By the Committee on Education Pre-K - 12; and Senators Norman and Negron

581-02975-12 2012808c1

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to the joint use of public school facilities; creating s. 1013.105, F.S.; providing legislative findings; encouraging each district school board to adopt written policies to promote public access to outdoor recreation and sports facilities on school property, increase the number of joint-use agreements, and develop and adopt policies and procedures for an appeal process when negotiations for a joint-use agreement fail; providing duties of district school boards and the Department of Education; creating s. 768.072, F.S.; providing immunity from liability for a district school board that adopts public access policies or enters into a joint-use agreement except in instances of gross negligence or intentional misconduct; defining the term "gross negligence"; providing an effective date.

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

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

1013.105 Joint use of public school facilities.—

(1) The Legislature finds that greater access to recreation and sports facilities is needed to reduce the impact of obesity on personal health and health care expenditures. The Legislature further finds that public schools are equipped with taxpayer—funded playgrounds, fields, tracks, courts, and other outdoor recreation and sports facilities that offer easily accessible

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opportunities for physical activity for residents of the
community.

- (2) Each district school board is encouraged to:
- (a) Adopt written policies to promote public access to the outdoor recreation and sports facilities on public school property during nonschool hours when a school-sponsored or school-related activity is not occurring. A public access policy should outline the outdoor recreation and sports facilities that are open to the public and the hours the facilities are open.
- (b) Increase the number of joint-use agreements entered into with a local government or a private organization. A joint-use agreement should set forth the terms and conditions for the shared use of outdoor recreation and sports facilities on public school property.
- (c) Develop and adopt policies and procedures providing for an appeal process in which a party seeking to enter into a joint-use agreement with a school district pursuant to this section may file an appeal with the district school superintendent when the negotiations for such joint-use agreement fail.

Within 30 days after adopting a public access policy or entering into a joint-use agreement, a district school board must submit a copy of the policy or agreement to the Department of Education.

- (3) The Department of Education shall:
- (a) Develop a model joint-use agreement and post the model agreement on its website.
  - (b) Post on its website links to or copies of all district

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school board public access policies and joint-use agreements submitted to the department by a district school board.

(c) Develop criteria for the acceptance of grants for implementing joint-use agreements and post the criteria on its website.

Section 2. Section 768.072, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

768.072 Limitation on public school premises liability.-

- (1) A district school board is not liable for civil damages for personal injury, property damage, or death that occurs on a public school property that the district school board has opened up to the public, through public access policies or joint-use agreements under s. 1013.105, unless gross negligence or intentional misconduct on the part of the district school board is a proximate cause of the injury, damage, or death.
- (2) As used in this section, the term "gross negligence" means the intentional failure to perform a manifest duty in reckless disregard of the consequences as affecting the life or property of another.

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