Senator Gaetz moved the following:

**Senate Amendment to Amendment (274472) (with title amendment)**

Delete lines 1010 - 1044
and insert:

s. 1013.62(3) s. 1013.62(2).

3. For high-performing charter schools, as defined in s. 1002.331 eh. 2011-232, a sponsor may withhold a total administrative fee of up to 2 percent for enrollment up to and including 250 students per school.

4. In addition, a sponsor may withhold only up to a 5-
percent administrative fee for enrollment for up to and including 500 students within a system of charter schools which meets all of the following:

- a. Includes both conversion charter schools and nonconversion charter schools;
- b. Has all schools located in the same county;
- c. Has a total enrollment exceeding the total enrollment of at least one school district in the state;
- d. Has the same governing board; and
- e. Does not contract with a for-profit service provider for management of school operations.

5. The difference between the total administrative fee calculation and the amount of the administrative fee withheld pursuant to subparagraph 4. may be used for instructional and administrative purposes as well as for capital outlay purposes specified in s. 1013.62(3) and s. 1013.62(2).

6. For a high-performing charter school system that also meets the requirements in subparagraph 4., a sponsor may withhold a 2-percent administrative fee for enrollments up to and including 500 students per system.

7. Sponsors shall not charge charter schools any additional fees or surcharges for administrative and educational services in addition to the maximum 5-percent administrative fee withheld pursuant to this paragraph.

8. The sponsor of a virtual charter school may withhold a fee of up to 5 percent. The funds shall be used to cover the cost of services provided under subparagraph 1. and implementation of the school district’s digital classrooms plan pursuant to s. 1011.62.
Section 6. Section 1001.66, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

1001.66 Florida College System Performance-Based Incentive.—

(1) A Florida College System Performance-Based Incentive shall be awarded to Florida College System institutions using performance-based metrics adopted by the State Board of Education. The performance-based metrics must include retention rates; program completion and graduation rates; postgraduation employment, salaries, and continuing education for workforce education and baccalaureate programs, with wage thresholds that reflect the added value of the certificate or degree; and outcome measures appropriate for associate of arts degree recipients. The state board shall adopt benchmarks to evaluate each institution’s performance on the metrics to measure the institution’s achievement of institutional excellence or need for improvement and minimum requirements for eligibility to receive performance funding.

(2) Each fiscal year, the amount of funds available for allocation to the Florida College System institutions based on the performance-based funding model shall consist of the state’s investment in performance funding plus institutional investments consisting of funds to be redistributed from the base funding of the Florida College System Program Fund as determined in the General Appropriations Act. The State Board of Education shall establish minimum performance funding eligibility thresholds for the state’s investment and the institutional investments. An institution that fails to meet the minimum state investment performance funding eligibility threshold is ineligible for a
share of the state’s investment in performance funding. The
institutional investment shall be restored for all institutions
eligible for the state’s investment under the performance-based
funding model.

(3)(a) Each Florida College System institution’s share of
the performance funding shall be calculated based on its
relative performance on the established metrics in conjunction
with the institutional size and scope.

(b) A Florida College System institution that fails to meet
the State Board of Education’s minimum institutional investment
performance funding eligibility threshold shall have a portion
of its institutional investment withheld by the state board and
must submit an improvement plan to the state board which
specifies the activities and strategies for improving the
institution’s performance. The state board must review and
approve the improvement plan and, if the plan is approved, must
monitor the institution’s progress in implementing the
activities and strategies specified in the improvement plan. The
institution shall submit monitoring reports to the state board
by December 31 and May 31 of each year in which an improvement
plan is in place. Beginning in the 2017-2018 fiscal year, the
ability of an institution to submit an improvement plan to the
state board is limited to 1 fiscal year.

(c) The Commissioner of Education shall withhold
disbursement of the institutional investment until the
monitoring report is approved by the State Board of Education. A
Florida College System institution determined by the state board
to be making satisfactory progress on implementing the
improvement plan shall receive no more than one-half of the
withheld institutional investment in January and the balance of the withheld institutional investment in June. An institution that fails to make satisfactory progress may not have its full institutional investment restored. Any institutional investment funds that are not restored shall be redistributed in accordance with the state board’s performance-based metrics.

(4) Distributions of performance funding, as provided in this section, shall be made to each of the Florida College System institutions listed in the Florida Colleges category in the General Appropriations Act.

(5) By October 1 of each year, the State Board of Education shall submit to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives a report on the previous fiscal year’s performance funding allocation, which must reflect the rankings and award distributions.

(6) The State Board of Education shall adopt rules to administer this section.

Section 7. Section 1001.92, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1001.92 State University System Performance-Based Incentive.—

(1) A State University System Performance-Based Incentive shall be awarded to state universities using performance-based metrics adopted by the Board of Governors of the State University System. The performance-based metrics must include graduation rates\(i_T\), retention rates\(i_T\), postgraduation education rates\(i_T\), degree production\(i_T\), affordability\(i_L\), postgraduation employment and salaries, including wage thresholds that reflect the added value of a baccalaureate degree; access\(i_T\) and other
metrics approved by the board in a formally noticed meeting. The board shall adopt benchmarks to evaluate each state university’s performance on the metrics to measure the state university’s achievement of institutional excellence or need for improvement and minimum requirements for eligibility to receive performance funding.

(2) Each fiscal year, the amount of funds available for allocation to the state universities based on the performance-based funding model metrics shall consist of the state’s investment in appropriation for performance funding, including increases in base funding plus institutional investments consisting of funds deducted from the base funding of each state university in the State University System in an amount provided in the General Appropriations Act. The Board of Governors shall establish minimum performance funding eligibility thresholds for the state’s investment and the institutional investments. A state university that fails to meet the minimum state investment performance funding eligibility threshold is ineligible for a share of the state’s investment in performance funding. The institutional investment shall be restored for each institution eligible for the state’s investment under the performance-based funding model metrics.

(3)(a) A state university that fails to meet the Board of Governors’ minimum institutional investment performance funding eligibility threshold shall have a portion of its institutional investment withheld by the board and must submit an improvement plan to the board that specifies the activities and strategies for improving the state university’s performance. The board must review and approve the improvement plan and, if the plan is
approved, must monitor the state university’s progress in implementing the activities and strategies specified in the improvement plan. The state university shall submit monitoring reports to the board by December 31 and May 31 of each year in which an improvement plan is in place. The ability of a state university to submit an improvement plan to the board is limited to 1 fiscal year.

(b) The Chancellor of the State University System shall withhold disbursement of the institutional investment until the monitoring report is approved by the Board of Governors. A state university that is determined by the board to be making satisfactory progress on implementing the improvement plan shall receive no more than one-half of the withheld institutional investment in January and the balance of the withheld institutional investment in June. A state university that fails to make satisfactory progress may not have its full institutional investment restored. Any institutional investment funds that are not restored shall be redistributed in accordance with the board’s performance-based metrics.

(4) Distributions of performance funding, as provided in this section, shall be made to each of the state universities listed in the Education and General Activities category in the General Appropriations Act.

(5) By October 1 of each year, the Board of Governors shall submit to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives a report on the previous fiscal year’s performance funding allocation which must reflect the rankings and award distributions.

(6) The Board of Governors shall adopt regulations to
administer this section expires July 1, 2016.

Section 8. Subsection (4) of section 1003.4282, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1003.4282 Requirements for a standard high school diploma.—

(4) ONLINE COURSE REQUIREMENT.—At least one course within the 24 credits required under this section must be completed through online learning. A school district may not require a student to take the online course outside the school day or in addition to a student’s courses for a given semester.

(a) An online course taken in grade 6, grade 7, or grade 8 fulfills the requirement in this subsection. The requirement is met through an online course offered by the Florida Virtual School, a virtual education provider approved by the State Board of Education, a high school, or an online dual enrollment course. A student who is enrolled in a full-time or part-time virtual instruction program under s. 1002.45 meets the requirement.

(b) A district school board or a charter school governing board, as applicable, may offer students the following options to satisfy the online course requirement in this subsection:

1. Completion of a course in which a student earns a nationally recognized industry certification in information technology that is identified on the CAPE Industry Certification Funding List pursuant to s. 1008.44 or passage of the information technology certification examination without enrollment in or completion of the corresponding course or courses, as applicable.

2. Passage of an online content assessment, without enrollment in or completion of the corresponding course or
courses, as applicable, by which the student demonstrates skills and competency in locating information and applying technology for instructional purposes.

For purposes of this subsection, a school district may not require a student to take the online course outside the school day or in addition to a student’s courses for a given semester. This subsection requirement does not apply to a student who has an individual education plan under s. 1003.57 which indicates that an online course would be inappropriate or to an out-of-state transfer student who is enrolled in a Florida high school and has 1 academic year or less remaining in high school.

Section 9. Effective July 1, 2016, and upon the expiration of the amendment to section 1011.62, Florida Statutes, made by chapter 2015-222, Laws of Florida, paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of that section is amended, present subsections (13), (14), and (15) of that section are redesignated as subsections (14), (15), and (16), respectively, a new subsection (13) is added to that section, and present subsection (14) of that section is amended, to read:

1011.62 Funds for operation of schools.—If the annual allocation from the Florida Education Finance Program to each district for operation of schools is not determined in the annual appropriations act or the substantive bill implementing the annual appropriations act, it shall be determined as follows:

(4) COMPUTATION OF DISTRICT REQUIRED LOCAL EFFORT.—The Legislature shall prescribe the aggregate required local effort for all school districts collectively as an item in the General
Appropriations Act for each fiscal year. The amount that each
district shall provide annually toward the cost of the Florida
Education Finance Program for kindergarten through grade 12
programs shall be calculated as follows:
   (a) Estimated taxable value calculations.—
      1.a. Not later than 2 working days before July 19,
      the Department of Revenue shall certify to the Commissioner of
      Education its most recent estimate of the taxable value for
      school purposes in each school district and the total for all
      school districts in the state for the current calendar year
      based on the latest available data obtained from the local
      property appraisers. The value certified shall be the taxable
      value for school purposes for that year, and no further
      adjustments shall be made, except those made pursuant to
      paragraphs (c) and (d), or an assessment roll change required by
      final judicial decisions as specified in paragraph (15)(b)
      (14)(b). Not later than July 19, the Commissioner of Education
      shall compute a millage rate, rounded to the next highest one
      one-thousandth of a mill, which, when applied to 96 percent of
      the estimated state total taxable value for school purposes,
      would generate the prescribed aggregate required local effort
      for that year for all districts. The Commissioner of Education
      shall certify to each district school board the millage rate,
      computed as prescribed in this subparagraph, as the minimum
      millage rate necessary to provide the district required local
      effort for that year.
      b. The General Appropriations Act shall direct the
      computation of the statewide adjusted aggregate amount for
      required local effort for all school districts collectively from
ad valorem taxes to ensure that no school district’s revenue from required local effort millage will produce more than 90 percent of the district’s total Florida Education Finance Program calculation as calculated and adopted by the Legislature, and the adjustment of the required local effort millage rate of each district that produces more than 90 percent of its total Florida Education Finance Program entitlement to a level that will produce only 90 percent of its total Florida Education Finance Program entitlement in the July calculation.

2. On the same date as the certification in sub-subparagraph 1.a., the Department of Revenue shall certify to the Commissioner of Education for each district:

a. Each year for which the property appraiser has certified the taxable value pursuant to s. 193.122(2) or (3), if applicable, since the prior certification under sub-subparagraph 1.a.

b. For each year identified in sub-subparagraph a., the taxable value certified by the appraiser pursuant to s. 193.122(2) or (3), if applicable, since the prior certification under sub-subparagraph 1.a. This is the certification that reflects all final administrative actions of the value adjustment board.

(13) FEDERALLY CONNECTED STUDENT SUPPLEMENT.—The federally connected student supplement is created to provide supplemental funding for school districts to support the education of students connected with federally owned military installations, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) real property, and Indian lands. To be eligible for this supplement, the district must be eligible for federal Impact Aid Program
funds under s. 8003 of Title VIII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. The supplement shall be allocated annually to each eligible school district in the amount provided in the General Appropriations Act. The supplement shall be the sum of the student allocation and an exempt property allocation.

(a) The student allocation shall be calculated based on the number of students reported for federal Impact Aid Program funds, including students with disabilities, who meet one of the following criteria:

1. The student has a parent who is on active duty in the uniformed services or is an accredited foreign government official and military officer. Students with disabilities shall also be reported separately for this category.

2. The student resides on eligible federally owned Indian land. Students with disabilities shall also be reported separately for this category.

3. The student resides with a civilian parent who lives or works on eligible federal property connected with a military installation or NASA. The number of these students shall be multiplied by a factor of 0.5.

(b) The total number of federally connected students calculated under paragraph (a) shall be multiplied by a percentage of the base student allocation as provided in the General Appropriations Act. The total of the number of students with disabilities as reported separately under subparagraphs (a)1. and (a)2. shall be multiplied by an additional percentage of the base student allocation as provided in the General Appropriations Act. The base amount and the amount for students
with disabilities shall be summed to provide the student allocation.

(c) The exempt property allocation shall be equal to the tax-exempt value of federal impact aid lands reserved as military installations, real property owned by NASA, or eligible federally owned Indian lands located in the district, as of January 1 of the previous year, multiplied by the millage authorized and levied under s. 1011.71(2).

(14) QUALITY ASSURANCE GUARANTEE.—The Legislature may annually in the General Appropriations Act determine a percentage increase in funds per K-12 unweighted FTE as a minimum guarantee to each school district. The guarantee shall be calculated from prior year base funding per unweighted FTE student which shall include the adjusted FTE dollars as provided in subsection (15), quality guarantee funds, and actual nonvoted discretionary local effort from taxes. From the base funding per unweighted FTE, the increase shall be calculated for the current year. The current year funds from which the guarantee shall be determined shall include the adjusted FTE dollars as provided in subsection (15) and potential nonvoted discretionary local effort from taxes. A comparison of current year funds per unweighted FTE to prior year funds per unweighted FTE shall be computed. For those school districts which have less than the legislatively assigned percentage increase, funds shall be provided to guarantee the assigned percentage increase in funds per unweighted FTE student. Should appropriated funds be less than the sum of this calculated amount for all districts, the commissioner shall prorate each district’s allocation. This provision shall be implemented to
the extent specifically funded.

Section 10. Section 1013.62, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1013.62 Charter schools capital outlay funding.—

(1) In each year in which funds are appropriated for charter school capital outlay purposes, the Commissioner of Education shall allocate the funds among eligible charter schools as specified in this section.

(a) To be eligible for a funding allocation, a charter school must:

1.a. Have been in operation for 3 or more years;

b. Be governed by a governing board established in the state for 3 or more years which operates both charter schools and conversion charter schools within the state;

c. Be an expanded feeder chain of a charter school within the same school district that is currently receiving charter school capital outlay funds;

d. Have been accredited by the Commission on Schools of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools; or

e. Serve students in facilities that are provided by a business partner for a charter school-in-the-workplace pursuant to s. 1002.33(15)(b).

2. Have financial stability for future operation as a charter school.

3. Have satisfactory student achievement based on state accountability standards applicable to the charter school.

4. Have received final approval from its sponsor pursuant to s. 1002.33 for operation during that fiscal year.

5. Serve students in facilities that are not provided by
(b) The first priority for charter school capital outlay funding is to allocate to charter schools that received funding in the 2005-2006 fiscal year an allocation of the same amount per capital outlay full-time equivalent student, up to the lesser of the actual number of capital outlay full-time equivalent students in the current year, or the capital outlay full-time equivalent students in the 2005-2006 fiscal year. After calculating the first priority, the second priority is to allocate excess funds remaining in the appropriation in an amount equal to the per capital outlay full-time equivalent student amount in the first priority calculation to eligible charter schools not included in the first priority calculation and to schools in the first priority calculation with growth greater than the 2005-2006 capital outlay full-time equivalent students. After calculating the first and second priorities, excess funds remaining in the appropriation must be allocated to all eligible charter schools.

(c) A charter school’s allocation may not exceed one-fifteenth of the cost per student station specified in s. 1013.64(6)(b). Before releasing capital outlay funds to a school district on behalf of the charter school, the Department of Education must ensure that the district school board and the charter school governing board enter into a written agreement that provides for the reversion of any unencumbered funds and all equipment and property purchased with public education funds to the ownership of the district school board, as provided for in subsection (3) if the school terminates operations. Any funds recovered by the state shall be deposited in the General Revenue
(b) A charter school is not eligible for a funding allocation if it was created by the conversion of a public school and operates in facilities provided by the charter school’s sponsor for a nominal fee, or at no charge, or if it is directly or indirectly operated by the school district.

(c) It is the intent of the Legislature that the public interest be protected by prohibiting personal financial enrichment by owners, operators, managers, and other affiliated parties of charter schools. A charter school is not eligible for a funding allocation unless the chair of the governing board and the chief administrative officer of the charter school annually certify under oath that the funds will be used solely and exclusively for constructing, renovating, or improving charter school facilities that are:

1. Owned by a school district, political subdivision of the state, municipality, Florida College System institution, or state university;

2. Owned by an organization, qualified as an exempt organization under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, whose articles of incorporation specify that upon the organization’s dissolution, the subject property will be transferred to a school district, political subdivision of the state, municipality, Florida College System institution, or state university; or

3. Owned by and leased, at a fair market value in the school district in which the charter school is located, from a person or entity that is not an affiliated party of the charter school. For purposes of this paragraph, the term “affiliated
party of the charter school” means the applicant for the charter school pursuant to s. 1002.33; the governing board of the charter school or a member of the governing board; the charter school owner; the charter school principal; an employee of the charter school; an independent contractor of the charter school or the governing board of the charter school; a relative, as defined in s. 1002.33(24)(a)2., of a charter school governing board member, a charter school owner, a charter school principal, a charter school employee, or an independent contractor of a charter school or charter school governing board; a subsidiary corporation, a service corporation, an affiliated corporation, a parent corporation, a limited liability company, a limited partnership, a trust, a partnership, or a related party that individually or through one or more entities that share common ownership or control that directly or indirectly manages, administers, controls, or oversees the operation of the charter school; or any person or entity, individually or through one or more entities that share common ownership, that directly or indirectly manages, administers, controls, or oversees the operation of any of the foregoing.

(d) The funding allocation for eligible charter schools shall be calculated as follows:

1. Eligible charter schools shall be grouped into categories based on their student populations according to the following criteria:

   a. Seventy-five percent or greater who are eligible for free or reduced-price school lunch.

   b. Twenty-five percent or greater with disabilities as
defined in state board rule and consistent with the requirements of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

2. If an eligible charter school does not meet the criteria for either category under subparagraph 1., its FTE shall be provided as the base amount of funding and shall be assigned a weight of 1.0. An eligible charter school that meets the criteria under sub-subparagraph 1.a. or sub-subparagraph 1.b. shall be provided an additional 25 percent above the base funding amount, and the total FTE shall be multiplied by a weight of 1.25. An eligible charter school that meets the criteria under both sub-subparagraphs 1.a. and 1.b. shall be provided an additional 50 percent above the base funding amount, and the FTE for that school shall be multiplied by a weight of 1.5.

3. The state appropriation for charter school capital outlay shall be divided by the total weighted FTE for all eligible charter schools to determine the base charter school per weighted FTE allocation amount. The per weighted FTE allocation amount shall be multiplied by the weighted FTE to determine each charter school’s capital outlay allocation.

(e) Unless otherwise provided in the General Appropriations Act, the funding allocation for each eligible charter school is determined by multiplying the school’s projected student enrollment by one-fifteenth of the cost-per-student station specified in s. 1013.64(6)(b) for an elementary, middle, or high school, as appropriate. If the funds appropriated are not sufficient, the commissioner shall prorate the available funds among eligible charter schools. However, a charter school or charter lab school may not receive state charter school capital
outlay funds greater than the one-fifteenth cost per student
station formula if the charter school’s combination of state
capital outlay funds, capital outlay funds
calculated through the reduction in the administrative fee
provided in s. 1002.33(20), and capital outlay funds allowed in
s. 1002.32(9)(e) and (h) exceeds the one-fifteenth cost per
student station formula.

(2)(a)(f) The department shall calculate the eligible
charter school funding allocations. Funds shall be allocated
using
the basis of the capital outlay
full-time
equivalent membership from
by grade level, which is calculated
by averaging the results of the second and third enrollment
surveys and free and reduced-price school lunch data. The
department shall recalculate the allocations periodically based
on the receipt of revised information, on a schedule established
by the Commissioner of Education.

(b) The department of Education shall distribute capital
outlay funds monthly, beginning in the first quarter of the
fiscal year, based on one-twelfth of the amount the department
reasonably expects the charter school to receive during that
fiscal year. The commissioner shall adjust subsequent
distributions as necessary to reflect each charter school’s
recalculated allocation actual student enrollment as reflected
in the second and third enrollment surveys. The commissioner
shall establish the intervals and procedures for determining the
projected and actual student enrollment of eligible charter
schools.

(3)(2) A charter school’s governing body may use charter
school capital outlay funds for the following purposes:
(a) Purchase of real property.
(b) Construction of school facilities.
(c) Purchase, lease-purchase, or lease of permanent or relocatable school facilities.
(d) Purchase of vehicles to transport students to and from the charter school.
(e) Renovation, repair, and maintenance of school facilities that the charter school owns or is purchasing through a lease-purchase or long-term lease of 5 years or longer.
(f) Effective July 1, 2008, purchase, lease-purchase, or lease of new and replacement equipment, and enterprise resource software applications that are classified as capital assets in accordance with definitions of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, have a useful life of at least 5 years, and are used to support schoolwide administration or state-mandated reporting requirements.
(g) Payment of the cost of premiums for property and casualty insurance necessary to insure the school facilities.
(h) Purchase, lease-purchase, or lease of driver’s education vehicles; motor vehicles used for the maintenance or operation of plants and equipment; security vehicles; or vehicles used in storing or distributing materials and equipment.

Conversion charter schools may use capital outlay funds received through the reduction in the administrative fee provided in s. 1002.33(20) for renovation, repair, and maintenance of school facilities that are owned by the sponsor.

(4)(3) If when a charter school is nonrenewed or
terminated, any unencumbered funds and all equipment and
property purchased with district public funds shall revert to
the ownership of the district school board, as provided for in
s. 1002.33(8)(e) and (f). In the case of a charter lab school,
any unencumbered funds and all equipment and property purchased
with university public funds shall revert to the ownership of
the state university that issued the charter. The reversion of
such equipment, property, and furnishings shall focus on
recoverable assets, but not on intangible or irrecoverable costs
such as rental or leasing fees, normal maintenance, and limited
renovations. The reversion of all property secured with public
funds is subject to the complete satisfaction of all lawful
liens or encumbrances. If there are additional local issues such
as the shared use of facilities or partial ownership of
facilities or property, these issues shall be agreed to in the
charter contract prior to the expenditure of funds.

(5)(4) The Commissioner of Education shall specify
procedures for submitting and approving requests for funding
under this section and procedures for documenting expenditures.

(6)(5) The annual legislative budget request of the
Department of Education shall include a request for capital
outlay funding for charter schools. The request shall be based
on the projected number of students to be served in charter
schools who meet the eligibility requirements of this section. A
dedicated funding source, if identified in writing by the
Commissioner of Education and submitted along with the annual
charter school legislative budget request, may be considered an
additional source of funding.

(6) Unless authorized otherwise by the Legislature,
allocation and proration of charter school capital outlay funds shall be made to eligible charter schools by the Commissioner of Education in an amount and in a manner authorized by subsection (1).

Section 11. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (2) and paragraphs (b) through (e) of subsection (6) of section 1013.64, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

(2)(a) The department shall establish, as a part of the Public Education Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund, a separate account, in an amount determined by the Legislature, to be known as the “Special Facility Construction Account.” The Special Facility Construction Account shall be used to provide necessary construction funds to school districts which have urgent construction needs but which lack sufficient resources at present, and cannot reasonably anticipate sufficient resources within the period of the next 3 years, for these purposes from currently authorized sources of capital outlay revenue. A school district requesting funding from the Special Facility Construction Account shall submit one specific construction project, not to exceed one complete educational plant, to the Special Facility Construction Committee. A district may not receive funding for more than one approved project in any 3-year period or while any portion of the district’s participation requirement is outstanding. The first year of the
3-year period shall be the first year a district receives an appropriation. The department shall encourage a construction program that reduces the average size of schools in the district. The request must meet the following criteria to be considered by the committee:

1. The project must be deemed a critical need and must be recommended for funding by the Special Facility Construction Committee. Before developing construction plans for the proposed facility, the district school board must request a preapplication review by the Special Facility Construction Committee or a project review subcommittee convened by the chair of the committee to include two representatives of the department and two staff members from school districts not eligible to participate in the program. A school district may request a preapplication review at any time; however, if the district school board seeks inclusion in the department’s next annual capital outlay legislative budget request, the preapplication review request must be made before February 1. Within 90 days after receiving the preapplication review request, the committee or subcommittee must meet in the school district to review the project proposal and existing facilities. To determine whether the proposed project is a critical need, the committee or subcommittee shall consider, at a minimum, the capacity of all existing facilities within the district as determined by the Florida Inventory of School Houses; the district’s pattern of student growth; the district’s existing and projected capital outlay full-time equivalent student enrollment as determined by the demographic, revenue, and education estimating conferences established in s. 216.136.
2. The construction project must be recommended in the most recent survey or survey amendment cooperatively prepared by the district and the department, and approved by the department under the rules of the State Board of Education. If a district employs a consultant in the preparation of a survey or survey amendment, the consultant may not be employed by or receive compensation from a third party that designs or constructs a project recommended by the survey.

3. The construction project must appear on the district’s approved project priority list under the rules of the State Board of Education.

4. The district must have selected and had approved a site for the construction project in compliance with s. 1013.36 and the rules of the State Board of Education.

5. The district shall have developed a district school board adopted list of facilities that do not exceed the norm for net square feet occupancy requirements under the State Requirements for Educational Facilities, using all possible programmatic combinations for multiple use of space to obtain maximum daily use of all spaces within the facility under consideration.

6. Upon construction, the total cost per student station, including change orders, must not exceed the cost per student station as provided in subsection (6) except for cost overruns created by a disaster as defined in s. 252.34 or an
unforeseeable circumstance beyond the district’s control as
determined by the Special Facility Construction Committee.

7. There shall be an agreement signed by the district
school board stating that it will advertise for bids within 30
days of receipt of its encumbrance authorization from the
department.

8. For construction projects for which Special Facilities
Construction Account funding is sought before the 2019-2020
fiscal year, the district shall, at the time of the request and
for a continuing period necessary to meet the district’s
participation requirement of 3 years, levy the maximum millage
against its their nonexempt assessed property value as allowed
in s. 1011.71(2) or shall raise an equivalent amount of revenue
from the school capital outlay surtax authorized under s.
212.055(6). Beginning with construction projects for which
Special Facilities Construction Account funding is sought in the
2019-2020 fiscal year, the district shall, for a minimum of 3
years before submitting the request and for a continuing period
necessary to meet its participation requirement, levy the
maximum millage against the district’s nonexempt assessed
property value as authorized under s. 1011.71(2) or shall raise
an equivalent amount of revenue from the school capital outlay
surtax authorized under s. 212.055(6). Any district with a new
or active project, funded under the provisions of this
subsection, shall be required to budget no more than the value
of 1 mill 1.5 mills per year to the project until the district’s
to satisfy the annual participation requirement relating to the
local discretionary capital improvement millage or the
equivalent amount of revenue from the school capital outlay

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surtax is satisfied in the Special Facility Construction Account.

9. If a contract has not been signed 90 days after the advertising of bids, the funding for the specific project shall revert to the Special Facility New Construction Account to be reallocated to other projects on the list. However, an additional 90 days may be granted by the commissioner.

10. The department shall certify the inability of the district to fund the survey-recommended project over a continuous 3-year period using projected capital outlay revenue derived from s. 9(d), Art. XII of the State Constitution, as amended, paragraph (3)(a) of this section, and s. 1011.71(2).

11. The district shall have on file with the department an adopted resolution acknowledging its 3-year commitment to satisfy its participation requirement, which is equivalent to all unencumbered and future revenue acquired from s. 9(d), Art. XII of the State Constitution, as amended, paragraph (3)(a) of this section, and s. 1011.71(2), in the year of the initial appropriation and for the 2 years immediately following the initial appropriation.

12. Final phase III plans must be certified by the district school board as complete and in compliance with the building and life safety codes before June 1 of the year the application is made prior to August 1.

(b) The Special Facility Construction Committee shall be composed of the following: two representatives of the Department of Education, a representative from the Governor’s office, a representative selected annually by the district school boards, and a representative selected annually by the superintendents. A
representative of the department shall chair the committee.

(6)

(b)1. A district school board must not use funds from the following sources: Public Education Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund; School District and Community College District Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund; Classrooms First Program funds provided in s. 1013.68; nonvoted 1.5-mill levy of ad valorem property taxes provided in s. 1011.71(2); Classrooms for Kids Program funds provided in s. 1013.735; District Effort Recognition Program funds provided in s. 1013.736; or High Growth District Capital Outlay Assistance Grant Program funds provided in s. 1013.738 for any new construction of educational plant space with a total cost per student station, including change orders, that equals more than:

a. $17,952 for an elementary school,

b. $19,386 for a middle school, or
c. $25,181 for a high school,

(January 2006) as adjusted annually to reflect increases or decreases in the Consumer Price Index.

2. School districts shall maintain accurate documentation related to the costs of all new construction of educational plant space reported to the Department of Education pursuant to paragraph (d). The Auditor General shall review the documentation maintained by the school districts and verify compliance with the limits under this paragraph during its scheduled operational audits of the school district. The department shall make the final determination on district compliance based on the recommendation of the Auditor General.
3. The Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability (OPPAGA), in consultation with the department, shall:

a. Conduct a study of the cost per student station amounts using the most recent available information on construction costs. In this study, the costs per student station should represent the costs of classroom construction and administrative offices as well as the supplemental costs of core facilities, including required media centers, gymnasiums, music rooms, cafeterias and their associated kitchens and food service areas, vocational areas, and other defined specialty areas, including exceptional student education areas. The study must take into account appropriate cost-effectiveness factors in school construction and should include input from industry experts. OPPAGA must provide the results of the study and recommendations on the cost per student station to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives no later than January 31, 2017.

b. Conduct a study of the State Requirements for Education Facilities (SREF) to identify current requirements that can be eliminated or modified in order to decrease the cost of construction of educational facilities while ensuring student safety. OPPAGA must provide the results of the study, and an overall recommendation as to whether SREF should be retained, to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives no later than January 31, 2017.

4. Effective July 1, 2017, in addition to the funding sources listed in subparagraph 1., a district school board may not use funds from any sources for new construction of
educational plant space with a total cost per student station, including change orders, which equals more than the current adjusted amounts provided in sub-subparagraphs 1.a.-c. which shall subsequently be adjusted annually to reflect increases or decreases in the Consumer Price Index.

5.2. A district school board must not use funds from the Public Education Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund or the School District and Community College District Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund for any new construction of an ancillary plant that exceeds 70 percent of the average cost per square foot of new construction for all schools.

(c) Except as otherwise provided, new construction initiated by a district school board on or after July 1, 2017, may after June 30, 1997, must not exceed the cost per student station as provided in paragraph (b). A school district that exceeds the cost per student station provided in paragraph (b), as determined by the Auditor General, shall be subject to sanctions. If the Auditor General determines that the cost per student station overage is de minimus or due to extraordinary circumstances outside the control of the district, the sanctions shall not apply. The sanctions are as follows:

1. The school district shall be ineligible for allocations from the Public Education Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund for the next 3 years in which the school district would have received allocations had the violation not occurred.

2. The school district shall be subject to the supervision of a district capital outlay oversight committee. The oversight committee is authorized to approve all capital outlay expenditures of the school district, including new construction,
renovations, and remodeling, for 3 fiscal years following the violation.

a. Each oversight committee shall be composed of the following:

(I) One appointee of the Commissioner of Education who has significant financial management, school facilities construction, or related experience.

(II) One appointee of the office of the state attorney with jurisdiction over the district.

(III) One appointee of the Chief Financial Officer who is a licensed certified public accountant.

b. An appointee to the oversight committee may not be employed by the school district; be a relative, as defined in s. 1002.33(24)(a)2., of any school district employee; or be an elected official. Each appointee must sign an affidavit attesting to these conditions and affirming that no conflict of interest exists in his or her oversight role.

d. The department shall:

1. Compute for each calendar year the statewide average construction costs for facilities serving each instructional level, for relocatable educational facilities, for administrative facilities, and for other ancillary and auxiliary facilities. The department shall compute the statewide average costs per student station for each instructional level.

2. Annually review the actual completed construction costs of educational facilities in each school district. For any school district in which the total actual cost per student station, including change orders, exceeds the statewide limits established in paragraph (b), the school district shall report...
to the department the actual cost per student station and the reason for the school district’s inability to adhere to the limits established in paragraph (b). The department shall collect all such reports and shall provide these reports to the Auditor General for verification purposes. Report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by December 31 of each year a summary of each school district’s spending in excess of the cost per student station provided in paragraph (b) as reported by the school districts.

Cost per student station includes contract costs, legal and administrative costs, fees of architects and engineers, furniture and equipment, and site improvement costs. Cost per student station does not include the cost of purchasing or leasing the site for the construction or the cost of related offsite improvements.

(e) The restrictions of this subsection on the cost per student station of new construction do not apply to a project funded entirely from proceeds received by districts through provisions of ss. 212.055 and 1011.73 and s. 9, Art. VII of the State Constitution, if the school board approves the project by majority vote.

And the title is amended as follows:

Delete line 2658

and insert:

exemption from certain administrative fees; conforming
cross-references; creating s. 1001.66, F.S.; creating a Florida College System Performance-Based Incentive for Florida College System institutions; requiring the State Board of Education to adopt certain metrics and benchmarks; providing for funding and allocation of the incentives; authorizing the state board to withhold an institution’s incentive under certain circumstances; requiring the Commissioner of Education to withhold certain disbursements under certain circumstances; providing for reporting and rulemaking; amending s. 1001.92, F.S.; requiring performance-based metrics to include specified wage thresholds; requiring the board to establish minimum performance funding eligibility thresholds; prohibiting a state university that fails to meet the state’s threshold from eligibility for a share of the state’s investment performance funding; requiring the board to adopt regulations; deleting an expiration; amending s. 1003.4282, F.S.; revising the online course requirement; authorizing a district school board or a charter school governing board to offer certain additional options to meet the requirement; amending s. 1011.62, F.S.; creating a federally connected student supplement for school districts; specifying eligibility requirements and calculations for allocations of the supplement; amending s. 1013.62, F.S.; deleting provisions relating to priorities for charter school capital outlay funding; deleting provisions relating to a charter school’s allocation;
providing that a charter school is not eligible for funding unless it meets certain requirements; defining the term “affiliated party of the charter school”; revising the funding allocation calculation; requiring the Department of Education to calculate and periodically recalculate, as necessary, the eligible charter school funding allocations; deleting provisions relating to certain duties of the Commissioner of Education; amending s. 1013.64, F.S.; providing that a school district may not receive funds from the Special Facility Construction Account under certain circumstances; revising the criteria for a request for funding; authorizing the request for a preapplication review to take place at any time; providing exceptions; revising the timeframe for completion of the review; providing that certain capital outlay full-time equivalent student enrollment estimates be determined by specified estimating conferences; requiring surveys to be cooperatively prepared by certain entities and approved by the Department of Education; prohibiting certain consultants from specified employment and compensation; providing an exception to prohibiting the cost per student station from exceeding a certain amount; requiring a school district to levy the maximum millage against certain property value under certain circumstances; reducing the required millage to be budgeted for a project; requiring certain plans to be finalized by a specified date; requiring a
representative of the department to chair the Special Facility Construction Committee; requiring school districts to maintain accurate documentation related to specified costs; requiring the Auditor General to review such documentation; providing that the department makes final determinations on compliance; requiring the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability to conduct a study, in consultation with the department, on cost per student station amounts and on the State Requirements for Education Facilities; requiring reports to the Governor and the Legislature by a specified date; prohibiting a district school board from using funds for specified purposes for certain projects; providing sanctions for school districts that exceed certain costs; providing for the creation of a district capital outlay oversight committee; providing for membership of the oversight committee; requiring the department to provide certain reports to the Auditor General; deleting a provision relating to applicability of certain restrictions on the cost per student station of new construction; amending