shall exercise authority in conjunction with each 3 other to establish jointly adequate level-of-service standards, as defined in chapter 9J-5, Florida Administrative 4 5 Code, necessary to implement the adopted local government б comprehensive plan, based on data and analysis. 7 Public school level-of-service standards shall be 2. 8 included and adopted into the capital improvements element of 9 the local comprehensive plan and shall apply districtwide to 10 all schools of the same type. Types of schools may include elementary, middle, and high schools as well as special 11 purpose facilities such as magnet schools. 12 13 3. Local governments and school boards shall have the option to utilize tiered level-of-service standards to allow 14 time to achieve an adequate and desirable level of service as 15 16 circumstances warrant. (c) Service areas.--The Legislature recognizes that an 17 18 essential requirement for a concurrency system is a

19 designation of the area within which the level of service will 20 be measured when an application for a residential development permit is reviewed for school concurrency purposes. This 21 22 delineation is also important for purposes of determining whether the local government has a financially feasible public 23 school capital facilities program that will provide schools 24 25 which will achieve and maintain the adopted level-of-service 26 standards.

In order to balance competing interests, preserve
 the constitutional concept of uniformity, and avoid disruption
 of existing educational and growth management processes, local
 governments are encouraged to apply school concurrency to
 development on a districtwide basis so that a concurrency

23

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

3 2. For local governments applying school concurrency 4 on a less than districtwide basis, such as utilizing school 5 attendance zones or larger school concurrency service areas, local governments and school boards shall have the burden to 6 7 demonstrate that the utilization of school capacity is 8 maximized to the greatest extent possible in the comprehensive 9 plan and amendment, taking into account transportation costs and court-approved desegregation plans, as well as other 10 factors. In addition, in order to achieve concurrency within 11 the service area boundaries selected by local governments and 12 13 school boards, the service area boundaries, together with the 14 standards for establishing those boundaries, shall be identified, included, and adopted as part of the comprehensive 15 16 plan. Any subsequent change to the service area boundaries for purposes of a school concurrency system shall be by plan 17 amendment and shall be exempt from the limitation on the 18 frequency of plan amendments in s. 163.3187(1). 19

20 3. Where school capacity is available on a districtwide basis but school concurrency is applied on a less 21 22 than districtwide basis in the form of concurrency service areas, if the adopted level-of-service standard cannot be met 23 in a particular service area as applied to an application for 24 a development permit and if the needed capacity for the 25 26 particular service area is available in one or more contiguous 27 service areas, as adopted by the local government, then the 28 development order shall be issued and mitigation measures shall not be exacted. 29

30 (d) Financial feasibility.--The Legislature recognizes31 that financial feasibility is an important issue because the

24

1 premise of concurrency is that the public facilities will be 2 provided in order to achieve and maintain the adopted 3 level-of-service standard. This part and chapter 9J-5, Florida 4 Administrative Code, contain specific standards to determine 5 the financial feasibility of capital programs. These standards 6 were adopted to make concurrency more predictable and local 7 governments more accountable.

8 A comprehensive plan amendment seeking to impose 1. 9 school concurrency shall contain appropriate amendments to the capital improvements element of the comprehensive plan, 10 11 consistent with the requirements of s. 163.3177(3) and rule 9J-5.016, Florida Administrative Code. The capital 12 13 improvements element shall set forth a financially feasible 14 public school capital facilities program, established in conjunction with the school board, that demonstrates that the 15 16 adopted level-of-service standards will be achieved and 17 maintained.

Such amendments shall demonstrate that the public
 school capital facilities program meets all of the financial
 feasibility standards of this part and chapter 9J-5, Florida
 Administrative Code, that apply to capital programs which
 provide the basis for mandatory concurrency on other public
 facilities and services.

3. When the financial feasibility of a public school
capital facilities program is evaluated by the state land
planning agency for purposes of a compliance determination,
the evaluation shall be based upon the service areas selected
by the local governments and school board.

(e) Availability standard.--Consistent with the public
welfare, a local government may not deny a development permit
authorizing residential development for failure to achieve and

25

maintain the level-of-service standard for public school 1 2 capacity in a local option school concurrency system where 3 adequate school facilities will be in place or under actual construction within 3 years after permit issuance. 4 5 (f) Intergovernmental coordination.--6 1. When establishing concurrency requirements for 7 public schools, a local government shall satisfy the 8 requirements for intergovernmental coordination set forth in s. 163.3177(6)(h)1. and 2., except that a municipality is not 9 required to be a signatory to the interlocal agreement 10 required by s. 163.3177(6)(h)2. as a prerequisite for 11 12 imposition of school concurrency, and as a nonsignatory, shall 13 not participate in the adopted local school concurrency 14 system, if the municipality meets all of the following criteria for having no significant impact on school 15 16 attendance: a. The municipality has issued development orders for 17 fewer than 50 residential dwelling units during the preceding 18 5 years, or the municipality has generated fewer than 25 19 20 additional public school students during the preceding 5 21 years. 22 b. The municipality has not annexed new land during the preceding 5 years in land use categories which permit 23 24 residential uses that will affect school attendance rates. 25 c. The municipality has no public schools located 26 within its boundaries. 27 d. At least 80 percent of the developable land within 28 the boundaries of the municipality has been built upon. 29 2. A municipality which qualifies as having no significant impact on school attendance pursuant to the 30 criteria of subparagraph 1. must review and determine at the 31 26

time of its evaluation and appraisal report pursuant to s. 1 2 163.3191 whether it continues to meet the criteria. If the 3 municipality determines that it no longer meets the criteria, it must adopt appropriate school concurrency goals, 4 5 objectives, and policies in its plan amendments based on the evaluation and appraisal report, and enter into the existing 6 7 interlocal agreement required by s. 163.3177(6)(h)2., in order 8 to fully participate in the school concurrency system. If 9 such a municipality fails to do so, it will be subject to the 10 enforcement provisions of s. 163.3191. 11 (f)(g) Interlocal agreement for school 12 concurrency. -- When establishing concurrency requirements for 13 public schools, a local government must enter into an 14 interlocal agreement which satisfies the requirements in s. 163.31776(4)163.3177(6)(h)1. and 2.and the requirements of 15 16 this subsection. The interlocal agreement shall acknowledge both the school board's constitutional and statutory 17 obligations to provide a uniform system of free public schools 18 19 on a countywide basis, and the land use authority of local 20 governments, including their authority to approve or deny 21 comprehensive plan amendments and development orders. The 22 interlocal agreement shall be submitted to the state land planning agency by the local government as a part of the 23 compliance review, along with the other necessary amendments 24 to the comprehensive plan required by this part. In addition 25 26 to the requirements of s. 163.31776(4)163.3177(6)(h), the 27 interlocal agreement shall meet the following requirements: 28 1. Establish the mechanisms for coordinating the development, adoption, and amendment of each local 29 30 government's public school facilities element with each other 31

27

and the plans of the school board to ensure a uniform 1 2 districtwide school concurrency system. 3 2. Establish a process by which each local government and the school board shall agree and base their plans on 4 5 consistent projections of the amount, type, and distribution of population growth and coordinate and share information 6 7 relating to existing and planned public school facilities 8 projections and proposals for development and redevelopment, 9 and infrastructure required to support public school facilities. 10 11 3. Establish a process for the development of siting 12 criteria which encourages the location of public schools 13 proximate to urban residential areas to the extent possible and seeks to collocate schools with other public facilities 14 15 such as parks, libraries, and community centers to the extent 16 possible. 2.4. Specify uniform, districtwide level-of-service 17 standards for public schools of the same type and the process 18 for modifying the adopted levels-of-service standards. 19 20 3.5. Establish a process for the preparation, 21 amendment, and joint approval by each local government and the 22 school board of a public school capital facilities program which is financially feasible, and a process and schedule for 23 incorporation of the public school capital facilities program 24 into the local government comprehensive plans on an annual 25 26 basis. 27 4.6. Define the geographic application of school 28 concurrency. If school concurrency is to be applied on a less 29 than districtwide basis in the form of concurrency service areas, the agreement shall establish criteria and standards 30

31 for the establishment and modification of school concurrency

28

service areas. The agreement shall also establish a process 1 2 and schedule for the mandatory incorporation of the school 3 concurrency service areas and the criteria and standards for establishment of the service areas into the local government 4 5 comprehensive plans. The agreement shall ensure maximum utilization of school capacity, taking into account 6 7 transportation costs and court-approved desegregation plans, 8 as well as other factors. The agreement shall also ensure the 9 achievement and maintenance of the adopted level-of-service 10 standards for the geographic area of application throughout 11 the 5 years covered by the public school capital facilities plan and thereafter by adding a new fifth year during the 12 13 annual update. 14 5.7. Establish a uniform districtwide procedure for implementing school concurrency which provides for: 15 16 a. The evaluation of development applications for compliance with school concurrency requirements; 17 b. An opportunity for the school board to review and 18 19 comment on the effect of comprehensive plan amendments and 20 rezonings on the public school facilities plan; and 21 c. The monitoring and evaluation of the school 22 concurrency system. 6.8. Include provisions relating to termination, 23 suspension, and amendment of the agreement. The agreement 24 25 shall provide that if the agreement is terminated or 26 suspended, the application of school concurrency shall be 27 terminated or suspended. 28 Section 6. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) and 29 subsection (4) of section 163.3184, Florida Statutes, are

30 amended to read:

31

29

1 163.3184 Process for adoption of comprehensive plan or 2 plan amendment.--3 (1) DEFINITIONS.--As used in this section: 4 (b) "In compliance" means consistent with the 5 requirements of ss. 163.3177, 163.31776,163.3178, 163.3180, б 163.3191, and 163.3245, with the state comprehensive plan, 7 with the appropriate strategic regional policy plan, and with 8 chapter 9J-5, Florida Administrative Code, where such rule is 9 not inconsistent with this part and with the principles for guiding development in designated areas of critical state 10 11 concern.

12 (4) INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVIEW. -- If review of a proposed 13 comprehensive plan amendment is requested or otherwise 14 initiated pursuant to subsection (6), the state land planning agency within 5 working days of determining that such a review 15 16 will be conducted shall transmit a copy of the proposed plan amendment to various government agencies, as appropriate, for 17 response or comment, including, but not limited to, the 18 19 Department of Environmental Protection, the Department of 20 Transportation, the water management district, and the regional planning council, and, in the case of municipal 21 22 plans, to the county land planning agency. If the plan or plan amendment includes or relates to the public educational 23 24 facilities element required by s. 163.31776, the state land 25 planning agency shall submit a copy to the Office of 26 Educational Facilities of the Commissioner of Education for 27 review and comment. These governmental agencies shall provide 28 comments to the state land planning agency within 30 days 29 after receipt of the proposed plan amendment. The appropriate regional planning council shall also provide its written 30 comments to the state land planning agency within 30 days 31

30

after receipt of the proposed plan amendment and shall specify 1 2 any objections, recommendations for modifications, and 3 comments of any other regional agencies to which the regional planning council may have referred the proposed plan 4 5 amendment. Written comments submitted by the public within 30 б days after notice of transmittal by the local government of 7 the proposed plan amendment will be considered as if submitted 8 by governmental agencies. All written agency and public 9 comments must be made part of the file maintained under 10 subsection (2). 11 Section 7. Paragraph (j) of subsection (1) of section 12 163.3187, Florida Statutes, is amended, and paragraph (k) is 13 added to said subsection, to read: 14 163.3187 Amendment of adopted comprehensive plan.--15 (1) Amendments to comprehensive plans adopted pursuant 16 to this part may be made not more than two times during any 17 calendar year, except: 18 (j) Any comprehensive plan amendment to establish public school concurrency pursuant to s. 163.3180(13), 19 20 including, but not limited to, adoption of a public 21 educational school facilities element and adoption of 22 amendments to the capital improvements element and intergovernmental coordination element. In order to ensure the 23 consistency of local government public educational school 24 facilities elements within a county, such elements shall be 25 26 prepared and adopted on a similar time schedule. 27 (k) A comprehensive plan amendment to adopt a public 28 educational facilities element pursuant to s. 163.31776, and 29 future land use map amendments for school siting, may be approved without regard to statutory limits on the frequency 30 of adoption of plan amendments. 31

31

Section 8. Paragraph (k) of subsection (2) of section 1 2 163.3191, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 3 163.3191 Evaluation and appraisal of comprehensive 4 plan.--5 (2) The report shall present an evaluation and б assessment of the comprehensive plan and shall contain 7 appropriate statements to update the comprehensive plan, 8 including, but not limited to, words, maps, illustrations, or 9 other media, related to: 10 (k) The coordination of the comprehensive plan with 11 existing public schools and those identified in the applicable 12 educational 5-year school district facilities plan work 13 program adopted pursuant to s. 235.185. The assessment shall 14 address, where relevant, the success or failure of the coordination of the future land use map and associated planned 15 16 residential development with public schools and their capacities, as well as the joint decisionmaking processes 17 engaged in by the local government and the school board in 18 19 regard to establishing appropriate population projections and 20 the planning and siting of public school facilities. If the issues are not relevant, the local government shall 21 22 demonstrate that they are not relevant. Section 9. Section 163.3198, Florida Statutes, is 23 24 created to read: 25 163.3198 Development of a uniform fiscal impact 26 analysis model for evaluating the cost of infrastructure to 27 support development. --28 (1) The Legislature finds that the quality of growth 29 in Florida could benefit greatly by the adoption of a uniform fiscal impact analysis tool that could be used by local 30 governments to determine the costs and benefits of new 31 32

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

³³

1 1. Direct the state land planning agency, and others, 2 in developing a fiscal analysis model. 2. Select one or more models to test through six pilot 3 4 projects conducted in six regionally diverse local government 5 jurisdictions selected by the commission. 6 3. Make changes to the models during the testing 7 period as needed. 8 Report to the Governor and the Legislature with 4. 9 implementation recommendations. 10 (c) Each member may receive per diem and expenses for travel, as provided in s. 112.061, while carrying out the 11 12 official business of the commission. 13 (d) The commission is assigned, for administrative 14 purposes, to the Department of Community Affairs. 15 (e) The commission shall meet at the call of the chair 16 and shall be dissolved upon the submittal of the report and recommendations required by subsection (6). 17 (3)(a) The state land planning agency, as directed by 18 the commission, shall develop one or more fiscal analysis 19 20 models for determining the estimated costs and revenues of proposed development. The analysis provided by the model 21 shall be a tool for government decisionmaking, shall not 22 23 constitute an automatic approval or disapproval of new 24 development, and shall apply to all public and private projects and all land use categories. The model or models 25 26 selected for field testing shall be approved by the 27 commission. 28 (b) The model shall be capable of estimating the 29 capital, operating, and maintenance expenses and revenues for infrastructure needs created by new development based on the 30 type, scale, and location of various land uses. For the 31 34

purposes of developing the model, estimated costs shall 1 2 include those associated with provision of school facilities, transportation facilities, water supply, sewer, stormwater, 3 and solid waste services, and publicly provided 4 5 telecommunications services. Estimated revenues shall include б all revenues attributable to the proposed development which 7 are utilized to construct, operate, or maintain such 8 facilities and services. The model may be developed with capabilities of estimating other costs and benefits directly 9 related to new development, including economic costs and 10 11 benefits. The Legislature recognizes the potential 12 limitations of such models in fairly quantifying important 13 quality of life issues such as the intangible benefits and 14 costs associated with development, including, but not limited to, overall impact on community character, housing costs, 15 16 compatibility, and impacts on natural and historic resources, and therefore affirms its intention that the model not be used 17 as the only determinate of the acceptability of new 18 development. In order to develop a model for testing through 19 20 pilot projects, the Legislature directs the commission to focus on the infrastructure costs expressly identified in this 21 paragraph. The commission may authorize a local government 22 selected to conduct a pilot project to apply the fiscal 23 analysis model being tested to a public facility or service 24 other than those identified in this paragraph; however, 25 26 appropriately related revenues and benefits must also be 27 considered. 28 (c) The model shall be capable of identifying infrastructure deficits or backlogs, and costs associated with 29 addressing such needs. 30 31

(d) As part of its development of a fiscal analysis 1 2 model, and as directed by the commission, the state land 3 planning agency shall develop a format by which the local 4 government shall report to its citizens, at least annually, 5 the cumulative fiscal impact of its local planning decisions. 6 (4) One or more fiscal analysis models shall be tested 7 in the field to evaluate their technical validity and 8 practical usefulness and the financial feasibility of local 9 government implementation. The field tests shall be conducted as demonstration projects in six regionally diverse local 10 11 government jurisdictions. 12 (5) Data, findings, and feedback from the field tests 13 shall be presented to the commission at least every 3 months 14 following the initiation of each demonstration project. Based 15 on the feedback provided by the state land planning agency and 16 the local government partner of a demonstration project, the commission may require the state land planning agency to 17 adjust or modify one or more models, including consideration 18 19 of appropriate thresholds and exemptions, and conduct 20 additional field testing if necessary. (6) No later than February 1, 2003, the commission 21 shall transmit to the Governor, the President of the Senate, 22 and the Speaker of the House of Representatives a report 23 24 detailing the results of the demonstration projects. The commission shall report its recommendations for statewide 25 26 implementation of a uniform fiscal analysis model. Any 27 recommendation to implement the model must be based on the 28 commission's determination that the model is technically 29 valid, financially feasible for local government implementation, and practically useful for implementation as a 30 uniform fiscal analysis model. Should the commission determine 31

36
that a uniform fiscal analysis model is not technically valid, 1 financially feasible for local government implementation, and 2 practically useful for implementation as a uniform fiscal 3 analysis model, it shall recommend that the model or its 4 5 application be modified or not implemented. The report shall б also include recommendations for changes to any existing 7 growth management laws and policies necessary to implement the 8 model; recommendations for repealing existing growth 9 management laws, such as concurrency, that may no longer be relevant or effective once the model is implemented; 10 11 recommendations for state technical and financial assistance 12 to help local governments in the implementation of the uniform 13 fiscal analysis model; recommendations addressing state and 14 local sources of additional infrastructure funding; and recommendations for incentives to local governments to 15 16 encourage identification of areas in which infrastructure 17 development will be encouraged. Section 10. There is appropriated to the Department of 18 19 Community Affairs from the General Revenue Fund \$500,000 to 20 implement s. 163.3198, Florida Statutes. 21 Section 11. Section 235.002, Florida Statutes, is 22 amended to read: 235.002 Intent.--23 24 (1) The intent of the Legislature is: (a) To provide each student in the public education 25 26 system the availability of an educational environment 27 appropriate to his or her educational needs which is 28 substantially equal to that available to any similar student, 29 notwithstanding geographic differences and varying local economic factors, and to provide facilities for the Florida 30 31

School for the Deaf and the Blind and other educational 1 institutions and agencies as may be defined by law. 2 3 (a) (b) To encourage the use of innovative designs, 4 construction techniques, and financing mechanisms in building 5 educational facilities for the purpose of reducing costs to the taxpayer, creating a more satisfactory educational 6 7 environment suited to the community in which the educational 8 facility is located, and reducing the amount of time necessary 9 for design, permitting of on-site and off-site improvements required by law, and construction to fill unmet needs. 10 11 (b)(c) To provide a systematic mechanism whereby educational facilities construction plans can meet the current 12 13 and projected needs of the public education system population 14 as quickly as possible by building uniform, sound educational environments and to provide a sound base for planning for 15 16 educational facilities needs. 17 (c)(d) To provide proper legislative support for as 18 wide a range of fiscally sound financing methodologies for as 19 possible for the delivery of educational facilities and, where 20 appropriate, for their construction, operation, and 21 maintenance. 22 (d) To establish a systematic process of sharing information between school boards and local governments on the 23 24 growth and development trends in their communities in order to forecast future enrollment and school needs. 25 26 (e) To establish a systematic process for school 27 boards and local governments to cooperatively plan for the 28 provision of educational facilities to meet the current and 29 projected needs of the public education system population, including the needs placed on the public education system as a 30 31

1 result of growth and development decisions by local 2 government. 3 (f) To establish a systematic process for local 4 governments and school boards to cooperatively identify and 5 meet the infrastructure needs of public schools. 6 (2) The Legislature finds and declares that: 7 (a) Public schools are a linchpin to the vitality of 8 our communities and play a significant role in the thousands 9 of individual housing decisions that result in community 10 growth trends. 11 (b)(a) Growth and development issues transcend the 12 boundaries and responsibilities of individual units of 13 government, and often no single unit of government can plan or 14 implement policies to deal with these issues without affecting other units of government. 15 16 (c) (b) The effective and efficient provision of public 17 educational facilities and services enhances is essential to 18 preserving and enhancing the quality of life of the people of 19 this state. 20 (d)(c) The provision of educational facilities often 21 impacts community infrastructure and services. Assuring 22 coordinated and cooperative provision of such facilities and associated infrastructure and services is in the best interest 23 of the state. 24 25 Section 12. Section 235.15, Florida Statutes, is 26 amended to read: 27 235.15 Educational plant survey; localized need 28 assessment; PECO project funding. --29 (1) At least every 5 years, each board, including the Board of Regents, shall arrange for an educational plant 30 31 survey, to aid in formulating plans for housing the 39

educational program and student population, faculty, 1 2 administrators, staff, and auxiliary and ancillary services of 3 the district or campus, including consideration of the local comprehensive plan. The Division of Workforce Development 4 5 shall document the need for additional career and adult б education programs and the continuation of existing programs 7 before facility construction or renovation related to career 8 or adult education may be included in the educational plant 9 survey of a school district or community college that delivers career or adult education programs. Information used by the 10 11 Division of Workforce Development to establish facility needs must include, but need not be limited to, labor market data, 12 13 needs analysis, and information submitted by the school 14 district or community college.

15 (a) Survey preparation and required data.--Each survey 16 shall be conducted by the board or an agency employed by the board. Surveys shall be reviewed and approved by the board, 17 and a file copy shall be submitted to the Office of 18 Educational Facilities of the Commissioner of Education. 19 The 20 survey report shall include at least an inventory of existing educational and ancillary plants; recommendations for existing 21 22 educational and ancillary plants; recommendations for new educational or ancillary plants, including the general 23 location of each in coordination with the land use plan; 24 campus master plan update and detail for community colleges; 25 26 the utilization of school plants based on an extended school 27 day or year-round operation; and such other information as may 28 be required by the rules of the State Board of Education. This 29 report may be amended, if conditions warrant, at the request of the board or commissioner. 30 31

40

1 (b) Required need assessment criteria for district, 2 community college, and state university plant surveys. -- Each 3 Educational plant surveys survey completed after December 31, 4 1997, must use uniform data sources and criteria specified in 5 this paragraph. Each educational plant survey completed after June 30, 1995, and before January 1, 1998, must be revised, if 6 7 necessary, to comply with this paragraph. Each revised 8 educational plant survey and each new educational plant survey 9 supersedes previous surveys. 10 The school district's survey shall be submitted as 1. a part of the district's educational facilities plan under s. 11 12 235.185.Each school district's educational plant survey must 13 reflect the capacity of existing satisfactory facilities as 14 reported in the Florida Inventory of School Houses. Projections of facility space needs may not exceed the norm 15 space and occupant design criteria established by the State 16 Requirements for Educational Facilities. Existing and 17 projected capital outlay full-time equivalent student 18 19 enrollment must be consistent with data prepared by the 20 department and must include all enrollment used in the calculation of the distribution formula in s. 235.435(3). All 21 satisfactory relocatable classrooms, including those owned, 22 lease-purchased, or leased by the school district, shall be 23 24 included in the school district inventory of gross capacity of 25 facilities and must be counted at actual student capacity for 26 purposes of the inventory. For future needs determination, 27 student capacity shall not be assigned to any relocatable 28 classroom that is scheduled for elimination or replacement 29 with a permanent educational facility in the adopted 5-year educational plant survey and in the district facilities work 30 program adopted under s. 235.185. Those relocatables clearly 31 41

identified and scheduled for replacement in a school board 1 adopted financially feasible 5-year district facilities work 2 3 program shall be counted at zero capacity at the time the work program is adopted and approved by the school board. However, 4 5 if the district facilities work program is changed or altered and the relocatables are not replaced as scheduled in the work 6 7 program, they must then be reentered into the system for 8 counting at actual capacity. Relocatables may not be 9 perpetually added to the work program and continually extended for purposes of circumventing the intent of this section. All 10 11 remaining relocatable classrooms, including those owned, 12 lease-purchased, or leased by the school district, shall be 13 counted at actual student capacity. The educational plant survey shall identify the number of relocatable student 14 stations scheduled for replacement during the 5-year survey 15 16 period and the total dollar amount needed for that replacement. All district educational plant surveys revised 17 18 after July 1, 1998, shall include information on leased space used for conducting the district's instructional program, in 19 20 accordance with the recommendations of the department's report authorized in s. 235.056. A definition of satisfactory 21 22 relocatable classrooms shall be established by rule of the 23 department. 24 2. Each survey of a special facility, joint-use facility, or cooperative vocational education facility must be 25 26 based on capital outlay full-time equivalent student 27 enrollment data prepared by the department for school 28 districts, by the Division of Community Colleges for community colleges, and by the Board of Regents for state universities. 29 A survey of space needs of a joint-use facility shall be based 30 31 upon the respective space needs of the school districts,

42

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

б 3. Each community college's survey must reflect the 7 capacity of existing facilities as specified in the inventory 8 maintained by the Division of Community Colleges. Projections of facility space needs must comply with standards for 9 determining space needs as specified by rule of the State 10 11 Board of Education. The 5-year projection of capital outlay 12 student enrollment must be consistent with the annual report 13 of capital outlay full-time student enrollment prepared by the 14 Division of Community Colleges.

15 Each state university's survey must reflect the 4. 16 capacity of existing facilities as specified in the inventory maintained and validated by the Board of Regents. Projections 17 of facility space needs must be consistent with standards for 18 19 determining space needs approved by the Board of Regents. The 20 projected capital outlay full-time equivalent student 21 enrollment must be consistent with the 5-year planned 22 enrollment cycle for the State University System approved by the Board of Regents. 23

24 The district educational facilities plan plant 5. survey of a school district and the educational plant survey 25 26 of a-community college-or state university may include space 27 needs that deviate from approved standards for determining 28 space needs if the deviation is justified by the district or 29 institution and approved by the department or the Board of Regents, as appropriate, as necessary for the delivery of an 30 31 approved educational program.

(c) Review and validation.--The <u>Office of Educational</u> <u>Facilities of the Commissioner of Education</u> department shall review and validate the surveys of school districts and community colleges and any amendments thereto for compliance with the requirements of this chapter and, when required by the State Constitution, shall recommend those in compliance for approval by the State Board of Education.

8 (2) Only the superintendent or the college president 9 shall certify to the <u>Office of Educational Facilities of the</u> 10 <u>Commissioner of Education</u> department a project's compliance 11 with the requirements for expenditure of PECO funds prior to 12 release of funds.

13 (a) Upon request for release of PECO funds for 14 planning purposes, certification must be made to the Office of Educational Facilities of the Commissioner of Education 15 department that the need and location of the facility are in 16 compliance with the board-approved survey recommendations, and 17 that the project meets the definition of a PECO project and 18 19 the limiting criteria for expenditures of PECO funding, and 20 that the plan is consistent with the local government 21 comprehensive plan.

22 (b) Upon request for release of construction funds, 23 certification must be made to the Office of Educational 24 Facilities of the Commissioner of Education department that 25 the need and location of the facility are in compliance with 26 the board-approved survey recommendations, that the project meets the definition of a PECO project and the limiting 27 28 criteria for expenditures of PECO funding, and that the 29 construction documents meet the requirements of the State Uniform Building Code for Educational Facilities Construction 30 31 or other applicable codes as authorized in this chapter, and

44

1 that the site is consistent with the local government 2 comprehensive plan. 3 Section 13. Subsection (3) of section 235.175, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 4 5 235.175 SMART schools; Classrooms First; legislative 6 purpose.--7 SCHOOL DISTRICT EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES PLAN WORK (3) **PROGRAMS**.--It is the purpose of the Legislature to create s. 8 9 235.185, requiring each school district annually to adopt an educational a district facilities plan that provides an 10 11 integrated long-range facilities plan, including the survey of 12 projected needs and the 5-year work program. The purpose of 13 the educational district facilities plan work program is to 14 keep the school board, local governments, and the public fully 15 informed as to whether the district is using sound policies 16 and practices that meet the essential needs of students and that warrant public confidence in district operations. The 17 educational district facilities plan work program will be 18 19 monitored by the SMART Schools Clearinghouse, which will also 20 apply performance standards pursuant to s. 235.218. Section 14. Section 235.18, Florida Statutes, is 21 22 amended to read: 23 235.18 Annual capital outlay budget.--Each board, 24 including the Board of Regents, shall, each year, adopt a 25 capital outlay budget for the ensuing year in order that the 26 capital outlay needs of the board for the entire year may be well understood by the public. This capital outlay budget 27 28 shall be a part of the annual budget and shall be based upon 29 and in harmony with the educational plant and ancillary facilities plan. This budget shall designate the proposed 30 31 capital outlay expenditures by project for the year from all

45

fund sources. The board may not expend any funds on any 1 2 project not included in the budget, as amended. Each district 3 school board must prepare its tentative district educational facilities plan work program as required by s. 235.185 before 4 5 adopting the capital outlay budget. б Section 15. Section 235.185, Florida Statutes, is 7 amended to read: 8 235.185 School district educational facilities plan 9 work program; definitions; preparation, adoption, and 10 amendment; long-term work programs.--(1) DEFINITIONS.--As used in this section, the term: 11 12 (a) "Adopted educational district facilities plan work 13 program" means the comprehensive planning document 5-year work 14 $\ensuremath{\mbox{program}}$ adopted annually by the district school board as provided in subsection(4) which contains the educational 15 16 plant survey(3). "Tentative District facilities work program" means 17 (b) the 5-year listing of capital outlay projects adopted by the 18 19 district school board as provided in paragraph (2)(b) as part 20 of the district educational facilities plan which are 21 required: 22 To properly repair and maintain the educational 1. plant and ancillary facilities of the district. 23 24 To provide an adequate number of satisfactory 2. student stations for the projected student enrollment of the 25 26 district in K-12 programs in accordance with the goal in s. 27 235.062. 28 "Tentative educational facilities plan" means the (C) 29 comprehensive planning document prepared annually by the district school board and submitted to the Office of 30 31

Educational Facilities of the Commissioner of Education and 1 2 the affected general purpose local governments. 3 (2) PREPARATION OF TENTATIVE DISTRICT EDUCATIONAL 4 FACILITIES PLAN; WORK PROGRAM. --5 (a) Annually, prior to the adoption of the district б school budget, each school board shall prepare a tentative 7 district educational facilities plan work program that 8 includes long-range planning for facilities needs over 5-year, 9 10-year, and 20-year periods. The plan shall be developed in coordination with the general purpose local governments and be 10 11 consistent with the local government comprehensive plans. The 12 plan shall: 13 1. Consider projected student populations apportioned 14 geographically at the local level. The projections shall be 15 based on information produced by the demographic, revenue, and 16 education estimating conferences pursuant to s. 216.136, where available, as modified by the school district based on 17 development data and agreement with the local governments and 18 19 the Office of Educational Facilities of the Commissioner of 20 Education. The projections shall be apportioned geographically with assistance from the local governments, using local 21 22 development trend data and the school district student 23 enrollment data. 24 2. Provide an inventory of existing school facilities. 25 Any anticipated expansions or closures of existing school 26 sites over the 5-year, 10-year, and 20-year periods shall be identified. The inventory shall include an assessment of areas 27 28 proximate to existing schools and identification of the need for improvements to infrastructure, safety, and conditions in 29 the community. The plan shall also provide a listing of major 30 31

47

repairs and renovation projects anticipated over the period of 1 2 the plan. 3 3. Include projections of facilities space needs, which may not exceed the norm space and occupant design 4 5 criteria established in the State Requirements for Educational б Facilities. 7 4. Include information on leased, loaned, and donated 8 space and relocatables used for conducting the district's 9 instructional programs. 10 5. Describe the general location of public schools proposed to be constructed over the 5-year, 10-year, and 11 12 20-year time periods, including a listing of the proposed 13 schools' site acreage needs and anticipated capacity and maps 14 showing general locations. The school board's identification 15 of general locations of future school sites shall be based on the school siting requirements of s. 163.3177(6)(a) and 16 policies in the comprehensive plan which provide guidance for 17 appropriate locations for school sites. 18 19 Include the identification of options deemed 6. 20 reasonable and approved by the school board that reduce the need for additional permanent student stations. Such options 21 may include, but need not be limited to: 22 23 a. Acceptable capacity. 24 b. Redistricting. 25 c. Busing. 26 d. Year-round schools. 27 e. Charter schools. 28 7. Include the criteria and method jointly determined 29 by the local government and the school board for determining the impact to public school capacity in response to a local 30 government request for a report pursuant to s. 235.193(4). 31

48

The educational facilities plan shall also include 1 (b) 2 a financially feasible district facilities work program for a 3 5-year period. The work program shall include: 4 1. A schedule of major repair and renovation projects 5 necessary to maintain the educational facilities plant and б ancillary facilities of the district. 7 2. A schedule of capital outlay projects necessary to 8 ensure the availability of satisfactory student stations for the projected student enrollment in K-12 programs. This 9 schedule shall consider: 10 The locations, capacities, and planned utilization 11 a. 12 rates of current educational facilities of the district. The 13 capacity of existing satisfactory facilities, as reported in 14 the Florida Inventory of School Houses, shall be compared to the capital outlay full-time equivalent student enrollment as 15 determined by the department, including all enrollment used in 16 the calculation of the distribution formula under s. 17 235.435(3). 18 19 b. The proposed locations of planned facilities, 20 whether those locations are consistent with the comprehensive plans of all affected local governments, and recommendations 21 for infrastructure and other improvements to land adjacent to 22 existing facilities. The provisions of ss. 235.19 and 23 235.193(6), (7), and (8) shall be addressed for new facilities 24 25 planned within the first 3 years of the work plan, as 26 appropriate. 27 c. Plans for the use and location of relocatable 28 facilities, leased facilities, and charter school facilities. 29 d. Plans for multitrack scheduling, grade level organization, block scheduling, or other alternatives that 30 31 reduce the need for additional permanent student stations. 49

Information concerning average class size and 1 e. utilization rate by grade level within the district that will 2 3 result if the tentative district facilities work program is fully implemented. The average shall not include exceptional 4 student education classes or prekindergarten classes. 5 f. The number and percentage of district students б 7 planned to be educated in relocatable facilities during each 8 year of the tentative district facilities work program. For future needs determination, student capacity shall not be 9 assigned to any relocatable classroom that is scheduled for 10 elimination or replacement with a permanent educational 11 12 facility in the current year of the adopted district 13 educational facilities plan and in the district facilities 14 work program adopted under this section. Those relocatables 15 clearly identified and scheduled for replacement in a school board adopted, financially feasible, 5-year district 16 facilities work program shall be counted at zero capacity at 17 the time the work program is adopted and approved by the 18 school board. However, if the district facilities work program 19 20 is changed or altered and the relocatables are not replaced as scheduled in the work program, they must then be reentered 21 into the system for counting at actual capacity. Relocatables 22 23 may not be perpetually added to the work program and 24 continually extended for purposes of circumventing the intent of this section. All relocatable classrooms not identified and 25 26 scheduled for replacement, including those owned, 27 lease-purchased, or leased by the school district, shall be 28 counted at actual student capacity. The district educational 29 facilities plan shall identify the number of relocatable student stations scheduled for replacement during the 5-year 30 31

survey period and the total dollar amount needed for that 1 2 replacement. 3 Plans for the closure of any school, including q. 4 plans for disposition of the facility or usage of facility 5 space, and anticipated revenues. 6 h. Projects for which capital outlay and debt service 7 funds accruing under s. 9(d), Art. XII of the State 8 Constitution are to be used shall be identified separately in 9 priority order as a project priority list within the district 10 facilities work program. 11 3. The projected cost for each project identified in 12 the tentative district facilities work program. For proposed 13 projects for new student stations, a schedule shall be 14 prepared comparing the planned cost and square footage for each new student station, by elementary, middle, and high 15 16 school levels, to the low, average, and high cost of facilities constructed throughout the state during the most 17 recent fiscal year for which data is available from the 18 19 Department of Education. 20 4. A schedule of estimated capital outlay revenues from each currently approved source which is estimated to be 21 22 available for expenditure on the projects included in the tentative district facilities work program. 23 24 5. A schedule indicating which projects included in 25 the tentative district facilities work program will be funded 26 from current revenues projected in subparagraph 4. 27 6. A schedule of options for the generation of 28 additional revenues by the district for expenditure on 29 projects identified in the tentative district facilities work program which are not funded under subparagraph 5. Additional 30 31

51

anticipated revenues may include effort index grants, SIT 1 2 Program awards, and Classrooms First funds. 3 (c) (c) (b) To the extent available, the tentative district 4 educational facilities plan work program shall be based on 5 information produced by the demographic, revenue, and б education estimating conferences pursuant to s. 216.136. 7 (d)(c) Provision shall be made for public comment 8 concerning the tentative district educational facilities plan 9 work program. 10 The district school board shall coordinate with (e) each affected local government to ensure consistency between 11 12 the tentative district educational facilities plan and the 13 local government comprehensive plans of the affected local 14 governments during the development of the tentative district 15 educational facilities plan. 16 (3) SUBMITTAL OF TENTATIVE DISTRICT EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES PLAN TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.--The district school 17 board shall submit a copy of its tentative district 18 19 educational facilities plan to all affected local governments 20 prior to adoption by the board. The affected local governments shall review the tentative district educational facilities 21 plan and comment to the district school board on the 22 23 consistency of the plan with the local comprehensive plan, 24 whether a comprehensive plan amendment will be necessary for any proposed educational facility, and whether the local 25 26 government supports a necessary comprehensive plan amendment. 27 If the local government does not support a comprehensive plan 28 amendment for a proposed educational facility, the matter 29 shall be resolved pursuant to the interlocal agreement required by ss. 163.31776(4) and 235.193(2). The process for 30 the submittal and review shall be detailed in the interlocal 31

52

1 agreement required pursuant to ss. 163.31776(4) and 2 235.193(2). 3 (4)(3) ADOPTED DISTRICT EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES PLAN 4 WORK PROGRAM. -- Annually, the district school board shall 5 consider and adopt the tentative district educational б facilities plan work program completed pursuant to subsection 7 (2). Upon giving proper public notice to the public and local 8 governments and opportunity for public comment, the district 9 school board may amend the plan program to revise the priority of projects, to add or delete projects, to reflect the impact 10 11 of change orders, or to reflect the approval of new revenue 12 sources which may become available. The adopted district 13 educational facilities plan work program shall: 14 (a) Be a complete, balanced, and financially feasible capital outlay financial plan for the district. 15 16 (b) Set forth the proposed commitments and planned expenditures of the district to address the educational 17 facilities needs of its students and to adequately provide for 18 19 the maintenance of the educational plant and ancillary 20 facilities. (5)(4) EXECUTION OF ADOPTED DISTRICT EDUCATIONAL 21 22 FACILITIES PLAN WORK PROGRAM. -- The first year of the adopted district educational facilities plan work program shall 23 24 constitute the capital outlay budget required in s. 235.18. 25 The adopted district facilities work program shall include the 26 information required in paragraph (2)(b) subparagraphs 27 (2)(a)1., 2., and 3., based upon projects actually funded in 28 the program. 29 (5) 10-YEAR AND 20-YEAR WORK PROGRAMS. -- In addition to 30 the adopted district facilities work program covering the 5-year work program, the district school board shall adopt 31 53

1 annually a 10-year and a 20-year work program which include 2 the information set forth in subsection (2), but based upon 3 enrollment projections and facility needs for the 10-year and 4 20-year periods. It is recognized that the projections in the 5 10-year and 20-year timeframes are tentative and should be used only for general planning purposes. б 7 Section 16. Section 235.188, Florida Statutes, is 8 amended to read: 9 235.188 Full bonding required to participate in programs. -- Any district with unused bonding capacity in its 10 11 Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund allocation that 12 certifies in its district educational facilities plan work 13 program that it will not be able to meet all of its need for 14 new student stations within existing revenues must fully bond its Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund allocation 15 16 before it may participate in Classrooms First, the School 17 Infrastructure Thrift (SIT) Program, or the Effort Index 18 Grants Program. 19 Section 17. Section 235.19, Florida Statutes, is 20 amended to read: 235.19 Site planning and selection .--21 22 (1) If the school board and local government have 23 entered into an interlocal agreement pursuant to ss. 163.31776(4) and 235.193(2) and have developed a process to 24 25 ensure consistency between the local government comprehensive 26 plan and the school district educational facilities plan and a 27 method to coordinate decisionmaking and approval activities 28 relating to school planning and site selection, the provisions 29 of this section are superseded by the interlocal agreement and the plans of the local government and the school board. 30 31

(2)(1) Before acquiring property for sites, each board 1 2 shall determine the location of proposed educational centers 3 or campuses for the board. In making this determination, the board shall consider existing and anticipated site needs and 4 5 the most economical and practicable locations of sites. The board shall coordinate with the long-range or comprehensive 6 7 plans of local, regional, and state governmental agencies to 8 assure the consistency compatibility of such plans with site planning. Boards are encouraged to locate schools proximate to 9 urban residential areas to the extent possible, and shall seek 10 11 to collocate schools with other public facilities, such as parks, libraries, and community centers, to the extent 12 13 possible, and to encourage using elementary schools as focal 14 points for neighborhoods.

15 (3)(2) Each new site selected must be adequate in size to meet the educational needs of the students to be served on 16 that site by the original educational facility or future 17 expansions of the facility through renovation or the addition 18 19 of relocatables. The Commissioner of Education shall prescribe 20 by rule recommended sizes for new sites according to categories of students to be housed and other appropriate 21 22 factors determined by the commissioner. Less-than-recommended site sizes are allowed if the board, by a two-thirds majority, 23 recommends such a site and finds that it can provide an 24 25 appropriate and equitable educational program on the site. 26 (4)(3) Sites recommended for purchase, or purchased, 27 in accordance with chapter 230 or chapter 240 must meet 28 standards prescribed therein and such supplementary standards 29 as the school board commissioner prescribes to promote the educational interests of the students. Each site must be well 30 drained and either suitable for outdoor educational purposes 31

⁵⁵

as appropriate for the educational program or collocated with 1 2 facilities to serve this purpose. As provided in s. 333.03, 3 the site must not be located within any path of flight approach of any airport. Insofar as is practicable, the site 4 5 must not adjoin a right-of-way of any railroad or through highway and must not be adjacent to any factory or other 6 7 property from which noise, odors, or other disturbances, or at 8 which conditions, would be likely to interfere with the 9 educational program.

(5) (4) It shall be the responsibility of the board to 10 11 provide adequate notice to appropriate municipal, county, regional, and state governmental agencies for requested 12 13 traffic control and safety devices so they can be installed 14 and operating prior to the first day of classes or to satisfy itself that every reasonable effort has been made in 15 16 sufficient time to secure the installation and operation of such necessary devices prior to the first day of classes. 17 It shall also be the responsibility of the board to review 18 19 annually traffic control and safety device needs and to 20 request all necessary changes indicated by such review.

21 (6)(5) Each board may request county and municipal 22 governments to construct and maintain sidewalks and bicycle trails within a 2-mile radius of each educational facility 23 within the jurisdiction of the local government. When a board 24 discovers or is aware of an existing hazard on or near a 25 26 public sidewalk, street, or highway within a 2-mile radius of 27 a school site and the hazard endangers the life or threatens 28 the health or safety of students who walk, ride bicycles, or 29 are transported regularly between their homes and the school in which they are enrolled, the board shall, within 24 hours 30 31 after discovering or becoming aware of the hazard, excluding

Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, report such hazard to 1 2 the governmental entity within the jurisdiction of which the 3 hazard is located. Within 5 days after receiving notification by the board, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal 4 5 holidays, the governmental entity shall investigate the б hazardous condition and either correct it or provide such 7 precautions as are practicable to safeguard students until the 8 hazard can be permanently corrected. However, if the governmental entity that has jurisdiction determines upon 9 investigation that it is impracticable to correct the hazard, 10 11 or if the entity determines that the reported condition does not endanger the life or threaten the health or safety of 12 13 students, the entity shall, within 5 days after notification 14 by the board, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, inform the board in writing of its reasons for not 15 16 correcting the condition. The governmental entity, to the extent allowed by law, shall indemnify the board from any 17 liability with respect to accidents or injuries, if any, 18 19 arising out of the hazardous condition. 20 Section 18. Section 235.193, Florida Statutes, is 21 amended to read: 22 235.193 Coordination of planning with local governing 23 bodies.--24 It is the policy of this state to require the (1)coordination of planning between boards and local governing 25 26 bodies to ensure that plans for the construction and opening

27 of public educational facilities are facilitated and

28 coordinated in time and place with plans for residential

29 development, concurrently with other necessary services. Such

30 planning shall include the integration of the educational

31 <u>facilities plan</u> plant survey and applicable policies and

57

procedures of a board with the local comprehensive plan and 1 2 land development regulations of local governments governing 3 bodies. The planning must include the consideration of allowing students to attend the school located nearest their 4 5 homes when a new housing development is constructed near a 6 county boundary and it is more feasible to transport the 7 students a short distance to an existing facility in an 8 adjacent county than to construct a new facility or transport students longer distances in their county of residence. The 9 planning must also consider the effects of the location of 10 public education facilities, including the feasibility of 11 keeping central city facilities viable, in order to encourage 12 13 central city redevelopment and the efficient use of 14 infrastructure and to discourage uncontrolled urban sprawl. 15 (2) No later than 6 months prior to the deadline 16 established by the state land planning agency pursuant to s. 163.31776(3) for the transmittal of a public educational 17 facilities element by general purpose local governments, the 18 19 school district, the county, and the participating 20 municipalities shall enter into an interlocal agreement which establishes a process to develop coordinated and consistent 21 22 local government public educational facilities elements and district educational facilities plans, including a process: 23 24 (a) By which each local government and the school 25 district agree and base their plans on consistent projections 26 of the amount, type, and distribution of population growth and 27 student enrollment. 28 (b) To coordinate and share information relating to 29 existing and planned public school facilities and local government plans for development and redevelopment. 30 31

58

(c) To ensure that school siting decisions by the 1 2 school board are consistent with the local comprehensive plan, 3 including appropriate circumstances and criteria under which a 4 school district may request an amendment to the comprehensive plan for school siting, and for early involvement by the local 5 6 government as the school board identifies potential school 7 sites. 8 (d) To coordinate and provide formal comments during 9 the development, adoption, and amendment of each local 10 government's public educational facilities element and the educational facilities plan of the school district to ensure a 11 12 uniform countywide school facility planning system. 13 (e) For school district participation in the review of 14 residential development applications for comprehensive plan 15 amendments and rezonings which increase residential density 16 and which are reasonably expected to have an impact on public school facility demand pursuant to s. 163.31777. The 17 interlocal agreement shall express how the school board and 18 19 local governments will develop the methodology and the 20 criteria for determining if school facility capacity will not be reasonably available at the time of projected school 21 impacts, including uniform, districtwide level-of-service 22 23 standards for all public schools of the same type and 24 availability standards for public schools. The interlocal agreement shall ensure that consistent criteria and capacity 25 determination methodologies are adopted into the school 26 27 board's district educational facilities plan and the local 28 government's public educational facilities element. The 29 interlocal agreement shall also set forth the process and uniform methodology for determining proportionate share 30 mitigation pursuant to s. 163.31777. 31

59

(f) For the resolution of disputes between the school 1 2 district and local governments. 3 4 Any school board that has entered into an interlocal agreement 5 for the purpose of adopting public school concurrency prior to 6 the effective date of this act is not required to amend the 7 interlocal agreement to conform to this subsection if the 8 comprehensive plan amendment adopting public school 9 concurrency is ultimately determined to be in compliance. 10 (3) Failure to enter into an interlocal agreement 11 shall result in the withholding of funds for school 12 construction available pursuant to ss. 235.187, 235.216, 13 235.2195, and 235.42, and the school district shall be 14 prohibited from siting schools. Before the Office of Educational Facilities of the Commissioner of Education 15 16 withholds any funds, the office shall provide the school board with a notice of intent to withhold funds, which the school 17 board may dispute pursuant to chapter 120. The office shall 18 19 withhold funds when a final order is issued finding that the 20 school board has failed to enter into an interlocal agreement which meets the requirements of subsection (2). 21 22 (4) The school board shall provide the local government a school capacity report when the local government 23 24 notifies the school board that it is reviewing an application 25 for a comprehensive plan amendment or a rezoning which seeks 26 to increase residential density. The report shall provide 27 data and analysis as required by s. 163.31777(2) for the local 28 government's review of such proposed plan amendment or 29 rezoning. (5) (2) A school board and the local governing body 30 31 must share and coordinate information related to existing and 60

planned public school facilities; proposals for development, 1 redevelopment, or additional development; and infrastructure 2 3 required to support the public school facilities, concurrent with proposed development. A school board shall use 4 5 information produced by the demographic, revenue, and 6 education estimating conferences pursuant to s. 216.136 7 Department of Education enrollment projections when preparing 8 the 5-year district educational facilities plan work program pursuant to s. 235.185 in, and a school board shall 9 affirmatively demonstrate in the educational facilities report 10 consideration of local governments' population projections to 11 12 ensure that the educational facilities plan 5-year work 13 program not only reflects enrollment projections but also 14 considers applicable municipal and county growth and development projections. The school board may modify the 15 information produced by the estimating conferences, with the 16 approval of the local governments and the Office of 17 Educational Facilities of the Commissioner of Education. The 18 19 projections shall be apportioned geographically with 20 assistance from the local governments using local development trend data and the school district student enrollment data.A 21 22 school board is precluded from siting a new school in a jurisdiction where the school board has failed to provide the 23 24 annual educational facilities plan report for the prior year 25 required pursuant to s. 235.185 235.194 unless the failure is 26 corrected. (6) (3) The location of public educational facilities 27 28 shall be consistent with the comprehensive plan of the 29 appropriate local governing body developed under part II of chapter 163 and consistent with the plan's implementing land 30 31 development regulations, to the extent that the regulations 61

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

5 (7) (4) To improve coordination relative to potential б educational facility sites, a board shall provide written 7 notice to the local government that has regulatory authority 8 over the use of the land at least 120 60 days prior to 9 acquiring or leasing property that may be used for a new public educational facility. The local government, upon 10 receipt of this notice, shall notify the board within 45 days 11 if the site proposed for acquisition or lease is consistent 12 13 with the land use categories and policies of the local 14 government's comprehensive plan. This preliminary notice does not constitute the local government's determination of 15 16 consistency pursuant to subsection(8)(5).

(8) (5) As early in the design phase as feasible, but 17 at least before commencing construction of a new public 18 19 educational facility, the local governing body that regulates 20 the use of land shall determine, in writing within 90 days after receiving the necessary information and a school board's 21 request for a determination, whether a proposed public 22 educational facility is consistent with the local 23 comprehensive plan and consistent with local land development 24 regulations, to the extent that the regulations are not in 25 26 conflict with or the subject regulated is not specifically 27 addressed by this chapter or the State Uniform Building Code, 28 unless mutually agreed. If the determination is affirmative, 29 school construction may proceed and further local government approvals are not required, except as provided in this 30 31 section. Failure of the local governing body to make a

62

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

4 (9)(6) A local governing body may not deny the site 5 applicant based on adequacy of the site plan as it relates solely to the needs of the school. If the site is consistent 6 7 with the comprehensive plan plan's future land use policies 8 and categories in which public schools are identified as 9 allowable uses, the local government may not deny the 10 application but it may impose reasonable development standards and conditions in accordance with s. 235.34(1) and consider 11 the site plan and its adequacy as it relates to environmental 12 13 concerns, health, safety and welfare, and effects on adjacent 14 property. Standards and conditions may not be imposed which conflict with those established in this chapter or the State 15 16 Uniform Building Code, unless mutually agreed.

17 <u>(10)(7)</u> This section does not prohibit a local 18 governing body and district school board from agreeing and 19 establishing an alternative process for reviewing a proposed 20 educational facility and site plan, and offsite impacts 21 <u>pursuant to an interlocal agreement adopted in accordance with</u> 22 s. 235.193.

23 (11)(8) Existing schools shall be considered consistent with the applicable local government comprehensive 24 plan adopted under part II of chapter 163. The collocation of 25 26 a new proposed public educational facility with an existing 27 public educational facility, or the expansion of an existing 28 public educational facility is not inconsistent with the local 29 comprehensive plan, if the site is consistent with the comprehensive plan's future land use policies and categories 30 in which public schools are identified as allowable uses, and 31

1 levels of service adopted by the local government for any 2 facilities affected by the proposed location for the new 3 facility are maintained. If a board submits an application to expand an existing school site, the local governing body may 4 5 impose reasonable development standards and conditions on the expansion only, and in a manner consistent with s. 235.34(1). 6 7 Standards and conditions may not be imposed which conflict 8 with those established in this chapter or the State Uniform 9 Building Code, unless mutually agreed. Local government review 10 or approval is not required for: 11 (a) The placement of temporary or portable classroom 12 facilities; or 13 (b) Proposed renovation or construction on existing 14 school sites, with the exception of construction that changes the primary use of a facility, includes stadiums, or results 15 16 in a greater than 5 percent increase in student capacity, or 17 as mutually agreed. 18 Section 19. Section 235.194, Florida Statutes, is 19 repealed. 20 Section 20. Section 235.218, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 21 22 235.218 School district educational facilities plan work program performance and productivity standards; 23 24 development; measurement; application. --25 (1) The SMART Schools Clearinghouse shall develop and 26 adopt measures for evaluating the performance and productivity 27 of school district educational facilities plans work programs. 28 The measures may be both quantitative and qualitative and 29 must, to the maximum extent practical, assess those factors that are within the districts' control. The measures must, at 30 31 a minimum, assess performance in the following areas:

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

64

Frugal production of high-quality projects. 1 (a) 2 (b) Efficient finance and administration. 3 (c) Optimal school and classroom size and utilization 4 rate. 5 (d) Safety. 6 (e) Core facility space needs and cost-effective 7 capacity improvements that consider demographic projections. 8 (f) Level of district local effort. The clearinghouse shall establish annual 9 (2) performance objectives and standards that can be used to 10 11 evaluate district performance and productivity. 12 (3) The clearinghouse shall conduct ongoing 13 evaluations of district educational facilities plan program 14 performance and productivity, using the measures adopted under this section. If, using these measures, the clearinghouse 15 16 finds that a district failed to perform satisfactorily, the clearinghouse must recommend to the district school board 17 actions to be taken to improve the district's performance. 18 19 Section 21. Section 235.321, Florida Statutes, is 20 amended to read: 235.321 Changes in construction requirements after 21 22 award of contract. -- The board may, at its option and by written policy duly adopted and entered in its official 23 minutes, authorize the superintendent or president or other 24 25 designated individual to approve change orders in the name of the board for preestablished amounts. Approvals shall be for 26 27 the purpose of expediting the work in progress and shall be 28 reported to the board and entered in its official minutes. For 29 accountability, the school district shall monitor and report the impact of change orders on its district educational 30 31 facilities plan work program pursuant to s. 235.185.

1 Section 22. Paragraph (d) of subsection (5) of section 2 236.25, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 236.25 District school tax.--3 4 (5) 5 (d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this 6 subsection, if through its adopted educational facilities plan 7 work program a district has clearly identified the need for an 8 ancillary plant, has provided opportunity for public input as to the relative value of the ancillary plant versus an 9 educational plant, and has obtained public approval, the 10 11 district may use revenue generated by the millage levy authorized by subsection (2) for the construction, renovation, 12 13 remodeling, maintenance, or repair of an ancillary plant. 14 15 A district that violates these expenditure restrictions shall 16 have an equal dollar reduction in funds appropriated to the district under s. 236.081 in the fiscal year following the 17 audit citation. The expenditure restrictions do not apply to 18 any school district that certifies to the Commissioner of 19 20 Education that all of the district's instructional space needs for the next 5 years can be met from capital outlay sources 21 22 that the district reasonably expects to receive during the next 5 years or from alternative scheduling or construction, 23 leasing, rezoning, or technological methodologies that exhibit 24 25 sound management. Section 23. This act shall take effect upon becoming a 26 27 law. 28 29 30 31

66