

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force Teleconference Meeting

1:00 p.m., November 16, 2012

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force

K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force
CHAPTER 2012-133, Laws of Florida

| Chair of the Task Force | | |
|---|--|---|
| | | Statutory Requirement |
| Linda Champion | Deputy Commissioner, Finance and Operations Florida Department of Education | The Deputy Commissioner of Finance and Operations of the Department of Education or his or her designee, who shall be the chair of the task force. |
| Members Appointed by the President of the Senate | | |
| Joe Joyner | St. John's School District | Superintendent from a small to medium sized school district based on student population. |
| Charles Shaw | Palm Beach School District | Member of the district school board from a large sized school district based on student population. |
| John Hage | Charter Schools USA | Operator of a charter school that manages multiple charter schools. |
| Gene Waddell | Indian River Charter High School | Member of the governing board of a charter school that does not operate another charter school and is a member of the Florida Consortium of Public Charter Schools. |
| Members Appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives | | |
| Robert Runcie | Broward School District | Superintendent from a large sized school district based on student population. |
| Caroline Zucker | Sarasota School District | Member of the district school board from a small to medium sized school district based on student population. Sarasota School District |
| Jon "Tom" Rogers | Discovery Schools, Inc., Ft. Lauderdale | A member of the governing board of a charter school that operates multiple charter schools and is a member of the Florida Consortium of Public Charter Schools. |
| Elizabeth Haney | North Bay Haven Charter Academy | Operator of a charter school that does not manage more than one charter school. |
| Members Appointed by the Governor | | |
| Lori Gunn | Coldwell Banker Vanguard Realty | Parent of a student attending a school operated by a school district. |
| Jenni C. Parsons | Coral Springs Charter School Parent Teacher Student Organization | Parent of a student attending a charter school. |

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TAB A

**Meeting Agenda –
November 16, 2012**

K-12 PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITY FUNDING TASK FORCE

MEETING AGENDA

NOVEMBER 16, 2012

TELECONFERENCE

- I. Welcome, Member Roll Call and Introductory Remarks – Chair Champion
- II. Action Items
 1. November 1, 2012, Meeting Record
 2. Final Report
- III. Closing Comments

TAB B

K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force – November 1, 2012, Meeting Record

November 14, 2012

K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force
November 1, 2012, Meeting Record

On November 1, 2012, the fourth meeting of the K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force was held in Room 1706, Turlington Building, Tallahassee, Florida. The task force is authorized by Section 20, Chapter 2012-133, Laws of Florida, to make recommendations to the Florida Legislature regarding equitable facility funding for charter and traditional public schools.

Chair Linda Champion called the meeting to order. In addition to the chair, members Charles Shaw, Caroline Zucker, Jon “Tom” Rogers, and Elizabeth Haney were present. Joe Joyner, John Hage, Gene Waddell, Robert Runcie, Lori Gunn, and Jenni C. Parsons participated by telephone.

There were two action items on the agenda. First was the review and approval of the task force meeting record for the October 12, 2012, teleconference meeting. The record for the meeting was unanimously approved without amendment. The members were provided with the draft facility funding legislation (Tab C of the November 1, 2012, meeting materials packet), which was drafted in response to the October 12, 2012, teleconference.

The second action item on the agenda was the amendatory process to the draft legislation. Members were instructed via an October 17, 2012, e-mail message to provide to staff by October 24, 2012, their amendments and recommendations on the draft facility funding legislation (Tab C). Staff compiled the materials into three sections for the November 1, 2012, meeting materials packet. Amendments and recommendations that were submitted by October 24, 2012, were placed in Tab E (Task Force Member Amendments) and Tab G (Task Force Member Recommendations) respectively, and were arranged in numerical order by line number in the legislation. Amendments that were submitted late were compiled into Tab F (Task Force Member Amendments and Recommendations – Late Filed) for further consideration at the November 1, 2012, meeting.

Chair Champion explained to the members the procedure for considering each amendment presented in the November 1, 2012, meeting materials packet. For each amendment, and following the order presented in the materials, Chair Champion planned to recognize the member who proposed the amendment and ask for an explanation of the proposed amendment. After each explanation, members would be able to ask clarifying questions. Chair Champion then planned to ask the sponsoring member to move to adopt the amendment. After the motion, she planned to call for a second. If the motion was seconded, she planned to entertain discussion and debate on the amendment. Chair Champion explained that, following discussion and debate, Link Jarrett would conduct a voice roll call vote on each amendment. The same procedure

would be followed for amendments submitted late and for recommendations. In addition, the task force members would vote whether or not to consider each late item, and members would also vote whether or not to include each recommendation in the final task force report.

Amendments filed in Tab E were reviewed and the following actions were taken by the task force:

Amendment No. 1 was introduced by Joe Joyner and failed, with a vote of 5 to 6.

Amendment No. 2 was introduced by Jon “Tom” Rogers and was adopted, with a vote of 6 to 5.

Chair Champion explained that Amendment No. 3 conformed to amendment No. 4; the members moved to review Amendment No. 4 before reviewing Amendment No. 3. Amendment No. 4 was introduced by Joe Joyner and was temporarily passed for redrafting.

Amendment No. 3 was introduced by Joe Joyner and was temporarily passed for redrafting.

Amendment No. 5 was introduced by Charles Shaw and was temporarily passed for redrafting.

Amendment No. 6 was introduced by Jon “Tom” Rogers and was withdrawn.

Amendment No. 7 was introduced by Gene Waddell and failed, with a vote of 7 to 4.

Amendment No. 8 was introduced by Gene Waddell and was withdrawn.

Amendment No. 9 was introduced by Elizabeth Haney and was adopted by a vote of 9 to 1. Jon Hage was not present for the vote.

Amendment No. 10 was introduced by Jon “Tom” Rogers and was temporarily passed for redrafting.

Amendment No. 11 was introduced by Gene Waddell and was unanimously adopted.

Amendment No. 12 was introduced by Jon “Tom” Rogers and failed, with a vote of 10 to 1.

Amendment No. 13 was introduced by Joe Joyner and was withdrawn.

Amendment No. 14 was introduced by Joe Joyner and was withdrawn.

Amendment No. 15 was introduced by Charles Shaw and was unanimously adopted.

Chair Champion asked Mr. Shaw to introduce Amendment No. 16, which was submitted by the chair. Mr. Shaw then recognized Dr. Jarrett to explain this amendment. Because the amendment was a conforming amendment and other lines to the draft legislation had changed, it was passed for Department of Education (DOE) staff to update the millage rate cited, and to make other necessary technical edits.

Members then took up Tab F (amendments and recommendations submitted late) of the November 1, 2012, meeting materials. Chair Champion asked the members if they would agree to take up Amendment No. 17, which was a late filed amendment. It was unanimously approved for consideration. Jon Hage introduced the amendment, and it was temporarily passed for redrafting.

Chair Champion explained that Amendment No. 18 was a substitute amendment that had been redrafted by DOE staff with Charles Shaw's assistance before October 24, 2012. It was included in the members' meeting materials packet. Amendment No. 18 was introduced by Charles Shaw and was withdrawn.

Chair Champion explained that the following substitute amendments were drafted for each temporarily passed amendment by DOE staff during the meeting, and were, therefore, not included in the meeting materials that had been made available to the public through the following link: <http://www.fldoe.org/cefo/k12funding.asp>. She then read each substitute amendment in full and described the changes.

Amendment No. 4, Substitute 1 was introduced by Joe Joyner and was unanimously adopted.

Amendment No. 4, Substitute 2 was introduced by Joe Joyner and failed, with a vote of 6 to 5.

Chair Champion asked for a motion to extend the meeting for another half hour to 4:30 p.m., which was provided, seconded, and approved.

Amendment No. 10, Substitute 1 was introduced by Jon "Tom" Rogers and failed, with a vote of 6 to 5.

Amendment No. 17, Substitute 1 was introduced by Jon Hage. A motion to add language to the amendment was seconded, and the amendment was temporarily passed as Amendment No. 17, Substitute 2. A motion to add a definition to the amendment was seconded, and the amendment was temporarily passed as Amendment No. 17, Substitute 3.

Amendment No. 17, Substitute 3 was adopted with a vote of 6 to 5.

Members took up the recommendations section (Tab G) of the meeting materials packet. Chair Champion explained that it was the duty of the task force to identify additional funding sources in the draft legislation, but should that not occur, they were to make recommendations to the legislature.

Joe Joyner explained that Recommendation No. 1 was intended to be the prelude to the draft legislation. It was decided that Recommendation No. 1 would be redrafted and distributed by DOE staff to the members to be representative of the general consensus of all members of the task force.

During the discussion of Recommendation No. 1, Chair Champion motioned to extend the meeting for another half hour to 5:00 p.m. The motion was accepted, seconded, and approved.

Recommendation No. 2 was introduced by Jon “Tom” Rogers and was unanimously adopted.

Chair Champion notified members that the final report would be sent to the members for review on November 13, 2012. A revised draft of Mr. Joyner’s recommendation would be sent to the members in the interim period, and it was explained that a possible vote to pass the recommendation may have to occur via teleconference.

A teleconference meeting was scheduled for November 16, 2012, to approve the final report. The final report will be submitted by the December 1, 2012, deadline.

Closing comments were made, and the chair adjourned the meeting.

TAB C

Final Report

Florida Department of Education

K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force

Recommendations for more equitable facility funding for charter schools and schools operated by a school district

December 1, 2012

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Executive Summary

The K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force, established pursuant to Chapter 2012-133, Laws of Florida, examined all relevant factors for more equitable facility funding for charter schools and schools operated by a school district. The task force sought to create a stable capital outlay funding source for charter schools that is not dependent on annual legislative appropriations, and does not redirect currently available capital outlay funding for schools operated by a school district. The task force supports consideration of additional state funding sources that can be allocated to meet the capital outlay needs of Florida's education institutions, including all public schools. Funding sources to be considered should include, but not be limited to, communication services taxes, elimination or modification of sales tax exemptions, sales tax on Internet sales, online travel agency bed or sales taxes, and an Internet café regulation fee.

If a reliable and stable state funding source cannot be identified, the task force recommends that school districts be required to provide annual compulsory charter school capital outlay funding to charter schools, which is determined by multiplying the school's projected student enrollment by the lesser of either 1/30th of the cost-per-student station specified in Section 1013.64(6)(b), F.S., or the calculated value of the district's maximum potential discretionary Local Capital Improvement Revenue (LCIR) pursuant to Section 1011.71(2), F.S., divided by the district's prior year full-time equivalent capital outlay enrollment. Nevertheless, a district shall not be required to make compulsory charter school capital outlay payments in excess of the annual revenue derived from the levy of 0.25 mills against the ad valorem taxable value of the district for school purposes. Compulsory charter school capital outlay funding payments to charter schools may be made from any authorized fund source.

The task force also recommends that the LCIR millage be increased by 0.50 mills, from 1.50 mills to 2.0 mills. From the 2.0 millage authorization, 0.25 mills is dedicated solely to compulsory charter school capital outlay funding. The amount levied from the 0.25 millage authorization is limited to the compulsory capital outlay funding amount and may not exceed 0.25 mills for this purpose. The LCIR millage authorization for a school district with no eligible charter schools is 1.75 mills.

Additional charter school capital outlay eligibility requirements are recommended for newly created or expanded charter schools. To be eligible for compulsory charter school capital outlay funding, a newly created charter school must address the deficiency of student stations within a school district; reduce a charter school's waiting list; serve students in the attendance zone of a school identified in need of intervention and support services; serve students in a newly created charter school where at least 50 percent of the parents sign a petition supporting the district approved new charter school; or be operated by a charter school operator accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

The task force also makes a recommendation for the purpose of strengthening the academic requirements for eligibility and recommends the establishment of an appeal process when a school district makes a determination that a charter school is not eligible for compulsory charter school capital outlay funding.

Establishment of Task Force

Section 20 of Chapter 2012-133, Laws of Florida, established the K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force to examine all relevant factors for more equitable facility funding for charter schools and schools operated by a school district. The task force was directed to submit its recommendations by December 1, 2012, to the chair of the Senate Budget Committee, the chair of the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee, and the Executive Office of the Governor. The Department of Education provided staff and administrative support to the task force. The factors that the task force was to examine included, but were not limited to:

- Charter school facility funding needs,
- Existing funding and revenue sources available for fixed capital outlay needs of charter schools and schools operated by a school district,
- Long-term debt for school facilities,
- Class size requirements and the impacts of such requirements on facilities funding needs, and
- District facilities utilization.

The recommendations in this report are provided in fulfillment of the requirements in law.

The law specified that the task force membership was to be composed as listed below (please see Appendix B - 2 for a list of members).

1. The Deputy Commissioner of Finance and Operations of the Department of Education or his or her designee, who shall be the chair of the task force.
2. The following members appointed by the Governor:
 - a. The parent of a student attending a charter school.
 - b. The parent of a student attending a school operated by a school district.
3. The following members appointed by the President of the Senate:
 - a. The superintendent from a small to medium sized school district based on student population.
 - b. A member of the district school board from a large sized school district based on student population.
 - c. A member of the governing board of a charter school that does not operate another charter school and is a member of the Florida Consortium of Public Charter Schools.
 - d. An operator of a charter school that manages multiple charter schools.
4. The following members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives:
 - a. The superintendent from a large sized school district based on student population.
 - b. A member of the governing board from a small to medium sized school district based on student population.
 - c. A member of the governing board of a charter school that operates multiple charter schools and is a member of the Florida Consortium of Public Charter Schools.
 - d. An operator of a charter school that does not manage more than one charter school.

The task force met on July 26, 2012 (Appendix A), September 27, 2012 (Appendix B), and November 1, 2012 (Appendix D). Teleconference meetings were held on October 12, 2012 (Appendix C), and November 16, 2012 (Appendix E).

Information Provided to the Task Force

Charter School Facility Funding Needs

Since 1996, the number of charter schools in Florida has grown to 515 with charter schools operating in 43 of Florida's 67 school districts in 2011-12. There were 179,725 charter school full-time equivalent (FTE) students, which is 6.74 percent of the statewide FTE student total of 2,667,923. Of the 179,725 charter school FTE students, 14,296.91 were enrolled in charter schools that operated in school district-owned facilities.

Funding and Available Revenue Sources - Charter Schools and Traditional Schools

Funding sources available to charter schools for capital outlay purposes include unrestricted Florida Education Finance Program funds, charter school start-up federal grant funding, and state appropriations for charter school capital outlay funding. In 2010-11, 134 schools received \$14.4 million in start-up federal grant funding, with an average amount per school of \$107,385. In 2011-12, again, 134 schools received \$15.5 million in start-up federal grant funding, with an average amount per school of \$115,549 (Appendix B - 87).

The state appropriation for charter school capital outlay has been primarily funded with Public Education Capital Outlay (PECO) funds, which are derived from the gross receipts and sales taxes on utilities and telecommunications. Specific Appropriation 16 of Chapter 2012-118, Laws of Florida, designates \$55,209,106 for charter school capital outlay in the 2012-13 fiscal year. The eligibility criteria for charter school capital outlay funding are specified in Section 1013.62, Florida Statutes (F.S.), with 364 charter schools meeting the criteria and sharing in the appropriation (Appendix B - 62). The capital outlay funds distribution formula in Section 1013.62, F.S., first allocates funds up to the 2005-06 enrollment levels to charter schools that were in operation in 2005-06. Any remaining funds are allocated based on the FTE student growth of the 2005-06 schools and the total FTE students of other charter schools that became eligible subsequent to 2005-06. This two-tiered allocation methodology results in charter school capital outlay funding that is not consistent across schools. The state average capital outlay funding amount per FTE student for the charter schools that receive capital outlay funds is \$401.45 (Appendix B - 62).

Florida school districts generate funding for capital outlay purposes primarily from the LCIR millage authorized in Section 1011.71(2), F.S., which may not exceed 1.5 mills. Prior to 2007-08, authority existed to levy up to 2.0 mills. The levy authority was decreased by 0.25 mills in 2008-09 and again in 2009-10. The Florida Education Finance Program, Required Local Effort operating millage, which districts are required to levy to participate in state operating funding pursuant to Section 1011.62(2), F.S., was increased by an equivalent amount of revenue in each of the years of the LCIR decrease (Appendix B - 66). In 2011-12, 53 districts levied the full 1.5

mills; 12 districts levied a millage greater than zero but less than 1.5 mills; and 2 districts did not levy the LCIR millage. In 2011-12, the LCIR generated almost \$2.0 billion or \$803.39 per FTE student in revenue statewide (Appendices A - 21 and B - 62).

A comparison was made between the per FTE student dollar amount generated by charter schools under the state appropriation of \$55 million and the district average amount of the LCIR dollars. Of the 43 school districts with charter schools, the per FTE student amount generated from the LCIR was greater than the amount provided by the state appropriation of \$55 million for all but 2 districts (Appendix B - 62).

The task force also compared the per student funding between the \$55 million state appropriation and the lesser of either 1/30th the cost of a student station as established in Section 1013.64(6)(b), F.S., or the LCIR revenue. In all but 3 of the 43 districts with charter schools, the per student funding was greater under the 1/30th and LCIR model than state-appropriated funds (Appendix B - 117).

Other revenue sources are available to school districts for capital outlay purposes, including Voted Debt Service, Local Government Infrastructure, School Capital Outlay Surtax, Impact Fees, Racing Commission Funds, Capital Outlay and Debt Service, Public Education Capital Outlay (PECO) Maintenance and Capital Outlay Funds, K-12 Class Size Reduction Capital Outlay Funding, and K-12 PECO Special Facility Construction funding. These sources generated \$900 million in the 2010-11 fiscal year (Appendix B - 101).

School District Long-Term Debt

School district outstanding long-term debt as of June 30, 2011, was \$16.6 billion (Appendix A - 27). Of this amount, \$14.8 billion is attributed to lease-purchase agreements in the form of Certificates of Participation (COPS). COPS is a type of financing in which an investor purchases a share of the lease revenues of the program (school lease) rather than the bond secured by those revenues. The entity that sells the lease revenue uses the proceeds to build a school that is leased to the school district. The amount of \$1.1 billion is projected for COPS debt service payments for the 2011-12 fiscal year (Appendix A - 26). Section 1011.71(2)(e), F.S., limits the amount of LCIR funds that may be expended on lease-purchase payments to three-fourths of the LCIR generated each year. The three-fourths limit is waived for lease-purchase agreements entered into before June 30, 2009.

Class Size Requirements and Impacts

Section 1, Article IX, of the Constitution of the State of Florida, establishes the maximum number of students assigned to a teacher in a classroom who is teaching a core-curricula course. The maximums are 18 students in kindergarten through grade 3, 22 students in grades 4-8, and 25 students in grades 9-12. Compliance with class size requirements is measured at the classroom level for schools operated by school districts and at the school-average level for charter schools, pursuant to Sections 1002.33(16)(a)3., and 1003.03(1), F.S. School districts, including charter schools, are authorized to use several implementation options to meet class size

requirements, including adopting policies to encourage dual enrollment, virtual instruction, and alternative scheduling, as well as redrawing attendance zones and using co-teaching strategies.

The number of student stations and the physical size of the classroom are not criteria for determining compliance with class size requirements. Classroom size and the number of assigned student stations are determined based on the amount of net square feet per student station, the grade-group level, district priorities, local decisions regarding size of space needs, and whether or not the classroom is primarily designed for core-curricula instruction. Statewide, the net square footage of a core-curricula classroom has remained the same as before the implementation of class size requirements. Basic core-curricula classrooms, statewide, average 866 net square feet for all grade groups without regard to student stations (Appendix B - 39).

District Facilities Utilization

The number of students who are physically instructed on public school campuses as a percentage of student stations in the school district is a measure of facility utilization. The percentage varies significantly across districts. It was noted that in some districts too few students are located in proximity to a school in order to achieve a high degree of utilization, and that full student station utilization across a district is not attainable (Appendix A - 29).

Task Force Analysis of Meeting Materials

Primary Objective

The task force sought to create a stable capital outlay funding source for charter schools that is not dependent on annual legislative appropriations, and does not redirect currently available capital outlay funding for schools operated by a school district. The level of funding produced by the source must be sufficient to address reasonable capital outlay expenditure requirements, be consistent with per-student capital funding available to schools operated by districts, and avoid financial incentives for new charter school operators to concentrate in or avoid locating in specific districts.

To ensure school accountability for the use of public funds, the objective was to provide capital outlay funding only for facilities that are necessary to meet a school district's student station needs, or to meet academic deficiencies that exist in the district. In addition, capital outlay for charter schools would continue to be available to only those charter schools that demonstrate successful academic performance.

Additional Considerations

Upon review and discussion of the background materials, the task force discussed the capital outlay needs of schools operated by school districts and charter schools, and the revenue sources currently available to address those needs. The needs that were identified included maintenance, renovation and repairs, new construction, technology upgrades and implementation, as well as class size reduction requirements. The task force noted that construction of schools operated by

a school district must comply with the State Requirements for Educational Facilities (SREF), while charter school construction must adhere to the building code of the local jurisdiction. Although outside the purview of the task force, there was support for revisions to the SREF in the interest of mitigating construction costs, while maintaining health and safety needs of school district students (Appendix B - 25).

The discussion and analysis of revenue sources was focused on PECO revenue and the LCIR. With the decline of PECO revenue in recent years, there was concern that the amount of PECO funds remaining after debt service requirements may be insufficient to meet the facility needs of schools operated by school districts, as well as the needs of charter schools (Appendix B - 10).

Central to the revenue discussion was the decrease to the LCIR millage of 0.50 mills, from 2.0 to 1.5 mills, that occurred over the two-year period from 2008-09 to 2009-10, and the resulting decrease in available revenue to fund maintenance, construction, and lease-purchase payments (Appendix B - 70). All members supported a restoration of a portion or all of the 0.50 mills. In 2011-12, an additional 0.50 millage levy would potentially result in additional revenue of \$665 million. Several members expressed interest in dedicating 0.25 mills of the 0.50 millage increase solely to charter school capital outlay needs.

A significant amount of discussion centered on charter school capital outlay eligibility requirements and accountability to taxpayers in regard to capital outlay funds. Some task force members reported that all charter schools should be eligible for capital outlay funding. Other members stated that, in addition to meeting current eligibility requirements, newly created charter schools should address deficiencies in student stations or specific academic needs as a condition of receiving capital outlay funding. Also included in this discussion was capital outlay funding eligibility for charter school enrollment increases resulting from reducing waiting lists, newly created charter schools approved by a majority of parents in a community, and charter schools accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

Task Force Recommendations

Based on its deliberations, the K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force believes that a stable and equitable state funding source that meets the capital outlay needs of public schools is of compelling state interest. Florida students deserve well-constructed and maintained education facilities that are conducive to high-quality teaching and learning.

The task force supports consideration of additional state funding sources that can be allocated to meet the capital outlay needs of Florida's education institutions, including all public schools. Funding sources to be considered should include, but not be limited to, the following: communication services taxes, elimination or modification of sales tax exemptions, sales tax on Internet sales, online travel agency bed or sales taxes, and an Internet café regulation fee.

The above cited revenue sources, or adjustments to the gross receipts taxes and sales taxes on utilities and telecommunications, should be used to enhance the revenue available to fund debt service obligations, maintenance, renovation and repair, and new construction of education

facilities from the PECO trust fund. The task force recommends that any additional revenue available to meet the capital outlay needs of public schools not be supplanted by a reduction in funding for operations or other education funding categories.

If a reliable and stable state funding source cannot be identified, the task force recommends the statutory revisions contained in Attachment 1 that provide for the following:

- Require school districts to provide annual compulsory charter school capital outlay funding to charter schools, which is determined by multiplying the school’s projected student enrollment by the lesser of either 1/30th of the cost-per-student station specified in Section 1013.64(6)(b), F.S., or the calculated value of the district’s maximum potential discretionary LCIR pursuant to Section 1011.71(2), F.S., divided by the district’s prior year full-time equivalent capital outlay enrollment.
 - No district shall be required to make compulsory charter school capital outlay funding payments in excess of the annual revenue derived from the levy of 0.25 mills against the ad valorem taxable value of the district for school purposes.
 - Compulsory charter school capital outlay funding payments may be made from any authorized fund source. The payments must be made in equal monthly installments, beginning in the month when the school district receives capital outlay funds from the tax collector, with all funds disbursed by June 30 of each year.
- Increase the LCIR millage authorization by 0.50 mills, from 1.50 mills to 2.0 mills.
 - From the 2.0 millage authorization, 0.25 mills is dedicated solely to compulsory charter school capital outlay funding. The amount levied from the 0.25 millage authorization is limited to the compulsory charter school capital outlay funding amount and may not exceed 0.25 mills for this purpose. The LCIR millage authorization for a school district with no eligible charter schools is 1.75 mills.
- In addition to charter school capital outlay eligibility requirements specified in Section 1013.62(1)(a), F.S., the following requirements are recommended:
 - A charter school must have received a school grade of “C” or higher for the latest grading period, or for charter schools receiving a school improvement rating pursuant to Section 1008.341, F.S., the school must have received a rating of “Improving” or “Maintaining.”
 - A charter school that begins or expands operation in or after the 2012-13 school year, except expansion as specified in a previously executed charter contract with a sponsor, or for high-performing charter school expansion pursuant to Section 1002.331, F.S., must also meet one of the following requirements:
 - Address a deficiency in student stations identified in a district’s educational plant survey pursuant to Section 1013.31, F.S., or reduce a charter school’s waiting list. If a charter school is eligible for compulsory charter school capital outlay funding under this requirement, the charter school is entitled to funding for each additional student station that reduces the student station deficiency.
 - Serve students in the attendance zone of a school identified in need of intervention and support services in a facility that is not provided and maintained by the school district.

- Serve students in a newly created charter school where at least 50 percent of the parents of the total enrollment of the school from the local area, within a five-mile radius of the facility that will receive the funding, sign a petition supporting the district-approved new charter school.
 - The charter school operator is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.
 - For charter schools initially determined eligible to receive compulsory charter school capital outlay funding, eligibility continues as long as the charter is in effect, including renewals, and the charter school continues to meet all other eligibility requirements.
 - Virtual charter schools are not eligible for compulsory charter school capital outlay funding.
- Establish authority for a charter school to appeal a determination by a school district that the charter is not eligible to receive compulsory charter school capital outlay funding, as well as a process for the State Board of Education to review and dispose of such appeals.
- Delete the authority provided in Section 1011.71(2)(j), F.S., to levy up to 0.25 mills for capital outlay purposes in lieu of levying an equivalent amount of discretionary millage for operations as provided in the General Appropriations Act.

Other Recommendations

Class Size Reduction Requirements

Currently, Section 1002.33(16)(a)3., F.S., specifies that the calculation for determining charter school compliance with class size requirements is the average at the school level. Compliance for district-operated public schools is calculated at the classroom level, pursuant to Section 1003.03(1), F.S. The task force recommends a statutory revision to Section 1003.33(1), F.S., so that class size compliance is calculated at the average of the school level for district-operated schools as well as charter schools.

Construction Codes, Millage Agreements, and Procurement

The task force recommends that the State Requirements for Education Facilities (SREF) be reviewed to determine whether modification could be made to allow flexibility for school districts similar to the flexibility granted to charter schools. This review should be conducted by appropriate experts and must ensure that any recommended changes do not create health or safety concerns for district school students.

The task force recommends that existing agreements adopted by the school board to limit ad valorem millage increases due to the passage of sales tax initiatives, or participation in the special facilities program, must be honored.

The task force recommends that the Department of Education, in conjunction with the Department of Management Services, review the procurement and competitive bidding

requirements contained in statute and rule and develop recommendations for streamlining construction and maintenance and repair projects.

TAB D

Attachment 1 – Proposed Legislation

1 *If a reliable and stable state funding source cannot be identified, the Task Force*
2 *recommends the following statutory changes:*

3 1002.33 Charter schools.—

4 (8) CAUSES FOR NONRENEWAL OR TERMINATION OF CHARTER.—

5 (a) The sponsor may choose not to renew or may terminate the charter for any of the following grounds:

6 1. Failure to participate in the state’s education accountability system created in s. 1008.31, as required in
7 this section, or failure to meet the requirements for student performance stated in the charter.

8 2. Failure to meet generally accepted standards of fiscal management.

9 3. Violation of law.

10 4. Other good cause shown.

11 (b) At least 90 days prior to renewing or terminating a charter, the sponsor shall notify the governing board
12 of the school of the proposed action in writing. The notice shall state in reasonable detail the grounds for
13 the proposed action and stipulate that the school’s governing board may, within 14 calendar days after
14 receiving the notice, request a hearing. The hearing shall be conducted at the sponsor’s election in
15 accordance with one of the following procedures:

16 1. A direct hearing conducted by the sponsor within 60 days after receipt of the request for a hearing. The
17 hearing shall be conducted in accordance with ss. 120.569 and 120.57. The sponsor shall decide upon
18 nonrenewal or termination by a majority vote. The sponsor’s decision shall be a final order; or

19 2. A hearing conducted by an administrative law judge assigned by the Division of Administrative Hearings.
20 The hearing shall be conducted within 60 days after receipt of the request for a hearing and in accordance
21 with chapter 120. The administrative law judge’s recommended order shall be submitted to the sponsor. A
22 majority vote by the sponsor shall be required to adopt or modify the administrative law judge’s
23 recommended order. The sponsor shall issue a final order.

24 (c) The final order shall state the specific reasons for the sponsor’s decision. The sponsor shall provide its
25 final order to the charter school’s governing board and the Department of Education no later than 10
26 calendar days after its issuance. The charter school’s governing board may, within 30 calendar days after
27 receiving the sponsor’s final order, appeal the decision pursuant to s. 120.68.

28 (d) A charter may be terminated immediately if the sponsor sets forth in writing the particular facts and
29 circumstances indicating that an immediate and serious danger to the health, safety, or welfare of the

30 charter school's students exists. The sponsor's determination is subject to the procedures set forth in
31 paragraphs (b) and (c), except that the hearing may take place after the charter has been terminated. The
32 sponsor shall notify in writing the charter school's governing board, the charter school principal, and the
33 department if a charter is terminated immediately. The sponsor shall clearly identify the specific issues that
34 resulted in the immediate termination and provide evidence of prior notification of issues resulting in the
35 immediate termination when appropriate. Upon receiving written notice from the sponsor, the charter
36 school's governing board has 10 calendar days to request a hearing. A requested hearing must be expedited
37 and the final order must be issued within 60 days after the date of request. The sponsor shall assume
38 operation of the charter school throughout the pendency of the hearing under paragraphs (b) and (c) unless
39 the continued operation of the charter school would materially threaten the health, safety, or welfare of
40 the students. Failure by the sponsor to assume and continue operation of the charter school shall result in
41 the awarding of reasonable costs and attorney's fees to the charter school if the charter school prevails on
42 appeal.

43 (e) When a charter is not renewed or is terminated, the school shall be dissolved under the provisions of
44 law under which the school was organized, and any unencumbered public funds, ~~except for capital outlay~~
45 ~~funds and federal charter school program grant funds,~~ from the charter school shall revert to the sponsor
46 upon satisfaction of all encumbrances. ~~Capital outlay funds provided pursuant to s. 1013.62 and F~~ federal
47 charter school program grant funds that are unencumbered shall revert to the department to be
48 redistributed among eligible charter schools. In the event a charter school is dissolved or is otherwise
49 terminated, all district school board property and improvements, furnishings, and equipment purchased with
50 public funds shall automatically revert to full ownership by the district school board, subject to complete
51 satisfaction of any lawful liens or encumbrances. Any unencumbered public funds from the charter school,
52 district school board property and improvements, furnishings, and equipment purchased with public funds,
53 or financial or other records pertaining to the charter school, in the possession of any person, entity, or
54 holding company, other than the charter school, shall be held in trust upon the district school board's
55 request, until any appeal status is resolved.

56 (f) If a charter is not renewed or is terminated, the charter school is responsible for all debts of the charter
57 school. The district may not assume the debt from any contract made between the governing body of the
58 school and a third party, except for a debt that is previously detailed and agreed upon in writing by both the
59 district and the governing body of the school and that may not reasonably be assumed to have been satisfied
60 by the district.

61 (g) If a charter is not renewed or is terminated, a student who attended the school may apply to, and shall
62 be enrolled in, another public school. Normal application deadlines shall be disregarded under such
63 circumstances.

64 **1011.71 District school tax.—**

65 (1) If the district school tax is not provided in the General Appropriations Act or the substantive bill
66 implementing the General Appropriations Act, each district school board desiring to participate in the state
67 allocation of funds for current operation as prescribed by s. 1011.62(13) shall levy on the taxable value for
68 school purposes of the district, exclusive of millage voted under the provisions of s. 9(b) or s. 12, Art. VII of
69 the State Constitution, a millage rate not to exceed the amount certified by the commissioner as the
70 minimum millage rate necessary to provide the district required local effort for the current year, pursuant
71 to s. 1011.62(4)(a)1. In addition to the required local effort millage levy, each district school board may levy
72 a nonvoted current operating discretionary millage. The Legislature shall prescribe annually in the
73 appropriations act the maximum amount of millage a district may levy.

74 (2) In addition to the maximum millage levy as provided in subsection (1), each school board may levy not
75 more than ~~4.5~~ 2.0 mills against the taxable value for school purposes for district schools, including charter
76 schools at the discretion of the school board, to fund:

77 (a) New construction and remodeling projects, as set forth in s. 1013.64(3)(b) and (6)(b) and included in
78 the district's educational plant survey pursuant to s. 1013.31, without regard to prioritization, sites and site
79 improvement or expansion to new sites, existing sites, auxiliary facilities, athletic facilities, or ancillary
80 facilities.

81 (b) Maintenance, renovation, and repair of existing school plants or of leased facilities to correct
82 deficiencies pursuant to s. 1013.15(2).

83 (c) The purchase, lease-purchase, or lease of school buses.

84 (d) The purchase, lease-purchase, or lease of new and replacement equipment; computer hardware,
85 including electronic hardware and other hardware devices necessary for gaining access to or enhancing the
86 use of electronic content and resources or to facilitate the access to and the use of a school district's
87 electronic learning management system pursuant to s. 1006.281, excluding software other than the
88 operating system necessary to operate the hardware or device; and enterprise resource software
89 applications that are classified as capital assets in accordance with definitions of the Governmental
90 Accounting Standards Board, have a useful life of at least 5 years, and are used to support districtwide
91 administration or state-mandated reporting requirements.

92 (e) Payments for educational facilities and sites due under a lease-purchase agreement entered into by a
93 district school board pursuant to s. 1003.02(1)(f) or s. 1013.15(2), not exceeding, in the aggregate, an
94 amount equal to three-fourths of the proceeds from the millage levied by a district school board pursuant to

95 this subsection. For the 2009-2010 fiscal year, the three-fourths limit is waived for lease-purchase
96 agreements entered into before June 30, 2009, by a district school board pursuant to this paragraph.

97 (f) Payment of loans approved pursuant to ss. 1011.14 and 1011.15.

98 (g) Payment of costs directly related to complying with state and federal environmental statutes, rules,
99 and regulations governing school facilities.

100 (h) Payment of costs of leasing relocatable educational facilities, of renting or leasing educational facilities
101 and sites pursuant to s. 1013.15(2), or of renting or leasing buildings or space within existing buildings
102 pursuant to s. 1013.15(4).

103 (i) Payment of the cost of school buses when a school district contracts with a private entity to provide
104 student transportation services if the district meets the requirements of this paragraph.

105 1. The district's contract must require that the private entity purchase, lease-purchase, or lease, and
106 operate and maintain, one or more school buses of a specific type and size that meet the requirements of s.
107 1006.25.

108 2. Each such school bus must be used for the daily transportation of public school students in the manner
109 required by the school district.

110 3. Annual payment for each such school bus may not exceed 10 percent of the purchase price of the state
111 pool bid.

112 4. The proposed expenditure of the funds for this purpose must have been included in the district school
113 board's notice of proposed tax for school capital outlay as provided in s. 200.065(10).

114 (j) Payment of the cost of the opening day collection for the library media center of a new school.

115 ~~(3)(a) Notwithstanding subsection (2), if the revenue from 1.5 mills is insufficient to meet the payments~~
116 ~~due under a lease purchase agreement entered into before June 30, 2009, by a district school board~~
117 ~~pursuant to paragraph (2)(e), or to meet other critical district fixed capital outlay needs, the board, in~~
118 ~~addition to the 1.5 mills, may levy up to 0.25 mills for fixed capital outlay in lieu of levying an equivalent~~
119 ~~amount of the discretionary mills for operations as provided in the General Appropriations Act. Millage levied~~
120 ~~pursuant to this subsection is subject to the provisions of s. 200.065 and, combined with the 1.5 mills~~
121 ~~authorized in subsection (2), may not exceed 1.75 mills. If the district chooses to use up to 0.25 mills for~~
122 ~~fixed capital outlay, the compression adjustment pursuant to s. 1011.62(5) shall be calculated for the~~
123 ~~standard discretionary millage that is not eligible for transfer to capital outlay.~~

124 ~~(b) Local funds generated by the additional 0.25 mills authorized in ¹paragraph (b) and state funds provided~~
125 ~~pursuant to s. 1011.62(5) may not be included in the calculation of the Florida Education Finance Program in~~
126 ~~2011-2012 or any subsequent year and may not be incorporated in the calculation of any hold harmless or~~
127 ~~other component of the Florida Education Finance Program in any year, except as provided in ²paragraph~~
128 ~~(d).~~

129 ~~(c) For the 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 fiscal years, the 0.25 mills authorized in ¹paragraph (b) may be levied~~
130 ~~by the districts in which it was authorized by the voters in the 2010 general election. If a district levies this~~
131 ~~voter approved 0.25 mills for operations, a compression adjustment pursuant to s. 1011.62(5) may be~~
132 ~~calculated and added to the district's Florida Education Finance Program allocation, subject to~~
133 ~~determination in the General Appropriations Act.~~

134 (3) From the 2.0 mills authorized in subsection (2), 0.25 mills shall be used by the district to provide the
135 compulsory capital outlay funding to eligible charter schools required by s.1013.62. The amount levied
136 pursuant to this subsection may not exceed the estimated annual compulsory charter schools capital outlay
137 payments pursuant to s.1013.62, and the revenues generated from this levy may be used only for the
138 purpose of funding eligible compulsory charter school capital outlay in accordance with the provisions of
139 s.1013.62.

140 (4) If the revenue from the millage authorized in subsection (2) is insufficient to make payments due under
141 a lease-purchase agreement entered into prior to June 30, 2008, by a district school board pursuant to
142 paragraph (2)(e), an amount up to 0.5 mills of the taxable value for school purposes within the school
143 district shall be legally available for such payments, notwithstanding other restrictions on the use of such
144 revenues imposed by law.

145 (5) Effective July 1, 2008, a school district may expend, subject to the provisions of s. 200.065, up to \$100
146 per unweighted full-time equivalent student from the revenue generated by the millage levy authorized by
147 subsection (2) to fund, in addition to expenditures authorized in paragraphs (2)(a)-(j), expenses for the
148 following:

149 (a) The purchase, lease-purchase, or lease of driver's education vehicles; motor vehicles used for the
150 maintenance or operation of plants and equipment; security vehicles; or vehicles used in storing or
151 distributing materials and equipment.

152 (b) Payment of the cost of premiums, as defined in s. 627.403, for property and casualty insurance
153 necessary to insure school district educational and ancillary plants. As used in this paragraph, casualty
154 insurance has the same meaning as in s. 624.605(1)(d), (f), (g), (h), and (m). Operating revenues that are

155 made available through the payment of property and casualty insurance premiums from revenues generated
156 under this subsection may be expended only for nonrecurring operational expenditures of the school district.

157 (6) Violations of the expenditure provisions in subsection (2) or subsection (5) shall result in an equal dollar
158 reduction in the Florida Education Finance Program (FEFP) funds for the violating district in the fiscal year
159 following the audit citation.

160 (7) These taxes shall be certified, assessed, and collected as prescribed in s. 1011.04 and shall be expended
161 as provided by law.

162 (8) Nothing in s. 1011.62(4)(a)1. shall in any way be construed to increase the maximum school millage
163 levies as provided for in subsection (1).

164 (9) In addition to the maximum millage levied under this section and the General Appropriations Act, a
165 school district may levy, by local referendum or in a general election, additional millage for school
166 operational purposes up to an amount that, when combined with nonvoted millage levied under this section,
167 does not exceed the 10-mill limit established in s. 9(b), Art. VII of the State Constitution. Any such levy shall
168 be for a maximum of 4 years and shall be counted as part of the 10-mill limit established in s. 9(b), Art. VII
169 of the State Constitution. Millage elections conducted under the authority granted pursuant to this section
170 are subject to s. 1011.73. Funds generated by such additional millage do not become a part of the
171 calculation of the Florida Education Finance Program total potential funds in 2001-2002 or any subsequent
172 year and must not be incorporated in the calculation of any hold-harmless or other component of the Florida
173 Education Finance Program formula in any year. If an increase in required local effort, when added to
174 existing millage levied under the 10-mill limit, would result in a combined millage in excess of the 10-mill
175 limit, any millage levied pursuant to this subsection shall be considered to be required local effort to the
176 extent that the district millage would otherwise exceed the 10-mill limit.

177 **1013.62 Compulsory Charter schools capital outlay funding.—**

178 ~~(1) In each year in which funds are appropriated for charter school capital outlay purposes, the Commissioner~~
179 ~~of Education shall allocate the funds among eligible charter schools. Each school district shall provide annual~~
180 ~~compulsory capital outlay funding to its charter schools in accordance with the following procedures.~~

181 ~~However, virtual charter schools are not eligible for capital outlay funds.~~

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

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

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

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

188 d. Have been accredited by the Commission on Schools of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools;
189 or
190 e. Serve students in facilities that are provided by a business partner for a charter school-in-the-workplace
191 pursuant to s. 1002.33(15)(b).
192 2. Have financial stability for future operation as a charter school.
193 3. Have satisfactory student achievement based on state accountability standards applicable to the charter
194 school as follows:
195 a. for charter schools receiving a school improvement rating pursuant to s.1008.341, the school must
196 have received a rating of "Improving" or "Maintaining" for the latest school grading period;
197 b. for all other charter schools, the school must have received a school grade of "C" or higher for
198 the latest grading period.
199 4. Have received final approval from its sponsor pursuant to s. 1002.33 for operation during that fiscal
200 year.
201 5. Serve students in facilities that are not provided by the charter school's sponsor.
202 6. Charter schools that begin or expand operation after the 2012-13 school year, except expansion as
203 specified in a previously executed charter contract with a sponsor or for expansion pursuant to s.1002.331,
204 and meet the eligibility criteria in this section must also meet one of the following conditions in order to be
205 entitled to compulsory capital outlay funding from the school district pursuant to this section:
206 i. for new or expanded charter schools addressing a deficiency in student stations identified in a
207 district's educational plant survey pursuant to s.1013.31 or to reduce a charter school's waiting list, the
208 charter school is entitled to funding for each student station provided that reduces the deficiency.
209 ii. the charter school is established primarily to serve students in the attendance zone of a school
210 identified in need of intervention and support services pursuant to s.1008.33(3)(b) in a facility that is not
211 provided and maintained by the school district.
212 iii. for a new charter school where at least 50% of the parents of the total enrollment of the school from
213 the local area, within a five mile radius of the facility that will receive the funding, sign a petition
214 supporting the district approved new charter school; or
215 iv. where the charter school operator is SACS accredited.
216 ~~—(b)The first priority for charter school capital outlay funding is to allocate to charter schools that received~~
217 ~~funding in the 2005-2006 fiscal year an allocation of the same amount per capital outlay full time equivalent~~
218 ~~student, up to the lesser of the actual number of capital outlay full time equivalent students in the current~~
219 ~~year, or the capital outlay full time equivalent students in the 2005-2006 fiscal year. After calculating the~~
220 ~~first priority, the second priority is to allocate excess funds remaining in the appropriation in an amount~~
221 ~~equal to the per capital outlay full time equivalent student amount in the first priority calculation to eligible~~
222 ~~charter schools not included in the first priority calculation and to schools in the first priority calculation~~
223 ~~with growth greater than the 2005-2006 capital outlay full time equivalent students. After calculating the~~

224 ~~first and second priorities, excess funds remaining in the appropriation must be allocated to all eligible~~
225 ~~charter schools.~~

226 ~~(b) (c)~~ Before releasing capital outlay funds to a school district on behalf of the charter school, the
227 Department of Education must ensure that the district school board and the charter school governing board
228 must include ~~enter into~~ a written agreement that provides for the reversion of any unencumbered funds and
229 all equipment and property purchased with public education funds to the ownership of the district school
230 board, as provided for in subsection (3) if the school terminates operations. ~~Any funds recovered by the~~
231 ~~state shall be deposited in the General Revenue Fund.~~

232 ~~(c) (d)~~ A charter school is not eligible for a funding allocation if it was created by the conversion of a public
233 school and operates in facilities provided by the charter school's sponsor for a nominal fee, or at no charge,
234 or if it is directly or indirectly operated by the school district.

235 ~~(d) (e)~~ ~~Unless otherwise provided in the General Appropriations Act, †~~ The funding allocation for each
236 eligible charter school is determined by multiplying the school's projected student enrollment by the lesser
237 of one-fifteenth thirtieth of the cost-per-student station as of June 30 of the preceeding fiscal year specified
238 in s. 1013.64(6)(b) for an elementary, middle, or high school, as appropriate, or the calculated value of 1.75
239 mills divided by the district's prior year full-time equivalent capital outlay enrollment. However, no district
240 shall be required to make compulsory charter school capital outlay payments in excess of the annual revenue
241 derived from the levy of 0.25 mills against the ad valorem taxable value of the district for school purposes.
242 ~~If the funds appropriated are not sufficient, the commissioner shall prorate the available funds among~~
243 ~~eligible charter schools. However, a charter school or charter lab school may not receive state charter~~
244 ~~school capital outlay funds greater than the one-fifteenth cost per student station formula if the charter~~
245 ~~school's combination of state charter school capital outlay funds, capital outlay funds calculated through the~~
246 ~~reduction in the administrative fee provided in s. 1002.33(20), and capital outlay funds allowed in s.~~
247 ~~1002.32(9)(c) and (h) exceeds the one-fifteenth cost per student station formula.~~

248 ~~(e) (f)~~ Funds shall be distributed on the basis of the capital outlay full-time equivalent student membership
249 by grade level based on the second and third full-time equivalent student membership surveys, ~~which is~~
250 ~~calculated by averaging the results of the second and third enrollment surveys.~~ The Department of Education
251 district shall distribute the compulsory capital outlay funds monthly in equal monthly installments beginning
252 in the month when the district receives capital outlay funds from the local tax collector. All funds shall be
253 disbursed prior to June 30 of each year beginning in the first quarter of the fiscal year, based on one-twelfth
254 ~~of the amount the department reasonably expects the charter school to receive during that fiscal year.~~ The
255 ~~commissioner shall adjust subsequent distributions as necessary to reflect each charter school's actual~~
256 ~~student enrollment as reflected in the second and third enrollment surveys.~~ The commissioner shall establish
257 ~~the intervals and procedures for determining the projected and actual student enrollment of eligible charter~~
258 ~~schools.~~

259 (2)A charter school's governing body may use charter school capital outlay funds for the following purposes:

- 260 (a)Purchase of real property.
261 (b)Construction of school facilities.
262 (c)Purchase, lease-purchase, or lease of permanent or relocatable school facilities.
263 (d)Purchase of vehicles to transport students to and from the charter school.
264 (e)Renovation, repair, and maintenance of school facilities that the charter school owns or is purchasing
265 through a lease-purchase or long-term lease of 5 years or longer.
266 (f)Effective July 1, 2008, purchase, lease-purchase, or lease of new and replacement equipment, and
267 enterprise resource software applications that are classified as capital assets in accordance with definitions
268 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, have a useful life of at least 5 years, and are used to
269 support schoolwide administration or state-mandated reporting requirements.
270 (g)Payment of the cost of premiums for property and casualty insurance necessary to insure the school
271 facilities.
272 (h)Purchase, lease-purchase, or lease of driver's education vehicles; motor vehicles used for the
273 maintenance or operation of plants and equipment; security vehicles; or vehicles used in storing or
274 distributing materials and equipment.

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

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

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

290 ~~—(5)The annual legislative budget request of the Department of Education shall include a request for capital~~
291 ~~outlay funding for charter schools. The request shall be based on the projected number of students to be~~
292 ~~served in charter schools who meet the eligibility requirements of this section. A dedicated funding source,~~

293 if identified in writing by the Commissioner of Education and submitted along with the annual charter school
294 legislative budget request, may be considered an additional source of funding.

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

298 (4) A charter school that is initially determined eligible to receive charter school capital outlay funds
299 pursuant to this section shall remain entitled to compulsory capital outlay funding from the district as long
300 as the charter is in effect, including renewals, and the charter school continues to meet the requirements of
301 subsection (1)(a) 1-5.

302 (5) A charter school may appeal a determination by a school district that the charter school is not eligible to
303 receive capital outlay funding under this section to the State Board of Education. The State Board of
304 Education shall establish a process to review and dispose of such appeals which follows the procedures set
305 forth in s.1002.33 (6) (c) for the review and dispensation of appeals relating to the approval of charter
306 applications. Final decisions of the State Board of Education relating to charter school eligibility for capital
307 outlay funding under this section are not subject to the provisions of the Administrative Procedures Act,
308 Chapter 120.

309

310 **1013.64 Funds for comprehensive educational plant needs; construction cost maximums for school**
311 **district capital projects.—**

312 (2)(a) The department shall establish, as a part of the Public Education Capital Outlay and Debt Service
313 Trust Fund, a separate account, in an amount determined by the Legislature, to be known as the “Special
314 Facility Construction Account.” The Special Facility Construction Account shall be used to provide necessary
315 construction funds to school districts which have urgent construction needs but which lack sufficient
316 resources at present, and cannot reasonably anticipate sufficient resources within the period of the next 3
317 years, for these purposes from currently authorized sources of capital outlay revenue. A school district
318 requesting funding from the Special Facility Construction Account shall submit one specific construction
319 project, not to exceed one complete educational plant, to the Special Facility Construction Committee. No
320 district shall receive funding for more than one approved project in any 3-year period. The first year of the
321 3-year period shall be the first year a district receives an appropriation. The department shall encourage a
322 construction program that reduces the average size of schools in the district. The request must meet the
323 following criteria to be considered by the committee:

324 1. The project must be deemed a critical need and must be recommended for funding by the Special
325 Facility Construction Committee. Prior to developing plans for the proposed facility, the district school board
326 must request a preapplication review by the Special Facility Construction Committee or a project review

327 subcommittee convened by the committee to include two representatives of the department and two staff
328 from school districts not eligible to participate in the program. Within 60 days after receiving the
329 preapplication review request, the committee or subcommittee must meet in the school district to review
330 the project proposal and existing facilities. To determine whether the proposed project is a critical need,
331 the committee or subcommittee shall consider, at a minimum, the capacity of all existing facilities within
332 the district as determined by the Florida Inventory of School Houses; the district's pattern of student
333 growth; the district's existing and projected capital outlay full-time equivalent student enrollment as
334 determined by the department; the district's existing satisfactory student stations; the use of all existing
335 district property and facilities; grade level configurations; and any other information that may affect the
336 need for the proposed project.

337 2. The construction project must be recommended in the most recent survey or surveys by the district
338 under the rules of the State Board of Education.

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

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

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

347 6. Upon construction, the total cost per student station, including change orders, must not exceed the cost
348 per student station as provided in subsection (6).

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

351 8. The district shall, at the time of the request and for a continuing period of 3 years, levy the maximum
352 millage against their nonexempt assessed property value as allowed in s. 1011.71(2) or shall raise an
353 equivalent amount of revenue from the school capital outlay surtax authorized under s. 212.055(6). Any
354 district with a new or active project, funded under the provisions of this subsection, shall be required to
355 budget no more than the value of ~~4.5~~ 1.75 mills per year to the project to satisfy the annual participation
356 requirement in the Special Facility Construction Account.

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

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

363 11. The district shall have on file with the department an adopted resolution acknowledging its 3-year
364 commitment of all unencumbered and future revenue acquired from s. 9(d), Art. XII of the State
365 Constitution, as amended, paragraph (3)(a) of this section, and s. 1011.71(2).

366 12. Final phase III plans must be certified by the board as complete and in compliance with the building and
367 life safety codes prior to August 1.

368 (b) The Special Facility Construction Committee shall be composed of the following: two representatives of
369 the Department of Education, a representative from the Governor's office, a representative selected
370 annually by the district school boards, and a representative selected annually by the superintendents.

371 (c) The committee shall review the requests submitted from the districts, evaluate the ability of the
372 project to relieve critical needs, and rank the requests in priority order. This statewide priority list for
373 special facilities construction shall be submitted to the Legislature in the commissioner's annual capital
374 outlay legislative budget request at least 45 days prior to the legislative session.

TAB E

Appendices A - E

Appendix A

July 26, 2012, Meeting

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

K-12 Public School Funding Task Force

K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force
CHAPTER 2012-133, Laws of Florida
House Bill 5101

| Chair of the Task Force | | |
|---|--|---|
| | | Statutory Requirement |
| Linda Champion | Deputy Commissioner, Finance and Operations Florida Department of Education (850) 245-0406 Linda.champion@fldoe.org | The Deputy Commissioner of Finance and Operations of the Department of Education or his or her designee, who shall be the chair of the task force. |
| Members Appointed by the President of the Senate | | |
| Joe Joyner | St. John's School District (904) 547-7502 joynerj@stjohns.k12.fl.us | Superintendent from a small to medium sized school district based on student population. |
| Charles Shaw | Palm Beach School District (561) 434-8038 boardoffice@palmbeachschools.org | Member of the district school board from a large sized school district based on student population. |
| John Hage | Charter Schools USA (954) 202-3500 jhage@charterschoolsusa.com | Operator of a charter school that manages multiple charter schools. |
| Gene Waddell | Indian River Charter High School (772) 567-6600, x203 gene@waddellins.com | Member of the governing board of a charter school that does not operate another charter school and is a member of the Florida Consortium of Public Charter Schools. |
| Members Appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives | | |
| Robert Runcie | Broward School District (754) 321-2600 supt_runcie@browardsschools.com | Superintendent from a large sized school district based on student population. |
| Caroline Zucker | Sarasota School District Caroline_Zucker@sarasotal.k12.fl.us | Member of the district school board from a small to medium sized school district based on student population. Sarasota School District |
| Jon "Tom" Rogers | Discovery Schools, Inc., Ft. Lauderdale (954) 465-5163 rogers.tom@discoveryschools.org | A member of the governing board of a charter school that operates multiple charter schools and is a member of the Florida Consortium of Public Charter Schools. |
| Elizabeth Haney | North Bay Haven Charter Academy (850) 819-2439 haney5@knology.net | Operator of a charter school that does not manage more than one charter school. |

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Section 20. (1) For the 2012-2013 fiscal year, there is established the K- 12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force. The Department of Education shall provide staff and administrative support to the task force. All appointments must be made by July 15, 2012. The task force shall convene no later than July 31, 2012, for the purpose of examining all relevant factors in order to make recommendations to the Legislature for more equitable facility funding for charter schools and schools operated by a school district, including, but not limited to:

- (a) Charter school facility funding needs.
- (b) Existing funding and revenue sources available for fixed capital outlay needs of charter schools and schools operated by a school district.
- (c) Long-term debt for school facilities.
- (d) Class size requirements and the impacts of such requirements on facilities funding needs.
- (e) District facilities utilization.

(2) The task force shall be composed of the following 11 members:

(a) The Deputy Commissioner of Finance and Operations of the Department of Education or his or her designee, who shall be the chair of the task force.

(b) The following members appointed by the Governor:

- 1. The parent of a student attending a charter school.
- 2. The parent of a student attending a school operated by a school district.

(c) The following members appointed by the President of the Senate:

- 1. The superintendent from a small to medium sized school district based on student population.
- 2. A member of the district school board from a large sized school district based on student population.
- 3. A member of the governing board of a charter school that does not operate another charter school and is a member of the Florida Consortium of Public Charter Schools.
- 4. An operator of a charter school that manages multiple charter schools.

(d) The following members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

- 1. The superintendent from a large sized school district based on student population.
- 2. A member of the district school board from a small to medium sized school district based on student population.
- 3. A member of the governing board of a charter school that operates multiple charter schools and is a member of the Florida Consortium of Public Charter Schools.
- 4. An operator of a charter school that does not manage more than one charter school.

Except for the Deputy Commissioner of Finance and Operations or his or her designee, no member of the task force may be qualified as a lobbyist under s. 11.045 or s. 112.3215, Florida Statutes.

(3) The Department of Education shall coordinate with the task force to compile the necessary data for the task force to make recommendations.

(4) The task force shall complete its work and submit its recommendations by December 1, 2012, to the chair of the Senate Budget Committee, the chair of the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee, and the Executive Office of the Governor.

(5) The task force is abolished June 30, 2013.

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

Section 1013.62, Florida Statutes

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.

(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 the charter school's sponsor.

(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 Fund.

(d) 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.

(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 charter school 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.

(f) Funds shall be distributed on the basis of the capital outlay full-time equivalent membership by grade level, which is calculated by averaging the results of the second and third enrollment surveys. 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 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.

(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.

(3) 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.

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

(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).

History.—s. 859, ch. 2002-387; s. 4, ch. 2003-393; s. 8, ch. 2006-27; s. 39, ch. 2009-59; s. 35, ch. 2010-154.

Fixed Capital Outlay Appropriations by Sector¹

| Sector | K-12 | | | Florida Colleges | | State Universities | | Off-the-Top | | Total | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------|-------------------|
| | Total K-12 Allocation | Charter School Allocation | Charter School % of K-12 Total Allocation | Allocation w/o Charters | Total Florida Colleges Allocation | Sector % of Total | Total State Universities Allocation | Sector % of Total | Total Off-the-Top Allocation | | Sector % of Total |
| Fiscal Year | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001-2002 | 436,966,620 | 27,700,000 | 6.3% | 409,266,620 | 241,531,672 | 26.0% | 231,357,720 | 24.9% | 18,293,000 | 2.0% | 928,149,012 |
| 2002-2003 | 417,871,040 | 27,700,000 | 6.6% | 390,171,040 | 270,823,769 | 25.4% | 362,057,208 | 33.9% | 16,944,339 | 1.6% | 1,067,696,356 |
| 2003-2004 ² | 914,033,634 | 27,700,000 | 3.0% | 886,333,634 | 202,009,821 | 15.0% | 212,058,931 | 15.7% | 20,831,200 | 1.5% | 1,348,933,586 |
| 2004-2005 ³ | 369,315,189 | 27,700,000 | 7.5% | 341,615,189 | 225,131,545 | 26.1% | 249,677,261 | 29.0% | 17,811,740 | 2.2% | 861,935,735 |
| 2005-2006 ⁴ | 430,550,363 | 27,700,000 | 6.4% | 402,850,363 | 240,084,048 | 25.1% | 272,376,039 | 28.5% | 14,293,919 | 1.5% | 957,304,369 |
| 2006-2007 ⁵ | 1,614,288,695 | 53,083,947 | 3.3% | 1,561,204,748 | 388,731,440 | 15.3% | 515,807,858 | 20.4% | 13,919,997 | 0.5% | 2,532,747,990 |
| 2007-2008 ⁶ | 1,238,150,930 | 54,039,458 | 4.4% | 1,184,111,472 | 502,778,137 | 20.6% | 660,359,360 | 27.0% | 44,479,366 | 1.7% | 2,445,767,793 |
| 2008-2009 | 349,963,879 | 55,066,208 | 15.7% | 294,897,671 | 391,596,337 | 32.2% | 454,761,350 | 37.4% | 19,778,434 | 1.6% | 1,216,100,000 |
| 2009-2010 | 117,364,360 | 56,112,466 | 47.8% | 61,251,894 | 100,210,240 | 27.1% | 130,564,684 | 35.3% | 22,029,119 | 5.9% | 370,168,403 |
| 2010-2011 | 195,216,604 | 56,112,466 | 28.7% | 139,104,138 | 216,742,156 | 29.7% | 308,664,988 | 42.3% | 8,519,676 | 1.2% | 729,143,424 |
| 2011-2012 | 59,576,733 | 55,209,106 | 92.7% | 4,367,627 | 26,724,486 | 17.9% | 57,338,167 | 38.5% | 5,314,021 | 3.6% | 148,953,407 |
| 2012-2013 | 59,470,799 | 55,209,106 | 92.8% | 4,261,693 | 7,000,000 | 9.5% | 5,377,488 | 7.3% | 1,651,713 | 2.3% | 73,500,000 |
| Totals | 6,202,768,846 | 523,332,757 | 8.4% | 5,679,436,089 | 2,813,363,651 | 22.2% | 3,460,401,054 | 27.3% | 203,866,524 | 1.6% | 12,680,400,075 |

Notes

¹ The summary includes PECO, General Revenue supplemental appropriations, and other appropriations for class size reduction projects. Debt service appropriations and back-of-the-bill items are not included.

² The K-12 allocation for FY 2003-2004 includes a class size reduction appropriation of \$600,000,000, which was funded through the issuance of lottery bonds.

³ The K-12 allocation for FY 2004-2005 includes a class size reduction appropriation of \$100,000,000 from the General Revenue Fund.

⁴ The K-12 allocation for FY 2005-2006 includes a class size reduction appropriation of \$83,400,000 from documentary stamp tax revenues deposited into the PECO Trust Fund.

⁵ The K-12 allocation for FY 2006-2007 includes an appropriation of \$445,302,010 from available PECO revenue and an amount of \$654,697,990, which was funded through the issuance of lottery bonds.

⁶ The off-the-top allocation for FY 2007-2008 excludes an appropriation of \$3,500,000 for the Green Schools Pilot Project. The legislation to establish the program was not adopted. The K-12 allocation includes a class size reduction appropriation of \$650,000,000, which was funded through the issuance of lottery bonds.

Class Size Reduction Calculations
K-12
Capital Outlay Appropriations to Implement through 2012-13

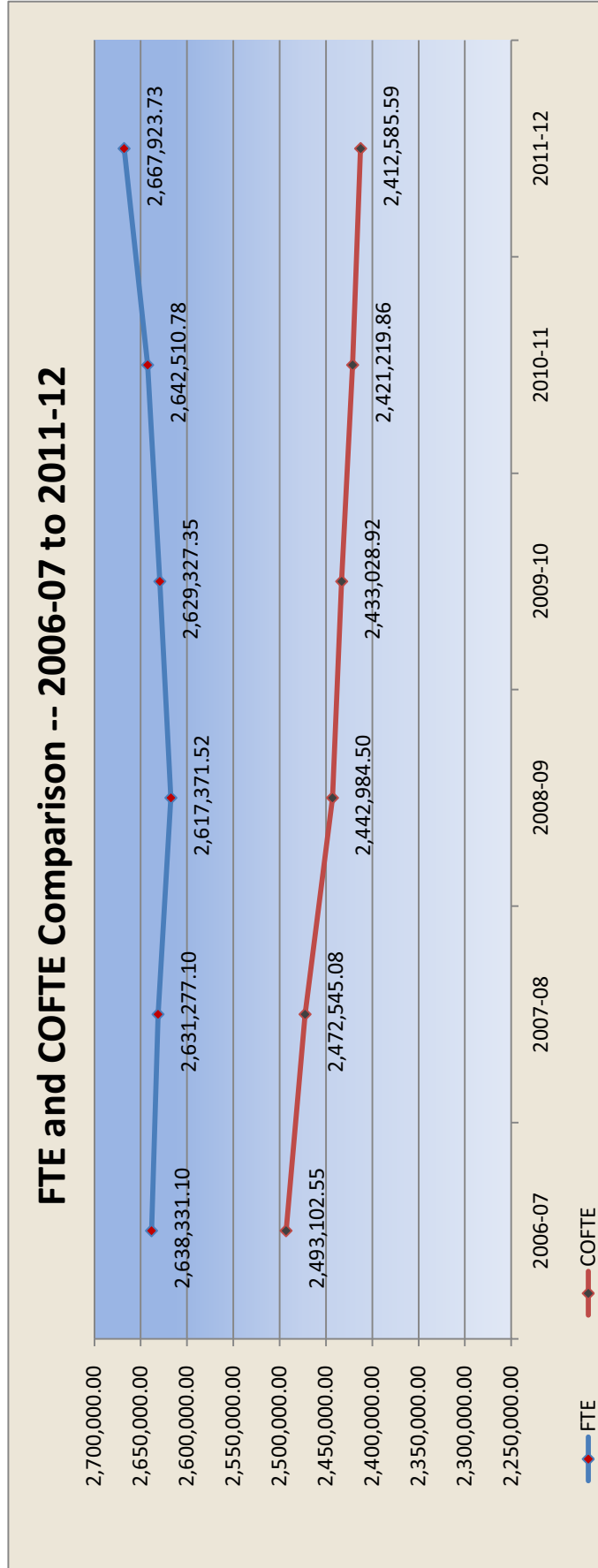
| | Fixed Capital Outlay Appropriations | Fund Source | | | |
|-------------|---|--------------------|---|---|---------------|
| | | General Revenue | Public Education and Capital Outlay | Lottery Capital Outlay and Debt Services Trust Fund | |
| | | -1- | -2- | -3- | -4- |
| 1 | 2003-04 | 600,000,000 | | | 600,000,000 |
| 2 | 2004-05 | 100,000,000 | 100,000,000 | | |
| 3 | 2005-06 | 83,400,000 | | 83,400,000 | |
| 4 | 2006-07 | 1,100,000,000 | | 445,302,010 | 654,697,990 |
| 5 | 2007-08 | 650,000,000 | | | 650,000,000 |
| 6 | 2008-09 | 0 | | | |
| 7 | 2009-10 | 0 | | | |
| 8 | 2010-11 | 0 | | | |
| 9 | 2011-12 | 0 | | | |
| 10 | 2012-13 | 0 | | | |
| 10 Yr Total | | 2,533,400,000 | 100,000,000 | 528,702,010 | 1,904,697,990 |

Florida Department of Education

2011-12 Charter School FTE Compared to Total FTE

| District | 2011-12 | 2011-12 | Percent |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Unweighted FTE | Charter School FTE ¹ | of Total FTE |
| | -1- | -2- | -3- |
| 1 Alachua | 26,877.05 | 1,875.15 | 6.98% |
| 2 Baker | 4,878.74 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 3 Bay | 25,525.79 | 2,451.63 | 9.60% |
| 4 Bradford | 3,182.15 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 5 Brevard | 71,057.19 | 2,541.10 | 3.58% |
| 6 Broward | 257,445.45 | 29,727.07 | 11.55% |
| 7 Calhoun | 2,160.22 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 8 Charlotte | 16,252.93 | 278.30 | 1.71% |
| 9 Citrus | 15,173.63 | 95.58 | 0.63% |
| 10 Clay | 35,544.73 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 11 Collier | 42,849.64 | 720.00 | 1.68% |
| 12 Columbia | 9,719.90 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 13 Miami-Dade | 347,553.42 | 41,992.24 | 12.08% |
| 14 DeSoto | 4,775.63 | 77.00 | 1.61% |
| 15 Dixie | 2,022.97 | 16.00 | 0.79% |
| 16 Duval | 126,144.42 | 5,199.23 | 4.12% |
| 17 Escambia | 40,108.94 | 1,338.56 | 3.34% |
| 18 Flagler | 12,813.43 | 1,062.34 | 8.29% |
| 19 Franklin | 1,260.01 | 312.00 | 24.76% |
| 20 Gadsden | 5,668.19 | 284.76 | 5.02% |
| 21 Gilchrist | 2,549.74 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 22 Glades | 1,520.54 | 263.50 | 17.33% |
| 23 Gulf | 1,896.33 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 24 Hamilton | 1,595.73 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 25 Hardee | 5,077.13 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 26 Hendry | 6,783.80 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 27 Hernando | 22,496.24 | 118.20 | 0.53% |
| 28 Highlands | 11,967.83 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 29 Hillsborough | 195,585.46 | 9,405.55 | 4.81% |
| 30 Holmes | 3,218.46 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 31 Indian River | 17,722.31 | 1,952.72 | 11.02% |
| 32 Jackson | 6,737.95 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 33 Jefferson | 1,025.04 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 34 Lafayette | 1,150.01 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 35 Lake | 40,589.49 | 4,833.79 | 11.91% |
| 36 Lee | 82,702.18 | 11,238.07 | 13.59% |
| 37 Leon | 33,044.62 | 1,135.91 | 3.44% |
| 38 Levy | 5,624.08 | 201.50 | 3.58% |
| 39 Liberty | 1,415.45 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 40 Madison | 2,641.36 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 41 Manatee | 44,100.77 | 3,629.39 | 8.23% |
| 42 Marion | 41,689.22 | 436.70 | 1.05% |
| 43 Martin | 17,965.07 | 246.51 | 1.37% |
| 44 Monroe | 8,039.39 | 886.35 | 11.03% |
| 45 Nassau | 11,085.07 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 46 Okaloosa | 29,340.46 | 1,409.70 | 4.80% |
| 47 Okeechobee | 6,560.43 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 48 Orange | 178,972.22 | 6,399.12 | 3.58% |
| 49 Osceola | 54,182.90 | 5,657.16 | 10.44% |
| 50 Palm Beach | 175,082.64 | 10,090.18 | 5.76% |
| 51 Pasco | 65,799.13 | 1,995.24 | 3.03% |
| 52 Pinellas | 102,637.10 | 4,170.18 | 4.06% |
| 53 Polk | 94,920.52 | 10,996.50 | 11.58% |
| 54 Putnam | 10,789.17 | 196.00 | 1.82% |
| 55 St. Johns | 31,353.53 | 260.55 | 0.83% |
| 56 St. Lucie | 38,763.74 | 1,950.45 | 5.03% |
| 57 Santa Rosa | 25,265.42 | 102.25 | 0.40% |
| 58 Sarasota | 40,924.53 | 4,842.37 | 11.83% |
| 59 Seminole | 63,909.50 | 813.45 | 1.27% |
| 60 Sumter | 7,572.18 | 2,242.43 | 29.61% |
| 61 Suwannee | 5,931.99 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 62 Taylor | 2,745.52 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 63 Union | 2,196.80 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 64 Volusia | 61,431.75 | 2,082.96 | 3.39% |
| 65 Wakulla | 5,073.61 | 133.22 | 2.63% |
| 66 Walton | 7,497.39 | 263.59 | 3.52% |
| 67 Washington | 3,411.24 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 68 Washington Special | 152.36 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 69 FAMU Lab School | 524.51 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 70 FAU - Palm Beach | 716.76 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 71 FAU - St. Lucie | 1,419.31 | 1,419.31 | 100.00% |
| 72 FSU Lab - Broward | 679.00 | 679.00 | 100.00% |
| 73 FSU Lab - Leon | 1,702.25 | 1,702.25 | 100.00% |
| 74 UF Lab School | 1,147.06 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 75 Virtual School | 27,983.01 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Total | 2,667,923.73 | 179,725.06 | 6.74% |

1. The charter school FTE Listed includes 20 conversion charters from 6 school districts and 1 lab school. Ten of these schools are in Polk. There are 14,296.91 conversion charter FTE in total.



History of Charter School Capital Outlay
Per-Student Funding Allocations

Section 1013.62, F.S.

1998-99

| <i>Funded through SIT Award Program</i> | | Total |
|--|----|---------|
| <i>(Funding Source: General Revenue)</i> | | |
| Total Allocation | \$ | 351,432 |
| Total Eligible Enrollment | | 662 |
| Average Per-student Allocation | \$ | 531 |
| Total Charter Schools Receiving | | 5 |

1999-00

| <i>Funded through SIT Award Program</i> | | Total |
|---|----|-----------|
| <i>(Funding Source: General Revenue)</i> | | |
| Total Allocation | \$ | 7,876,274 |
| Total Eligible Enrollment | | 17,090 |
| Average Per-student Allocation | \$ | 461 |
| Per-Student Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year | \$ | (70) |
| Total Charter Schools Receiving | | 105 |

2000-01

| <i>Funded through SIT Award Program</i> | | Total |
|---|----|------------|
| <i>(Funding Source: General Revenue)</i> | | |
| Total Allocation | \$ | 22,845,142 |
| Total Eligible Enrollment | | 36,608 |
| Average Per-student Allocation | \$ | 624 |
| Per-Student Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year | \$ | 163 |
| Total Charter Schools Receiving | | 154 |

2001-02

| <i>Funded through General Appropriations Act</i> | | Total |
|--|----|------------|
| <i>(Funding Source: PECO)</i> | | |
| Legislative Appropriation | \$ | 27,700,000 |
| Total Eligible Enrollment | | 36,608 |
| Average Per-student Allocation | \$ | 757 |
| Per-Student Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year | \$ | 133 |
| Total Charter Schools Receiving | | 179 |

2002-03

| <i>Funded through General Appropriations Act</i> | | Total |
|--|----|------------|
| <i>(Funding Source: PECO)</i> | | |
| Legislative Appropriation | \$ | 27,700,000 |
| Total Eligible Enrollment | | 46,978 |
| Average Per-student Allocation | \$ | 590 |
| Per-Student Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year | \$ | (167) |
| Total Charter Schools Receiving | | 213 |

2003-04

| <i>Funded through General Appropriations Act</i> | | Total |
|--|----|------------|
| <i>(Funding Source: PECO)</i> | | |
| Legislative Appropriation | \$ | 27,700,000 |
| Total Eligible Enrollment | | 58,285 |
| Average Per-student Allocation | \$ | 475 |
| Per-Student Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year | \$ | (114) |
| Total Charter Schools Receiving | | 220 |

History of Charter School Capital Outlay
Per-Student Funding Allocations

Section 1013.62, F.S.

2004-05

| <i>Funded through General Appropriations Act</i> | | Total |
|--|----|------------|
| <i>(Funding Source: General Revenue)</i> | | |
| Legislative Appropriation | \$ | 27,700,000 |
| Total Eligible Enrollment | | 62,366 |
| Average Per-student Allocation | \$ | 444 |
| Per-Student Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year | \$ | (31) |
| Total Charter Schools Receiving | | 214 |

2005-06

| <i>Funded through General Appropriations Act</i> | | Total |
|--|----|------------|
| <i>(Funding Source: PECO)</i> | | |
| Legislative Appropriation | \$ | 27,700,000 |
| Total Eligible Enrollment | | 64,150 |
| Average Per-student Allocation | \$ | 432 |
| Per-Student Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year | \$ | (12) |
| Total Charter Schools Receiving | | 210 |

2006-07

| <i>Funded through General Appropriations Act</i> | | Total |
|--|----|------------|
| <i>(Funding Source: PECO)</i> | | |
| Legislative Appropriation | \$ | 53,083,947 |
| Total Eligible Enrollment | | 68,429 |
| Average Per-student Allocation | \$ | 776 |
| Per-Student Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year | \$ | 344 |
| Total Charter Schools Receiving | | 223 |

2007-08

| <i>Funded through General Appropriations Act</i> | | Total |
|--|----|------------|
| <i>(Funding Source: PECO)</i> | | |
| Legislative Appropriation | \$ | 54,039,458 |
| Total Eligible Enrollment | | 75,879 |
| Average Per-student Allocation | \$ | 712 |
| Per-Student Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year | \$ | (64) |
| Total Charter Schools Receiving | | 249 |

2008-09

| <i>Funded through General Appropriations Act</i> | | Total |
|--|----|------------|
| <i>(Funding Source: PECO)</i> | | |
| Legislative Appropriation | \$ | 55,066,208 |
| Total Eligible Enrollment | | 88,027 |
| Average Per-student Allocation | \$ | 626 |
| Per-Student Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year | \$ | (87) |
| Total Charter Schools Receiving | | 282 |

2009-10

| <i>Funded through General Appropriations Act</i> | | Total |
|--|----|------------|
| <i>(Funding Sources: PECO and General Revenue)</i> | | |
| Legislative Appropriation | \$ | 56,112,466 |
| Total Eligible Enrollment | | 99,688 |
| Average Per-student Allocation | \$ | 563 |
| Per-Student Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year | \$ | (63) |
| Total Charter Schools Receiving | | 292 |

History of Charter School Capital Outlay
Per-Student Funding Allocations

Section 1013.62, F.S.

2010-11

| <i>Funded through General Appropriations Act</i> | |
|--|---------------|
| <i>(Funding Source: PECO)</i> | |
| | Total |
| Legislative Appropriation | \$ 56,112,466 |
| Total Eligible Enrollment | 121,148 |
| Average Per-student Allocation | \$ 463 |
| Per-Student Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year | \$ (100) |
| Total Charter Schools Receiving | 344 |

2011-12

| <i>Funded through General Appropriations Act</i> | |
|--|---------------|
| <i>(Funding Sources: PECO and General Revenue)</i> | |
| | Total |
| Legislative Appropriation | \$ 55,209,106 |
| Total Eligible Enrollment | 139,818 |
| Average Per-student Allocation | \$ 395 |
| Per-Student Increase (Decrease) from Prior Year | \$ (68) |
| Total Charter Schools Receiving | 372 |

Last updated: 07/11/2012

Florida Department of Education

2011-12 Qualifying Charter School Funding at 1/15th Student Station Costs

| District | Total | Current | Total | Increase | Percent of Charter Allocation |
|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Students | Charter Allocation | Allocation at 1/15th | | |
| | -1- | -2- | -3- | -4- | -5- |
| 1 Alachua | 1,720 | 692,745 | 2,673,227 | 1,980,482 | 285.89% |
| 2 Baker | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 3 Bay | 1,239 | 475,540 | 1,846,508 | 1,370,968 | 288.30% |
| 4 Bradford | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 5 Brevard | 2,156 | 755,861 | 3,005,327 | 2,249,466 | 297.60% |
| 6 Broward | 25,518 | 10,024,615 | 38,904,047 | 28,879,432 | 288.09% |
| 7 Calhoun | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 8 Charlotte | 279 | 144,166 | 534,731 | 390,565 | 270.91% |
| 9 Citrus | 96 | 49,606 | 183,994 | 134,388 | 270.91% |
| 10 Clay | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 11 Collier | 239 | 82,055 | 329,516 | 247,461 | 301.58% |
| 12 Columbia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 13 Miami-Dade | 36,052 | 14,444,282 | 55,640,041 | 41,195,759 | 285.20% |
| 14 DeSoto | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 15 Dixie | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 16 Duval | 4,263 | 1,676,524 | 6,493,673 | 4,817,149 | 287.33% |
| 17 Escambia | 753 | 290,504 | 1,126,135 | 835,631 | 287.65% |
| 18 Flagler | 811 | 283,823 | 1,129,431 | 845,609 | 297.94% |
| 19 Franklin | 313 | 111,036 | 439,033 | 327,997 | 295.40% |
| 20 Gadsden | 285 | 101,588 | 400,774 | 299,186 | 294.51% |
| 21 Gilchrist | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 22 Glades | 189 | 63,777 | 258,250 | 194,473 | 304.93% |
| 23 Gulf | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 24 Hamilton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 25 Hardee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 26 Hendry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 27 Hernando | 120 | 46,743 | 177,064 | 130,321 | 278.80% |
| 28 Highlands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 29 Hillsborough | 7,064 | 2,700,049 | 10,517,588 | 7,817,539 | 289.53% |
| 30 Holmes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 31 Indian River | 1,968 | 800,136 | 3,085,502 | 2,285,366 | 285.62% |
| 32 Jackson | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 33 Jefferson | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 34 Lafayette | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 35 Lake | 1,718 | 650,580 | 2,544,634 | 1,894,054 | 291.13% |
| 36 Lee | 10,477 | 4,167,303 | 16,128,398 | 11,961,095 | 287.02% |
| 37 Leon | 1,137 | 408,620 | 1,605,872 | 1,197,251 | 293.00% |
| 38 Levy | 203 | 73,188 | 287,201 | 214,013 | 292.41% |
| 39 Liberty | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 40 Madison | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 41 Manatee | 3,281 | 1,302,453 | 5,007,589 | 3,705,136 | 284.47% |
| 42 Marion | 263 | 88,748 | 359,363 | 270,615 | 304.93% |
| 43 Martin | 247 | 122,073 | 456,344 | 334,271 | 273.83% |
| 44 Monroe | 190 | 66,927 | 265,509 | 198,582 | 296.72% |
| 45 Nassau | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 46 Okaloosa | 1,424 | 592,831 | 2,270,455 | 1,677,623 | 282.98% |
| 47 Okeechobee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 48 Orange | 5,524 | 2,359,076 | 9,016,226 | 6,657,149 | 282.19% |
| 49 Osceola | 5,105 | 1,872,361 | 7,352,536 | 5,480,175 | 292.69% |
| 50 Palm Beach | 6,746 | 2,731,637 | 10,557,547 | 7,825,910 | 286.49% |
| 51 Pasco | 1,997 | 703,197 | 2,790,143 | 2,086,946 | 296.78% |
| 52 Pinellas | 1,674 | 680,519 | 2,620,944 | 1,940,426 | 285.14% |
| 53 Polk | 3,581 | 1,373,015 | 5,328,804 | 3,955,790 | 288.11% |
| 54 Putnam | 196 | 66,139 | 267,814 | 201,675 | 304.93% |
| 55 St. Johns | 148 | 55,931 | 214,778 | 158,847 | 284.01% |
| 56 St. Lucie | 1,290 | 456,395 | 1,806,855 | 1,350,460 | 295.90% |
| 57 Santa Rosa | 94 | 44,756 | 166,928 | 122,172 | 272.97% |
| 58 Sarasota | 4,708 | 1,858,522 | 7,164,591 | 5,306,070 | 285.50% |
| 59 Seminole | 679 | 229,125 | 927,786 | 698,661 | 304.93% |
| 60 Sumter | 2,251 | 898,847 | 3,473,694 | 2,574,847 | 286.46% |
| 61 Suwannee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 62 Taylor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 63 Union | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 64 Volusia | 1,041 | 420,661 | 1,635,350 | 1,214,689 | 288.76% |
| 65 Wakulla | 138 | 49,432 | 194,566 | 145,134 | 293.60% |
| 66 Walton | 261 | 112,478 | 422,605 | 310,127 | 275.72% |
| 67 Washington | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 68 Washington Special | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 69 FAMU Lab School | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 70 FAU - Palm Beach | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 71 FAU - St. Lucie | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 72 FSU Lab - Broward | 679 | 229,125 | 927,786 | 698,661 | 304.93% |
| 73 FSU Lab - Leon | 1,701 | 717,547 | 2,740,422 | 2,022,875 | 281.92% |
| 74 UF Lab School | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 75 Virtual School | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| Total | 139,818 | 55,074,535 | 213,279,582 | 158,205,047 | 287.26% |

| | Elementary | Middle | High |
|-----------------------------|------------|--------|--------|
| Student Station Cost | 20,496 | 22,133 | 28,749 |
| 1/15th Student Station Cost | 1,366 | 1,476 | 1,917 |

STUDENT STATION COST FACTORS

1/6/2012

| | Consumer Price Index - REC National Economic Forecast of December 2011 | Student Station Cost Factors | Cost of Elementary School Student Station (\$) | Cost of Middle School Student Station (\$) | Cost of High School Student Station (\$) |
|----------|---|---------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Jan-2006 | 199.0 | 1.0000 | 17,952 | 19,386 | 25,181 |
| Jan-2007 | 203.2 | 1.0211 | 18,331 | 19,795 | 25,712 |
| Jan-2008 | 212.5 | 1.0678 | 19,169 | 20,701 | 26,889 |
| Jan-2009 | 212.2 | 1.0662 | 19,140 | 20,669 | 26,848 |
| Jan-2010 | 217.6 | 1.0935 | 19,630 | 21,198 | 27,535 |
| Jan-2011 | 221.1 | 1.1111 | 19,946 | 21,539 | 27,977 |
| Jan-2012 | 227.2 | 1.1417 | 20,496 | 22,133 | 28,749 |
| Jan-2013 | 230.1 | 1.1563 | 20,758 | 22,416 | 29,116 |
| Jan-2014 | 234.5 | 1.1784 | 21,154 | 22,844 | 29,673 |
| Jan-2015 | 240.0 | 1.2060 | 21,651 | 23,380 | 30,369 |
| Jan-2016 | 244.6 | 1.2291 | 22,066 | 23,828 | 30,951 |
| Jan-2017 | 249.2 | 1.2523 | 22,481 | 24,276 | 31,533 |
| Jan-2018 | 253.3 | 1.2729 | 22,850 | 24,676 | 32,052 |
| Jan-2019 | 258.0 | 1.2965 | 23,274 | 25,134 | 32,647 |
| Jan-2020 | 262.2 | 1.3176 | 23,653 | 25,543 | 33,178 |

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Student Station Costs

| | Elementary | Middle | High | Average |
|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | -1- | -2- | -3- | -4- |
| Full Cost, 1/2012 | \$20,496 | \$22,133 | \$28,749 | \$23,793 |
| 1/15 | \$1,366.40 | \$1,475.53 | \$1,916.60 | \$1,586.18 |
| 1/20 | \$1,024.80 | \$1,106.65 | \$1,437.45 | \$1,189.63 |
| 1/25 | \$819.84 | \$885.32 | \$1,149.96 | \$951.71 |
| 1/30 | \$683.20 | \$737.77 | \$958.30 | \$793.09 |
| 1/35 | \$585.60 | \$632.37 | \$821.40 | \$679.79 |
| 1/40 | \$512.40 | \$553.33 | \$718.73 | \$594.82 |

Florida Department of Education

Charter School PECO Funds Compared to Discretionary Local Capital Improvement Millage

| District | 2011-12 PECO | | | Discretionary Local Capital Improvement Per COFTE (Including Charter School FTE) | Per Student Difference | Net Difference | Percent Difference |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------|------------------------|---|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| | Charter Allocation | Enrollment | Funding Per Student | | | | |
| | -1- | -2- | -3- | -4- | -5- | -6- | -7- |
| 1 Alachua | 692,745 | 1,720 | 402.76 | 682.16 | 279.40 | 480,568 | 69.37% |
| 2 Baker | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 257.91 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 3 Bay | 475,540 | 1,239 | 383.81 | 536.18 | 152.37 | 188,786 | 39.70% |
| 4 Bradford | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 415.87 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 5 Brevard | 755,861 | 2,156 | 350.58 | 565.29 | 214.71 | 462,915 | 61.24% |
| 6 Broward | 10,024,615 | 25,518 | 392.84 | 758.59 | 365.75 | 9,333,209 | 93.10% |
| 7 Calhoun | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 189.70 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 8 Charlotte | 144,166 | 279 | 516.72 | 1,205.88 | 689.16 | 192,276 | 133.37% |
| 9 Citrus | 49,606 | 96 | 516.72 | 958.49 | 441.77 | 42,410 | 85.49% |
| 10 Clay | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 373.45 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 11 Collier | 82,055 | 239 | 343.33 | 1,693.36 | 1,350.03 | 322,657 | 393.22% |
| 12 Columbia | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 389.85 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 13 Miami-Dade | 14,444,282 | 36,052 | 400.65 | 827.63 | 426.98 | 15,393,483 | 106.57% |
| 14 DeSoto | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 452.50 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 15 Dixie | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 360.51 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 16 Duval | 1,676,524 | 4,263 | 393.27 | 632.51 | 239.24 | 1,019,880 | 60.83% |
| 17 Escambia | 290,504 | 753 | 385.80 | 533.90 | 148.10 | 111,519 | 38.39% |
| 18 Flagler | 283,823 | 811 | 349.97 | 824.74 | 474.77 | 385,038 | 135.66% |
| 19 Franklin | 111,036 | 313 | 354.75 | 1,490.44 | 1,135.69 | 355,471 | 320.14% |
| 20 Gadsden | 101,588 | 285 | 356.45 | 382.28 | 25.83 | 7,362 | 7.25% |
| 21 Gilchrist | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 378.12 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 22 Glades | 63,777 | 189 | 337.44 | 372.50 | 35.06 | 6,626 | 10.39% |
| 23 Gulf | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 307.50 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 24 Hamilton | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 666.76 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 25 Hardee | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 147.76 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 26 Hendry | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 190.31 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 27 Hernando | 46,743 | 120 | 389.52 | 554.29 | 164.77 | 19,772 | 42.30% |
| 28 Highlands | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 611.16 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 29 Hillsborough | 2,700,049 | 7,064 | 382.23 | 496.99 | 114.76 | 810,665 | 30.02% |
| 30 Holmes | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 31 Indian River | 800,136 | 1,968 | 406.57 | 1,141.15 | 734.58 | 1,445,653 | 180.68% |
| 32 Jackson | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 56.68 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 33 Jefferson | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 830.12 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 34 Lafayette | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 298.22 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 35 Lake | 650,580 | 1,718 | 378.68 | 615.18 | 236.50 | 406,307 | 62.45% |
| 36 Lee | 4,167,303 | 10,477 | 397.76 | 1,001.00 | 603.24 | 6,320,145 | 151.66% |
| 37 Leon | 408,620 | 1,137 | 359.38 | 669.66 | 310.28 | 352,788 | 86.34% |
| 38 Levy | 73,188 | 203 | 360.53 | 487.88 | 127.35 | 25,852 | 35.32% |
| 39 Liberty | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 252.07 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 40 Madison | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 364.20 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 41 Manatee | 1,302,453 | 3,281 | 396.97 | 831.86 | 434.89 | 1,426,874 | 109.55% |
| 42 Marion | 88,748 | 263 | 337.44 | 572.64 | 235.20 | 61,858 | 69.70% |
| 43 Martin | 122,073 | 247 | 494.22 | 1,455.97 | 961.75 | 237,552 | 194.60% |
| 44 Monroe | 66,927 | 190 | 352.25 | 1,167.75 | 815.50 | 154,945 | 231.51% |
| 45 Nassau | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 763.14 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 46 Okaloosa | 592,831 | 1,424 | 416.31 | 727.52 | 311.21 | 443,163 | 74.75% |
| 47 Okeechobee | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 345.75 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 48 Orange | 2,359,076 | 5,524 | 427.06 | 695.01 | 267.95 | 1,480,156 | 62.74% |
| 49 Osceola | 1,872,361 | 5,105 | 366.77 | 472.94 | 106.17 | 541,998 | 28.95% |
| 50 Palm Beach | 2,731,637 | 6,746 | 404.93 | 1,087.79 | 682.86 | 4,606,574 | 168.64% |
| 51 Pasco | 703,197 | 1,997 | 352.13 | 492.18 | 140.05 | 279,680 | 39.77% |
| 52 Pinellas | 680,519 | 1,674 | 406.52 | 846.42 | 439.90 | 736,393 | 108.21% |
| 53 Polk | 1,373,015 | 3,581 | 383.42 | 403.46 | 20.04 | 71,763 | 5.23% |
| 54 Putnam | 66,139 | 196 | 337.44 | 502.21 | 164.77 | 32,295 | 48.83% |
| 55 St. Johns | 55,931 | 148 | 377.91 | 861.49 | 483.58 | 71,570 | 127.96% |
| 56 St. Lucie | 456,395 | 1,290 | 353.79 | 589.73 | 235.94 | 304,363 | 66.69% |
| 57 Santa Rosa | 44,756 | 94 | 476.13 | 442.85 | (33.28) | (3,128) | -6.99% |
| 58 Sarasota | 1,858,522 | 4,708 | 394.76 | 1,479.06 | 1,084.30 | 5,104,884 | 274.67% |
| 59 Seminole | 229,125 | 679 | 337.44 | 595.49 | 258.05 | 175,216 | 76.47% |
| 60 Sumter | 898,847 | 2,251 | 399.31 | 1,396.74 | 997.43 | 2,245,215 | 249.79% |
| 61 Suwannee | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 389.85 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 62 Taylor | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 652.26 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 63 Union | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 163.37 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 64 Volusia | 420,661 | 1,041 | 404.09 | 630.82 | 226.73 | 236,026 | 56.11% |
| 65 Wakulla | 49,432 | 138 | 358.20 | 350.67 | (7.53) | (1,039) | -2.10% |
| 66 Walton | 112,478 | 261 | 430.95 | 1,540.41 | 1,109.46 | 289,569 | 257.45% |
| 67 Washington | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 390.08 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 68 Washington Special | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 69 FAMU Lab School | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 70 FAU - Palm Beach | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 71 FAU - St. Lucie | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 72 FSU Lab - Broward | 229,125 | 679 | 337.44 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 73 FSU Lab - Leon | 717,547 | 1,701 | 421.84 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 74 UF Lab School | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 75 Virtual School | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| Total | 55,074,535 | 139,818 | 393.90 | 726.50 | 0.52% | 56,179,309 | 102.01% |

2011-12 SCHOOL DISTRICT MILLAGE DATA

Funds included in FEFP Equalized/Compressed

Table with columns: District, FEFP Equalized, FEFP Compressed, Voted Add'l, Discretionary, Total Millage, Voted Debt, Voted Not to Exceed, Total Millage, 2011 School Taxable Values. Rows list various school districts from 1 to 67, including Alachua, Baker, Bay, Bradford, Brevard, Broward, Calhoun, Charlotte, Citrus, Clay, Collier, Columbia, Dade, Desoto, Dixie, Duval, Escambia, Flagler, Franklin, Gadsden, Gilchrist, Glades, Gulf, Hamilton, Hardee, Hendry, Hernando, Highlands, Hillsborough, Holmes, Indian River, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette, Lake, Lee, Leon, Levy, Liberty, Madison, Manatee, Marion, Martin, Monroe, Nassau, Okaloosa, Okeechobee, Orange, Osceola, Palm Beach, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, Putnam, St. Johns, St. Lucie, Santa Rosa, Sarasota, Seminole, Sumter, Suwannee, Taylor, Union, Volusia, Wakulla, Walton, and Washington.

2011-12 SCHOOL DISTRICT TAXES

| Funds included in FEFP | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------|------------|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Equalized/Compressed | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| District | FEFP | RLE Prior Period | FEFP | | Voted Add'l Operating 4 years | Discretionary Local Capital Improvement | Discretionary Capital Outlay | Critical Capital Outlay | Total Millage Subject to 10 Mill Cap | Voted Debt Service | Voted Not to Exceed 2 years | Total Revenue | |
| | Equalized | | Compressed | Operating | | | | | | | | | Critical Operating |
| | RLE ¹ | | -3- | -4- | | | | | | | | | |
| | -1- | -2- | -3- | -4- | -5- | -6- | -7- | -8- | -9- | -10- | -11- | -12- | |
| 1 Alachua | 66,358,499 | 305,574 | 9,142,781 | 0 | 12,222,969 | 18,334,454 | 0 | 0 | 106,364,277 | 4,766,958 | 0 | 111,131,235 | |
| 2 Baker | 4,475,351 | 0 | 627,472 | 209,717 | 0 | 1,258,299 | 0 | 0 | 6,570,839 | 0 | 0 | 6,570,839 | |
| 3 Bay | 79,716,288 | 1,052,801 | 11,091,478 | 0 | 0 | 13,686,409 | 0 | 0 | 105,546,976 | 0 | 0 | 105,546,976 | |
| 4 Bradford | 4,901,736 | 1,764 | 659,917 | 0 | 0 | 1,323,363 | 0 | 0 | 6,886,780 | 0 | 0 | 6,886,780 | |
| 5 Brevard | 149,907,459 | 428,460 | 20,030,507 | 6,694,688 | 0 | 40,168,129 | 0 | 0 | 217,229,243 | 0 | 0 | 217,229,243 | |
| 6 Broward | 673,117,433 | 0 | 97,387,203 | 0 | 0 | 195,295,193 | 0 | 0 | 965,799,829 | 0 | 0 | 965,799,829 | |
| 7 Calhoun | 2,125,517 | 19,124 | 291,937 | 0 | 0 | 409,804 | 0 | 0 | 2,846,382 | 0 | 0 | 2,846,382 | |
| 8 Charlotte | 66,584,619 | 0 | 9,773,410 | 0 | 0 | 19,599,083 | 0 | 0 | 95,957,112 | 0 | 0 | 95,957,112 | |
| 9 Citrus | 53,588,718 | 281,178 | 7,252,463 | 0 | 0 | 14,543,709 | 0 | 2,423,951 | 78,090,019 | 0 | 0 | 78,090,019 | |
| 10 Clay | 48,300,871 | 185,841 | 6,619,467 | 2,212,389 | 0 | 13,274,332 | 0 | 0 | 70,592,900 | 0 | 0 | 70,592,900 | |
| 11 Collier | 188,829,772 | 1,509,245 | 43,419,818 | 0 | 14,511,971 | 72,559,857 | 0 | 0 | 320,830,663 | 0 | 0 | 320,830,663 | |
| 12 Columbia | 13,515,119 | 42,945 | 1,889,591 | 0 | 0 | 3,789,286 | 0 | 0 | 19,236,941 | 0 | 0 | 19,236,941 | |
| 13 Dade | 1,036,868,528 | 54,844,535 | 90,512,659 | 0 | 0 | 287,646,161 | 19,176,411 | 0 | 1,489,048,294 | 46,023,386 | 0 | 1,535,071,680 | |
| 14 Desoto | 7,533,121 | 0 | 1,077,601 | 0 | 0 | 2,160,964 | 0 | 0 | 10,771,686 | 0 | 0 | 10,771,686 | |
| 15 Dixie | 2,590,970 | 33,548 | 363,679 | 121,550 | 0 | 729,303 | 0 | 0 | 3,839,050 | 0 | 0 | 3,839,050 | |
| 16 Duval | 281,117,717 | 1,063,832 | 39,787,333 | 0 | 0 | 79,787,432 | 0 | 0 | 401,756,314 | 0 | 0 | 401,756,314 | |
| 17 Escambia | 79,561,422 | 0 | 10,678,619 | 0 | 0 | 21,414,343 | 0 | 0 | 111,654,384 | 0 | 0 | 111,654,384 | |
| 18 Flagler | 38,868,376 | 112,723 | 5,269,811 | 1,761,300 | 0 | 10,567,802 | 0 | 0 | 56,580,012 | 0 | 0 | 56,580,012 | |
| 19 Franklin | 5,128,745 | 131,458 | 1,404,724 | 0 | 938,987 | 1,877,973 | 0 | 0 | 9,481,887 | 0 | 0 | 9,481,887 | |
| 20 Gadsden | 7,835,290 | 0 | 1,080,530 | 361,140 | 0 | 2,166,839 | 0 | 0 | 11,443,799 | 0 | 0 | 11,443,799 | |
| 21 Gilchrist | 3,600,004 | 25,067 | 480,772 | 0 | 0 | 964,115 | 0 | 0 | 5,069,958 | 0 | 0 | 5,069,958 | |
| 22 Glades | 2,889,208 | 13,594 | 423,667 | 0 | 566,400 | 566,400 | 0 | 0 | 4,459,269 | 0 | 0 | 4,459,269 | |
| 23 Gulf | 7,441,988 | 0 | 1,090,423 | 0 | 1,457,784 | 583,114 | 0 | 0 | 10,573,309 | 0 | 0 | 10,573,309 | |
| 24 Hamilton | 3,910,451 | 0 | 530,567 | 177,329 | 0 | 1,063,972 | 0 | 0 | 5,682,319 | 0 | 0 | 5,682,319 | |
| 25 Hardee | 8,035,968 | 0 | 1,122,275 | 0 | 1,500,367 | 750,184 | 0 | 0 | 11,408,794 | 0 | 0 | 11,408,794 | |
| 26 Hendry | 9,424,716 | 34,428 | 1,287,614 | 0 | 1,291,057 | 1,291,057 | 0 | 0 | 13,328,872 | 0 | 0 | 13,328,872 | |
| 27 Hernando | 43,726,428 | 0 | 6,218,131 | 0 | 0 | 12,469,514 | 0 | 0 | 62,414,073 | 0 | 0 | 62,414,073 | |
| 28 Highlands | 25,916,985 | 0 | 3,647,395 | 1,219,049 | 0 | 7,314,295 | 0 | 0 | 38,097,724 | 0 | 0 | 38,097,724 | |
| 29 Hillsborough | 363,351,961 | 3,758,590 | 48,472,849 | 0 | 0 | 97,204,912 | 0 | 0 | 512,788,312 | 0 | 0 | 512,788,312 | |
| 30 Holmes | 2,430,285 | 16,976 | 334,164 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,781,425 | 0 | 0 | 2,781,425 | |
| 31 Indian River | 72,711,443 | 40,448 | 10,084,954 | 3,370,640 | 0 | 20,223,839 | 0 | 0 | 106,431,324 | 4,718,896 | 0 | 111,150,220 | |
| 32 Jackson | 8,336,587 | 0 | 1,142,710 | 0 | 0 | 381,922 | 0 | 0 | 9,861,219 | 0 | 0 | 9,861,219 | |
| 33 Jefferson | 3,140,969 | 18,153 | 424,317 | 0 | 0 | 850,904 | 0 | 0 | 4,434,343 | 0 | 0 | 4,434,343 | |
| 34 Lafayette | 1,206,733 | 0 | 171,019 | 57,159 | 0 | 342,952 | 0 | 0 | 1,777,863 | 0 | 0 | 1,777,863 | |
| 35 Lake | 85,512,940 | 149,818 | 12,451,563 | 0 | 0 | 24,969,712 | 0 | 0 | 123,084,033 | 0 | 0 | 123,084,033 | |
| 36 Lee | 307,629,159 | 1,766,081 | 41,282,133 | 0 | 0 | 82,785,027 | 0 | 0 | 433,462,400 | 0 | 0 | 433,462,400 | |
| 37 Leon | 81,360,256 | 295,051 | 11,034,900 | 0 | 0 | 22,128,809 | 0 | 0 | 114,819,016 | 0 | 0 | 114,819,016 | |
| 38 Levy | 9,694,979 | 10,975 | 1,368,273 | 0 | 0 | 2,743,862 | 0 | 0 | 13,818,089 | 0 | 0 | 13,818,089 | |
| 39 Liberty | 1,280,181 | 40,437 | 177,922 | 0 | 0 | 356,795 | 0 | 0 | 1,855,335 | 0 | 0 | 1,855,335 | |
| 40 Madison | 3,510,645 | 0 | 479,715 | 0 | 0 | 961,996 | 0 | 0 | 4,952,356 | 0 | 0 | 4,952,356 | |
| 41 Manatee | 138,965,846 | 733,716 | 18,293,990 | 0 | 0 | 36,685,809 | 0 | 0 | 194,679,361 | 0 | 0 | 194,679,361 | |
| 42 Marion | 85,623,617 | 1,273,214 | 11,904,548 | 0 | 0 | 23,872,756 | 0 | 0 | 122,674,135 | 0 | 0 | 122,674,135 | |
| 43 Martin | 75,958,594 | 0 | 13,043,395 | 0 | 0 | 26,156,541 | 0 | 0 | 115,158,530 | 0 | 0 | 115,158,530 | |
| 44 Monroe | 33,721,799 | 394,297 | 14,044,491 | 0 | 9,388,029 | 9,388,029 | 0 | 0 | 66,936,645 | 0 | 0 | 66,936,645 | |
| 45 Nassau | 38,826,556 | 762,239 | 5,090,669 | 0 | 0 | 8,459,493 | 0 | 0 | 53,138,957 | 0 | 0 | 53,138,957 | |
| 46 Okaloosa | 78,424,360 | 142,305 | 10,644,424 | 0 | 0 | 21,345,770 | 0 | 0 | 110,556,859 | 0 | 0 | 110,556,859 | |
| 47 Okeechobee | 8,586,107 | 0 | 1,131,104 | 0 | 0 | 2,268,257 | 0 | 0 | 11,985,468 | 0 | 0 | 11,985,468 | |
| 48 Orange | 436,436,783 | 2,819,466 | 62,028,256 | 0 | 82,925,476 | 124,388,215 | 0 | 0 | 708,598,196 | 0 | 0 | 708,598,196 | |
| 49 Osceola | 90,542,901 | 495,423 | 12,778,508 | 0 | 0 | 25,625,349 | 0 | 0 | 129,442,181 | 0 | 0 | 129,442,181 | |
| 50 Palm Beach | 721,433,227 | 0 | 87,354,111 | 0 | 31,742,046 | 190,452,278 | 7,618,091 | 0 | 1,038,599,753 | 0 | 0 | 1,038,599,753 | |
| 51 Pasco | 116,370,209 | 129,540 | 16,149,335 | 0 | 0 | 32,385,030 | 0 | 0 | 165,034,114 | 0 | 0 | 165,034,114 | |
| 52 Pinellas | 325,486,457 | 984,568 | 43,320,973 | 0 | 28,957,870 | 86,873,609 | 0 | 0 | 485,623,477 | 0 | 0 | 485,623,477 | |
| 53 Polk | 138,275,255 | 153,185 | 19,097,100 | 0 | 0 | 38,296,323 | 0 | 0 | 195,821,863 | 0 | 0 | 195,821,863 | |
| 54 Putnam | 18,816,298 | 0 | 2,701,976 | 0 | 0 | 5,418,400 | 0 | 0 | 26,936,674 | 0 | 0 | 26,936,674 | |
| 55 St. Johns | 102,784,931 | 414,165 | 13,469,364 | 0 | 0 | 27,010,756 | 0 | 0 | 143,679,216 | 0 | 0 | 143,679,216 | |
| 56 St. Lucie | 81,000,859 | 990,603 | 11,399,556 | 3,810,012 | 0 | 22,860,073 | 0 | 0 | 120,061,103 | 0 | 0 | 120,061,103 | |
| 57 Santa Rosa | 45,874,417 | 223,778 | 5,978,060 | 0 | 0 | 11,188,882 | 0 | 0 | 63,265,137 | 0 | 0 | 63,265,137 | |
| 58 Sarasota | 176,384,322 | 645,653 | 30,184,277 | 0 | 40,353,311 | 60,529,966 | 0 | 0 | 308,097,529 | 0 | 0 | 308,097,529 | |
| 59 Seminole | 138,325,379 | 558,173 | 18,977,877 | 0 | 0 | 38,057,239 | 0 | 0 | 195,918,668 | 0 | 0 | 195,918,668 | |
| 60 Sumter | 29,959,236 | 0 | 5,274,066 | 0 | 0 | 10,576,336 | 0 | 0 | 45,809,638 | 0 | 0 | 45,809,638 | |
| 61 Suwannee | 8,615,047 | 0 | 1,153,195 | 385,426 | 0 | 2,312,557 | 0 | 0 | 12,466,225 | 0 | 0 | 12,466,225 | |
| 62 Taylor | 6,118,547 | 0 | 893,009 | 0 | 298,466 | 1,790,794 | 0 | 0 | 9,100,816 | 0 | 0 | 9,100,816 | |
| 63 Union | 1,323,831 | 3,350 | 178,967 | 59,815 | 0 | 358,892 | 0 | 0 | 1,924,855 | 0 | 0 | 1,924,855 | |
| 64 Volusia | 143,409,062 | 361,687 | 19,324,442 | 6,458,704 | 0 | 38,752,224 | 0 | 0 | 208,306,119 | 0 | 0 | 208,306,119 | |
| 65 Wakulla | 6,510,628 | 30,839 | 887,220 | 296,531 | 0 | 1,779,184 | 0 | 0 | 9,504,402 | 646,437 | 0 | 10,150,839 | |
| 66 Walton | 28,931,853 | 21,527 | 8,050,977 | 0 | 5,381,669 | 11,549,062 | 0 | 0 | 53,935,088 | 0 | 0 | 53,935,088 | |
| 67 Washington | 4,864,044 | 40,807 | 663,561 | 221,778 | 0 | 1,330,670 | 0 | 0 | 7,120,860 | 0 | 0 | 7,120,860 | |
| Total | 6,937,607,602 | 77,361,181 | 934,603,814 | 27,417,227 | 231,536,402 | 1,938,258,610 | 26,794,502 | 2,423,951 | 10,176,003,289 | 56,155,677 | 0 | 10,232,158,966 | |

1. State average Required Local Effort millage rate is 5.446 mills.

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
School Districts that Share Capital Improvement Millage in 2011-12
Pursuant to Section 1011.71(2), F.S.

| | Amount Allocated to Charter Schools |
|-----------------|--|
| # District | -1- |
| 1 Alachua | - |
| 2 Baker | - |
| 3 Bay | - |
| 4 Bradford | - |
| 5 Brevard | - |
| 6 Broward | - |
| 7 Calhoun | - |
| 8 Charlotte | - |
| 9 Citrus | - |
| 10 Clay | - |
| 11 Collier | - |
| 12 Columbia | - |
| 13 Dade | - |
| 14 DeSoto | - |
| 15 Dixie | - |
| 16 Duval | - |
| 17 Escambia | - |
| 18 Flagler | - |
| 19 Franklin | 93,400 |
| 20 Gadsden | - |
| 21 Gilchrist | - |
| 22 Glades | - |
| 23 Gulf | - |
| 24 Hamilton | - |
| 25 Hardee | - |
| 26 Hendry | - |
| 27 Hernando | - |
| 28 Highlands | - |
| 29 Hillsborough | - |
| 30 Holmes | - |
| 31 Indian River | - |
| 32 Jackson | - |
| 33 Jefferson | - |
| 34 Lafayette | - |
| 35 Lake | - |
| 36 Lee | - |
| 37 Leon | - |
| 38 Levy | - |
| 39 Liberty | - |
| 40 Madison | - |
| 41 Manatee | - |
| 42 Marion | - |
| 43 Martin | - |
| 44 Monroe | - |
| 45 Nassau | - |
| 46 Okaloosa | - |
| 47 Okeechobee | - |
| 48 Orange | - |
| 49 Osceola | - |
| 50 Palm Beach | - |
| 51 Pasco | - |
| 52 Pinellas | - |
| 53 Polk | - |
| 54 Putnam | - |
| 55 St. Johns | - |
| 56 St. Lucie | - |
| 57 Santa Rosa | - |
| 58 Sarasota | 2,045,921 |
| 59 Seminole | - |
| 60 Sumter | 1,840,414 |
| 61 Suwannee | - |
| 62 Taylor | - |
| 63 Union | - |
| 64 Volusia | - |
| 65 Wakulla | - |
| 66 Walton | - |
| 67 Washington | - |

State 3,979,735

**PUBLIC EDUCATION CAPITAL OUTLAY (PECO) ESTIMATING CONFERENCE
 MAXIMUM POSSIBLE PECO TRUST FUND APPROPRIATION
 JANUARY 13, 2012 forecast adjusted for 2012 session action**

| | | January 2012 <u>Estimate</u> | 2012 Post-session <u>Estimate</u> | <u>Change</u> |
|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---------------|
| FY 11-12 | Appropriation S2000 | 119.7 | 119.7 | 0.0 |
| | Bonded Projects | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Non-bonded Projects | 119.7 | 119.7 | 0.0 |
| FY 12-13 | Appropriation H5001 | 0.0 | 73.5 | 73.5 |
| | Bonded Projects | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Non-bonded Projects | 0.0 | 73.5 | 73.5 |
| FY 13-14 | Maximum Available | 0.0 | 160.0 | 160.0 |
| | Bonded Projects | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Non-bonded Projects | 0.0 | 160.0 | 160.0 |
| FY 14-15 | Maximum Available | 696.5 | 734.8 | 38.3 |
| | Bonded Projects | 539.2 | 539.2 | 0.0 |
| | Non-bonded Projects | 157.3 | 195.6 | 38.3 |
| FY 15-16 | Maximum Available | 633.4 | 636.7 | 3.3 |
| | Bonded Projects | 420.0 | 420.0 | 0.0 |
| | Non-bonded Projects | 213.4 | 216.7 | 3.3 |
| FY 16-17 | Maximum Available | 677.6 | 679.0 | 1.4 |
| | Bonded Projects | 452.5 | 452.5 | 0.0 |
| | Non-bonded Projects | 225.1 | 226.5 | 1.4 |
| FY 17-18 | Maximum Available | 702.4 | 702.8 | 0.4 |
| | Bonded Projects | 447.0 | 447.0 | 0.0 |
| | Non-bonded Projects | 255.4 | 255.8 | 0.4 |
| FY 18-19 | Maximum Available | 683.0 | 683.0 | 0.0 |
| | Bonded Projects | 434.0 | 434.0 | 0.0 |
| | Non-bonded Projects | 249.0 | 249.0 | 0.0 |
| FY 19-20 | Maximum Available | 680.5 | 680.5 | 0.0 |
| | Bonded Projects | 421.5 | 421.5 | 0.0 |
| | Non-bonded Projects | 259.0 | 259.0 | 0.0 |
| FY 20-21 | Maximum Available | 662.4 | 662.4 | 0.0 |
| | Bonded Projects | 421.0 | 421.0 | 0.0 |
| | Non-bonded Projects | 241.4 | 241.4 | 0.0 |

23-May-12

Public Education Capital Outlay (PECO) Program, Sources Of Revenue (\$ Millions)

| | TOTAL | BONDS | CASH | OTHER |
|--------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| FY 1992-93 | 1070.6 | 886.6 | 184.0 | |
| FY 1993-94 | 869.1 | 642.3 | 226.8 | |
| FY 1994-95 | 981.5 | 805.4 | 176.1 | |
| FY 1995-96 | 635.4 | 417.0 | 218.4 | |
| FY 1996-97 | 601.5 | 441.6 | 159.9 | |
| FY 1997-98 | 634.9 | 490.2 | 144.7 | |
| FY 1998-99 | 627.3 | 447.9 | 179.4 | |
| FY 1999-00 | 511.3 | 367.2 | 144.1 | |
| FY 2000-01 | 631.7 | 428.3 | 203.4 | |
| FY 2001-02 | 1188.8 | 887.6 | 287.6 | 13.6 |
| FY 2002-03 | 807.0 | 613.4 | 193.6 | |
| FY 2003-04 | 752.4 | 516.3 | 236.1 | |
| FY 2004-05 | 761.9 | 473.4 | 288.5 | |
| FY 2005-06 * | 844.4 | 616.3 | 228.1 | |
| FY 2006-07 * | 1853.8 | 1436.6 | 417.2 | |
| FY 2007-08 * | 1799.3 | 1317.2 | 482.1 | |
| FY 2008-09 | 1216.1 | 924.2 | 291.9 | |
| FY 2009-10 | 359.3 | 155.1 | 204.2 | |
| FY 2010-11 | 731.3 | 304.8 | 426.5 | |
| FY 2011-12 | 119.7 | 0.0 | 119.7 | |
| FY 2012-13 | 73.5 | 0.0 | 73.5 | |
| FY 2013-14 | 160.0 | 0.0 | 160.0 | |
| FY 2014-15 | 734.8 | 539.2 | 195.6 | |
| FY 2015-16 | 636.7 | 420.0 | 216.7 | |
| FY 2016-17 | 679.0 | 452.5 | 226.5 | |
| FY 2017-18 | 702.8 | 447.0 | 255.8 | |
| FY 2018-19 | 683.0 | 434.0 | 249.0 | |
| FY 2019-20 | 680.5 | 421.5 | 259.0 | |
| FY 2020-21 | 662.4 | 421.0 | 241.4 | |

* Additional cash distributions from the Documentary Stamp Tax to the trust fund and subsequent disbursements as established in Senate Bill 360 (2005) are not included in these figures.

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
2010-2011 Funding and Revenue Sources Per Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Student for Fixed Capital Outlay

| # District | Discretionary Local Capital Improvement Section 1011.71(2), F.S. | Discretionary Capital Outlay Section 1011.71(3)(a), F.S. | Voted Debt Service Section 1011.74, F.S. | Local Government Infrastructure Surtax Section 212.055(2), F.S. | School Capital Outlay Surtax Section 212.055(6), F.S. | Impact Fees Section 163.31801, F.S. | Racing Commission Funds (Pari-Mutual) | Capital Outlay and Debt Service (CO&DS) | Total | FTE | \$/FTE |
|-----------------|--|--|---|---|---|--|--|---|---------------|--------------|----------|
| | -1- | -2- | -3- | -4- | -5- | -6- | -7- | -8- | -9- | -8- | -10- |
| 1 Alachua | 15,824,966 | - | 4,747,490 | - | - | - | - | 1,046,909 | 21,619,365 | 26,873.13 | 804.50 |
| 2 Baker | 1,282,480 | - | - | - | - | 107,256 | 255,500 | 162,768 | 1,808,004 | 4,954.78 | 364.90 |
| 3 Bay | 14,570,892 | - | - | - | 4,681,959 | - | 211,083 | 966,874 | 20,430,808 | 25,126.91 | 813.10 |
| 4 Bradford | 1,126,213 | - | - | - | - | - | 223,250 | 137,244 | 1,486,707 | 3,126.53 | 475.51 |
| 5 Brevard | 46,770,009 | - | - | - | - | 3,678,774 | 223,250 | 2,742,890 | 53,414,923 | 71,212.66 | 750.08 |
| 6 Broward | 200,440,466 | - | - | - | - | 4,853,463 | 446,500 | 11,143,549 | 216,883,978 | 255,690.23 | 848.23 |
| 7 Calhoun | 410,783 | - | - | - | 380,340 | - | 215,750 | 75,390 | 1,082,263 | 2,188.12 | 494.61 |
| 8 Charlotte | 21,075,039 | - | - | - | - | - | 148,833 | 676,518 | 21,900,390 | 16,274.34 | 1,345.70 |
| 9 Citrus | 14,996,483 | - | - | - | - | - | 223,250 | 618,481 | 15,838,214 | 15,352.11 | 1,031.66 |
| 10 Clay | 14,059,198 | - | - | 1,522,002 | - | - | 2,440,894 | 223,250 | 19,621,734 | 35,682.84 | 549.89 |
| 11 Collier | 76,735,051 | - | - | - | - | 5,059,965 | 446,500 | 1,729,991 | 83,971,506 | 42,429.48 | 1,979.08 |
| 12 Columbia | 3,905,095 | - | - | - | - | - | 223,250 | 339,926 | 4,468,271 | 9,797.37 | 456.07 |
| 13 Dade | 294,423,292 | 9,814,110 | 75,568,645 | - | - | 7,078,370 | - | 14,902,334 | 401,786,751 | 345,375.65 | 1,163.33 |
| 14 DeSoto | 2,194,836 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 132,167 | 2,509,298 | 4,989.67 | 502.90 |
| 15 Dixie | 787,544 | - | - | - | - | - | 223,250 | 80,447 | 1,091,241 | 2,027.18 | 538.30 |
| 16 Duval | 85,168,976 | - | - | - | - | - | 446,500 | 4,323,938 | 89,939,414 | 125,171.86 | 718.53 |
| 17 Escambia | 17,927,714 | - | - | - | 19,643,664 | - | 446,500 | 1,588,028 | 39,605,906 | 39,909.26 | 992.40 |
| 18 Flagler | 12,202,624 | - | - | - | 4,022,596 | 518,240 | 223,250 | 501,548 | 17,468,258 | 12,828.56 | 1,361.67 |
| 19 Franklin | 2,088,372 | - | - | - | - | - | 306,000 | 60,091 | 2,454,463 | 1,255.28 | 1,955.31 |
| 20 Gadsden | 2,174,494 | - | - | - | - | - | 223,250 | 287,049 | 2,684,793 | 5,839.58 | 459.76 |
| 21 Gilchrist | 1,009,432 | - | - | - | - | 39,900 | 202,248 | 100,380 | 1,351,959 | 2,548.39 | 530.52 |
| 22 Glades | 453,085 | - | - | - | - | - | 223,250 | 46,045 | 722,380 | 1,462.44 | 493.96 |
| 23 Gulf | 545,647 | - | - | - | - | - | 230,000 | 84,578 | 860,225 | 1,953.07 | 440.45 |
| 24 Hamilton | 1,063,363 | - | - | - | - | - | 223,250 | 74,471 | 1,361,084 | 1,697.58 | 801.78 |
| 25 Hardee | 771,113 | - | - | - | - | - | 187,375 | 188,848 | 1,147,336 | 5,117.90 | 224.18 |
| 26 Hendry | 1,362,480 | - | - | - | - | - | 143,300 | 277,781 | 1,783,561 | 6,816.47 | 261.65 |
| 27 Hernando | 13,503,818 | - | - | - | 7,828,758 | 327,925 | 209,750 | 855,827 | 22,726,078 | 22,624.39 | 1,004.49 |
| 28 Highlands | 7,652,393 | - | - | - | - | - | 223,250 | 441,016 | 8,316,659 | 12,079.42 | 688.50 |
| 29 Hillsborough | 101,473,483 | - | - | 22,650,963 | - | 7,579,219 | 446,500 | 7,546,544 | 139,696,708 | 192,852.31 | 724.37 |
| 30 Holmes | - | - | - | - | - | - | 209,250 | 112,060 | 321,310 | 3,298.96 | 97.40 |
| 31 Indian River | 21,597,156 | - | 4,751,374 | - | - | 331,751 | 1,114 | 654,781 | 27,336,176 | 17,560.88 | 1,556.65 |
| 32 Jackson | - | - | - | - | 1,994,384 | - | 371,500 | 285,481 | 2,651,365 | 6,849.22 | 387.10 |
| 33 Jefferson | 858,243 | - | - | - | - | - | 223,250 | 72,746 | 1,154,239 | 1,058.96 | 1,089.97 |
| 34 Lafayette | 345,223 | - | - | - | - | - | 210,150 | 38,064 | 593,437 | 1,149.04 | 516.46 |
| 35 Lake | 27,140,932 | - | - | 10,132,505 | - | 2,994,821 | 148,833 | 1,463,048 | 41,880,140 | 40,390.97 | 1,036.87 |
| 36 Lee | 70,776,785 | - | - | - | - | 2,780,641 | 223,250 | 3,218,198 | 76,998,874 | 80,819.69 | 952.72 |
| 37 Leon | 22,661,979 | - | - | - | 16,746,946 | - | 223,250 | 1,334,673 | 40,966,848 | 33,057.04 | 1,239.28 |
| 38 Levy | 2,962,832 | - | - | - | - | - | 68,192 | 434,500 | 3,691,512 | 5,616.44 | 657.27 |
| 39 Liberty | 376,804 | - | - | - | - | - | 248,250 | 42,901 | 667,955 | 1,406.75 | 474.82 |
| 40 Madison | 958,215 | - | - | - | - | - | 217,000 | 104,123 | 1,279,338 | 2,699.84 | 473.86 |
| 41 Manatee | 31,919,090 | - | - | - | 21,740,639 | 33,570 | - | 1,800,330 | 55,493,629 | 43,516.20 | 1,275.24 |
| 42 Marion | 25,946,428 | - | - | - | - | 958,161 | 223,250 | 1,529,670 | 28,657,509 | 41,439.61 | 691.55 |
| 43 Martin | 26,655,405 | - | - | - | - | - | 223,250 | 1,957,077 | 28,835,732 | 17,757.58 | 1,623.85 |
| 44 Monroe | 7,792,830 | - | - | - | 11,286,363 | - | 223,250 | 314,832 | 19,617,275 | 7,964.72 | 2,463.02 |
| 45 Nassau | 9,149,122 | - | - | - | - | 1,049,830 | 223,250 | 377,925 | 10,800,127 | 11,121.44 | 971.11 |
| 46 Okaloosa | 22,405,279 | - | - | - | - | - | 190,750 | 1,073,093 | 23,669,122 | 28,582.06 | 828.11 |
| 47 Okeechobee | 2,401,070 | - | - | - | - | 79,003 | 223,250 | 253,722 | 2,957,045 | 6,754.65 | 437.78 |
| 48 Orange | 128,177,834 | - | - | - | 163,594,345 | 16,110,910 | - | 6,587,501 | 314,470,590 | 174,720.05 | 1,799.85 |
| 49 Osceola | 27,703,924 | - | - | 9,511,482 | - | 6,768,300 | 223,250 | 2,138,439 | 46,345,395 | 52,893.29 | 876.21 |
| 50 Palm Beach | 193,965,385 | 9,051,718 | - | - | 50,632,224 | 6,003,078 | - | 6,595,743 | 266,248,149 | 172,831.74 | 1,540.50 |
| 51 Pasco | 33,066,723 | - | - | 25,406,921 | - | 4,246,254 | 223,250 | 2,649,576 | 65,592,724 | 65,913.08 | 995.14 |
| 52 Pinellas | 91,085,973 | - | - | - | - | - | 223,250 | 4,437,843 | 95,747,066 | 103,142.24 | 928.30 |
| 53 Polk | 40,938,629 | - | - | - | 30,458,775 | 2,737,593 | - | 3,265,691 | 77,400,688 | 93,810.54 | 825.07 |
| 54 Putnam | 5,756,445 | - | - | - | - | - | 401,850 | 493,442 | 6,651,737 | 10,881.61 | 611.28 |
| 55 St. Johns | 28,310,216 | - | - | - | - | 3,696,569 | 206,750 | 1,129,198 | 33,342,732 | 30,591.71 | 1,089.93 |
| 56 St. Lucie | 24,065,345 | - | - | - | 12,323,138 | 569,135 | 223,250 | 1,430,559 | 38,611,427 | 38,732.33 | 996.88 |
| 57 Santa Rosa | 11,473,986 | - | - | - | 6,295,502 | - | 223,250 | 939,197 | 18,931,935 | 25,092.42 | 754.49 |
| 58 Sarasota | 64,368,691 | - | - | 13,295,558 | - | 698,860 | 446,500 | 1,909,612 | 80,719,221 | 40,879.01 | 1,974.59 |
| 59 Seminole | 38,920,697 | - | - | 1,749,753 | - | 2,630,785 | - | 2,479,459 | 45,780,694 | 63,907.27 | 716.36 |
| 60 Sumter | 9,819,460 | - | - | - | - | - | 223,250 | 260,450 | 10,303,160 | 7,437.45 | 1,385.31 |
| 61 Suwannee | 2,298,830 | - | - | - | - | - | 213,250 | 208,647 | 2,720,727 | 6,042.05 | 450.30 |
| 62 Taylor | 1,894,226 | - | - | - | - | - | 223,250 | 121,372 | 2,238,848 | 2,845.58 | 786.78 |
| 63 Union | 370,565 | - | - | - | - | - | 223,250 | 73,432 | 667,247 | 2,204.08 | 302.73 |
| 64 Volusia | 42,251,261 | - | - | - | 29,883,829 | 3,213,229 | 283,485 | 2,256,698 | 77,888,502 | 61,410.23 | 1,268.33 |
| 65 Wakulla | 1,942,266 | - | 643,537 | - | - | - | 247,250 | 195,960 | 3,029,013 | 5,123.01 | 591.26 |
| 66 Walton | 12,078,081 | - | - | - | - | - | 233,148 | 234,006 | 12,545,235 | 7,253.13 | 1,729.63 |
| 67 Washington | 1,470,743 | - | - | - | - | - | 223,250 | 138,084 | 1,832,077 | 3,440.35 | 532.53 |
| State | 1,989,905,014 | 18,865,828 | 85,711,046 | 84,269,184 | 381,513,462 | 86,654,687 | 14,789,085 | 104,962,771 | 2,766,671,077 | 2,613,452.73 | 1,058.63 |

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Debt Service Payments
Certificates of Participation

| State | 1,045,888,498 | 1,967,527,566 | 921,639,068 | 53.16% |
|-----------------|--|---|--------------------|--|
| District | (Per 2011-12 Work Plan) Projected Debt Service Payments 2011-12 -1- | Estimated Capital Outlay Improvement Revenue 2011-12 -2- | Difference -3- | Debt Service Payments as a Percentage of Revenue -4- |
| 1 Alachua | 4,558,697 | 18,334,454 | 13,775,757 | 24.86% |
| 2 Baker | 170,000 | 1,258,299 | 1,088,299 | 13.51% |
| 3 Bay | 8,052,598 | 13,686,409 | 5,633,811 | 58.84% |
| 4 Bradford | 0 | 1,323,363 | 1,323,363 | |
| 5 Brevard | 36,772,000 | 40,168,129 | 3,396,129 | 91.55% |
| 6 Broward | 150,904,882 | 195,295,193 | 44,390,311 | 77.27% |
| 7 Calhoun | 0 | 409,805 | 409,805 | |
| 8 Charlotte | 0 | 19,599,083 | 19,599,083 | |
| 9 Citrus | 2,661,500 | 17,007,660 | 14,346,160 | 15.65% |
| 10 Clay | 5,523,090 | 13,274,332 | 7,751,242 | 41.61% |
| 11 Collier | 42,168,662 | 72,559,857 | 30,391,195 | 58.12% |
| 12 Columbia | 1,770,288 | 3,789,286 | 2,018,998 | 46.72% |
| 13 Dade | 137,059,800 | 306,822,572 | 169,762,772 | 44.67% |
| 14 De Soto | 0 | 2,160,964 | 2,160,964 | |
| 15 Dixie | 0 | 729,303 | 729,303 | |
| 16 Duval | 21,294,933 | 79,787,432 | 58,492,499 | 26.69% |
| 17 Escambia | 5,000,000 | 21,414,343 | 16,414,343 | 23.35% |
| 18 Flagler | 6,030,280 | 10,577,802 | 4,547,522 | 57.01% |
| 19 Franklin | 1,537,740 | 1,877,973 | 340,233 | 81.88% |
| 20 Gadsden | 0 | 2,166,839 | 2,166,839 | |
| 21 Gilchrist | 0 | 964,115 | 964,115 | |
| 22 Glades | 0 | 566,400 | 566,400 | |
| 23 Gulf | 0 | 583,114 | 583,114 | |
| 24 Hamilton | 0 | 1,063,971 | 1,063,971 | |
| 25 Hardee | 0 | 750,184 | 750,184 | |
| 26 Hendry | 0 | 1,291,057 | 1,291,057 | |
| 27 Hernando | 7,790,850 | 12,469,514 | 4,678,664 | 62.48% |
| 28 Highlands | 2,749,941 | 7,314,295 | 4,564,354 | 37.60% |
| 29 Hillsborough | 65,813,800 | 97,204,913 | 31,391,113 | 67.71% |
| 30 Holmes | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 31 Indian River | 9,540,602 | 20,223,839 | 10,683,237 | 47.18% |
| 32 Jackson | 0 | 381,922 | 381,922 | |
| 33 Jefferson | 0 | 851,404 | 851,404 | |
| 34 Lafayette | 0 | 342,952 | 342,952 | |
| 35 Lake | 22,942,000 | 24,969,712 | 2,027,712 | 91.88% |
| 36 Lee | 41,041,738 | 82,785,027 | 41,743,289 | 49.58% |
| 37 Leon | 11,433,217 | 22,128,809 | 10,695,592 | 51.67% |
| 38 Levy | 660,220 | 2,743,862 | 2,083,642 | 24.06% |
| 39 Liberty | 0 | 356,795 | 356,795 | |
| 40 Madison | 0 | 961,996 | 961,996 | |
| 41 Manatee | 17,452,746 | 36,685,810 | 19,233,064 | 47.57% |
| 42 Marion | 15,506,825 | 23,872,756 | 8,365,931 | 64.96% |
| 43 Martin | 2,726,066 | 26,156,541 | 23,430,475 | 10.42% |
| 44 Monroe | 4,795,007 | 9,388,029 | 4,593,022 | 51.08% |
| 45 Nassau | 0 | 8,459,493 | 8,459,493 | |
| 46 Okaloosa | 7,934,900 | 21,345,770 | 13,410,870 | 37.17% |
| 47 Okeechobee | 0 | 2,268,257 | 2,268,257 | |
| 48 Orange | 97,986,681 | 124,388,215 | 26,401,534 | 78.77% |
| 49 Osceola | 13,515,341 | 25,625,349 | 12,110,008 | 52.74% |
| 50 Palm Beach | 148,500,000 | 198,070,369 | 49,570,369 | 74.97% |
| 51 Pasco | 26,072,427 | 32,385,030 | 6,312,603 | 80.51% |
| 52 Pinellas | 0 | 86,873,609 | 86,873,609 | |
| 53 Polk | 18,379,040 | 38,296,323 | 19,917,283 | 47.99% |
| 54 Putnam | 0 | 5,418,400 | 5,418,400 | |
| 55 St. Johns | 16,594,393 | 27,010,756 | 10,416,363 | 61.44% |
| 56 St. Lucie | 15,366,901 | 22,860,073 | 7,493,172 | 67.22% |
| 57 Santa Rosa | 3,647,883 | 11,188,882 | 7,540,999 | 32.60% |
| 58 Sarasota | 19,918,789 | 60,529,966 | 40,611,177 | 32.91% |
| 59 Seminole | 22,675,000 | 38,057,239 | 15,382,239 | 59.58% |
| 60 Sumter | 2,338,909 | 10,576,336 | 8,237,427 | 22.11% |
| 61 Suwannee | 0 | 2,312,558 | 2,312,558 | |
| 62 Taylor | 0 | 1,790,794 | 1,790,794 | |
| 63 Union | 0 | 358,892 | 358,892 | |
| 64 Volusia | 23,800,752 | 38,752,224 | 14,951,472 | 61.42% |
| 65 Wakulla | 0 | 1,779,184 | 1,779,184 | |
| 66 Walton | 3,200,000 | 11,549,062 | 8,349,062 | 27.71% |
| 67 Washington | 0 | 1,330,670 | 1,330,670 | |
| State | 1,045,888,498 | 1,967,527,566 | 921,639,068 | 53.16% |

NOTE: The estimated Capital Outlay Improvement Revenue was obtained from the districts' Annual Financial Reports. The discretionary local capital improvement, discretionary capital outlay, and critical capital outlay levies are included pursuant to Sections 1011.71(2), (3), and (4), F.S.

Florida Department of Education

Comparison of Student Stations to Capital Outlay Full-Time Equivalent Student Enrollment

| District | Excess Capacity Student Stations | Charter School ¹ FTE | Difference (Col.1 - Col.2) | Percent (Col.2/Col.1) |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | -1- | -2- | -3- | -4- |
| 1 Alachua | 6,641 | 1,875 | 4,766 | 28.24% |
| 2 Baker | 1,488 | 0 | 1,488 | 0.00% |
| 3 Bay | 9,404 | 2,452 | 6,952 | 26.07% |
| 4 Bradford | 1,544 | 0 | 1,544 | 0.00% |
| 5 Brevard | 22,345 | 2,541 | 19,803 | 11.37% |
| 6 Broward | 50,771 | 29,727 | 21,044 | 58.55% |
| 7 Calhoun | 625 | 0 | 625 | 0.00% |
| 8 Charlotte | 3,131 | 278 | 2,853 | 8.89% |
| 9 Citrus | 2,792 | 96 | 2,697 | 3.42% |
| 10 Clay | 12,885 | 0 | 12,885 | 0.00% |
| 11 Collier | 9,987 | 720 | 9,267 | 7.21% |
| 12 Columbia | 3,644 | 0 | 3,644 | 0.00% |
| 13 Miami-Dade | 58,682 | 41,992 | 16,690 | 71.56% |
| 14 DeSoto | 933 | 77 | 856 | 8.25% |
| 15 Dixie | 486 | 16 | 470 | 3.29% |
| 16 Duval | 21,547 | 5,199 | 16,348 | 24.13% |
| 17 Escambia | 6,590 | 1,181 | 5,409 | 17.93% |
| 18 Flagler | 3,213 | 1,062 | 2,150 | 33.07% |
| 19 Franklin | 401 | 312 | 89 | 77.77% |
| 20 Gadsden | 4,410 | 285 | 4,125 | 6.46% |
| 21 Gilchrist | 1,356 | 0 | 1,356 | 0.00% |
| 22 Glades | 713 | 264 | 450 | 36.93% |
| 23 Gulf | 1,151 | 0 | 1,151 | 0.00% |
| 24 Hamilton | 977 | 0 | 977 | 0.00% |
| 25 Hardee | 1,586 | 0 | 1,586 | 0.00% |
| 26 Hendry | 2,341 | 0 | 2,341 | 0.00% |
| 27 Hernando | 6,898 | 118 | 6,780 | 1.71% |
| 28 Highlands | 2,910 | 0 | 2,910 | 0.00% |
| 29 Hillsborough | 43,590 | 9,406 | 34,184 | 21.58% |
| 30 Holmes | 1,041 | 0 | 1,041 | 0.00% |
| 31 Indian River | 4,278 | 1,953 | 2,325 | 45.64% |
| 32 Jackson | 2,473 | 0 | 2,473 | 0.00% |
| 33 Jefferson | 1,686 | 0 | 1,686 | 0.00% |
| 34 Lafayette | 274 | 0 | 274 | 0.00% |
| 35 Lake | 7,782 | 1,872 | 5,909 | 24.06% |
| 36 Lee | 15,087 | 11,238 | 3,849 | 74.49% |
| 37 Leon | 7,543 | 1,136 | 6,407 | 15.06% |
| 38 Levy | 2,102 | 202 | 1,900 | 9.59% |
| 39 Liberty | 672 | 0 | 672 | 0.00% |
| 40 Madison | 726 | 0 | 726 | 0.00% |
| 41 Manatee | 11,944 | 3,629 | 8,315 | 30.39% |
| 42 Marion | 6,180 | 437 | 5,743 | 7.07% |
| 43 Martin | 4,190 | 247 | 3,944 | 5.88% |
| 44 Monroe | 4,547 | 744 | 3,803 | 16.37% |
| 45 Nassau | 1,256 | 0 | 1,256 | 0.00% |
| 46 Okaloosa | 6,270 | 1,410 | 4,861 | 22.48% |
| 47 Okeechobee | 1,111 | 0 | 1,111 | 0.00% |
| 48 Orange | 50,108 | 6,399 | 43,709 | 12.77% |
| 49 Osceola | 10,423 | 5,657 | 4,766 | 54.28% |
| 50 Palm Beach | 47,447 | 7,999 | 39,449 | 16.86% |
| 51 Pasco | 19,433 | 1,995 | 17,438 | 10.27% |
| 52 Pinellas | 16,934 | 4,170 | 12,764 | 24.63% |
| 53 Polk | 33,978 | 3,917 | 30,061 | 11.53% |
| 54 Putnam | 4,200 | 196 | 4,004 | 4.67% |
| 55 St. Johns | 4,664 | 261 | 4,404 | 5.59% |
| 56 St. Lucie | 11,413 | 1,950 | 9,462 | 17.09% |
| 57 Santa Rosa | 5,341 | 102 | 5,239 | 1.91% |
| 58 Sarasota | 17,985 | 4,842 | 13,143 | 26.92% |
| 59 Seminole | 10,811 | 813 | 9,998 | 7.52% |
| 60 Sumter | 1,596 | 2,242 | (647) | 140.54% |
| 61 Suwannee | 1,744 | 0 | 1,744 | 0.00% |
| 62 Taylor | 1,067 | 0 | 1,067 | 0.00% |
| 63 Union | 555 | 0 | 555 | 0.00% |
| 64 Volusia | 16,856 | 1,914 | 14,943 | 11.35% |
| 65 Wakulla | 842 | 133 | 709 | 15.82% |
| 66 Walton | 3,300 | 264 | 3,037 | 7.99% |
| 67 Washington | 989 | 0 | 989 | 0.00% |
| Total | 621,890 | 163,324 | 458,566 | 26.26% |

1. 2011-12 non-conversion charter school FTE.

Florida Department of Education

Comparison of Student Stations to Capital Outlay FTE

| District | Grades K-3 | Grades 4-8 | Grades 9-12 | ESE Student | Non-Core | Total Student | Total Capital | Percent Utilization |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| | Student Stations | Student Stations | Student Stations | Stations | Student Stations | Stations | Outlay FTE (Utilization) | |
| | -1- | -2- | -3- | -4- | -5- | -6- | -7- | -8- |
| 1 Alachua | 9,288 | 10,604 | 7,725 | 1,682 | 4,209 | 33,508 | 24,498.11 | 73.11% |
| 2 Baker | 2,124 | 2,222 | 1,250 | 172 | 895 | 6,663 | 4,922.83 | 73.88% |
| 3 Bay | 10,134 | 10,802 | 7,275 | 1,605 | 5,007 | 34,823 | 23,265.97 | 66.81% |
| 4 Bradford | 1,620 | 1,650 | 1,000 | 97 | 630 | 4,997 | 3,275.72 | 65.55% |
| 5 Brevard | 23,076 | 29,216 | 21,450 | 4,377 | 10,851 | 88,970 | 63,258.45 | 71.10% |
| 6 Broward | 81,684 | 94,028 | 72,950 | 8,952 | 37,756 | 295,370 | 233,916.37 | 79.19% |
| 7 Calhoun | 1,134 | 726 | 675 | 176 | 730 | 3,441 | 2,185.05 | 63.50% |
| 8 Charlotte | 5,400 | 5,918 | 4,800 | 1,173 | 2,669 | 19,960 | 16,297.69 | 81.65% |
| 9 Citrus | 4,860 | 6,138 | 3,800 | 935 | 3,395 | 19,128 | 15,597.70 | 81.54% |
| 10 Clay | 13,212 | 16,324 | 12,725 | 2,503 | 5,084 | 49,848 | 35,055.73 | 70.33% |
| 11 Collier | 14,490 | 18,370 | 11,225 | 1,936 | 8,752 | 54,773 | 43,266.29 | 78.99% |
| 12 Columbia | 4,014 | 5,390 | 2,125 | 352 | 1,838 | 13,719 | 9,502.71 | 69.27% |
| 13 Miami-Dade | 98,820 | 145,310 | 89,750 | 7,602 | 45,435 | 386,917 | 307,006.75 | 79.35% |
| 14 DeSoto | 1,710 | 1,958 | 1,400 | 120 | 844 | 6,032 | 4,569.16 | 75.75% |
| 15 Dixie | 972 | 858 | 375 | 35 | 386 | 2,626 | 1,973.94 | 75.17% |
| 16 Duval | 35,766 | 58,564 | 31,550 | 5,293 | 15,393 | 146,566 | 117,123.98 | 79.91% |
| 17 Escambia | 14,832 | 18,436 | 9,275 | 2,032 | 6,490 | 51,065 | 39,245.94 | 76.85% |
| 18 Flagler | 3,798 | 5,874 | 3,675 | 424 | 1,923 | 15,694 | 11,911.46 | 75.90% |
| 19 Franklin | 342 | 484 | 225 | 147 | 264 | 1,462 | 924.81 | 63.26% |
| 20 Gadsden | 2,826 | 3,894 | 1,375 | 197 | 1,667 | 9,959 | 5,376.45 | 53.99% |
| 21 Gilchrist | 1,134 | 1,430 | 875 | 167 | 595 | 4,201 | 2,493.05 | 59.34% |
| 22 Glades | 666 | 726 | 300 | 75 | 263 | 2,030 | 1,174.51 | 57.86% |
| 23 Gulf | 792 | 1,034 | 925 | 142 | 400 | 3,293 | 1,988.49 | 60.39% |
| 24 Hamilton | 936 | 858 | 450 | 132 | 525 | 2,901 | 1,620.34 | 55.85% |
| 25 Hardee | 2,502 | 2,706 | 1,175 | 379 | 1,036 | 7,798 | 5,155.96 | 66.12% |
| 26 Hendry | 2,610 | 3,344 | 2,000 | 339 | 1,319 | 9,612 | 6,781.97 | 70.56% |
| 27 Hernando | 7,290 | 11,968 | 7,800 | 1,125 | 4,185 | 32,368 | 22,235.02 | 68.69% |
| 28 Highlands | 4,950 | 5,038 | 3,025 | 519 | 1,929 | 15,461 | 11,778.20 | 76.18% |
| 29 Hillsborough | 75,528 | 78,738 | 50,125 | 6,457 | 31,023 | 241,871 | 189,387.37 | 78.30% |
| 30 Holmes | 990 | 1,562 | 1,300 | 165 | 712 | 4,729 | 3,233.44 | 68.37% |
| 31 Indian River | 6,192 | 7,172 | 3,875 | 749 | 2,632 | 20,620 | 15,544.90 | 75.39% |
| 32 Jackson | 2,556 | 2,882 | 2,450 | 297 | 1,652 | 9,837 | 6,788.90 | 69.01% |
| 33 Jefferson | 612 | 1,166 | 350 | 129 | 549 | 2,806 | 1,024.25 | 36.50% |
| 34 Lafayette | 522 | 396 | 300 | 25 | 266 | 1,509 | 1,153.70 | 76.45% |
| 35 Lake | 13,590 | 18,216 | 10,925 | 1,875 | 7,004 | 51,610 | 38,879.28 | 75.33% |
| 36 Lee | 28,638 | 28,006 | 17,475 | 4,385 | 14,293 | 92,797 | 70,617.12 | 76.10% |
| 37 Leon | 11,412 | 13,332 | 8,425 | 2,290 | 6,336 | 41,795 | 32,014.92 | 76.60% |
| 38 Levy | 2,466 | 2,574 | 1,550 | 200 | 1,166 | 7,956 | 5,285.40 | 66.43% |
| 39 Liberty | 738 | 594 | 425 | 100 | 330 | 2,187 | 1,240.26 | 56.71% |
| 40 Madison | 1,080 | 1,012 | 600 | 107 | 710 | 3,509 | 2,466.46 | 70.29% |
| 41 Manatee | 15,786 | 17,468 | 10,100 | 1,965 | 8,772 | 54,091 | 40,701.98 | 75.25% |
| 42 Marion | 13,572 | 15,598 | 10,650 | 2,436 | 6,849 | 49,105 | 40,922.93 | 83.34% |
| 43 Martin | 6,138 | 7,700 | 4,825 | 1,147 | 3,312 | 23,122 | 17,268.94 | 74.69% |
| 44 Monroe | 2,628 | 4,378 | 2,525 | 442 | 2,382 | 12,355 | 7,384.15 | 59.77% |
| 45 Nassau | 3,510 | 4,092 | 2,975 | 530 | 2,079 | 13,186 | 10,944.72 | 83.00% |
| 46 Okaloosa | 10,314 | 11,220 | 7,550 | 1,447 | 4,182 | 34,713 | 26,194.51 | 75.46% |
| 47 Okeechobee | 2,592 | 2,860 | 1,675 | 240 | 896 | 8,263 | 6,487.37 | 78.51% |
| 48 Orange | 74,988 | 73,722 | 54,200 | 7,567 | 30,656 | 241,133 | 172,591.99 | 71.58% |
| 49 Osceola | 14,292 | 19,602 | 14,700 | 3,052 | 8,451 | 60,097 | 46,539.88 | 77.44% |
| 50 Palm Beach | 62,496 | 73,326 | 47,650 | 9,684 | 30,630 | 223,786 | 164,646.54 | 73.57% |
| 51 Pasco | 19,926 | 31,812 | 20,400 | 2,696 | 11,411 | 86,245 | 63,177.68 | 73.25% |
| 52 Pinellas | 36,900 | 39,710 | 26,800 | 5,122 | 17,904 | 126,436 | 102,441.59 | 81.02% |
| 53 Polk | 39,582 | 40,898 | 26,950 | 5,241 | 16,188 | 128,859 | 90,417.95 | 70.17% |
| 54 Putnam | 4,464 | 5,456 | 3,400 | 692 | 1,848 | 15,860 | 10,588.93 | 66.77% |
| 55 St. Johns | 11,646 | 10,912 | 7,625 | 1,190 | 5,876 | 37,249 | 30,589.65 | 82.12% |
| 56 St. Lucie | 14,382 | 17,996 | 11,550 | 1,649 | 6,355 | 51,932 | 35,612.18 | 68.57% |
| 57 Santa Rosa | 8,712 | 11,660 | 7,375 | 1,171 | 2,770 | 31,688 | 24,745.01 | 78.09% |
| 58 Sarasota | 14,112 | 18,524 | 14,275 | 2,749 | 9,754 | 59,414 | 38,307.12 | 64.47% |
| 59 Seminole | 18,954 | 26,356 | 19,650 | 2,695 | 9,385 | 77,040 | 62,464.60 | 81.08% |
| 60 Sumter | 2,448 | 3,146 | 1,475 | 245 | 913 | 8,227 | 5,149.43 | 62.59% |
| 61 Suwannee | 2,178 | 2,464 | 1,725 | 262 | 1,379 | 8,008 | 6,035.54 | 75.37% |
| 62 Taylor | 1,440 | 1,364 | 625 | 152 | 950 | 4,531 | 3,089.93 | 68.20% |
| 63 Union | 954 | 902 | 475 | 137 | 530 | 2,998 | 2,173.56 | 72.50% |
| 64 Volusia | 18,900 | 30,008 | 18,350 | 3,230 | 9,372 | 79,860 | 58,826.51 | 73.66% |
| 65 Wakulla | 1,962 | 1,738 | 1,150 | 330 | 849 | 6,029 | 4,993.67 | 82.83% |
| 66 Walton | 2,484 | 3,982 | 2,975 | 318 | 1,689 | 11,448 | 6,979.73 | 60.97% |
| 67 Washington | 1,260 | 1,826 | 650 | 149 | 1,316 | 5,201 | 3,970.38 | 76.34% |
| Total | 901,926 | 1,098,240 | 721,275 | 116,005 | 427,841 | 3,265,287 | 2,467,285.12 | 75.56% |

Appendix B

September 27, 2012, Meeting

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

K-12 Public School Facilities Funding Task Force Meeting

1:00 to 4:00 p.m.

Turlington Building, Room 1706

Tallahassee, Florida

September 27, 2012

K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force
CHAPTER 2012-133, Laws of Florida

| Chair of the Task Force | | |
|---|--|---|
| | | Statutory Requirement |
| Linda Champion | Deputy Commissioner, Finance and Operations Florida Department of Education | The Deputy Commissioner of Finance and Operations of the Department of Education or his or her designee, who shall be the chair of the task force. |
| Members Appointed by the President of the Senate | | |
| Joe Joyner | St. John's School District | Superintendent from a small to medium sized school district based on student population. |
| Charles Shaw | Palm Beach School District | Member of the district school board from a large sized school district based on student population. |
| John Hage | Charter Schools USA | Operator of a charter school that manages multiple charter schools. |
| Gene Waddell | Indian River Charter High School | Member of the governing board of a charter school that does not operate another charter school and is a member of the Florida Consortium of Public Charter Schools. |
| Members Appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives | | |
| Robert Runcie | Broward School District | Superintendent from a large sized school district based on student population. |
| Caroline Zucker | Sarasota School District | Member of the district school board from a small to medium sized school district based on student population. Sarasota School District |
| Jon "Tom" Rogers | Discovery Schools, Inc., Ft. Lauderdale | A member of the governing board of a charter school that operates multiple charter schools and is a member of the Florida Consortium of Public Charter Schools. |
| Elizabeth Haney | North Bay Haven Charter Academy | Operator of a charter school that does not manage more than one charter school. |
| Members Appointed by the Governor | | |
| Lori Gunn | Coldwell Banker Vanguard Realty | Parent of a student attending a school operated by a school district. |
| Jenni C. Parsons | Coral Springs Charter School Parent Teacher Student Organization | Parent of a student attending a charter school. |

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TAB A

Meeting Agenda – September 27, 2012

K-12 PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITY FUNDING TASK FORCE

MEETING AGENDA

SEPTEMBER 27, 2012

I. Welcome, Member Roll Call and Introductory Remarks – Chair Champion

II. Member Comments

III. Action Items

July 26, 2012, Meeting Record

IV. Presentations

Gross Receipts Tax and Public Education Capital Outlay (PECO) – Amy Baker,
Director, Office of Economic and Demographic Research

Florida Building Codes, Including State Requirements for Education Facilities
(SREF) – John Hamrick, Department of Education, Office of Education Facilities

V. Workshop

Charter School Capital Outlay

VI. Closing Comments and Next Task Force Meeting Schedule

TAB B

K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force – July 26, 2012, Meeting Record

Record Approved by Members as Corrected, September 27, 2012

K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force
July 26, 2012, Meeting Record

On July 26, 2012, the initial meeting of the K-12 Public School Education Facility Funding Task Force was held in Room 1706, Turlington Building, Tallahassee, Florida. The Task Force was authorized by Section 20, Chapter 2012-133, Laws of Florida (L.F.).

Chair of the Task Force, Linda Champion, called the meeting to order. In addition to the Chair, members Joe Joyner, Charles Shaw, Gene Waddell, Robert Runcie, Caroline Zucker and Elizabeth Haney were present. John Hage and Jon “Tom” Rogers participated by telephone. Attachment A is the list of Task Force members listed by required representation in the law.

In her opening remarks, Chair Champion welcomed the Task Force members and thanked them for their willingness to serve. Members were given an opportunity to comment about their background and expectations for the work of the Task Force.

Chair Champion reviewed the charge to the Task Force as stated in Section 20, Chapter 2012-133, L.F. The Task Force was authorized to examine all relevant factors in order to make recommendations to the Legislature for more equitable funding for charter schools and schools operated by a school district.

Deputy General Counsel for the Department of Education, Judy Bone, provided the Task Force with two documents: 2012 Sunshine Law Overview and Public Records Overview, 2012. The documents and a related presentation were provided to inform the Task Force about the policy that must be followed involving Task Force business. Members were told to not send fellow Task Force members any information regarding the Task Force. If the members of the Task Force wish to consider any information, the information must be sent to the public records custodian, who will provide the information to the Chair for distribution to the members.

Chair Champion called upon John Newman, Chief of Staff, Department of Education, to review background materials provided to the Task Force members. Attachment B is the table of contents for the materials. The following site has the materials as presented: <http://www.fldoe.org/cefo/pdf/k12fundingmaterials.pdf>. During Mr. Newman’s presentation, Task Force members requested clarification or additional information. The requests were as follows:

1. Notify Task Force members of Link Jarrett’s e-mail address and designate him as the “custodian of public records” by way of a memorandum.

2. Charter school PECO funds were compared to the discretionary local improvement millage and were presented to the Task Force members, on page 17 of the meeting materials. This comparison currently included charter school and capital outlay full-time equivalent (FTE) students. Task Force members requested that Department of Education staff revisit the calculation by excluding charter school FTE students when calculating the per FTE student amount from Local Capital Improvement funds.
3. Compare expenditure policies of local capital improvement funds and charter school capital outlay funds. The statute for charter school capital outlay funds, presented on page 4, is Section 1013.62(2), Florida Statutes (F.S). The statute for the Local Capital Improvement funds (1.5 mill levy) is Section 1011.71(2), F.S.
4. Provide historical summary of capital improvement millage levy for all millage. The 2011-12 school district millage data was presented on page 18, including:
 - a. Historical data from the 1990s to 2011-12.
 - b. Tax rolls by year.
 - c. Certificates of Participation (COPS) obligations history (relatively recent). Total outstanding COPS as of June 30, 2011, were illustrated on page 24, column 8.
 - d. Recent history of potential revenue that would have been generated by the 2.0 Discretionary Capital Improvement Millage compared to what was actually generated.
5. Task Force members were presented, on page 9, with a comparison of 2011-12 charter school FTE to total FTE. The members requested FTE student growth by year, to show number of new students enrolling each year for charter schools, traditional schools, and total growth.
6. State Requirements for Educational Facilities (SREF) and Class Size Policy.
 - a. Provide building codes and requirements for charter schools versus traditional schools; the calculation of student stations and the effect of class size; and how square footage is treated.
 - b. Provide a list/comparison of SREF building requirements and charter school building standards.
 - c. Identify where greater flexibility could be provided to traditional district school facility design and construction without creating any health or safety issues.
 - d. The Chair confirmed that the student station calculations, shown on page 26, take class size requirements into consideration. John Newman stated that when co-teaching was implemented, it mitigated the need for capital outlay class size funds. Task Force members inquired as to how co-teaching, core courses, and virtual education affect the student station calculation.
7. Research how other states fund capital outlay needs of charter schools (North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Illinois were suggested).

8. Calculate exceptional education students as a percentage of total FTE students of charter schools and school district exceptional education students as a percentage of total school district FTE (excluding McKay scholarship students).
9. Provide history of startup funds for charter schools from the beginning of the program; include information about longevity of operation.
10. Describe the future outlook for Gross Receipts Utilities taxes and sustainability of Public Education Capital Outlay (PECO) revenue?
11. How do/should charter schools fit into the utilization factor? What policies should guide approval of charter schools? Should charter schools be on the Florida Inventory of School Houses (FISH)? Outline and explain the process for approving facilities for charter schools from the planning stages to the request for funding.
12. Quantify the technological readiness of schools. Verify that charter schools are included in the technology survey conducted by our Technology Office.

Chair Champion discussed plans for the next meeting. Materials requested during the discussion will be provided in advance of the next meeting. In addition, a funding model will be developed for a workshop presentation. The model will be presented at the next meeting and will be available for revision at the third Task Force meeting. The next meeting will be scheduled for September 2012.

An opportunity for public comment was provided by Chair Champion. Mr. Chris Doolin, representing the Small School District Council Consortium, commented that there needs to be sufficient funding to meet capital technology needs; there may need to be new resources; priorities should be set in a 5-year facility planning cycle; investment of public funds in facilities need protection; and capital outlay funds should be allocated for projects, not distributed on an FTE student basis. Mr. Ralph Arza, representing the Florida Consortium of Charter Schools, commented about the importance of the work of the Task Force and that the funding needs and challenges require thorough discussion.

The meeting was adjourned.

TAB C

**Gross Receipts and PECO Bonding
Presentation by Amy Baker from the
Office of Economic & Demographic
Research**

An Overview of Gross Receipts and PECO Bonding

September 27, 2012

Presented by:



The Florida Legislature
Office of Economic and
Demographic Research
850.487.1402
<http://edr.state.fl.us>

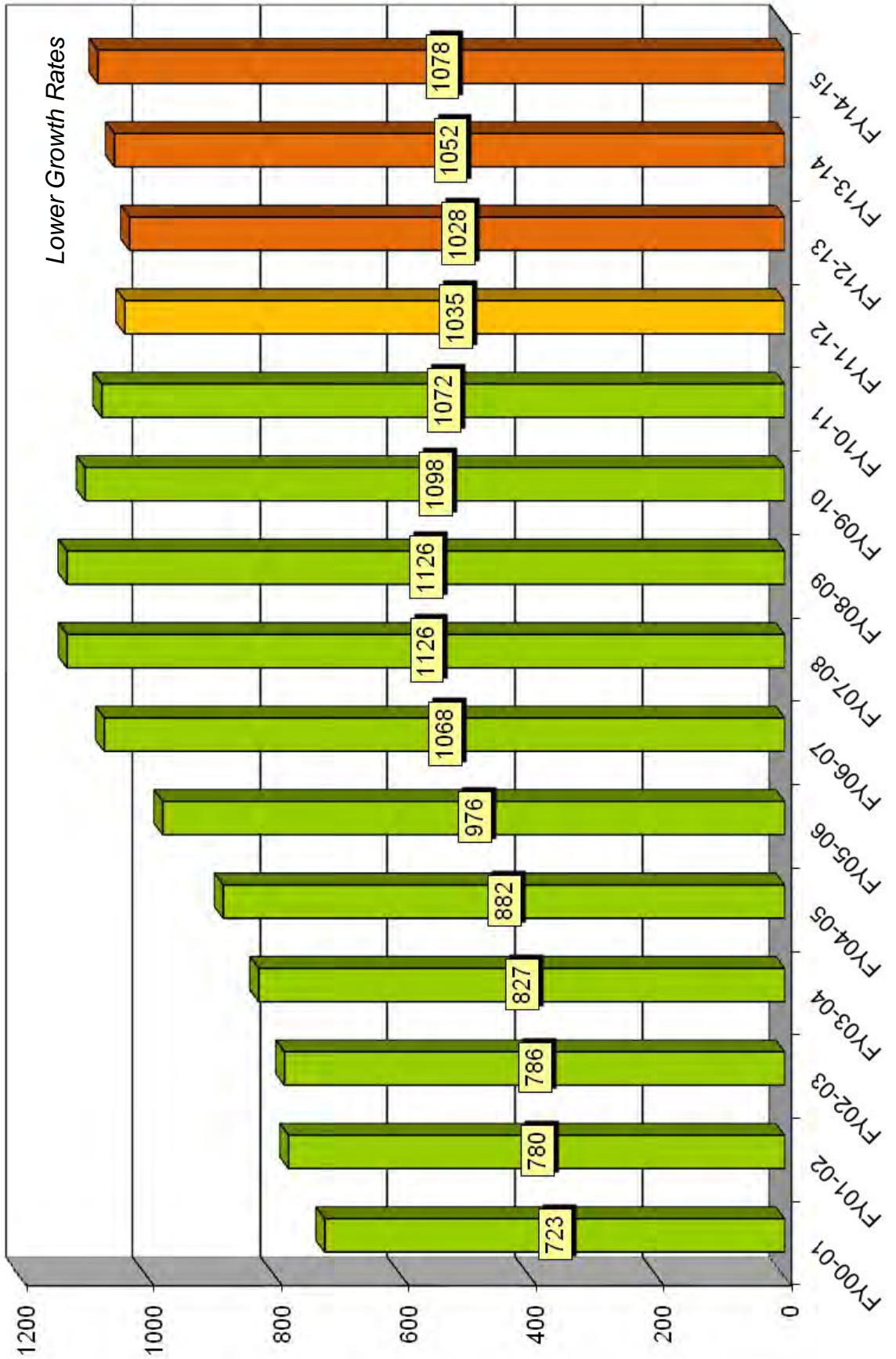
Taxable Items

| Gross Receipts (CST +++) | Sales Tax CST |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telecommunication Services – residential, commercial and wireless | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telecommunication Services – commercial and wireless |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Television Services – cable and satellite | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Television Services – cable and satellite |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gas Fuels | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A |
| <p>2012-13 Total Estimate: \$1,027.9 million</p> <p>2012-13 Estimate: (See Below)</p> <p>CST~ \$409.4 million (39.8% of Total Gross Receipts)</p> <p>CST~ \$968.8 million (2.37 x Gross Receipts share)</p> | |

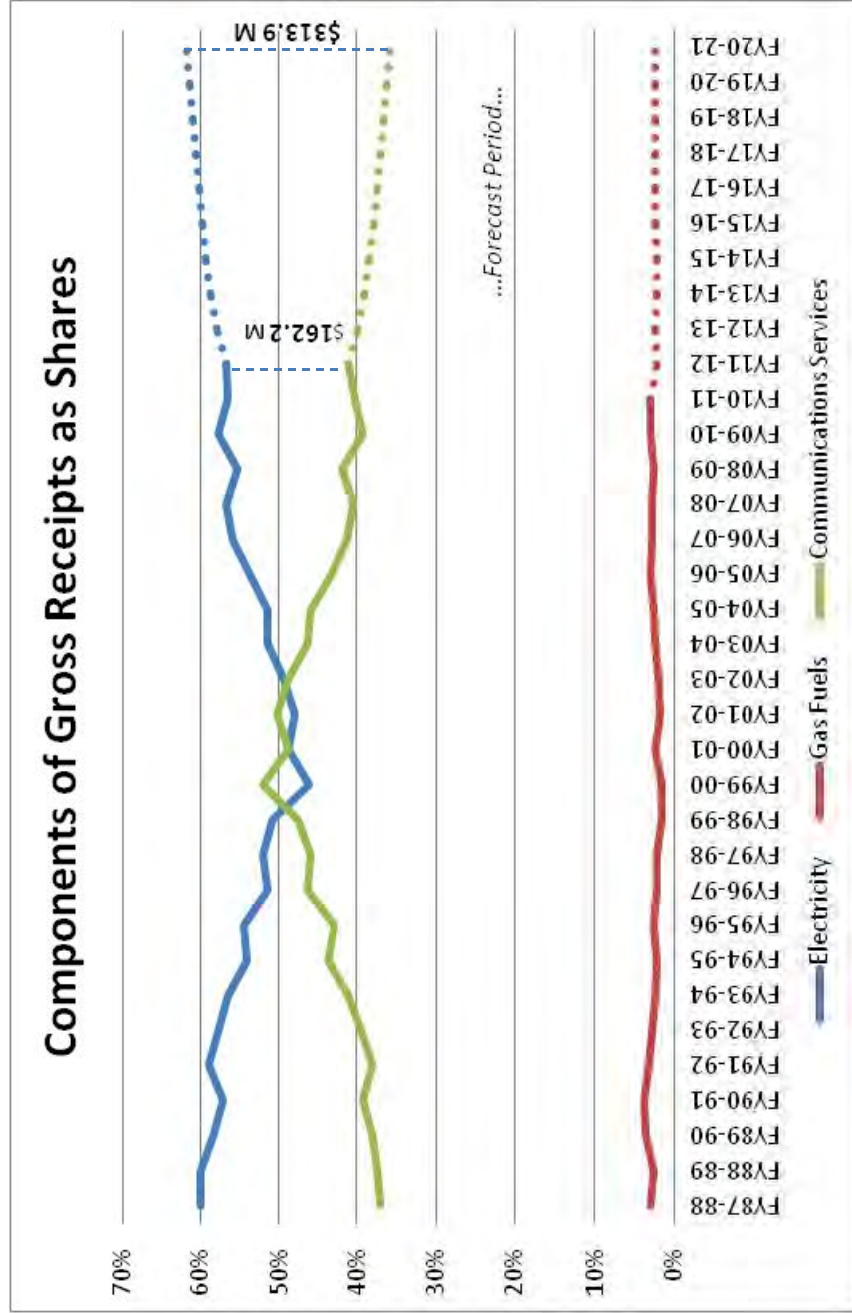


Gross Receipts Revenues

Source: July 2012 REC



Source Shares in Gross Receipts



The three forecasted components can also be thought of as shares of the total. In dollar terms for FY 2011-12, the share associated with electricity is \$162.2 million greater than the share associated with communications services. Because electricity has stronger growth rates than communications services throughout the forecast period, the dollar difference between the two will increase over time.

Bonding Attributes

- Generally, Section 11 of Article VII of the Florida Constitution authorizes the state to issue general obligation bonds or revenue bonds to finance or refinance fixed capital outlay projects authorized by law. General obligation bonds are secured by the full faith and credit of the state and payable from specified taxes. Revenue bonds are payable solely from specified revenues.
- The Florida Constitution requires the Legislature to appropriate moneys sufficient to pay debt service on bonds pledging the full faith and credit of the State. All state tax revenues, other than trust funds dedicated by the Florida Constitution for other purposes, would be available for such an appropriation if required.
- Education-related bonds are unusual because the state is responsible for the liability while the related assets are owned by local school districts, state colleges and state universities --- meaning that the asset is not included in the state's financial statements while the current-period liability is.
- Public Education Bonds are issued to finance capital outlay projects of local school districts, community colleges, vocational technical schools, and state universities. The bonds, serial and term, are secured by a pledge of the state's **gross receipts tax revenues** and by a pledge of the **full faith and credit of the state**.

Authorization To Bond Gross Receipts

Article XII, Section 9(a)(2)

...all of the proceeds of the revenues derived from the **gross receipts taxes** collected from every person...shall, as collected, be placed in a trust fund to be known as the “public education capital outlay and debt service trust fund” in the state treasury (hereinafter referred to as “capital outlay fund”), and used only as provided herein...

The capital outlay fund shall be administered by the **state board of education** ...(hereinafter referred to as “state board”)...

State bonds pledging the full faith and credit of the state may be issued, without a vote of the electors, by the state board pursuant to law to finance or refinance capital projects theretofore authorized by the legislature, and any purposes appurtenant or incidental thereto, for the state system of public education provided for in Section 1 of Article IX of this Constitution (hereinafter referred to as “state system”), including but not limited to institutions of higher learning, community colleges, vocational technical schools, or public schools, as now defined or as may hereafter be defined by law.



Constitutional Requirements...con't

All such bonds shall mature not later than **thirty years** after the date of issuance thereof...

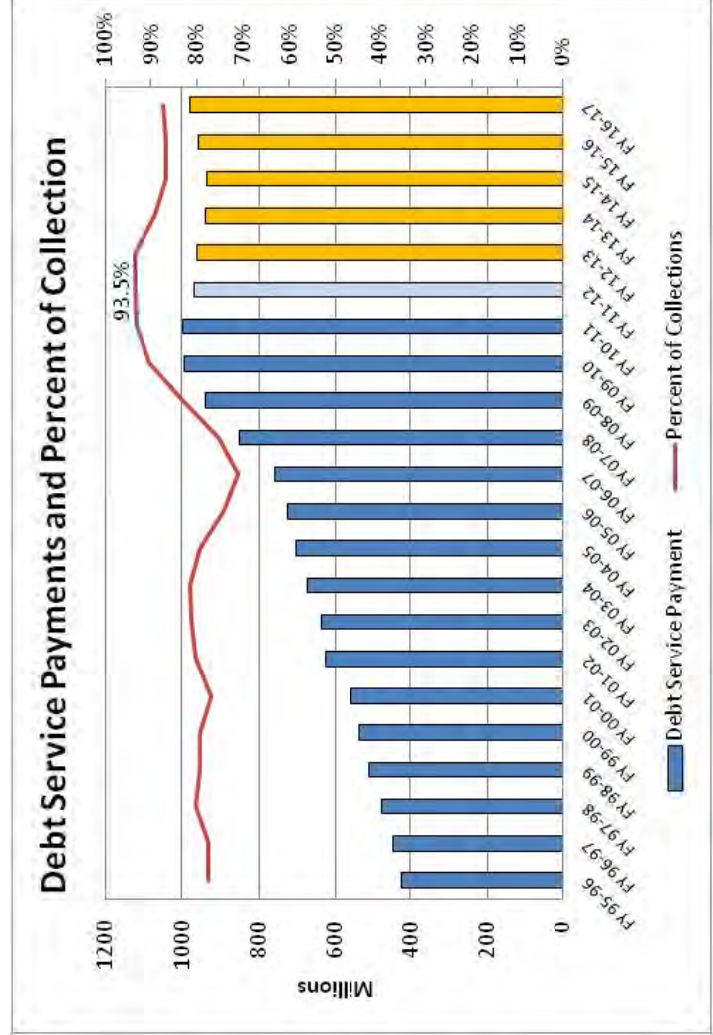
...No such bonds shall ever be issued in an amount exceeding **ninety percent** of the amount which the state board determines can be serviced by the revenues derived from the gross receipts taxes accruing thereafter under the provisions of this subsection (a)(2), and such determination shall be conclusive.

The moneys in the capital outlay fund in each fiscal year shall be used only for the following purposes and in the following order of priority:

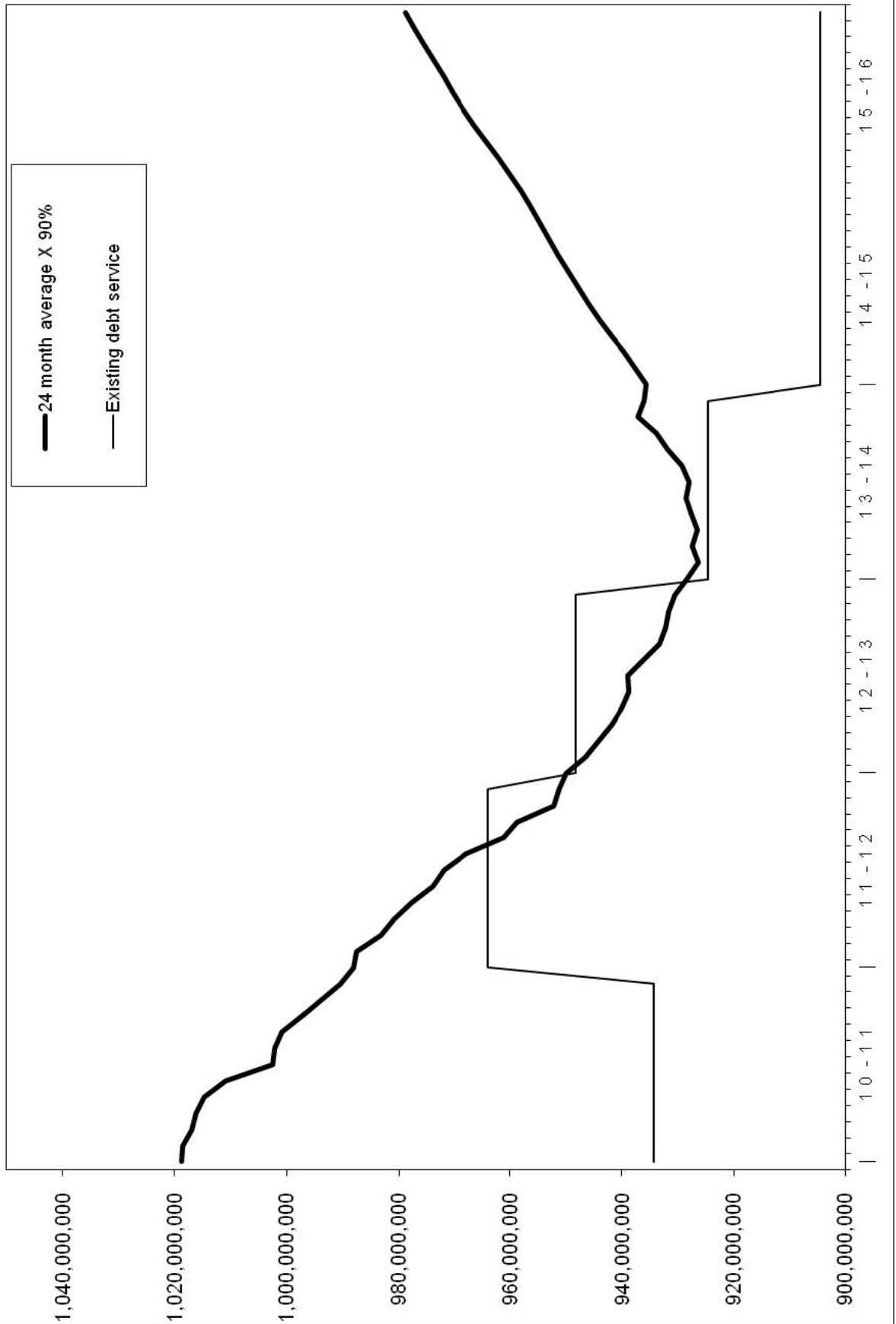
- a. For the payment of the principal of and interest on any bonds due in such fiscal year;
- b. For the deposit into any reserve funds provided for in the proceedings authorizing the issuance of bonds of any amounts required to be deposited in such reserve funds in such fiscal year;
- c. For direct payment of the cost or any part of the cost of any **capital project for the state system** theretofore authorized by the legislature, or for the purchase or redemption of outstanding bonds in accordance with the provisions of the proceedings which authorized the issuance of such bonds, or for the purpose of **maintaining, restoring, or repairing existing public educational facilities**.

Debt Service

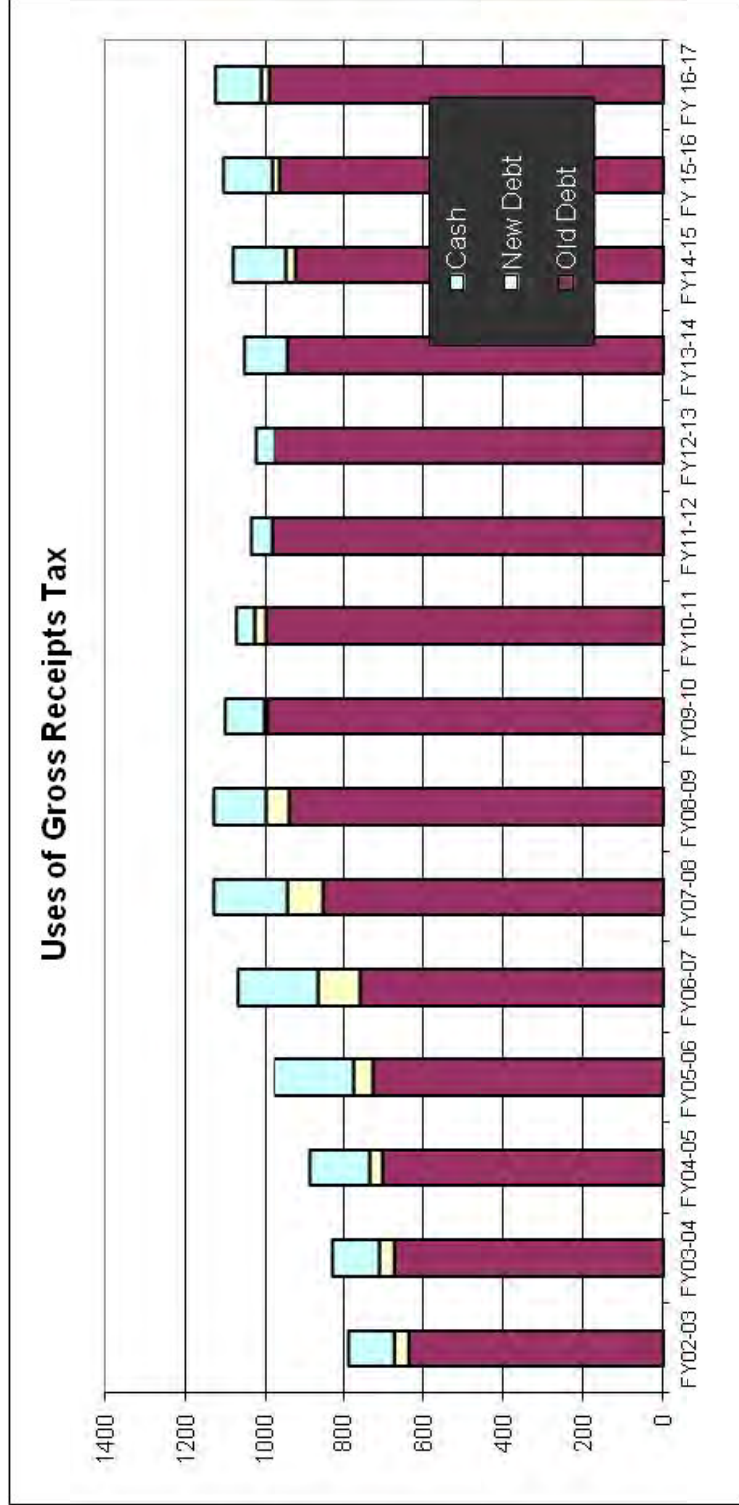
- Each PECO bond sale obligates a portion of the Gross Receipts Tax collection stream into the future. In other words, the state gives up a portion of the future tax collections in order to enjoy the benefit of having a larger amount to spend on projects in the present time. Most of the tax collections are not available for spending on new PECO projects, but instead must be paid out for outstanding bonds. This also means that since the state has typically sold the maximum amount of bonds it can each year, the ability to sell additional bonds in subsequent years is dependent on there being an increase in the tax collections.



Debt Service on PECO Bonds

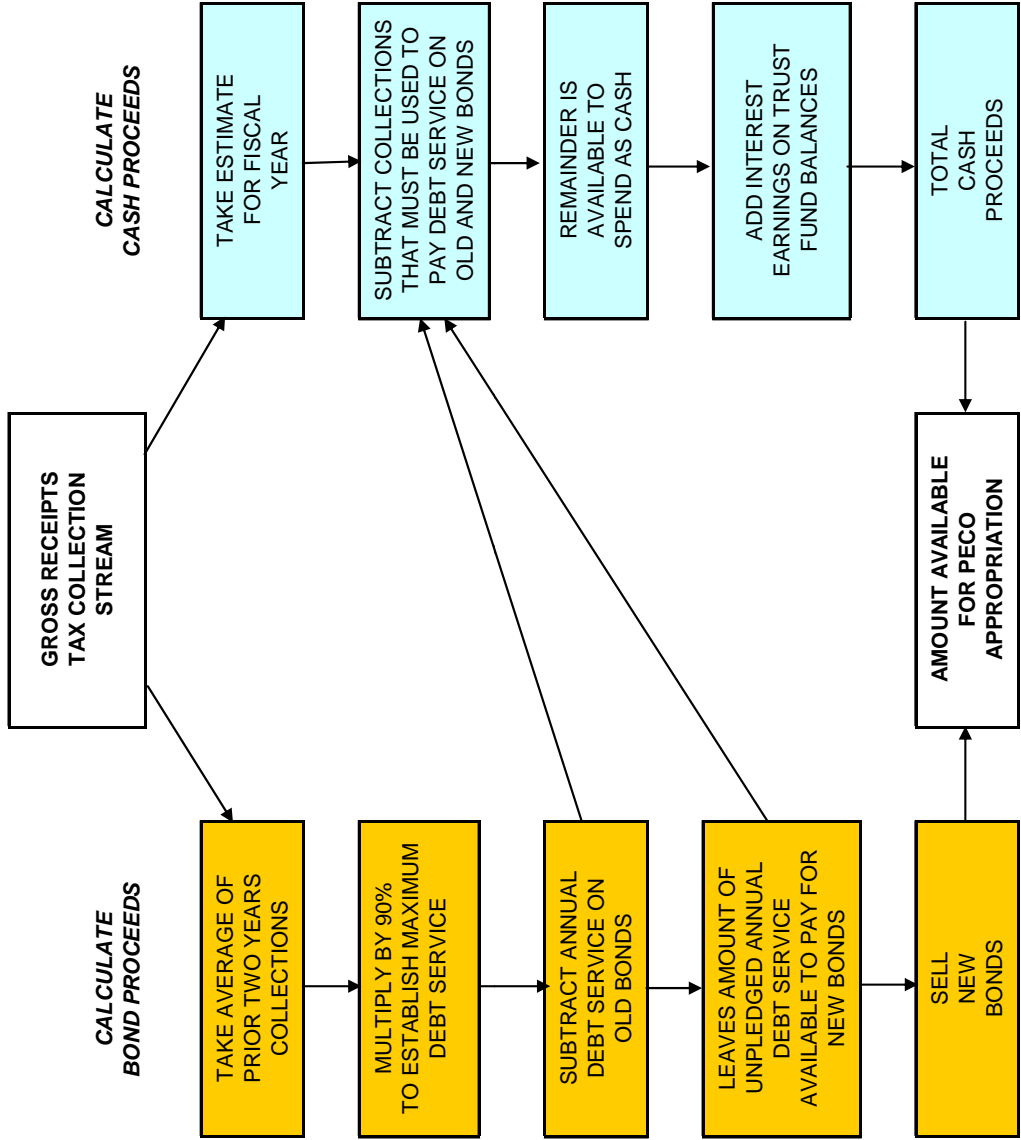


Total Composition

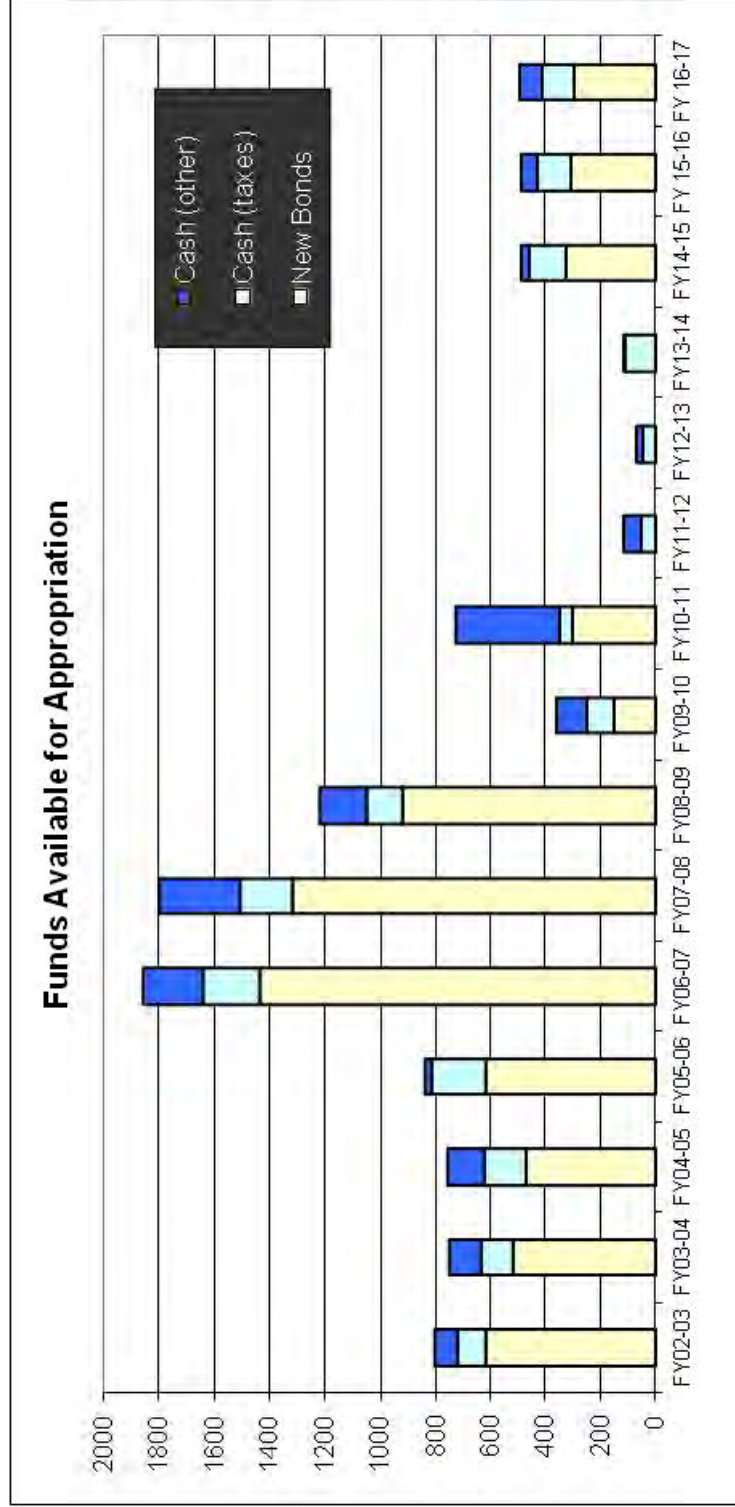


The total PECO estimate is comprised of two kinds of funds, bond proceeds and cash proceeds. In prior years, most of the new funding for PECO has come from the sale of bonds, and it is changes in the sizes of the bond sales which are the primary reason for the fluctuation of the PECO appropriation.

How the Gross Receipts Tax Becomes a PECO Appropriation

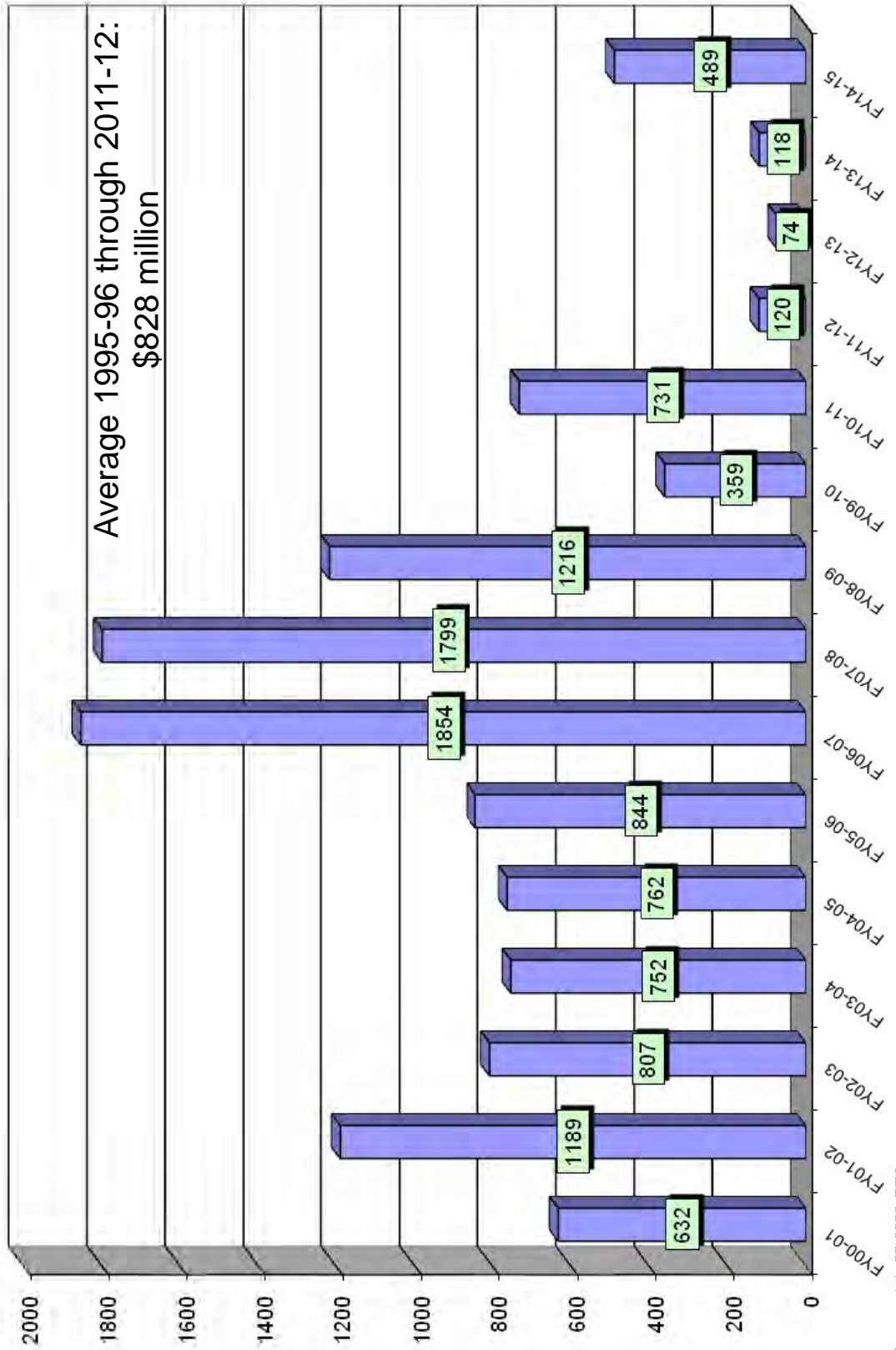


Expenditure Portion



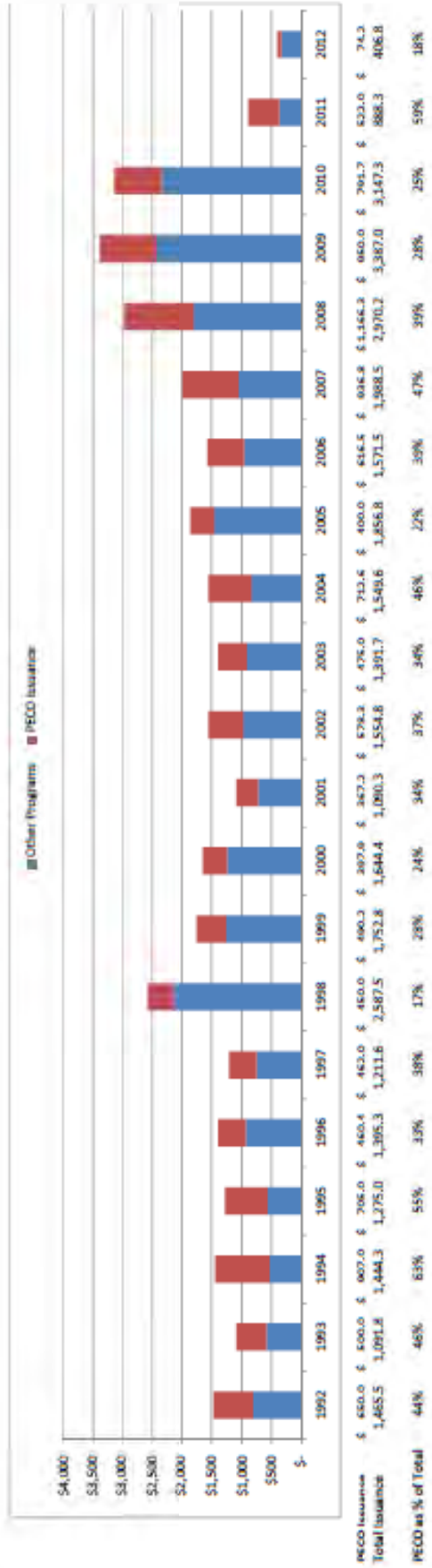
Bonding is the tool that has allowed the state to leverage the amount that can be appropriated each year. Currently, PECO is the State's largest bond program with \$11.3 billion in outstanding debt (40.8% of the total \$27.7 billion in direct debt outstanding).

Historical PECO Maximum Appropriation



Source: July 25 2008 REC

PECO Bond Issuance As a Percentage of Total Issuance
Historical New Money Issuance Fiscal Years 1992 through 2012
 (in Millions of Dollars)



While each new debt service issuance is associated with appropriations specific to a single fiscal year, it usually takes multiple years for all of the authorized bonds from a particular year to be issued. This means that the actual bonds issued in any given year were authorized in several prior years, so there is no direct correlation between the appropriation and the actual issuance for a specific year. The appropriations associated with those issuances were likely from other years.

The graph shows both the level and percentage of the PECO bond issuances relative to all bond issuances for each year. Comparing the total for the ten-year period between 1991-92 and 2000-01 with the total for the ten-year period 2001-02 through 2010-11, PECO issuances increased nearly 33 percent. All other bonding programs rose 37 percent, but the composition and amounts attributed to the individual programs comprising that group were significantly different from year to year

TAB D

**Educational Facilities Presentation by
Jon Hamrick from the Office of
Education Facilities**

Educational Facilities Facilities Task Force Meeting

Jon Hamrick

September 27, 2012

Topics

- Building Codes
- Construction Cost
- Student Stations
- Class Size Reduction
- Startup Charter School Questions
- Flexibility

Florida's Construction Codes



Codes & Their Application

| | Startup Charter Schools | Traditional Schools |
|------------------------------|---|--|
| New Construction, Additions | FL Building Code | FL Building Code |
| | Section 423 (SREF) FBC-Building is optional | including Section 423 (SREF) FBC-Building |
| | FL Fire Prevention Code | FL Fire Prevention Code |
| Remodeling, Renovations | FL Existing Building Code | FL Building Code |
| | Section 423 (SREF) FBC-Building is optional | Including Section 423 (SREF) FBC-Building |
| | FL Fire Prevention Code | FL Fire Prevention Code |
| Accessibility | FL Accessibility Code | FL Accessibility Code including children's standards |
| Land Development Regulations | Local zoning code | FL Building Code Section 423 |

Code Enforcement

| | Startup Charter Schools | Traditional Schools |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Plan Review | Local building department | Five options 1. District staff 2. Consultants 3. Local building department |
| Construction Inspections | | |
| Certificates of Occupancy | | 4. DOE for plan review 5. Consortiums 6. Any combination |

Section 423, FBC - Building

- Specific to public education
- Optional for startup charter schools
- Provides for:
 - Uniformity of standards throughout the state
 - Requirements mandated by statute
 - Protection of health and safety of students
 - Limit district liability
 - Most cost effective construction for the life of the building
 - School operations
 - Practices that work for the education community
 - Zoning requirements
 - Planning flexibility

Florida Statutes

- 1013 Educational Facilities
- 1013.20 – 1013.21 Relocatable building criteria
- 1013.31 – 1013.32 Survey criteria
- 1013.35 Educational facilities planning criteria
- 1013.36 – 1013.365 Site criteria
- 1013.37 – 1013.512 Construction and contracting for traditional schools
- 1002.33(18) Facility criteria for charter schools

Traditional School Construction Cost (2010)

| School type | Elementary | Middle | High |
|----------------------------------|--------------|----------|--------------|
| Student Stations | 902 | 0 | 2,384 |
| Net Square Feet | 90,697 | 0 | 278,053 |
| Contract Cost | \$17,293,527 | \$0 | \$58,502,258 |
| Cost per Net Square Foot | \$191 | \$0 | \$210 |
| Total Facility Cost* | \$21,573,000 | \$0 | \$74,980,682 |
| Cost per Student Station | \$24,396 | \$0 | \$30,904 |
| Allowed Cost per Student Station | \$19,630 | \$21,198 | \$27,535 |

*Total Facility Cost includes contract cost, site improvements, furniture & equipment, design fees, legal fees, and administrative cost.

Traditional School Construction Cost (2009)

| School type | Elementary | Middle | High |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Student Stations | 928 | 1,485 | 1,939 |
| Net Square Feet | 95,665 | 145,204 | 197,090 |
| Contract Cost | \$16,664,071 | \$26,728,433 | \$38,848,684 |
| Cost per Net Square Foot | \$174 | \$184 | \$197 |
| Total Facility Cost* | \$20,640,836 | \$33,133,042 | \$47,883,914 |
| Cost per Student Station | \$22,447 | \$22,369 | \$25,630 |
| Allowed Cost per Student Station | \$19,140 | \$20,669 | \$26,848 |

*Total Facility Cost includes contract cost, site improvements, furniture & equipment, design fees, legal fees, and administrative cost.

Planning for Expenditure of Capital Outlay Funds

- Startup Charter Schools
 - Sections 1002.33(18) & 1013.62, F.S.
 - School-specific capital outlay plan
 - One-year plan
 - Formula-based (statutory)
 - Eligibility criteria
- Traditional Public Schools
 - Sections 1013.31 & 1013.35, F.S.
 - District wide educational facilities plan (plant survey and work plan)
 - Includes 5, 10, & 20 year space needs
 - Need based
 - Enrollment forecast (EDR)
 - Validated inventory (FDOE)
 - Facilities ages, condition
 - Includes balanced, financially feasible work program for first 5 years

Calculation Of Student Stations And The Effect On Class Size

- Class size is not based on the calculation of student stations
- Class size is determined by number of students in a classroom, not the physical facility space.
- Student station calculations are part of a function used to determine a school's recommended student capacity relative to the classrooms and instructional spaces
 - School capacity is driven by the constitutional class size mandate so that core-curricula classes (instructional programs) can be appropriately accommodated within the framework of the facilities planning program

Classroom Square Footage Before And After The Class Size Reduction Mandate

- Classroom size and the number of assigned student stations ***before*** the class size reduction mandate were determined based on:
 - An amount of NSF per student station
 - The grade-group level
 - District priorities and local decisions regarding size of space needs

Classroom Square Footage Before And After The Class Size Reduction Mandate

- Classroom size and the number of assigned student stations **after** the class size reduction mandate are determined based on:
 - An amount of NSF per student station
 - The grade-group level
 - District priorities and local decisions regarding size of space needs
 - Whether or not the classroom is primarily designed for core-curricula instruction

Classroom Square Footage Before And After The Class Size Reduction Mandate

- ✘ Since passage of the class size reduction mandate, student station and NSF allocations were adjusted so that classroom size (room net square footage) has remained the same as before the class size reduction mandate
 - Basic core-curricula classrooms, statewide, average 866 NSF for all grade groups without regard to student stations

How Co-teaching, Core-Curricula, and Virtual Education Affect Student Station Calculations

- These are instructional options that are implemented at the local level and have no impact or influence on student station calculations in FISH
- Student stations calculations are a function of determining the recommended student capacity at school facilities

Startup Charter School Questions

- Who has responsibility for approving charter school facilities:
 - Local school boards and other local governing authorities
 - Startup charter school approval is not under the purview of OEF duties

- What are the utilization factors for startup charter schools:
 - No established OEF criteria
 - Not tracked by OEF
 - OEF is only authorized to oversee publicly owned facilities as per Section 1013.31, F.S.
 - Local control issue

Startup Charter School Questions

- Should startup charter schools be in FISH?
 - Not under current processes
 - If startup charter schools were included in FISH, it would require:
 - Statutory authorization
 - A different and distinct data subset incorporated into EFIS database
 - Development of unique and comprehensive rules, parameters, and procedures for startup charter schools

Flexibility

Without Creating Health Or Safety Concerns

- There is a list (originally called a “toolbox” of options for implementing the CSR mandate) of district-level implementation options that are defined in §1003.03, F.S. These include:
 - Adopt policies that encourage qualified students to take dual enrollment courses
 - Adopt policies that encourage students to take courses from the Florida Virtual School and other virtual instruction options
 - Repeal policies that require students to have more than 24 credits to graduate from high school
 - Adopt policies to allow students to graduate from high school as soon as they pass the grade 10 FCAT and complete the courses required for high school graduation

Flexibility

Without Creating Health Or Safety Concerns

- Use a variety of methods to maximize work assignments of instructional staff
- Change required teaching loads and scheduling of planning periods
- Assign district-level employees who have professional certification to the classroom
- Use adjunct educators
- Use innovative methods to reduce the cost of school construction
- Use joint-use facilities
- Adopt alternative methods of class scheduling (e.g. block schedules)

Flexibility

Without Creating Health Or Safety Concerns

- Redraw school attendance zones to maximize use of facilities
- Operate schools beyond the traditionally scheduled hours
- Provide classes in the evening or operate more than one session of school during the day
- Use year-round schools and other nontraditional calendars
- Amend collective bargaining contracts that hinder the implementation of class size reduction
- Use any approach not prohibited by law

Flexibility

Without Creating Health Or Safety Concerns

- Hurricane shelter requirements
- 5% operable glazing
- State contracting procedures
- Relax utilization and capacity requirements
- Covered walkways
- Upgrades for long term use of relocatables
 - Covered walkways
 - Technology

Section 1002.33(18), Florida Statutes Charter schools.—

(18) FACILITIES.—

(a) A startup charter school shall utilize facilities which comply with the Florida Building Code pursuant to chapter 553 except for the State Requirements for Educational Facilities. Conversion charter schools shall utilize facilities that comply with the State Requirements for Educational Facilities provided that the school district and the charter school have entered into a mutual management plan for the reasonable maintenance of such facilities. The mutual management plan shall contain a provision by which the district school board agrees to maintain charter school facilities in the same manner as its other public schools within the district. Charter schools, with the exception of conversion charter schools, are not required to comply, but may choose to comply, with the State Requirements for Educational Facilities of the Florida Building Code adopted pursuant to s. [1013.37](#). The local governing authority shall not adopt or impose any local building requirements or site-development restrictions, such as parking and site-size criteria, that are addressed by and more stringent than those found in the State Requirements for Educational Facilities of the Florida Building Code. Beginning July 1, 2011, a local governing authority must treat charter schools equitably in comparison to similar requirements, restrictions, and processes imposed upon public schools that are not charter schools. The agency having jurisdiction for inspection of a facility and issuance of a certificate of occupancy or use shall be the local municipality or, if in an unincorporated area, the county governing authority.

(b) A charter school shall utilize facilities that comply with the Florida Fire Prevention Code, pursuant to s. [633.025](#), as adopted by the authority in whose jurisdiction the facility is located as provided in paragraph (a).

(c) Any facility, or portion thereof, used to house a charter school whose charter has been approved by the sponsor and the governing board, pursuant to subsection (7), shall be exempt from ad valorem taxes pursuant to s. [196.1983](#). Library, community service, museum, performing arts, theatre, cinema, church, Florida College System institution, college, and university facilities may provide space to charter schools within their facilities under their preexisting zoning and land use designations.

(d) Charter school facilities are exempt from assessments of fees for building permits, except as provided in s. [553.80](#); fees for building and occupational licenses; impact fees or exactions; service availability fees; and assessments for special benefits.

(e) If a district school board facility or property is available because it is surplus, marked for disposal, or otherwise unused, it shall be provided for a charter school's use on the same basis as it is made available to other public schools in the district. A charter school receiving property from the school district may not sell or dispose of such property without written permission of the school district. Similarly, for an existing public school converting to charter status, no rental or leasing fee for the existing facility or for the property normally inventoried to the conversion school may be charged by the district school board to the parents and teachers organizing the charter school. The charter school shall agree to reasonable maintenance provisions in order to maintain the facility in a manner similar to district school board standards. The Public Education Capital Outlay maintenance funds or any other maintenance funds generated by the facility operated as a conversion school shall remain with the conversion school.

(f) To the extent that charter school facilities are specifically created to mitigate the educational impact created by the development of new residential dwelling units, pursuant to subparagraph (2)(c)4., some of or all of the educational impact fees required to be paid in connection with the new residential dwelling units may be designated instead for the construction of the charter school facilities that will mitigate the student station impact. Such facilities shall be built to the State Requirements for Educational Facilities and shall be owned by a public or nonprofit entity. The local school district retains the right to monitor and inspect such facilities to ensure compliance with the State Requirements for Educational Facilities. If a facility ceases to be used for public educational purposes, either the facility shall revert to the school district subject to any debt owed on the facility, or the owner of the facility shall have the option to refund all educational impact fees utilized for the facility to the school district. The district and the owner of the facility may contractually agree to another arrangement for the facilities if the facilities cease to be used for educational purposes. The owner of property planned or approved for new residential dwelling units and the entity levying educational impact fees shall enter into an agreement that designates the educational impact fees that will be allocated for the charter school student stations and that ensures the timely construction of the charter school student stations concurrent with the expected occupancy of the residential units. The application for use of educational impact fees shall include an approved charter school application. To assist the school district in forecasting student station needs, the entity levying the impact fees shall notify the affected district of any agreements it has approved for the purpose of mitigating student station impact from the new residential dwelling units.

(g) Each school district shall annually provide to the Department of Education as part of its 5-year work plan the number of existing vacant classrooms in each school that the district does not intend to use or does not project will be needed for educational purposes for the following school year. The department may recommend that a district make such space available to an appropriate charter school.

Section 1013.62, Florida Statutes

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.

(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 the charter school's sponsor.

(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 Fund.

(d) 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.

(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 charter school 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.

(f) Funds shall be distributed on the basis of the capital outlay full-time equivalent membership by grade level, which is calculated by averaging the results of the second and third enrollment surveys. 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 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.

(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.

(3) 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.

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

(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).

History.—s. 859, ch. 2002-387; s. 4, ch. 2003-393; s. 8, ch. 2006-27; s. 39, ch. 2009-59; s. 35, ch. 2010-154.

Section 1013.20, Florida Statutes **Standards for relocatables used as classroom space; inspections.**

(1) The State Board of Education shall adopt rules establishing standards for relocatables intended for long-term use as classroom space at a public elementary school, middle school, or high school. "Long-term use" means the use of relocatables at the same educational plant for a period of 4 years or more. Each relocatable acquired by a district school board after the effective date of the rules and intended for long-term use must comply with the standards. District school boards shall submit a plan for the use of existing relocatables within the 5-year work program to be reviewed and approved by the commissioner by January 1, 2003. A progress report shall be provided by the commissioner to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate each January thereafter. Relocatables that fail to meet the standards after completion of the approved plan may not be used as classrooms. The standards shall protect the health, safety, and welfare of occupants by requiring compliance with the Florida Building Code or the State Requirements for Educational Facilities for existing relocatables, as applicable, to ensure the safety and stability of construction and onsite installation; fire and moisture protection; air quality and ventilation; appropriate wind resistance; and compliance with the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. If appropriate and where relocatables are not scheduled for replacement, the standards must also require relocatables to provide access to the same technologies available to similar classrooms within the main school facility and, if appropriate, and where relocatables are not scheduled for replacement, to be accessible by adequate covered walkways. A relocatable that is subject to this section and does not meet the standards shall not be reported as providing satisfactory student stations in the Florida Inventory of School Houses.

(2) Annual inspections for all satisfactory relocatables designed for classroom use or being occupied by students are required for: foundations; tie-downs; structural integrity; weatherproofing; HVAC; electrical; plumbing, if applicable; firesafety; and accessibility. Reports shall be filed with the district school board and posted in each respective relocatable in order to facilitate corrective action.
History.—s. 814, ch. 2002-387.

Section 1013.21, Florida Statutes **Reduction of relocatable facilities in use.**

(1)(a) It is a goal of the Legislature that all school districts shall provide a quality educational environment for their students such that, by July 1, 2003, student stations in relocatable facilities exceeding 20 years of age and in use by a district during the 1998-1999 fiscal year shall be removed and the number of all other relocatable student stations at over-capacity schools during that fiscal year shall be decreased by half. The Legislature finds, however, that necessary maintenance of existing facilities and public school enrollment growth impair the ability of some districts to achieve the goal of this section within 5 years. Therefore, the Legislature is increasing its commitment to school funding in this act, in part to help districts reduce the number of temporary, relocatable student stations at over-capacity schools. The Legislature intends that local school districts also increase their investment toward meeting this goal. Each district's progress toward meeting this goal shall be measured annually by comparing district facilities work programs for replacing relocatables with the state capital outlay projections for education prepared by the Office of Educational Facilities. District facilities work programs shall be monitored by the Office of Educational Facilities to measure the commitment of local school districts toward this goal.

(b) For the purposes of this section, an "over-capacity school" means a school the capital outlay FTE enrollment of which exceeds 100 percent of the space and occupant design capacity of its nonrelocatable facilities. However, if a school's initial design incorporated relocatable or modular instructional space, an "over-capacity school" shall mean a school the capital outlay FTE enrollment of which exceeds 100 percent of the space and occupant design capacity of its core facilities.

(2) In accordance with the legislative goal described in subsection (1), any relocatables purchased with money appropriated pursuant to chapter 97-384, Laws of Florida, shall be counted at actual student capacity for purposes of s. 1013.31 for the life cycle of the relocatable.

History.—s. 815, ch. 2002-387; s. 14, ch. 2010-70.

Section 1013.31, Florida Statutes

Educational plant survey; localized need assessment; PECO project funding.

(1) At least every 5 years, each board shall arrange for an educational plant survey, to aid in formulating plans for housing the educational program and student population, faculty, administrators, staff, and auxiliary and ancillary services of the district or campus, including consideration of the local comprehensive plan. The Department of Education shall document the need for additional career and adult education programs and the continuation of existing programs before facility construction or renovation related to career or adult education may be included in the educational plant survey of a school district or Florida College System institution that delivers career or adult education programs. Information used by the Department of Education to establish facility needs must include, but need not be limited to, labor market data, needs analysis, and information submitted by the school district or Florida College System institution.

(a) Survey preparation and required data.—Each survey shall be conducted by the board or an agency employed by the board. Surveys shall be reviewed and approved by the board, and a file copy shall be submitted to the Department of Education or the Chancellor of the State University System, as appropriate. The survey report shall include at least an inventory of existing educational and ancillary plants, including safe access facilities; recommendations for existing educational and ancillary plants; recommendations for new educational or ancillary plants, including the general location of each in coordination with the land use plan and safe access facilities; campus master plan update and detail for Florida College System institutions; the utilization of school plants based on an extended school day or year-round operation; and such other information as may be required by the Department of Education. This report may be amended, if conditions warrant, at the request of the department or commissioner.

(b) Required need assessment criteria for district, Florida College System institution, state university, and Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind plant surveys.—Educational plant surveys must use uniform data sources and criteria specified in this paragraph. Each revised educational plant survey and each new educational plant survey supersedes previous surveys.

1. The school district's survey must be submitted as a part of the district educational facilities plan defined in s. 1013.35. To ensure that the data reported to the Department of Education as required by this section is correct, the department shall annually conduct an onsite review of 5 percent of the facilities reported for each school district completing a new survey that year. If the department's review finds the data reported by a district is less than 95 percent accurate, within 1 year from the time of notification by the department the district must submit revised reports correcting its data. If a district fails to correct its reports, the commissioner may direct that future fixed capital outlay funds be withheld until such time as the district has corrected its reports so that they are not less than 95 percent accurate.

2. Each survey of a special facility, joint-use facility, or cooperative career education facility must be based on capital outlay full-time equivalent student enrollment data prepared by the department for school districts and Florida College System institutions and by the Chancellor of the State University System for universities. A survey of space needs of a joint-use facility shall be based upon the respective space needs of the school districts, Florida College System institutions, 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.

3. Each Florida College System institution's survey must reflect the capacity of existing facilities as specified in the inventory maintained by the Department of Education. Projections of facility space needs must comply with standards for determining space needs as specified by rule of the State Board of Education. The 5-year projection of capital outlay student enrollment must be consistent with the annual report of capital outlay full-time student enrollment prepared by the Department of Education.

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

5. The district educational facilities plan of a school district and the educational plant survey of a Florida College System institution, state university, or the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind may include space needs that deviate from approved standards for determining space needs if the deviation is justified by the district or institution and approved by the department or the Board of Governors, as appropriate, as necessary for the delivery of an approved educational program.

(c) Review and validation.—The Department of Education shall review and validate the surveys of school districts and Florida College System institutions, and the Chancellor of the State University System shall review and validate the surveys of universities, and any amendments thereto for compliance with the requirements of this chapter and shall recommend those in compliance for approval by the State Board of Education or the Board of Governors, as appropriate. Annually, the department shall perform an in-depth analysis of a representative sample of each survey of recommended needs for five districts selected by the commissioner from among districts with the largest need-to-revenue ratio. For the purpose of this subsection, the need-to-revenue ratio is determined by dividing the total 5-year cost of projects listed on the district survey by the total 5-year fixed capital outlay revenue projections from state and local sources

as determined by the department. The commissioner may direct fixed capital outlay funds to be withheld from districts until such time as the survey accurately projects facilities needs.

(d) Periodic update of Florida Inventory of School Houses.—School districts shall periodically update their inventory of educational facilities as new capacity becomes available and as unsatisfactory space is eliminated. The State Board of Education shall adopt rules to determine the timeframe in which districts must provide a periodic update.

(2) Only the district school superintendent, Florida College System institution president, or the university president shall certify to the Department of Education a project's compliance with the requirements for expenditure of PECO funds prior to release of funds.

(a) Upon request for release of PECO funds for planning purposes, certification must be made to the Department of Education that the need for and location of the facility are in compliance with the board-approved survey recommendations, that the project meets the definition of a PECO project and the limiting criteria for expenditures of PECO funding, and that the plan is consistent with the local government comprehensive plan.

(b) Upon request for release of construction funds, certification must be made to the Department of Education that the need and location of the facility are in compliance with the board-approved survey recommendations, that the project meets the definition of a PECO project and the limiting criteria for expenditures of PECO funding, and that the construction documents meet the requirements of the Florida Building Code for educational facilities construction or other applicable codes as authorized in this chapter.

History.—s. 14, ch. 2002-296; s. 826, ch. 2002-387; s. 128, ch. 2003-1; s. 18, ch. 2003-391; s. 136, ch. 2004-357; s. 2, ch. 2006-132; s. 178, ch. 2007-217; s. 32, ch. 2010-78; s. 210, ch. 2011-5.

Section 1013.32, Florida Statutes

Exception to recommendations in educational plant survey.

An exception to the recommendations in the educational plant survey may be allowed if a board considers that it will be advantageous to the welfare of the educational system or that it will make possible a substantial saving of funds. A board, upon determining that an exception is warranted, must present a full statement, in writing, setting forth all the facts to the Commissioner of Education.

History.—s. 827, ch. 2002-387.

Section 1013.35, Florida Statutes

School district educational facilities plan; definitions; preparation, adoption, and amendment; long-term work programs.

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

(a) “Adopted educational facilities plan” means the comprehensive planning document that is adopted annually by the district school board as provided in subsection (2) and that contains the educational plant survey.

(b) “District facilities work program” means the 5-year listing of capital outlay projects adopted by the district school board as provided in subparagraph (2)(a)2. and paragraph (2)(b) as part of the district educational facilities plan, which is required in order to:

1. Properly maintain the educational plant and ancillary facilities of the district.
2. Provide an adequate number of satisfactory student stations for the projected student enrollment of the district in K-12 programs in accordance with the goal in s. 1013.21.

(c) “Tentative educational facilities plan” means the comprehensive planning document prepared annually by the district school board and submitted to the Office of Educational Facilities and the affected general-purpose local governments.

(2) PREPARATION OF TENTATIVE DISTRICT EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES PLAN.—

(a) Annually, prior to the adoption of the district school budget, each district school board shall prepare a tentative district educational facilities plan that includes long-range planning for facilities needs over 5-year, 10-year, and 20-year periods. The plan must be developed in coordination with the general-purpose local governments and be consistent with the local government comprehensive plans. The school board’s plan for provision of new schools must meet the needs of all growing communities in the district, ranging from small rural communities to large urban cities. The plan must include:

1. Projected student populations apportioned geographically at the local level. The projections must be based on information produced by the demographic, revenue, and education estimating conferences pursuant to s. 216.136, where available, as modified by the district based on development data and agreement with the local governments and the Office of Educational Facilities. The projections must be apportioned geographically with assistance from the local governments using local development trend data and the school district student enrollment data.

2. An inventory of existing school facilities. Any anticipated expansions or closures of existing school sites over the 5-year, 10-year, and 20-year periods must be identified. The inventory must include an assessment of areas proximate to existing schools and identification of the need for improvements to infrastructure, safety, including safe access routes, and conditions in the community. The plan must also provide a listing of major repairs and renovation projects anticipated over the period of the plan.

3. Projections of facilities space needs, which may not exceed the norm space and occupant design criteria established in the State Requirements for Educational Facilities.

4. Information on leased, loaned, and donated space and relocatables used for conducting the district’s instructional programs.

5. The general location of public schools proposed to be constructed over the 5-year, 10-year, and 20-year time periods, including a listing of the proposed schools’ site acreage needs and anticipated capacity and maps showing the general locations. The school board’s identification of general locations of future school sites must be based on the school siting requirements of s. 163.3177(6)(a) and policies in the comprehensive plan which provide guidance for appropriate locations for school sites.

6. The identification of options deemed reasonable and approved by the school board which reduce the need for additional permanent student stations. Such options may include, but need not be limited to:

- a. Acceptable capacity;
- b. Redistricting;
- c. Busing;
- d. Year-round schools;
- e. Charter schools;
- f. Magnet schools; and
- g. Public-private partnerships.

7. The criteria and method, jointly determined by the local government and the school board, for determining the impact of proposed development to public school capacity.

(b) The plan must also include a financially feasible district facilities work program for a 5-year period. The work program must include:

1. A schedule of major repair and renovation projects necessary to maintain the educational facilities and ancillary facilities of the district.

2. A schedule of capital outlay projects necessary to ensure the availability of satisfactory student stations for the projected student enrollment in K-12 programs. This schedule shall consider:

- a. The locations, capacities, and planned utilization rates of current educational facilities of the district. The capacity of existing satisfactory facilities, as reported in the Florida Inventory of School Houses must be compared to the capital outlay full-time-equivalent student enrollment as determined by the department, including all enrollment used in the calculation of the distribution formula in s. 1013.64.

- b. The proposed locations of planned facilities, whether those locations are consistent with the comprehensive plans of all affected local governments, and recommendations for infrastructure and other improvements to land adjacent to existing facilities. The provisions of ss. 1013.33(6), (7), and (8) and 1013.36 must be addressed for new facilities planned within the first 3 years of the work plan, as appropriate.
 - c. Plans for the use and location of relocatable facilities, leased facilities, and charter school facilities.
 - d. Plans for multitrack scheduling, grade level organization, block scheduling, or other alternatives that reduce the need for additional permanent student stations.
 - e. Information concerning average class size and utilization rate by grade level within the district which will result if the tentative district facilities work program is fully implemented.
 - f. The number and percentage of district students planned to be educated in relocatable facilities during each year of the tentative district facilities work program. For determining future needs, student capacity may not be assigned to any relocatable classroom that is scheduled for elimination or replacement with a permanent educational facility in the current year of the adopted district educational facilities plan and in the district facilities work program adopted under this section. Those relocatable classrooms clearly identified and scheduled for replacement in a school-board-adopted, financially feasible, 5-year district facilities work program shall be counted at zero capacity at the time the work program is adopted and approved by the school board. However, if the district facilities work program is changed and the relocatable classrooms are not replaced as scheduled in the work program, the classrooms must be reentered into the system and be counted at actual capacity. Relocatable classrooms may not be perpetually added to the work program or continually extended for purposes of circumventing this section. All relocatable classrooms not identified and scheduled for replacement, including those owned, lease-purchased, or leased by the school district, must be counted at actual student capacity. The district educational facilities plan must identify the number of relocatable student stations scheduled for replacement during the 5-year survey period and the total dollar amount needed for that replacement.
 - g. Plans for the closure of any school, including plans for disposition of the facility or usage of facility space, and anticipated revenues.
 - h. Projects for which capital outlay and debt service funds accruing under s. 9(d), Art. XII of the State Constitution are to be used shall be identified separately in priority order on a project priority list within the district facilities work program.
3. The projected cost for each project identified in the district facilities work program. For proposed projects for new student stations, a schedule shall be prepared comparing the planned cost and square footage for each new student station, by elementary, middle, and high school levels, to the low, average, and high cost of facilities constructed throughout the state during the most recent fiscal year for which data is available from the Department of Education.
 4. A schedule of estimated capital outlay revenues from each currently approved source which is estimated to be available for expenditure on the projects included in the district facilities work program.
 5. A schedule indicating which projects included in the district facilities work program will be funded from current revenues projected in subparagraph 4.
 6. A schedule of options for the generation of additional revenues by the district for expenditure on projects identified in the district facilities work program which are not funded under subparagraph 5. Additional anticipated revenues may include effort index grants, SIT Program awards, and Classrooms First funds.
- (c) To the extent available, the tentative district educational facilities plan shall be based on information produced by the demographic, revenue, and education estimating conferences pursuant to s. 216.136.
 - (d) Provision shall be made for public comment concerning the tentative district educational facilities plan.
 - (e) The district school board shall coordinate with each affected local government to ensure consistency between the tentative district educational facilities plan and the local government comprehensive plans of the affected local governments during the development of the tentative district educational facilities plan.
 - (f) Not less than once every 5 years, the district school board shall have a financial management and performance audit conducted of the educational planning and construction activities of the district. An audit conducted by the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability and the Auditor General pursuant to s. 1008.35 satisfies this requirement.

(3) SUBMITTAL OF TENTATIVE DISTRICT EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES PLAN TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—The district school board shall submit a copy of its tentative district educational facilities plan to all affected local governments prior to adoption by the board. The affected local governments shall review the tentative district educational facilities plan and comment to the district school board on the consistency of the plan with the local comprehensive plan, whether a comprehensive plan amendment will be necessary for any proposed educational facility, and whether the local government supports a necessary comprehensive plan amendment. If the local government does not support a comprehensive plan amendment for a proposed educational facility, the matter shall be resolved pursuant to the interlocal agreement when required by ss. 163.3177(6)(h), 163.31777, and 1013.33(2). The process for the submittal and review shall be detailed in the interlocal agreement when required pursuant to ss. 163.3177(6)(h), 163.31777, and 1013.33(2).

(4) ADOPTED DISTRICT EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES PLAN.—Annually, the district school board shall consider and adopt the tentative district educational facilities plan completed pursuant to subsection (2). Upon giving proper notice to the public and local governments and opportunity for public comment, the district school board may amend the plan to revise the priority of projects, to add

or delete projects, to reflect the impact of change orders, or to reflect the approval of new revenue sources which may become available. The adopted district educational facilities plan shall:

- (a) Be a complete, balanced, and financially feasible capital outlay financial plan for the district.
- (b) Set forth the proposed commitments and planned expenditures of the district to address the educational facilities needs of its students and to adequately provide for the maintenance of the educational plant and ancillary facilities, including safe access ways from neighborhoods to schools.

(5) EXECUTION OF ADOPTED DISTRICT EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES PLAN.—The first year of the adopted district educational facilities plan shall constitute the capital outlay budget required in s. 1013.61. The adopted district educational facilities plan shall include the information required in subparagraphs (2)(b)1., 2., and 3., based upon projects actually funded in the plan.

History.—s. 17, ch. 2002-296; s. 830, ch. 2002-387; s. 130, ch. 2003-1; s. 16, ch. 2010-70; s. 71, ch. 2011-139; s. 20, ch. 2012-99; s. 19, ch. 2012-133.

Section 1013.36, Florida Statutes

Site planning and selection.

- (1) Before acquiring property for sites, each district school board and Florida College System institution board of trustees shall determine the location of proposed educational centers or campuses. In making this determination, the board shall consider existing and anticipated site needs and the most economical and practicable locations of sites. The board shall coordinate with the long-range or comprehensive plans of local, regional, and state governmental agencies to assure the consistency of such plans. Boards are encouraged to locate district educational facilities proximate to urban residential areas to the extent possible, and shall seek to collocate district educational facilities with other public facilities, such as parks, libraries, and community centers, to the extent possible and to encourage using elementary schools as focal points for neighborhoods.
- (2) Each new site selected must be adequate in size to meet the educational needs of the students to be served on that site by the original educational facility or future expansions of the facility through renovation or the addition of relocatables.
- (3) Sites recommended for purchase or purchased must meet standards prescribed in law and such supplementary standards as the State Board of Education prescribes to promote the educational interests of the students. Each site must be well drained and suitable for outdoor educational purposes as appropriate for the educational program or collocated with facilities to serve this purpose. As provided in s. 333.03, the site must not be located within any path of flight approach of any airport. Insofar as is practicable, the site must not adjoin a right-of-way of any railroad or through highway and must not be adjacent to any factory or other property from which noise, odors, or other disturbances, or at which conditions, would be likely to interfere with the educational program. To the extent practicable, sites must be chosen which will provide safe access from neighborhoods to schools.
- (4) It shall be the responsibility of the board to provide adequate notice to appropriate municipal, county, regional, and state governmental agencies for requested traffic control and safety devices so they can be installed and operating prior to the first day of classes or to satisfy itself that every reasonable effort has been made in sufficient time to secure the installation and operation of such necessary devices prior to the first day of classes. It shall also be the responsibility of the board to review annually traffic control and safety device needs and to request all necessary changes indicated by such review.
- (5) Each board may request county and municipal governments to construct and maintain sidewalks and bicycle trails within a 2-mile radius of each educational facility within the jurisdiction of the local government. When a board discovers or is aware of an existing hazard on or near a public sidewalk, street, or highway within a 2-mile radius of a school site and the hazard endangers the life or threatens the health or safety of students who walk, ride bicycles, or are transported regularly between their homes and the school in which they are enrolled, the board shall, within 24 hours after discovering or becoming aware of the hazard, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, report such hazard to the governmental entity within the jurisdiction of which the hazard is located. Within 5 days after receiving notification by the board, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, the governmental entity shall investigate the hazardous condition and either correct it or provide such precautions as are practicable to safeguard students until the hazard can be permanently corrected. However, if the governmental entity that has jurisdiction determines upon investigation that it is impracticable to correct the hazard, or if the entity determines that the reported condition does not endanger the life or threaten the health or safety of students, the entity shall, within 5 days after notification by the board, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, inform the board in writing of its reasons for not correcting the condition. The governmental entity, to the extent allowed by law, shall indemnify the board from any liability with respect to accidents or injuries, if any, arising out of the hazardous condition.
- (6) If the school board and local government have entered into an interlocal agreement pursuant to ss. 1013.33(2) and 163.31777 or have developed a process to ensure consistency between the local government comprehensive plan and the school district educational facilities plan, site planning and selection must be consistent with the interlocal agreements and the plans.

History.—s. 22, ch. 2002-296; s. 831, ch. 2002-387; s. 132, ch. 2003-1; s. 211, ch. 2011-5; s. 101, ch. 2012-5; s. 22, ch. 2012-99.

Section 1013.365, Florida Statutes
Schools on contaminated site prohibited.

(1) **DEFINITIONS.**—For purposes of this section, the following terms shall have the same meaning as provided in the definitions in s. 376.301: “contaminant,” “contaminated site,” “discharge,” “engineering controls,” “hazardous substances,” “institutional controls,” “pollutants,” and “site rehabilitation.”

(2) **LEGISLATIVE INTENT.**—The Legislature finds:

(a) Steps should be taken to eliminate or reduce the risk to student health posed by attendance at K-12 schools located on or adjacent to a contaminated site.

(b) District school boards have a duty and a responsibility to ensure the safety of school children while attending K-12 schools and engaging in extracurricular activities on school properties.

(c) Ensuring student safety includes preventing, eliminating, or reducing exposure to contaminants that may exist at or adjacent to K-12 school properties.

(3) **K-12 SCHOOL SITING LIMITATIONS; PROHIBITIONS.**—No K-12 school shall be built on or adjacent to a known contaminated site unless steps have been taken to ensure that children attending the school or playing on school property will not be exposed to contaminants in the air, water, or soil at levels that present a threat to human health or the environment.

(4) **DUTIES OF DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD.**—Before taking title to real property upon which a K-12 school may be built or initiating action to locate a K-12 school on real property already owned by the school district, the district school board shall conduct appropriate due diligence including all appropriate inquiry into the previous ownership and use of the property consistent with good commercial or customary practice in an effort to determine the existence of any potential air, water, or soil contamination that may exist on or adjacent to the proposed K-12 school site. The district school board is encouraged to contact the Department of Environmental Protection to obtain any information about contaminated sites on or adjacent to a proposed K-12 school site. Any evidence of a discharge of pollutants or hazardous substances on or adjacent to a proposed K-12 school site shall prompt the district school board to conduct further investigation using at least a Phase II Environmental Audit, in accordance with standards established by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), that includes air, water, and soil sampling. If the results of the environmental audit confirm the presence of contaminants or pollution on or adjacent to the proposed K-12 school site at concentrations that pose a threat to human health or the environment, then the district school board shall conduct appropriate site rehabilitation in accordance with the provisions of subsection (5) before initiating K-12 school construction at the site.

(5) **CORRECTIVE ACTION.**—The Department of Environmental Protection may use risk-based corrective action cleanup criteria as described in ss. 376.3071, 376.3078, and 376.81, and in chapter 62-777, Florida Administrative Code, in reviewing and approving site rehabilitation conducted by district school boards pursuant to this section.

History.—s. 832, ch. 2002-387.

Section 1013.37, Florida Statutes

State uniform building code for public educational facilities construction.

(1) UNIFORM BUILDING CODE.—A uniform statewide building code for the planning and construction of public educational and ancillary plants by district school boards and Florida College System institution district boards of trustees shall be adopted by the Florida Building Commission within the Florida Building Code, pursuant to s. 553.73. Included in this code must be flood plain management criteria in compliance with the rules and regulations in 44 C.F.R. parts 59 and 60, and subsequent revisions thereto which are adopted by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. It is also the responsibility of the department to develop, as a part of the uniform building code, standards relating to:

(a) Prefabricated facilities or factory-built facilities that are designed to be portable, relocatable, demountable, or reconstructible; are used primarily as classrooms; and do not fall under the provisions of ss. 320.822-320.862. Such standards must permit boards to contract with the Department of Business and Professional Regulation for factory inspections by certified building code inspectors to certify conformance with applicable law and rules. The standards must comply with the requirements of s. 1013.20 for relocatable facilities intended for long-term use as classroom space, and the relocatable facilities shall be designed subject to missile impact criteria of s. 423(24)(d)(1) of the Florida Building Code when located in the windborne debris region.

(b) The sanitation of educational and ancillary plants and the health of occupants of educational and ancillary plants.

(c) The safety of occupants of educational and ancillary plants as provided in s. 1013.12, except that the firesafety criteria shall be established by the State Fire Marshal in cooperation with the Florida Building Commission and the department and such firesafety requirements must be incorporated into the Florida Fire Prevention Code.

(d) Accessibility for children, notwithstanding the provisions of s. 553.512.

(e) The performance of life-cycle cost analyses on alternative architectural and engineering designs to evaluate their energy efficiencies.

1. The life-cycle cost analysis must consist of the sum of:

a. The reasonably expected fuel costs over the life of the building which are required to maintain illumination, water heating, temperature, humidity, ventilation, and all other energy-consuming equipment in a facility; and

b. The reasonable costs of probable maintenance, including labor and materials, and operation of the building.

2. For computation of the life-cycle costs, the department shall develop standards that must include, but need not be limited to:

a. The orientation and integration of the facility with respect to its physical site.

b. The amount and type of glass employed in the facility and the directions of exposure.

c. The effect of insulation incorporated into the facility design and the effect on solar utilization of the properties of external surfaces.

d. The variable occupancy and operating conditions of the facility and subportions of the facility.

e. An energy-consumption analysis of the major equipment of the facility's heating, ventilating, and cooling system; lighting system; and hot water system and all other major energy-consuming equipment and systems as appropriate.

3. Life-cycle cost criteria published by the Department of Education for use in evaluating projects.

4. Standards for construction materials and systems based on life-cycle costs that consider initial costs, maintenance costs, custodial costs, operating costs, and life expectancy. The standards may include multiple acceptable materials. It is the intent of the Legislature to require district school boards to comply with these standards when expending 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 and to prohibit district school boards from expending local capital outlay revenues for any project that includes materials or systems that do not comply with these standards, unless the district school board submits evidence that alternative materials or systems meet or exceed standards developed by the department.

It is not a purpose of the Florida Building Code to inhibit the use of new materials or innovative techniques; nor may it specify or prohibit materials by brand names. The code must be flexible enough to cover all phases of construction so as to afford reasonable protection for the public safety, health, and general welfare. The department may secure the service of other state agencies or such other assistance as it finds desirable in recommending to the Florida Building Commission revisions to the code.

(2) APPROVAL.—

(a) Before a contract has been let for the construction, the department, the district school board, the Florida College System institution board, or its authorized review agent must approve the phase III construction documents. A district school board or a Florida College System institution board may reuse prototype plans on another site, provided the facilities list and phase III construction documents have been updated for the new site and for compliance with the Florida Building Code and the Florida Fire Prevention Code and any laws relating to firesafety, health and sanitation, casualty safety, and requirements for the physically handicapped which are in effect at the time a construction contract is to be awarded.

(b) In reviewing plans for approval, the department, the district school board, the Florida College System institution board, or its review agent as authorized in s. 1013.38, shall take into consideration:

1. The need for the new facility.

2. The educational and ancillary plant planning.

3. The architectural and engineering planning.
4. The location on the site.
5. Plans for future expansion.
6. The type of construction.
7. Sanitary provisions.
8. Conformity to Florida Building Code standards.
9. The structural design and strength of materials proposed to be used.
10. The mechanical design of any heating, air-conditioning, plumbing, or ventilating system. Typical heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning systems preapproved by the department for specific applications may be used in the design of educational facilities.
11. The electrical design of educational plants.
12. The energy efficiency and conservation of the design.
13. Life-cycle cost considerations.
14. The design to accommodate physically handicapped persons.
15. The ratio of net to gross square footage.
16. The proposed construction cost per gross square foot.
17. Conformity with the Florida Fire Prevention Code.

(c) The district school board or the Florida College System institution board may not occupy a facility until the project has been inspected to verify compliance with statutes, rules, and codes affecting the health and safety of the occupants. Verification of compliance with rules, statutes, and codes for nonoccupancy projects such as roofing, paving, site improvements, or replacement of equipment may be certified by the architect or engineer of record, and verification of compliance for other projects may be made by an inspector certified by the department or certified pursuant to chapter 468 who is not the architect or engineer of record. The board shall maintain a record of the project's completion and permanent archive of phase III construction documents, including any addenda and change orders to the project. The boards shall provide project data to the department, as requested, for purposes and reports needed by the Legislature.

(3) REVIEW PROCEDURE.—The Commissioner of Education shall cooperate with the Florida Building Commission in addressing all questions, disputes, or interpretations involving the provisions of the Florida Building Code which govern the construction of public educational and ancillary facilities, and any objections to decisions made by the inspectors or the department must be submitted in writing.

(4) BIENNIAL REVIEW AND UPDATE; DISSEMINATION.—The department shall biennially review and recommend to the Florida Building Commission updates and revisions to the provisions of the Florida Building Code which govern the construction of public educational and ancillary facilities. The department shall publish and make available to each board at no cost copies of the State Requirements for Educational Facilities and each amendment and revision thereto. The department shall make additional copies available to all interested persons at a price sufficient to recover costs.

(5) LOCAL LEGISLATION PROHIBITED.—After June 30, 1985, pursuant to s. 11(a)(21), Art. III of the State Constitution, there shall not be enacted any special act or general law of local application which proposes to amend, alter, or contravene any provisions of the State Building Code adopted under the authority of this section.

History.—s. 834, ch. 2002-387; s. 38, ch. 2009-59; s. 18, ch. 2011-3; s. 212, ch. 2011-5; s. 472, ch. 2011-142.

Section 1013.512, Florida Statutes
Land Acquisition and Facilities Advisory Board.

(1) The Legislature recognizes that effective land acquisition and facilities operations are essential components of Florida district school boards' ability to provide facilities to accommodate the growing student population in the state. To support and assist the school districts, it is appropriate for the Legislature to make advisory resources available to aid districts in meeting those needs.

(2) If the director of the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability (OPPAGA) or the Auditor General determines in a review or examination that significant deficiencies exist in a school district's land acquisition and facilities operational processes, he or she shall certify to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Legislative Budget Commission, and the Governor that the deficiency exists. Upon recommendation by the Governor, the Legislative Budget Commission shall approve or disapprove the placement of school district funds in reserve until the deficiencies are corrected.

(3) After receipt of that certification, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Governor shall name a Land Acquisition and Facilities Advisory Board to provide expert advice and assist in improving the district's land acquisition and facilities operational processes. Each Land Acquisition and Facilities Advisory Board shall consist of seven members and shall possess specific expertise needed to assist the school district in improving its deficient processes. The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall each appoint two members, and the Governor shall appoint three members of the advisory board. Membership of each advisory board may be different for each district. Members shall serve without compensation but may be reimbursed for travel and per diem expenses in accordance with s. 112.061.

(4) Within 30 days of its formation, the Land Acquisition and Facilities Advisory Board shall convene in the district and make all reasonable efforts to help the district correct deficiencies noted in the examination or audit of the district. The district must cooperate with the advisory board and provide information as requested.

(5) Within 60 days of convening, the Land Acquisition and Facilities Advisory Board shall assess the district's progress and corrective actions and report to the Commissioner of Education. The advisory board's report must address the release of any funds placed in reserve by the Executive Office of the Governor. Any recommendation from the advisory board for the release of funds shall include a certification that policies established, procedures followed, and expenditures made by the school board related to site acquisition and facilities planning and construction are consistent with recommendations of the Land Acquisition and Facilities Advisory Board and will accomplish corrective action and address recommendations made by the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability and the Auditor General. If the advisory board does not recommend release of the funds held in reserve, they shall provide additional assistance and submit a subsequent report 60 days after the previous report.

(6) Upon certification by the advisory board that corrective action has been taken, each Land Acquisition and Facilities Advisory Board shall be disbanded.

History.—s. 10, ch. 2001-86; ss. 8, 9, ch. 2002-402; s. 61, ch. 2005-152.

Note.—Former s. 230.23024.

TAB E

Charter School PECO Funds Compared to Discretionary Capital Improvement Millage Utilizing COFTE

Florida Department of Education

Charter School PECO Funds Compared to Discretionary Local Capital Improvement Millage¹

| District | 2011-12 PECO | | | Discretionary Local Capital Improvement Per COFTE | Per Student Difference | Net Difference | Percent Difference |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|---------|------------------------|--|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| | Current Charter Allocation | FTE | Funding Per Student | | | | |
| | -1- | -2- | -3- | | | | |
| 1 Alachua | 648,833 | 1,553 | 417.75 | 757.44 | 339.69 | 527,590 | 81.31% |
| 2 Baker | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 261.62 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 3 Bay | 507,287 | 1,234 | 411.25 | 603.21 | 191.96 | 236,785 | 46.68% |
| 4 Bradford | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 426.83 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 5 Brevard | 803,684 | 2,150 | 373.79 | 628.57 | 254.78 | 547,802 | 68.16% |
| 6 Broward | 9,791,091 | 24,406 | 401.18 | 882.33 | 481.15 | 11,742,855 | 119.93% |
| 7 Calhoun | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 191.17 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 8 Charlotte | 139,738 | 278 | 502.11 | 1,244.89 | 742.78 | 206,716 | 147.93% |
| 9 Citrus | 50,552 | 96 | 528.90 | 978.56 | 449.66 | 42,979 | 85.02% |
| 10 Clay | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 382.41 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 11 Collier | 87,687 | 238 | 369.21 | 1,723.79 | 1,354.58 | 321,713 | 366.89% |
| 12 Columbia | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 402.19 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 13 Miami-Dade | 14,680,049 | 35,964 | 408.18 | 977.30 | 569.12 | 20,468,088 | 139.43% |
| 14 DeSoto | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 472.32 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 15 Dixie | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 376.64 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 16 Duval | 1,648,636 | 4,230 | 389.79 | 687.58 | 297.79 | 1,259,527 | 76.40% |
| 17 Escambia | 316,236 | 754 | 419.21 | 566.39 | 147.18 | 111,027 | 35.11% |
| 18 Flagler | 272,895 | 797 | 342.39 | 913.44 | 571.05 | 455,144 | 166.78% |
| 19 Franklin | 117,065 | 312 | 375.21 | 1,984.10 | 1,608.89 | 501,974 | 428.80% |
| 20 Gadsden | 105,533 | 285 | 370.60 | 416.38 | 45.78 | 13,036 | 12.35% |
| 21 Gilchrist | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 387.31 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 22 Glades | 62,321 | 189 | 330.62 | 471.06 | 140.44 | 26,473 | 42.48% |
| 23 Gulf | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 310.22 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 24 Hamilton | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 683.72 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 25 Hardee | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 149.03 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 26 Hendry | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 191.35 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 27 Hernando | 44,826 | 118 | 379.24 | 566.97 | 187.73 | 22,190 | 49.50% |
| 28 Highlands | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 620.83 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 29 Hillsborough | 2,717,363 | 7,046 | 385.64 | 530.14 | 144.50 | 1,018,196 | 37.47% |
| 30 Holmes | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 31 Indian River | 826,243 | 1,953 | 423.12 | 1,296.79 | 873.67 | 1,706,033 | 206.48% |
| 32 Jackson | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 57.71 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 33 Jefferson | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 846.90 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 34 Lafayette | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 300.09 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 35 Lake | 658,126 | 1,717 | 383.21 | 659.93 | 276.72 | 475,242 | 72.21% |
| 36 Lee | 4,067,184 | 10,275 | 395.83 | 1,170.94 | 775.11 | 7,964,224 | 195.82% |
| 37 Leon | 412,232 | 1,136 | 362.91 | 710.72 | 347.81 | 395,081 | 95.84% |
| 38 Levy | 75,658 | 202 | 375.47 | 517.14 | 141.67 | 28,547 | 37.73% |
| 39 Liberty | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 284.43 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 40 Madison | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 394.31 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 41 Manatee | 1,326,010 | 3,245 | 408.68 | 933.34 | 524.66 | 1,702,307 | 128.38% |
| 42 Marion | 94,189 | 263 | 358.32 | 599.07 | 240.75 | 63,284 | 67.19% |
| 43 Martin | 118,460 | 247 | 480.55 | 1,518.20 | 1,037.65 | 255,791 | 215.93% |
| 44 Monroe | 70,832 | 189 | 375.77 | 1,298.15 | 922.38 | 173,869 | 245.47% |
| 45 Nassau | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 774.52 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 46 Okaloosa | 631,098 | 1,410 | 447.68 | 791.99 | 344.31 | 485,374 | 76.91% |
| 47 Okeechobee | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 358.54 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 48 Orange | 2,340,718 | 5,449 | 429.56 | 740.30 | 310.74 | 1,693,244 | 72.34% |
| 49 Osceola | 1,939,236 | 5,094 | 380.72 | 539.04 | 158.32 | 806,424 | 41.58% |
| 50 Palm Beach | 2,779,130 | 6,694 | 415.14 | 1,159.76 | 744.62 | 4,984,799 | 179.37% |
| 51 Pasco | 721,941 | 1,995 | 361.83 | 519.21 | 157.38 | 314,011 | 43.50% |
| 52 Pinellas | 670,541 | 1,652 | 405.92 | 907.05 | 501.13 | 827,812 | 123.45% |
| 53 Polk | 1,342,169 | 3,561 | 376.86 | 431.35 | 54.49 | 194,061 | 14.46% |
| 54 Putnam | 64,801 | 196 | 330.62 | 519.09 | 188.47 | 36,940 | 57.01% |
| 55 St. Johns | 54,358 | 148 | 368.53 | 882.44 | 513.91 | 75,802 | 139.45% |
| 56 St. Lucie | 445,975 | 1,289 | 345.87 | 638.56 | 292.69 | 377,406 | 84.62% |
| 57 Santa Rosa | 43,803 | 84 | 519.92 | 454.18 | (65.74) | (5,539) | -12.65% |
| 58 Sarasota | 1,877,083 | 4,675 | 401.53 | 1,705.69 | 1,304.16 | 6,096,778 | 324.80% |
| 59 Seminole | 241,363 | 675 | 357.60 | 611.19 | 253.59 | 171,161 | 70.91% |
| 60 Sumter | 907,609 | 2,242 | 404.74 | 2,068.03 | 1,663.29 | 3,729,811 | 410.95% |
| 61 Suwannee | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 398.10 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 62 Taylor | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 656.23 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 63 Union | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 167.24 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 64 Volusia | 308,952 | 718 | 430.03 | 668.89 | 238.86 | 171,607 | 55.54% |
| 65 Wakulla | 51,034 | 133 | 383.08 | 362.43 | (20.65) | (2,751) | -5.39% |
| 66 Walton | 113,724 | 258 | 440.64 | 1,633.37 | 1,192.73 | 307,832 | 270.68% |
| 67 Washington | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 392.41 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 68 Washington Special | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 69 FAMU Lab School | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 70 FAU - Palm Beach | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 71 FAU - St. Lucie | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 72 FSU Lab - Broward | 250,747 | 679 | 369.29 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 73 FSU Lab - Leon | 782,094 | 1,696 | 461.07 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 74 UF Lab School | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 75 Virtual School | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00% |
| Total | 55,209,106 | 137,524 | 401.45 | 803.39 | 401.94 | 70,531,245 | 127.75% |

1. Calculation is based on qualifying charter schools as of September 2012.

TAB F

Comparison of Expenditure Policies of Local Capital Improvement Funds and Charter School Capital Outlay Funds

Office of Funding and Financial Reporting
 Comparison of Expenditure Policies
 School District Local Capital Improvement and Charter School Capital Outlay
 July 30, 2012

| School Districts, Section 1011.71(2) and (5), F.S. | Charter Schools, Section 1013.62(2), F.S. |
|--|--|
| <p>A school board may levy not more than 1.5 mills against the taxable value for school purposes for district schools, including charter schools at the discretion of the school board, to fund:</p> <p>New construction and remodeling projects Sites and site improvement or expansion to new and existing sites, auxiliary, athletic, or ancillary facilities</p> <p>Maintenance, renovation, and repair of existing school plants, or of leased facilities to correct deficiencies pursuant to s. 1013.15(2)</p> <p>Purchase, lease-purchase, or lease of: - new and replacement equipment and computer hardware - enterprise resource software applications classified as capital assets - driver's education vehicles - vehicles used for maintenance or operation of plants and equipment - security vehicles - vehicles used in storing or distributing materials and equipment - school buses</p> | <p>A charter school's governing body may use charter school capital outlay funds for the following purposes:</p> <p>Construction of school facilities Purchase of real property</p> <p>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</p> <p>Purchase, lease-purchase, or lease of: - new and replacement equipment - enterprise resource software applications classified as capital assets - driver's education vehicles - vehicles used for maintenance or operation of plants and equipment - security vehicles - vehicles used in storing or distributing materials and equipment</p> |
| <p>Payment of the cost of school buses when contracting with a private entity for student transportation services.</p> | <p>Purchase of vehicles to transport students to and from the charter school.</p> |
| <p>Payment of costs of leasing relocatable educational facilities, of renting or leasing educational facilities and sites or of renting or leasing buildings or space within existing buildings.</p> | <p>Purchase, lease-purchase, or lease of permanent or relocatable school facilities.</p> |
| <p>Payments for educational facilities and sites due under a lease-purchase agreement not exceeding an amount equal to three-fourths of the proceeds from the millage levied by a district school board pursuant to this subsection.</p> | <p>Payment of the cost of premiums for property and casualty insurance necessary to insure the school facilities.</p> |
| <p>Payment of the cost of premiums for property and casualty insurance necessary to insure school district educational and ancillary plants.</p> | <p>Conversion charter schools may use capital outlay funds received through the reduction in the administrative fee provided in s. 1002.33(20), F.S., for renovation, repair, and maintenance of school facilities that are owned by the sponsor.</p> |
| <p>Payment of loans for capital outlay purposes approved pursuant to s. 1011.14, F.S. and to eliminate a safety hazard that constitutes immediate danger to the students pursuant to s. 1011.15, F.S.</p> | |
| <p>Payment of costs directly related to complying with state and federal environmental statutes, rules, and regulations governing facilities</p> | |
| <p>Payment of the cost of the opening day collection for the library media center of a new school.</p> | |

TAB G

Historical School District Millage Data

Florida Department of Education
HISTORICAL SCHOOL DISTRICT MILLAGE DATA

| | -1- RLE (Certified) s. 1011.62(4), F.S. | -2- RLE Prior Period Adjustment s. 1011.62(4)(e), F.S. | -3- Discretionary Operating s. 1011.71(1), F.S. | -4- Discretionary (Equalization or Supplemental) s. 1011.62(4)(c) F.S. | -5- Critical Operating s. 1011.71(3)(b), F.S. | -6- Voted Additional Operating 4 Years s. 1011.73(2), F.S. | -7- Discretionary Capital Improvement s. 1011.71(2), F.S. | -8- Discretionary Capital Outlay s. 1011.71(3)(a), F.S. | -9- Critical Capital Outlay s. 1011.71(3)(b), F.S. |
|---------|---|---|--|--|--|--|---|---|--|
| 1990-91 | 5.8640 | N/A | 0.7190 | 0.3000 | N/A | YES | 2.0000 | N/A | N/A |
| 1991-92 | 6.4640 | N/A | 0.5100 | N/A | N/A | YES | 2.0000 | N/A | N/A |
| 1992-93 | 6.5870 | N/A | 0.5100 | N/A | N/A | YES | 2.0000 | N/A | N/A |
| 1993-94 | 6.6380 | N/A | 0.5100 | N/A | N/A | YES | 2.0000 | N/A | N/A |
| 1994-95 | 6.7250 | N/A | 0.5100 | 0.2500 | N/A | YES | 2.0000 | N/A | N/A |
| 1995-96 | 6.6780 | N/A | 0.5100 | 0.2500 | N/A | YES | 2.0000 | N/A | N/A |
| 1996-97 | 6.6220 | N/A | 0.5100 | 0.2500 | N/A | YES | 2.0000 | N/A | N/A |
| 1997-98 | 6.5290 | N/A | 0.5100 | 0.2500 | N/A | YES | 2.0000 | N/A | N/A |
| 1998-99 | 6.5090 | N/A | 0.5100 | 0.2500 | N/A | YES | 2.0000 | N/A | N/A |
| 1999-00 | 6.0350 | N/A | 0.5100 | 0.2500 | N/A | YES | 2.0000 | N/A | N/A |
| 2000-01 | 5.9400 | N/A | 0.5100 | 0.2500 | N/A | YES | 2.0000 | N/A | N/A |
| 2001-02 | 5.8000 | N/A | 0.5100 | 0.2500 | N/A | YES | 2.0000 | N/A | N/A |
| 2002-03 | 5.8080 | N/A | 0.5100 | 0.2500 | N/A | YES | 2.0000 | N/A | N/A |
| 2003-04 | 5.6790 | N/A | 0.5100 | 0.2500 | N/A | YES | 2.0000 | N/A | N/A |
| 2004-05 | 5.4720 | N/A | 0.5100 | 0.2500 | N/A | YES | 2.0000 | N/A | N/A |
| 2005-06 | 5.2390 | N/A | 0.5100 | 0.2500 | N/A | YES | 2.0000 | N/A | N/A |
| 2006-07 | 5.0100 | N/A | 0.5100 | 0.2500 | N/A | YES | 2.0000 | N/A | N/A |
| 2007-08 | 4.8430 | N/A | 0.5100 | 0.2500 | N/A | YES | 2.0000 | N/A | N/A |
| 2008-09 | 5.1360 | N/A | 0.4980 | 0.2500 | N/A | YES | 1.7500 | N/A | N/A |
| 2009-10 | 5.2880 | YES | 0.7480 | N/A | 0.2500 | YES | 1.5000 | 0.2500 | 0.2500 |
| 2010-11 | 5.3800 | YES | 0.7480 | N/A | 0.2500 | YES | 1.5000 | 0.2500 | 0.2500 |
| 2011-12 | 5.4460 | YES | 0.7480 | N/A | 0.2500 | YES | 1.5000 | 0.2500 | 0.2500 |
| 2012-13 | 5.2950 | YES | 0.7480 | N/A | 0.2500 | YES | 1.5000 | 0.2500 | 0.2500 |

The combined total of millages listed above may not exceed the 10-mill limit established in s. 9(b), Art. VII of the State Constitution. Voted debt service millage for capital outlay bond referendums and voted millage authorized not to exceed 2 years are not included in the 10-mill constitutional limit.

NOTES:

- 1.) In 2005-06, the 0.25 mills discretionary (column #4 above) maximum revenue per K-12 FTE student that could be generated by this millage increased from \$50 to \$100.
- 2.) a. In 2008-09, the discretionary operating millage (column #3 above) decreased from 0.510 mills to 0.498 mills;
b. The discretionary capital improvement millage (column #7 above) decreased by 0.25 mills, from 2.00 mills to 1.75 mills; and
c. The Legislature projected an increase in RLE (column #1 above) of .189 mills.
- 3.) a. In 2009-10, the prior period funding adjustment millage (column #2 above) was created to be levied if the prior period unrealized required local effort funds were greater than zero;
b. The 0.25 discretionary millage (column #4 above) was deleted and the discretionary operating millage (column #3 above) was increased 0.25 mills, from 0.498 mills to 0.748 mills;
c. The discretionary capital improvement millage (column #7 above) was decreased by 0.25 mills, from 1.75 mills to 1.50 mills;
d. The Legislature projected an increase in RLE (column #1 above) of 0.178 mills;
e. The discretionary capital outlay millage of 0.25 mills (column #8 above) was authorized, in lieu of levying an equivalent amount in discretionary operating millage (column #3 above), for districts that do not have sufficient funds to pay lease agreements entered into before June 30, 2009; and
f. Authority was provided to levy 0.25 mills in critical operating (column #5 above) or critical capital outlay (column #9 above) through super-majority vote of the school board.
- 4.) a. In 2011-12, the 0.25 critical operating (column #5 above) and the 0.25 critical capital outlay (column #9 above) millages require voter approval through a referendum, in addition to school board super-majority vote.
b. The 0.25 critical operating (column #5 above) and 0.25 critical capital outlay (column #9 above) millages sunset after the 2012-13 fiscal year.

TAB H

Historical School District Taxable Value

Florida Department of Education
HISTORICAL SCHOOL DISTRICT TAXABLE VALUE

| | Taxable Value | Increase/Decrease | % Increase/Decrease |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| | -1- | -2- | -3- |
| 1990-91 | 449,979,198,538 | - | - |
| 1991-92 | 475,960,538,489 | 25,981,339,951 | 5.77% |
| 1992-93 | 479,892,428,547 | 3,931,890,058 | 0.83% |
| 1993-94 | 488,458,003,713 | 8,565,575,166 | 1.78% |
| 1994-95 | 511,789,104,422 | 23,331,100,709 | 4.78% |
| 1995-96 | 535,588,385,303 | 23,799,280,881 | 4.65% |
| 1996-97 | 559,519,989,018 | 23,931,603,715 | 4.47% |
| 1997-98 | 592,847,936,472 | 33,327,947,454 | 5.96% |
| 1998-99 | 630,165,205,864 | 37,317,269,392 | 6.29% |
| 1999-00 | 674,898,325,364 | 44,733,119,500 | 7.10% |
| 2000-01 | 729,584,487,749 | 54,686,162,385 | 8.10% |
| 2001-02 | 805,016,872,212 | 75,432,384,463 | 10.34% |
| 2002-03 | 885,304,012,717 | 80,287,140,505 | 9.97% |
| 2003-04 | 985,486,233,073 | 100,182,220,356 | 11.32% |
| 2004-05 | 1,110,955,654,200 | 125,469,421,127 | 12.73% |
| 2005-06 | 1,315,213,529,382 | 204,257,875,182 | 18.39% |
| 2006-07 | 1,639,794,464,308 | 324,580,934,926 | 24.68% |
| 2007-08 | 1,822,713,880,796 | 182,919,416,488 | 11.16% |
| 2008-09 | 1,814,378,625,064 | (8,335,255,732) | (0.46%) |
| 2009-10 | 1,622,946,057,603 | (191,432,567,461) | (10.55%) |
| 2010-11 | 1,445,620,545,163 | (177,325,512,440) | (10.93%) |
| 2011-12 | 1,385,846,696,347 | (59,773,848,816) | (4.13%) |
| 2012-13 | 1,335,847,393,896 | (49,999,302,451) | (3.61%) |

TAB I

Capital Improvement Millage Revenue Historical Comparison

Florida Department of Education

Capital Improvement Millage Revenue Historical Comparison

| | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 ¹ | 2009-10 ² | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
|--|---------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | -1- | -2- | -3- | -4- | -5- | -6- |
| 1 Max Potential Capital Improvement Revenue at 2.0 Mills | 3,115,609,482 | 3,463,156,374 | 3,447,319,388 | 3,083,597,509 | 2,775,591,447 | 2,660,825,657 |
| 2 Authorized Maximum Capital Improvement Millage Levy by Year | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.75 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| 3 Max Potential Capital Improvement Revenue at Law | 3,115,609,482 | 3,463,156,374 | 3,016,404,464 | 2,312,698,132 | 2,081,693,585 | 1,995,619,243 |
| 4 Actual Capital Improvement Revenue | 2,977,049,731 | 3,298,136,250 | 2,910,027,083 | 2,241,821,879 | 1,989,854,873 | 1,938,258,610 |
| 5 Difference between Potential Law and 2.0 Mills Revenue (Row 3 - Row 1) | 0 | 0 | (430,914,924) | (770,899,377) | (693,897,862) | (665,206,414) |
| 6 Percent of Potential 2.0 Mills Revenue (Row 5/Row 1) | 0.00% | 0.00% | -12.50% | -25.00% | -25.00% | -25.00% |

1. In 2008-09, 0.189 mills was shifted to operating as the equivalent amount of revenue generated by the shift of 0.25 in potential millage from capital improvement. This shift generated approximately \$325,771,682 in operating revenue.

2. In 2009-10, 0.178 mills was shifted to operating as the equivalent amount of revenue generated by the shift of an additional 0.25 in potential millage from capital improvement. This shift generated approximately \$274,440,178 in operating revenue.

TAB J

Historical Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Students

Florida Department of Education
HISTORICAL FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE) STUDENTS

| | -1- | | -2- | | -3- | | -4- | | -5- | | -6- | | -7- | | -8- | | -9- | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------|-----|---------|
| | Traditional School Capital Outlay FTE | Growth/Decline | % Growth/Decline | Traditional School FTE | Growth/Decline | % Growth/Decline | Traditional School FTE | Growth/Decline | % Growth/Decline | Charter School FTE | Growth/Decline | % Growth/Decline | Charter School FTE | Growth/Decline | % Growth/Decline | | | |
| 1990-91 ¹ | 1,841,567.00 | - | - | 1,840,923.40 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1991-92 ¹ | 1,901,237.00 | 59,670.00 | 3.24% | 1,904,416.69 | 63,493.29 | 3.45% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1992-93 ¹ | 1,950,247.00 | 49,010.00 | 2.58% | 1,950,050.25 | 45,633.56 | 2.40% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1993-94 ¹ | 1,994,036.00 | 43,789.00 | 2.25% | 2,007,381.96 | 57,331.71 | 2.94% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1994-95 ¹ | 2,051,010.00 | 56,974.00 | 2.86% | 2,067,204.82 | 59,822.86 | 2.98% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1995-96 ¹ | 2,111,891.00 | 60,881.00 | 2.97% | 2,127,988.00 | 60,783.18 | 2.94% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1996-97 ¹ | 2,173,058.00 | 61,167.00 | 2.90% | 2,190,505.93 | 62,517.93 | 2.94% | - | - | - | 574.00 | - | - | 574.00 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1997-98 | 2,218,234.00 | 45,176.00 | 2.08% | 2,239,697.08 | 49,191.15 | 2.25% | - | - | - | 2,799.00 | - | - | 2,799.00 | - | - | 2,225.00 | - | 387.63% |
| 1998-99 | 2,250,234.00 | 32,000.00 | 1.44% | 2,277,528.94 | 37,831.86 | 1.69% | - | - | - | 9,135.00 | - | - | 9,135.00 | - | - | 6,336.00 | - | 226.37% |
| 1999-00 | 2,284,547.00 | 34,313.00 | 1.52% | 2,311,214.20 | 33,685.26 | 1.48% | - | - | - | 17,636.88 | - | - | 17,636.88 | - | - | 8,501.88 | - | 93.07% |
| 2000-01 | 2,331,854.00 | 47,307.00 | 2.07% | 2,362,036.95 | 50,822.75 | 2.20% | - | - | - | 26,718.85 | - | - | 26,718.85 | - | - | 9,081.97 | - | 51.49% |
| 2001-02 | 2,382,713.00 | 50,859.00 | 2.18% | 2,412,926.63 | 50,889.68 | 2.15% | - | - | - | 40,623.08 | - | - | 40,623.08 | - | - | 13,904.23 | - | 52.04% |
| 2002-03 | 2,413,312.11 | 30,599.11 | 1.28% | 2,446,325.32 | 33,398.69 | 1.38% | - | - | - | 51,642.19 | - | - | 51,642.19 | - | - | 11,019.11 | - | 27.13% |
| 2003-04 ² | 2,451,190.00 | 37,877.89 | 1.57% | 2,490,138.10 | 43,812.78 | 1.79% | - | - | - | 67,300.34 | - | - | 67,300.34 | - | - | 15,658.15 | - | 30.32% |
| 2004-05 | 2,491,403.00 | 40,213.00 | 1.64% | 2,527,134.11 | 36,996.01 | 1.49% | - | - | - | 82,459.83 | - | - | 82,459.83 | - | - | 15,159.49 | - | 22.53% |
| 2005-06 | 2,505,584.00 | 14,181.00 | 0.57% | 2,549,632.10 | 22,497.99 | 0.89% | - | - | - | 91,489.19 | - | - | 91,489.19 | - | - | 9,029.36 | - | 10.95% |
| 2006-07 | 2,493,102.55 | (12,481.45) | (0.50%) | 2,539,592.65 | (10,039.45) | (0.39%) | - | - | - | 98,738.45 | - | - | 98,738.45 | - | - | 7,249.26 | - | 7.92% |
| 2007-08 | 2,472,545.08 | (20,557.47) | (0.82%) | 2,526,896.14 | (12,696.51) | (0.50%) | - | - | - | 104,380.96 | - | - | 104,380.96 | - | - | 5,642.51 | - | 5.71% |
| 2008-09 | 2,443,092.70 | (29,452.38) | (1.19%) | 2,499,850.55 | (27,045.59) | (1.07%) | - | - | - | 117,520.97 | - | - | 117,520.97 | - | - | 13,140.01 | - | 12.59% |
| 2009-10 | 2,433,028.92 | (10,063.78) | (0.41%) | 2,492,127.86 | (7,722.69) | (0.31%) | - | - | - | 137,199.49 | - | - | 137,199.49 | - | - | 19,678.52 | - | 16.74% |
| 2010-11 | 2,421,219.86 | (11,809.06) | (0.49%) | 2,488,001.56 | (4,126.30) | (0.17%) | - | - | - | 154,509.22 | - | - | 154,509.22 | - | - | 17,309.73 | - | 12.62% |
| 2011-12 | 2,412,585.59 | (8,634.27) | (0.36%) | 2,488,207.17 | 205.61 | 0.01% | - | - | - | 179,716.56 | - | - | 179,716.56 | - | - | 25,207.34 | - | 16.31% |
| 2012-13 ³ | 2,401,177.02 | (11,408.57) | (0.47%) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

NOTES:

1) Capital Outlay FTE for fiscal years 1990-91 through 1996-97 includes adult education Capital Outlay FTE.

2) Fiscal year 2003-04 was the first year virtual school FTE was included in traditional school FTE. Virtual school FTE is included in traditional school FTE for all years following 2003-04.

3) Includes Capital Outlay FTE from the Education Estimating Conference. The Florida Education Finance Program Conference Report reported 2,694,617.29 FTE for fiscal year 2012-13, which is a combination of traditional school and charter school FTE.

TAB K

Historical Certificates of Participation Payable

Florida Department of Education
HISTORICAL CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION PAYABLE - ACCOUNT 234C

Table with columns for District and years from 1992-93 to 2005-06. Rows list districts 1 through 67, plus a TOTAL row, with corresponding dollar amounts for each year.

Office of Funding and Financial Reporting
 Source: School District Annual Financial Reports
 August 2, 2012

Florida Department of Education
HISTORICAL CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION PAYABLE - ACCOUNT 234c

| District | 2006-07 -15- | 2007-08 -16- | 2008-09 -17- | 2009-10 -18- | 2010-11 -19- |
|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Alachua | \$78,761,000 | \$75,986,000 | \$73,161,000 | \$70,116,000 | \$65,668,400 |
| 2 Baker | 9,256,687 | 8,790,020 | 8,323,353 | 7,856,687 | 7,390,020 |
| 3 Bay | 107,170,000 | 104,245,000 | 101,433,000 | 98,156,000 | 95,684,000 |
| 4 Bradford | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 Brevard | 517,403,000 | 562,518,000 | 551,158,000 | 538,713,000 | 525,718,000 |
| 6 Broward | 1,637,555,868 | 1,903,178,973 | 1,980,665,105 | 1,921,583,000 | 1,907,842,000 |
| 7 Calhoun | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 Charlotte | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11,945,000 | 65,000,000 |
| 9 Citrus | 0 | 0 | 0 | 65,790,000 | 44,855,000 |
| 10 Clay | 60,741,086 | 58,994,057 | 68,007,028 | 65,790,000 | 63,120,000 |
| 11 Collier | 474,198,106 | 553,339,277 | 533,897,533 | 513,665,788 | 483,707,000 |
| 12 Columbia | 0 | 25,125,000 | 24,505,000 | 23,860,000 | 23,190,000 |
| 13 Dade | 2,068,897,629 | 2,574,829,827 | 2,826,183,399 | 2,967,739,421 | 2,994,934,000 |
| 14 Desoto | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,894,189 |
| 15 Dixie | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 Duval | 122,503,098 | 268,052,482 | 227,671,003 | 290,880,101 | 339,261,000 |
| 17 Escambia | 55,463,867 | 52,920,048 | 50,840,714 | 47,513,838 | 44,623,988 |
| 18 Flagler | 84,195,000 | 81,880,000 | 79,475,000 | 76,975,000 | 74,375,000 |
| 19 Franklin | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 Gadsden | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21 Gilchrist | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22 Glades | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23 Gulf | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24 Hamilton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25 Hardee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 Hendry | 3,068,200 | 3,068,200 | 3,068,200 | 3,068,200 | 3,068,200 |
| 27 Hernando | 150,380,296 | 147,479,571 | 144,378,846 | 141,343,121 | 135,305,000 |
| 28 Highlands | 71,455,000 | 69,045,000 | 66,540,000 | 63,940,000 | 61,240,000 |
| 29 Hillsborough | 976,356,584 | 956,791,499 | 934,678,294 | 910,361,342 | 825,971,000 |
| 30 Holmes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 31 Indian River | 77,970,996 | 119,427,516 | 115,151,530 | 110,720,543 | 131,346,000 |
| 32 Jackson | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33 Jefferson | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 34 Lafayette | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35 Lake | 325,585,000 | 317,115,000 | 319,313,036 | 298,050,000 | 287,360,000 |
| 36 Lee | 580,514,652 | 557,658,192 | 533,914,940 | 508,946,484 | 505,866,000 |
| 37 Leon | 94,415,088 | 96,936,205 | 108,717,321 | 104,411,438 | 150,965,240 |
| 38 Levy | 8,370,000 | 8,030,000 | 7,680,000 | 7,320,000 | 6,945,000 |
| 39 Liberty | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 40 Madison | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 41 Manatee | 153,488,283 | 147,030,840 | 185,192,485 | 176,215,935 | 225,898,455 |
| 42 Marion | 172,380,000 | 164,625,000 | 159,603,687 | 149,038,898 | 139,570,000 |
| 43 Martin | 40,790,000 | 39,810,000 | 38,795,000 | 37,745,000 | 36,660,000 |
| 44 Monroe | 22,167,000 | 20,632,000 | 18,852,000 | 18,852,000 | 51,307,000 |
| 45 Nassau | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,428,581 |
| 46 Okaloosa | 83,690,000 | 79,315,000 | 74,505,000 | 69,520,000 | 64,350,000 |
| 47 Okeechobee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 48 Orange | 1,455,271,255 | 1,326,317,514 | 1,481,725,524 | 1,464,782,156 | 1,389,820,702 |
| 49 Osceola | 188,836,531 | 183,202,405 | 177,228,279 | 211,997,778 | 210,340,000 |
| 50 Palm Beach | 1,901,053,634 | 2,000,023,634 | 1,965,560,904 | 1,945,910,780 | 1,895,708,000 |
| 51 Pasco | 222,565,627 | 376,523,536 | 366,336,622 | 371,141,698 | 359,397,620 |
| 52 Pinellas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 53 Polk | 231,016,000 | 223,700,142 | 217,445,901 | 233,108,287 | 247,862,000 |
| 54 Putnam | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 55 St. Johns | 156,950,000 | 148,040,000 | 138,795,000 | 129,210,000 | 135,270,000 |
| 56 St. Lucie | 219,295,864 | 214,397,434 | 209,339,204 | 216,162,974 | 221,309,000 |
| 57 Santa Rosa | 35,345,000 | 35,078,572 | 33,789,207 | 45,414,842 | 43,005,000 |
| 58 Sarasota | 69,320,947 | 55,758,961 | 117,573,632 | 99,564,572 | 200,206,001 |
| 59 Seminole | 243,285,000 | 230,330,000 | 237,470,000 | 230,464,914 | 213,040,000 |
| 60 Sumter | 35,010,000 | 34,105,000 | 33,200,000 | 32,260,000 | 31,285,000 |
| 61 Suwannee | 2,109,275 | 2,109,275 | 2,109,275 | 2,109,275 | 2,109,275 |
| 62 Taylor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 63 Union | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,630,000 |
| 64 Volusia | 388,380,000 | 381,045,000 | 373,375,000 | 316,770,000 | 307,940,000 |
| 65 Wakulla | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 66 Walton | 19,423,671 | 18,096,031 | 16,708,821 | 15,262,061 | 22,785,000 |
| 67 Washington | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | \$13,194,639,045 | \$14,225,450,210 | \$14,606,387,853 | \$14,582,751,134 | \$14,769,270,651 |

TAB L

Facilities Funding by State

Facilities Funding by State

| | Does the state provide facilities funds or other facilities assistance to charter schools? |
|----------------|--|
| Alabama | |
| Alaska | No. However, charter schools may operate in a vacant school district facility or any other facility if the local superintendent determines that it meets health and safety requirements. Also, charter schools are eligible through their local municipalities to access tax-exempt financing through the Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority. |
| American Samoa | |
| Arizona | Yes. Charter schools receive a per-pupil allocation called "additional assistance." These monies can be used for anything from teacher salaries to transportation to facility construction. The amount of additional assistance is currently \$1,405 per pupil in grades K-8 and \$1,644 per pupil in grades 9-12. Non-profit charter schools may apply for bond financing from industrial development authorities. The state department of education must annually publish a list of vacant and unused portions of buildings that are owned by the state or by school districts and that may be suitable for the operation of a charter school. Although authorizing legislation for a charter school stimulus fund remains in place, it is currently not funded. |
| Arkansas | Yes. An open enrollment charter school must have a right of first refusal to purchase or lease, at fair market value, a closed public school facility or unused portions of a public school facility located in a public school district from which it draws its students, if the public school district decides to sell or lease the public school facility. However, a public school district is exempt from these provisions if, through an open bid process, it receives and accepts an offer to lease or purchase the property from a purchaser other than the open-enrollment charter school for an amount that exceeds the fair market value. |
| California | <p>Yes. There are multiple sources of somewhat limited funding for facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The state may reimburse charter schools serving 70% or more pupils that qualify for free or reduced price meals up to \$750,000 per unit of average daily attendance but not more than 75% of the annual facilities rent or lease costs for the charter school. • The charter schools revolving loan fund allows charter schools to receive loans for as much as \$250,000, allowing up to 5 years for repayment. • The charter schools facilities program authorizes the state allocation board to provide per pupil facilities grant funding for 50% of the total project cost for new construction of charter school facilities. • The state created a fund for charter school facility |

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| | |
|----------------------|---|
| | <p>development; however, only a limited amount of funds have been allocated to build facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each school district is required to make available to each charter school operating in the school district, facilities sufficient for the charter school to accommodate all of its in-district students in conditions reasonably equivalent to those in which the students would be accommodated if they were attending other public schools of the district. • Charter schools are eligible to access tax-exempt financing through the California Municipal Finance Authority. • Charter schools have access to tax-exempt bond financing for their facilities needs through the California Statewide Communities Development Authority. |
| Colorado | <p>Yes. For fiscal year 2009, \$5 million in capital construction funds were appropriated and provided to qualified charter schools on a per pupil basis. If space is available in a school district facility, a charter school may not be charged for that space, although other costs for facilities operations and maintenance must be negotiated between the charter school and the school district. The Educational and Cultural Facility Authority (ECFA) may issue bonds on behalf of charter schools. The charter school debt reserve fund, supported by the moral obligation pledge of the state to support up to \$400 million in debt, enhances charter schools' ability to borrow funds from ECFA and to obtain more favorable rates. School districts are required to invite charter schools to discuss their capital construction needs prior to submitting a request to the voters or floating a bond for facilities funding, although the district is not required to include the charter schools as part of their requests or bonds.</p> |
| Connecticut | <p>Yes. For the 2-year budget cycle starting on July 1, 2006, the state provided \$10 million in bond financing to cover facilities costs at existing charter schools, disbursed through a competitive application process. For the 2-year budget cycle starting on July 1, 2008, the state provided an additional \$10 million in bond financing to cover facilities costs at existing charter schools, disbursed through a competitive application process. Also, charter schools may apply for low-interest loans from the Connecticut Health and Educational Facilities Authority.</p> |
| Delaware | <p>Yes. Charter schools are eligible to access tax-exempt industrial development revenue bonds through the Delaware Economic Development Authority. School districts must make unused buildings or space in buildings available for charter schools and must bargain in good faith over the cost of rent, services and maintenance related to such space. In addition, the state department of education and state department of administrative services must publish a list of all vacant and unused buildings and portions of buildings owned by the state or school districts that may be suitable for charter schools.</p> |
| District of Columbia | <p>Yes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The per-pupil facilities aid program provides an amount based on a 5 year moving average of capital funds |

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| | |
|---------|---|
| | <p>available to the school system (in 2007, the allowance was \$2,810 per pupil).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The City Build Charter School Initiative promotes community revitalization with a particular emphasis on strengthening public charter schools. Most of the grants from this program have been allocated for facilities and expansion projects (the fiscal year 2007 D.C. Appropriations Act included \$3.5 million for the program). • The Public Charter School Credit Enhancement Fund provides credit enhancement for the purchase, construction, and/or renovation of facilities for charter schools. The program offers guarantees or collateral pledges of up to \$1 million for 2 to 5 years. • The District of Columbia's Direct Loan Fund for Charter School Improvement provides flexible loan capital for the construction, purchase, renovation and maintenance of charter school facilities. Loans are capped at \$2 million per school (in 2007, \$6 million in federal appropriations was earmarked for this initiative). • The mayor and the D.C. government must give preference to charter schools with respect to the purchase, lease or contract for the use of certain public facilities or properties. • Charter schools may access tax-exempt bonds through D.C.'s Revenue Bond Program. |
| Florida | <p>Yes. For fiscal year 2009, the state appropriated \$57 million in capital outlay funds to eligible charter schools on a per-pupil basis. If a school district surplus facility or property is available, it must be provided for a charter school's use on the same basis as it is made available to other public schools in the school district. For an existing public school converting to charter status, no rental or leasing fee for the existing facility or for the property normally inventoried to the conversion school may be charged by the district school board to the parents and teachers organizing the charter school. Charter schools are eligible through their counties or municipalities to access tax-exempt industrial development revenue bonds through the Florida Industrial Development Financing Act. The state also provides an exemption from ad valorem taxes for facilities used to house charter schools.</p> |
| Georgia | <p>Yes. The state has a per-pupil, needs-based capital-funding program that is distributed through a competitive grant process (\$2.2 million was appropriated for the 2008-09 school year). The state requires districts to make surplus facilities available to charter schools "on the same basis" as they make such facilities available to traditional schools. Charter schools have access to tax-exempt debt through county development authorities. In addition, the state board of education may require a local referendum in a local school system in which a charter school approved by the state board of education through an appeal process (i.e., a state chartered special school) will be located. Such referendum is held for the purpose of deciding whether the local school board must provide funds from school tax levies to support the state chartered special school, or incur bonded indebtedness or both.</p> |
| Hawaii | <p>Yes. The state department of education must make available</p> |

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| | |
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| | vacant school facilities or portions of school facilities for use by charter schools. |
| Idaho | Yes. The state's charter school law authorizes a charter school's board of directors to borrow money as a nonprofit corporation to finance the purchase of school building facilities. Subject to the terms of such a contractual agreement, the board may use the facility as collateral for the loan. |
| Illinois | Yes. A charter school may negotiate and contract with a school district, the governing body of a state college or university or public community college or any other public for-profit or nonprofit private entity for the use of a school building. |
| Indiana | Yes. Charter schools located in Indianapolis may obtain facilities financing from the local public improvement bond bank. All other charter schools may obtain financing through the Indiana Bond Bank. Indiana law provides that charter schools have the moral obligation pledge of the city or state to debt issued through these authorities. |
| Iowa | No |
| Kansas | No |
| Kentucky | |
| Louisiana | Yes. Depending upon legislative appropriations, based on average daily membership in the charter school for the first 5 years of its existence, each start-up charter school must receive for each student an amount equaling the average per student budgeted amount for each of those 5 years by the district in which the charter school is located for facility acquisition and construction services. Also, local school boards must make available to chartering groups any vacant school facilities or any facility slated to be vacant for lease or purchase at fair market value. |
| Maine | |
| Maryland | No |
| Massachusetts | Yes. Facilities funding is embedded into the tuition formula for commonwealth charters. |
| Michigan | No. However, the Michigan Public Educational Facilities Authority provides opportunities for low cost financing and technical assistance through bonding and loan programs. |
| Minnesota | Yes. State grants are available for facility improvement. The state provides lease aid to charter schools in the amount of 90% of lease costs or \$1,500 per-pupil. With the state department of education's approval, charter schools may lease space from public or private nonprofit, nonsectarian organizations and from sectarian organizations. |

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| Mississippi | |
| Missouri | Yes. A school district may incur bonded indebtedness or take other measures to provide for physical facilities for charter schools that it sponsors or with which it contracts. |
| Montana | |
| Nebraska | |
| Nevada | No. However, a charter school may contract with the local school board of the school district in which the charter school is located or the University and Community College System of Nevada for the provision of facilities to operate the charter school. The charter school may also use any public facility in the school district or buildings owned by the school district upon approval of the school board and not during school hours. |
| New Hampshire | Yes. Charter schools may lease, through the school district, buildings that receive state school building aid. |
| New Jersey | No. However, the state allows charter schools to use federal funds for facility construction. |
| New Mexico | Yes. From the Charter School Capital Outlay Fund, state-chartered charter schools may receive grants to assist with a capital project. Also, the school district in which the charter school is located must provide the charter school with available facilities for the school's operations unless the facilities are currently used for other educational purposes. A charter school will not be required to pay rent for the school district facilities if the facilities can be provided at no cost to the school district. If facilities are available but cannot be provided at no cost to the school district, the school district may not charge more than the actual direct cost of providing the facilities. A charter school may pay the costs of operation and maintenance of its facilities or may contract with the school district to provide facility operation and maintenance services. Charter school facilities are eligible for state and local capital outlay funds and must be included in the school district's 5-year facilities plan. |
| New York | <p>Yes. The state must annually publish a list of vacant and unused buildings and vacant and unused portions of buildings that are owned by the state and that may be suitable for the operation of a charter school. At the request of a charter school or a prospective applicant, this list, as well as a list of vacant and unused private school buildings, within the school district that may be suitable for the operation of a charter school must be provided. The state defines charter schools as public agents that are eligible to obtain tax-exempt financing on their own.</p> <p>Through the Charter School Stimulus Fund, charters may receive grants for costs associated with the acquisition, renovation or construction of charter school facilities.</p> |
| North Carolina | Yes. At the request of a charter school, the local school board of the school district in which the charter school is located must lease |

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| | any available building or land to the charter school unless the board demonstrates that the lease is not economically or practically feasible or that the local board does not have adequate classroom space to meet its enrollment needs. Also, a local school board may provide a school facility to a charter school free of charge, but the charter school is responsible for the maintenance of and insurance for the school facility. Charter schools may lease space from sectarian organizations so long as sectarian symbols are removed. The North Carolina Educational Facilities Finance Authority may issue bonds on behalf of charter schools. |
| North Dakota | |
| Ohio | Yes. Charter schools may use loans guaranteed under the Facilities Loan Guarantee Program for the construction of new school buildings. |
| Oklahoma | Yes. The Charter School Incentive Fund provides support for costs associated with renovating or remodeling existing buildings and structures for use by a charter school. |
| Oregon | No. However, the department of education is required to award grants and loans to charter schools or charter school applicants that wish to establish or expand a charter school. |
| Pennsylvania | Yes. The state department of education calculates an approved reimbursable annual rental charge for leases of buildings or portions of buildings for charter school use which have been approved by the secretary of education on or after July 1, 2001. This charge is the lesser of: (1) The annual rental cost payable under the provisions of the approved lease agreement or (2) The product of the charter facility's enrollment times a legislated dollar amount based on the type of school. |
| Puerto Rico | No |
| Rhode Island | Yes. A school district may access aid for reimbursement of school housing costs for school district sponsored charter schools. Charter schools not sponsored by a school district may apply for 30% reimbursement of school housing cost on a need basis. |
| South Carolina | Yes. The state department of education must make available, upon request, a list of vacant and unused buildings and vacant and unused portions of buildings that are owned by school districts and that may be suitable for the operation of a charter school. If a school district declares a building surplus and chooses to sell or lease the building, a charter school's board of directors or a charter committee operating or applying within the school district must be given the first refusal to purchase or lease the building under the same or superior terms and conditions as it would be offered to the public. |
| South Dakota | |
| Tennessee | Yes. The chartering authority may endorse the submission of a |

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| | qualified zone academy bond application to the local taxing authority, if the project is a qualified project. |
| Texas | Yes. An approved bonding authority may issue bonds to finance or refinance education facilities to be used by an authorized charter school. |
| Utah | Yes. The state created the Capital Outlay Loan Program to provide short-term help to school districts to meet district needs for school building construction and renovation, and assistance to charter schools to meet school building construction and renovation needs. |
| Vermont | |
| Virginia | Yes. No rent may be charged, and other fees are negotiable. |
| Washington | |
| West Virginia | |
| Wisconsin | No |
| Wyoming | Yes. If a school district deems it has available space, the charter school may use the space without having to pay rent for it. |

TAB M

**Exceptional Student Education FTE as
a Percentage of Total Charter School
and Traditional Public School FTE**

Florida Department of Education

2011-12 Exceptional Student Education (ESE) FTE Percentage for Traditional and Charter School FTE (McKay Excluded)

| District | Traditional FTE | Traditional ESE FTE | Percent of Total FTE | 2011-12 Charter School FTE | Charter ESE FTE | Percent of Total FTE |
|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| | -1- | -2- | -3- | -4- | -5- | -6- |
| 1 Alachua | 24,797.90 | 3,687.32 | 14.87% | 1,875.15 | 296.30 | 15.80% |
| 2 Baker | 4,851.72 | 521.68 | 10.75% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 3 Bay | 22,927.66 | 3,916.03 | 17.08% | 2,451.63 | 229.16 | 9.35% |
| 4 Bradford | 3,127.69 | 618.93 | 19.79% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 5 Brevard | 67,431.59 | 10,464.10 | 15.52% | 2,541.10 | 323.66 | 12.74% |
| 6 Broward | 225,246.88 | 28,698.54 | 12.74% | 29,727.07 | 2,161.19 | 7.27% |
| 7 Calhoun | 2,159.72 | 495.01 | 22.92% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 8 Charlotte | 15,887.13 | 2,714.70 | 17.09% | 278.30 | 4.32 | 1.55% |
| 9 Citrus | 15,036.55 | 1,971.71 | 13.11% | 95.58 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 10 Clay | 35,222.23 | 6,224.32 | 17.67% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 11 Collier | 41,985.14 | 5,316.34 | 12.66% | 720.00 | 80.50 | 11.18% |
| 12 Columbia | 9,560.40 | 1,532.43 | 16.03% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 13 Miami-Dade | 301,438.80 | 33,524.95 | 11.12% | 41,992.24 | 2,223.88 | 5.30% |
| 14 DeSoto | 4,673.13 | 652.91 | 13.97% | 77.00 | 12.00 | 15.58% |
| 15 Dixie | 1,952.97 | 461.56 | 23.63% | 16.00 | 5.00 | 31.25% |
| 16 Duval | 118,123.19 | 15,326.54 | 12.98% | 5,199.23 | 497.13 | 9.56% |
| 17 Escambia | 38,535.38 | 6,073.31 | 15.76% | 1,338.56 | 121.41 | 9.07% |
| 18 Flagler | 11,741.09 | 1,581.94 | 13.47% | 1,062.34 | 78.09 | 7.35% |
| 19 Franklin | 946.51 | 180.18 | 19.04% | 312.00 | 42.00 | 13.46% |
| 20 Gadsden | 5,320.49 | 667.44 | 12.54% | 284.76 | 12.26 | 4.31% |
| 21 Gilchrist | 2,513.74 | 516.85 | 20.56% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 22 Glades | 1,250.04 | 204.02 | 16.32% | 263.50 | 50.00 | 18.98% |
| 23 Gulf | 1,884.83 | 314.56 | 16.69% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 24 Hamilton | 1,580.23 | 205.50 | 13.00% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 25 Hardee | 5,061.13 | 625.50 | 12.36% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 26 Hendry | 6,771.80 | 976.18 | 14.42% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 27 Hernando | 22,259.14 | 2,643.85 | 11.88% | 118.20 | 9.76 | 8.26% |
| 28 Highlands | 11,918.85 | 1,488.87 | 12.49% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 29 Hillsborough | 184,934.07 | 26,455.03 | 14.31% | 9,405.55 | 1,367.70 | 14.54% |
| 30 Holmes | 3,218.46 | 425.41 | 13.22% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 31 Indian River | 15,711.59 | 2,061.55 | 13.12% | 1,952.72 | 168.25 | 8.62% |
| 32 Jackson | 6,722.95 | 996.50 | 14.82% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 33 Jefferson | 1,018.04 | 170.74 | 16.77% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 34 Lafayette | 1,147.51 | 145.96 | 12.72% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 35 Lake | 35,535.20 | 4,501.89 | 12.67% | 4,833.79 | 460.00 | 9.52% |
| 36 Lee | 71,118.91 | 10,401.32 | 14.63% | 11,238.07 | 933.91 | 8.31% |
| 37 Leon | 31,595.91 | 4,977.94 | 15.76% | 1,135.91 | 145.41 | 12.80% |
| 38 Levy | 5,341.58 | 1,158.48 | 21.69% | 201.50 | 58.87 | 29.22% |
| 39 Liberty | 1,413.45 | 271.39 | 19.20% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 40 Madison | 2,633.06 | 529.98 | 20.13% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 41 Manatee | 40,089.88 | 6,826.61 | 17.03% | 3,629.39 | 429.09 | 11.82% |
| 42 Marion | 41,043.02 | 6,312.94 | 15.38% | 436.70 | 70.37 | 16.11% |
| 43 Martin | 17,635.56 | 2,697.14 | 15.29% | 246.51 | 36.16 | 14.67% |
| 44 Monroe | 7,149.04 | 1,180.92 | 16.52% | 886.35 | 87.73 | 9.90% |
| 45 Nassau | 11,023.07 | 1,460.71 | 13.25% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 46 Okaloosa | 27,718.26 | 3,907.41 | 14.10% | 1,409.70 | 131.08 | 9.30% |
| 47 Okeechobee | 6,528.93 | 1,309.95 | 20.06% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 48 Orange | 170,829.81 | 19,692.96 | 11.53% | 6,399.12 | 1,261.15 | 19.71% |
| 49 Osceola | 48,076.24 | 5,769.94 | 12.00% | 5,657.16 | 448.18 | 7.92% |
| 50 Palm Beach | 163,822.46 | 22,732.86 | 13.88% | 10,090.18 | 1,984.59 | 19.67% |
| 51 Pasco | 63,314.39 | 9,629.03 | 15.21% | 1,995.24 | 175.61 | 8.80% |
| 52 Pinellas | 97,568.58 | 12,304.16 | 12.61% | 4,170.18 | 376.75 | 9.03% |
| 53 Polk | 83,403.92 | 9,541.12 | 11.44% | 10,996.50 | 987.26 | 8.98% |
| 54 Putnam | 10,566.19 | 1,828.58 | 17.31% | 196.00 | 16.00 | 8.16% |
| 55 St. Johns | 30,972.98 | 4,226.55 | 13.65% | 260.55 | 81.54 | 31.30% |
| 56 St. Lucie | 36,649.79 | 4,261.56 | 11.63% | 1,950.45 | 125.00 | 6.41% |
| 57 Santa Rosa | 25,120.17 | 2,971.85 | 11.83% | 102.25 | 27.50 | 26.89% |
| 58 Sarasota | 35,763.21 | 5,042.18 | 14.10% | 4,842.37 | 450.68 | 9.31% |
| 59 Seminole | 62,631.55 | 7,611.81 | 12.15% | 813.45 | 82.75 | 10.17% |
| 60 Sumter | 5,310.75 | 846.21 | 15.93% | 2,242.43 | 156.45 | 6.98% |
| 61 Suwannee | 5,874.49 | 665.78 | 11.33% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 62 Taylor | 2,741.52 | 414.69 | 15.13% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 63 Union | 2,190.30 | 342.05 | 15.62% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 64 Volusia | 58,940.11 | 9,084.30 | 15.41% | 2,082.96 | 279.10 | 13.40% |
| 65 Wakulla | 4,918.89 | 953.60 | 19.39% | 133.22 | 13.72 | 10.30% |
| 66 Walton | 7,217.80 | 684.31 | 9.48% | 263.59 | 26.42 | 10.02% |
| 67 Washington | 3,406.74 | 581.95 | 17.08% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 68 Washington Special | 152.36 | 62.12 | 40.77% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 69 FAMU Lab School | 524.51 | 10.50 | 2.00% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 70 FAU - Palm Beach | 715.76 | 55.50 | 7.75% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 71 FAU - St. Lucie | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 1,419.31 | 151.31 | 10.66% |
| 72 FSU Lab - Broward | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 679.00 | 121.00 | 17.82% |
| 73 FSU Lab - Leon | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 1,702.25 | 201.00 | 11.81% |
| 74 UF Lab School | 1,147.06 | 132.43 | 11.55% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| 75 Virtual School | 27,983.01 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Total | 2,465,627.01 | 326,843.17 | 13.26% | 179,725.06 | 17,001.23 | 9.46% |

TAB N

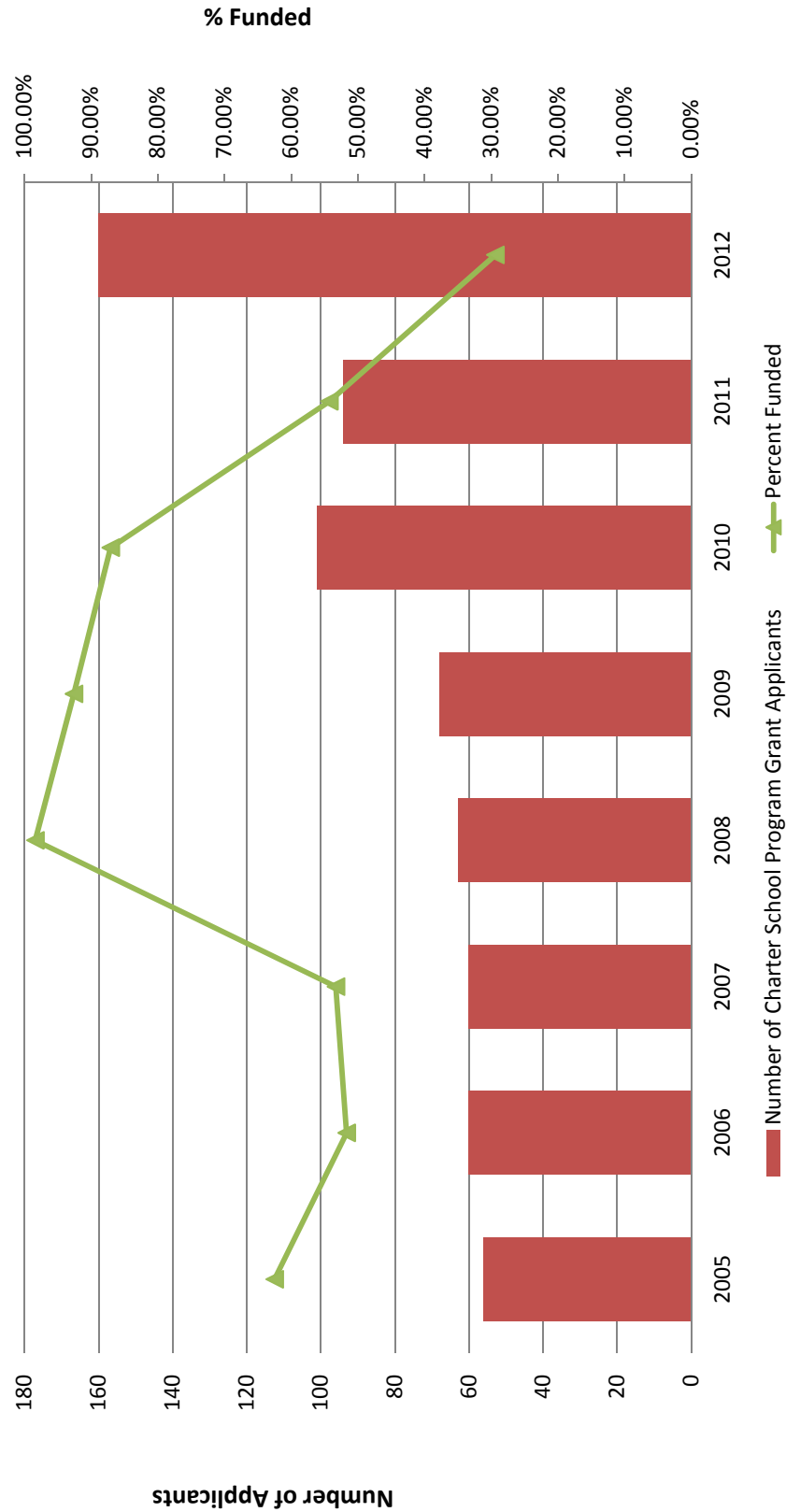
Charter School Startup Funds History

Florida Department of Education
Office of the Comptroller
Public Charter Schools Program Grant History

| Agency Number | School District | 10/102-43005 | FY 2005/06 | FY 2006/07 | FY 2007/08 | FY 2008/09 | FY 2009/10 | FY 2010/11 | FY 2011/12 | FY 2012/13 | Total by District |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| | | 2983B | 2983B & 2986A | 2983B & 2986A | 2986A | 2986A & 2989A | 2986A & 2989A | 2986A & 2989A | 2986A & 2989A | 2986A & 2989A | |
| 010 | ALACHUA | 1,416,443.43 | 710,825.83 | 297,343.04 | 27,050.00 | 194,854.88 | 95,450.08 | 248,492.39 | 507,692.25 | 12,888.45 | 3,511,040.35 |
| 020 | BAKER | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 030 | BAY | 0.00 | 979,550.00 | 146,450.00 | 129,850.00 | 646,128.00 | 279,389.34 | 1,347,172.15 | 567,447.05 | 3,932.58 | 4,299,919.12 |
| 040 | BRADFORD | 20,000.00 | 61,860.43 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 81,860.43 |
| 050 | BREVARD | 475,000.00 | 324,650.00 | 629,350.00 | 64,375.00 | 455,251.00 | 131,538.15 | 64,945.58 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2,125,109.73 |
| 060 | BROWARD | 2,739,795.12 | 3,719,168.00 | 1,038,100.00 | 723,650.00 | 1,804,904.35 | 3,643,126.03 | 3,484,495.93 | 1,808,703.00 | 25,000.00 | 18,986,942.43 |
| 070 | CALHOUN | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 080 | CHARLOTTE | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 150,614.28 | 168,913.68 | 5,472.04 | 0.00 | 325,000.00 |
| 090 | CITRUS | 135,262.33 | 59,325.37 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 194,587.70 |
| 100 | CLAY | 5,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 110 | COLLIER | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 225,000.00 | 0.00 | 230,000.00 |
| 120 | COLUMBIA | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 130 | DADE | 4,599,999.55 | 5,105,879.75 | 4,372,515.04 | 1,070,019.62 | 3,525,188.99 | 6,316,050.90 | 2,633,148.69 | 2,865,997.84 | 0.00 | 30,488,800.38 |
| 140 | DESOLO | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 150 | DIXIE | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 160 | DIVAL | 750,000.00 | 400,000.00 | 153,750.00 | 0.00 | 241,340.28 | 698,333.95 | 717,465.45 | 1,381,864.94 | 25,000.00 | 4,367,754.62 |
| 170 | ESCAMBIA | 711,177.88 | 45,130.80 | 25,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 225,000.00 | 480,950.00 | 89,892.75 | 1,577,151.43 |
| 180 | FLAGLER | 500,000.00 | 813,150.14 | (108,173.76) | 0.00 | 246,290.99 | 231,855.91 | 149,450.76 | 22,402.20 | 0.00 | 1,854,976.24 |
| 190 | FRANKLIN | 195,000.00 | 134,000.00 | 121,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 450,000.00 |
| 200 | GADSDEN | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 210 | GLCHRIST | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 220 | GLADES | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 25,000.00 | 225,000.00 | 0.00 | 250,000.00 |
| 230 | GULF | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 240 | HAMILTON | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 250 | HARDEE | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 260 | HENDRY | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 270 | HERNANDO | 319,259.13 | 80,736.69 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 53,441.52 | 109,173.26 | 3,387.68 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 565,998.28 |
| 280 | HIGHLANDS | 200,000.00 | 200,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 286,156.98 |
| 290 | HILLSBOROUGH | 2,900,000.00 | 1,600,000.00 | 38,523.35 | 783,200.00 | 682,500.00 | 1,907,389.75 | 1,150,000.00 | 1,550,000.00 | 0.00 | 10,611,613.10 |
| 300 | HOLMES | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 310 | INDIAN RIVER | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 242,174.04 | (217,740.94) | 290,152.45 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 315,152.45 |
| 320 | JACKSON | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 330 | JEFFERSON | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 160,824.94 | 13,376.65 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 174,201.59 |
| 340 | LAFAYETTE | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 350 | LAKE | 1,318,993.20 | 665,978.82 | 389,990.52 | 234,902.11 | 462,463.32 | 188,021.62 | 167,283.96 | 359,278.81 | 507.20 | 3,567,796.50 |
| 360 | LEE | 1,032,789.66 | 1,238,485.25 | 834,872.39 | 570,662.64 | 508,494.57 | 872,994.62 | 598,047.19 | 359,278.81 | 224,257.08 | 6,239,883.15 |
| 370 | LEON | 0.00 | 105,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 139,341.87 | 500,505.73 | 184,980.51 | 75,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1,029,828.11 |
| 371 | FSU | 327,580.66 | 72,419.34 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 400,000.00 |
| 380 | LEVY | 144,493.36 | 150,000.00 | 150,000.00 | 63,655.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 508,148.36 |
| 390 | LIBERTY | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 400 | MADISON | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 410 | MANATEE | 0.00 | 0.00 | 25,000.00 | 111,000.00 | 41,000.00 | 295,718.41 | 558,746.36 | 253,277.73 | 10,534.14 | 1,295,275.64 |
| 420 | MARION | 159,810.58 | 173,327.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 333,137.61 |
| 430 | MARTIN | 453,283.71 | 307,996.14 | 136,314.17 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 897,594.02 |
| 440 | MONROE | 250,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1,227.30 | 237,727.70 | 234,130.96 | 15,626.06 | 524,757.02 |
| 450 | NASSAU | 42,513.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 42,513.02 |
| 460 | OKALOOSA | 97,387.75 | 292,163.25 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 389,551.00 |
| 470 | OKEECHOBEE | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 480 | ORANGE | 1,685,910.54 | 541,238.93 | 351,268.67 | 94,350.00 | 363,500.94 | 360,474.43 | 1,046,815.77 | 1,394,630.01 | 250,805.28 | 6,078,994.57 |
| 490 | OSCEOLA | 1,231,489.67 | 355,309.61 | 139,383.47 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 182,941.98 | 5,010.49 | 137,016.63 | 0.00 | 2,051,151.85 |
| 500 | PALM BEACH | 4,556,820.27 | 2,597,880.25 | 3,047,124.61 | 453,759.70 | 894,227.35 | 187,500.00 | 62,500.00 | 525,000.00 | 0.00 | 12,324,812.18 |
| 501 | FAU | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 61,810.85 | 175,150.60 | 79,413.93 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 316,575.38 |
| 510 | PASCO | 1,052,641.09 | 0.00 | 237,674.98 | 24,749.63 | 25,000.00 | 225,000.00 | 440,000.00 | 74,857.00 | 0.00 | 1,377,496.09 |
| 520 | PINELLAS | 746,073.44 | 500,000.00 | 513,997.90 | 24,749.63 | 513,997.90 | 1,010,000.00 | 440,000.00 | 1,092,500.00 | 67,500.00 | 4,634,495.95 |
| 530 | POLK | 2,995,083.83 | 2,218,146.19 | 839,073.18 | 239,130.43 | 903,689.09 | 203,676.77 | 223,008.53 | 154,264.70 | 0.00 | 7,776,274.72 |
| 540 | POTOMAC | 181,055.11 | 152,339.46 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 333,394.57 |
| 550 | ST. JOHNS | 250,000.00 | 0.00 | 151,963.44 | 101,872.60 | 86,677.40 | 86,677.40 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 590,513.44 |
| 560 | ST. LUCIE | 0.00 | 0.00 | 25,000.00 | 0.00 | 277,500.00 | 562,508.59 | 12,491.41 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 877,500.00 |
| 570 | SANTA ROSA | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100,735.05 | 169,945.32 | 0.00 | 270,680.37 |
| 580 | SARASOTA | 1,073,469.33 | 855,822.64 | 495,068.74 | 64,156.55 | 354,304.12 | 368,663.11 | 101,951.74 | 323,676.36 | 51,323.64 | 3,688,456.23 |
| 590 | SEMINOLE | 138,822.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 225,000.00 | 0.00 | 363,822.00 |
| 600 | SUMTER | 250,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 459,120.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 709,120.00 |
| 610 | SUWANNEE | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 620 | TAYLOR | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 630 | UNION | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 640 | VOLUSIA | 250,000.00 | 290,469.16 | 62,530.84 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 259,383.73 | 187,247.88 | 720,928.06 | 0.00 | 1,770,459.67 |
| 650 | WAKULLA | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 660 | WALTON | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 670 | WASHINGTON | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 686 | FSU LAB SCHOOL | 33,093,331.64 | 24,750,855.08 | 13,624,122.68 | 4,895,725.15 | 13,675,190.26 | 18,437,466.87 | 14,389,648.77 | 15,483,526.32 | 794,965.79 | 56,534.28 |
| | TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | |

Note: Approximately 20% of charter schools that received Startup Funding are no longer operational. Information was provided by the Office of Independent Education and Parental Choice.

Number of Charter School Program Grant Applicants and Percent Selected for Funding 2005-2012



Note: The chart above illustrates the number of charter schools that applied for Charter School Program Grants funding and the percent awarded by year.

TAB 0

Sources of Revenue Available to Charter Schools for Facilities Use

Sources of Revenue Available to Charter Schools for Facilities Use

- Unrestricted Florida Education Finance Program (FEFP) Funds
- Charter School Startup Grant Funding
- Charter School Capital Outlay Funding

TAB P

Funding and Revenue Sources for Fixed Capital Outlay

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
2002-2003 Funding and Revenue Sources Per Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Student for Fixed Capital Outlay

| # District | Discretionary Local Capital Improvement and Capital Outlay Sect. 101.17(2) and (3)(b) F.S. Act 3343 | Voted Debt Service Sect. 101.17(4) F.S. Act 3302 | Local Government Infrastructure and School Capital Outlay Surplus Sect. 27.05(2) and (6) F.S. Act 3118 | Impact Fees Sect. 103.31(1) F.S. Act 3069 | Racing Commission Funds (Per-Mileage) Act 3341 | Capital Outlay and Debt Service (CO&DS) Act 3327 and 3322 | PECO Maintenance Act 3341 | PECO New Construction Act 3341 | K-12 Class Size Reduction Capital Outlay Funding Act 3341 | K-12 PECO Special Facility Construction Account Funding Act 3341 | Total | Capital Outlay FTE | \$/COFTE |
|-----------------|---|--|--|---|---|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|---------------|--------------------|----------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Alachua | 13,808,932 | 12,501,340 | - | - | - | 1,059,509 | 1,373,358 | 1,314,123 | - | - | 30,052,262 | 27,064.00 | 1,110.60 |
| 2 Baker | 791,576 | - | - | - | 255,500 | 161,081 | 173,345 | 216,804 | - | 1,181,026 | 2,779,332 | 4,442.00 | 625.69 |
| 3 Bay | 13,888,346 | - | 11,446,493 | - | 211,083 | 966,874 | 828,133 | 1,344,354 | - | - | 28,685,283 | 24,906.00 | 1,151.74 |
| 4 Bradford | 1,060,322 | - | - | - | 223,250 | 134,108 | 197,302 | 139,995 | - | - | 1,754,877 | 3,822.00 | 459.03 |
| 5 Brevard | 38,105,762 | - | - | - | 232,250 | 2,507,995 | 2,426,876 | 4,342,715 | - | - | 47,605,598 | 69,056.00 | 689.38 |
| 6 Broward | 177,115,168 | 30,479,093 | - | 10,168,462 | 446,500 | 10,640,742 | 6,085,735 | 28,253,830 | - | - | 249,027.00 | 21,027.00 | 1,056.87 |
| 7 Calhoun | - | - | - | - | 215,760 | 67,281 | 128,987 | 111,243 | - | - | 529,271 | 2,176.00 | 240.47 |
| 8 Charlotte | 18,261,156 | 3,222,915 | - | - | 148,633 | 686,580 | 493,353 | 1,269,424 | - | - | 24,082,261 | 17,218.00 | 1,398.67 |
| 9 Citrus | 11,496,295 | - | - | - | 167,438 | 629,931 | 517,900 | 1,658,330 | - | - | 14,683,330 | 14,796.00 | 989.34 |
| 10 Clay | 9,996,297 | - | 1,237,121 | - | 223,250 | 1,139,848 | 1,002,911 | 2,190,891 | - | - | 15,999,219 | 29,232.00 | 547.32 |
| 11 Collier | - | - | - | 7,570,655 | 446,500 | 1,627,165 | 810,848 | 4,313,432 | - | - | 14,768,600 | 36,587.00 | 403.66 |
| 12 Columbia | 2,821,098 | - | - | - | 223,250 | 335,670 | 389,839 | 394,342 | - | - | 4,164,199 | 9,504.00 | 438.15 |
| 13 Dade | 220,818,934 | 85,127,129 | - | 27,859,892 | - | 14,761,584 | 9,391,734 | 22,141,897 | - | - | 380,101,170 | 352,183.00 | 1,079.27 |
| 14 DeSoto | 1,668,246 | - | - | - | 132,167 | 182,296 | 166,785 | 286,545 | - | - | 2,436,039 | 4,558.00 | 534.45 |
| 15 Dixie | 586,970 | - | - | - | 223,250 | 80,715 | 97,628 | 77,187 | - | - | 1,036,750 | 2,163.00 | 492.72 |
| 16 Duval | 66,595,441 | 18,553,243 | - | - | 446,500 | 4,367,120 | 4,890,066 | 6,878,731 | - | - | 101,731,101 | 122,701.00 | 829.10 |
| 17 Escambia | 17,457,807 | - | 17,349,378 | - | 446,500 | 1,588,029 | 1,869,909 | 1,839,451 | - | - | 40,651,074 | 41,268.53 | 982.61 |
| 18 Flagler | 7,224,833 | 1,961,559 | - | - | 223,250 | 334,311 | 185,226 | 864,993 | - | - | 11,973,207 | 7,500.00 | 1,596.43 |
| 19 Franklin | 1,134,831 | - | - | - | 306,000 | 60,091 | 99,993 | 57,885 | - | - | 1,658,780 | 1,176.00 | 1,410.53 |
| 20 Gadsden | 1,698,642 | - | - | - | 223,250 | 287,049 | 351,390 | 247,439 | - | 14,869,395 | 17,677,165 | 6,229.00 | 2,837.88 |
| 21 Gilchrist | 659,421 | - | - | - | 202,248 | 97,141 | 54,939 | 86,998 | - | - | 1,100,747 | 2,624.00 | 419.49 |
| 22 Glades | 821,660 | - | - | - | 223,250 | 29,962 | 65,780 | 36,148 | - | - | 1,176,800 | 977.00 | 1,204.50 |
| 23 Gulf | 1,072,195 | - | 437,349 | - | 230,000 | 84,578 | 148,498 | 86,805 | - | - | 2,059,425 | 2,124.00 | 969.60 |
| 24 Hamilton | - | - | - | - | 223,250 | 74,472 | 121,339 | 70,587 | - | 11,640,067 | 12,149,715 | 1,961.00 | 6,195.67 |
| 25 Hardee | 2,212,354 | - | - | - | 187,375 | 188,848 | 245,039 | 171,924 | - | - | 3,005,540 | 4,989.00 | 602.43 |
| 26 Hendry | 2,880,447 | - | - | - | 143,300 | 279,311 | 226,890 | 390,915 | - | - | 3,920,863 | 7,498.00 | 522.92 |
| 27 Hernando | 9,985,636 | 5,904,171 | - | 3,892,227 | 209,760 | 697,685 | 457,356 | 1,716,511 | - | - | 28,435,337 | 18,074.00 | 1,573.27 |
| 28 Highlands | 5,970,000 | - | - | - | 223,250 | 441,016 | 429,501 | 731,296 | - | - | 7,499,063 | 11,316.00 | 680.02 |
| 29 Hillsborough | 89,141,901 | 9,372,667 | 20,405,260 | - | 446,500 | 6,549,393 | 5,544,985 | 12,974,708 | - | - | 144,435,415 | 166,690.00 | 866.49 |
| 30 Holmes | 566,345 | - | - | - | 209,250 | 112,060 | 134,469 | 112,964 | - | - | 1,141,088 | 3,330.00 | 342.67 |
| 31 Indian River | 18,157,917 | 5,657,299 | - | - | 217,000 | 591,717 | 605,699 | 1,030,201 | - | - | 26,042,833 | 14,977.00 | 1,745.85 |
| 32 Jackson | - | - | 1,692,543 | - | 371,500 | 285,481 | 344,058 | 258,359 | - | 10,775,768 | 13,727,709 | 6,902.00 | 1,988.95 |
| 33 Jefferson | 652,001 | - | - | - | 223,250 | 72,746 | 121,123 | 66,367 | - | 8,845,522 | 10,001,009 | 1,463.00 | 6,835.96 |
| 34 Lafayette | 290,186 | - | - | - | 210,150 | 36,662 | 39,998 | 46,368 | - | - | 623,364 | 1,032.00 | 604.03 |
| 35 Lake | 18,021,303 | 3,299,297 | - | 4,058,613 | 1,429,150 | 148,834 | 1,087,949 | 2,888,731 | - | - | 30,963,877 | 30,723.00 | 1,007.84 |
| 36 Lee | 17,106,656 | - | - | - | 223,250 | 2,579,981 | 1,736,356 | 5,815,177 | - | - | 81,463,420 | 60,268.00 | 1,351.69 |
| 37 Leon | 18,021,127 | 7,786,075 | 7,509,410 | - | 223,250 | 1,334,673 | 1,210,003 | 1,418,887 | - | - | 37,504,425 | 30,430.00 | 1,232.48 |
| 38 Levy | 2,096,017 | - | - | - | 434,500 | 226,987 | 253,719 | 201,842 | - | - | 3,213,065 | 5,813.00 | 552.74 |
| 39 Liberty | 4,867 | - | - | - | 248,250 | 45,462 | 68,989 | 38,389 | - | - | 406,157 | 1,121.00 | 362.32 |
| 40 Madison | 738,695 | - | - | - | 217,000 | 104,122 | 161,241 | 188,588 | - | - | 1,491,646 | 3,024.00 | 466.15 |
| 41 Manatee | 31,283,427 | - | 7,412,080 | - | 217,000 | 1,496,424 | 1,050,415 | 4,028,721 | - | - | 47,458,721 | 35,616.00 | 1,332.51 |
| 42 Marion | 16,886,831 | 6,265,201 | - | - | 223,250 | 1,564,294 | 1,353,613 | 3,465,147 | - | - | 29,535,086 | 37,625.00 | 784.99 |
| 43 Martin | - | - | - | - | 223,250 | 1,604,210 | 567,543 | 1,283,720 | - | - | 3,678,723 | 16,713.00 | 220.11 |
| 44 Monroe | - | - | 10,393,103 | - | 223,250 | 319,567 | 579,096 | 351,505 | - | - | 11,866,521 | 8,827.00 | 1,344.34 |
| 45 Nassau | 7,856,950 | - | - | - | 223,250 | 371,676 | 338,625 | 682,765 | - | - | 9,473,266 | 10,211.00 | 927.75 |
| 46 Okaloosa | 14,644,038 | - | 49,149 | - | 190,750 | 1,070,189 | 1,127,153 | 981,631 | - | - | 18,082,910 | 28,555.00 | 633.71 |
| 47 Ochsborne | 2,128,392 | - | - | - | 223,250 | 263,722 | 235,384 | 277,371 | - | - | 3,068,099 | 6,503.00 | 471.80 |
| 48 Orange | - | 3,662,057 | 48,842,740 | 30,871,657 | - | 6,117,876 | 5,094,485 | 14,691,633 | - | - | 105,616,391 | 153,033.00 | 690.17 |
| 49 Osceola | 21,329,121 | - | 2,704,202 | 10,269,125 | 223,250 | 1,602,229 | 651,982 | 5,340,330 | - | - | 45,782,296 | 36,784.00 | 1,244.63 |
| 50 Palm Beach | - | 29,947,689 | - | - | - | 6,453,761 | 3,523,788 | 18,976,879 | - | - | 58,901,917 | 157,536.00 | 973.89 |
| 51 Pasco | 23,723,384 | 6,769,320 | - | 7,954,564 | 223,250 | 2,164,104 | 1,387,748 | 5,853,978 | - | - | 48,076,348 | 52,649.00 | 913.15 |
| 52 Pinellas | 88,006,272 | - | 154,049 | - | 223,250 | 4,454,383 | 4,416,522 | 7,168,201 | - | - | 105,022,677 | 109,873.00 | 955.86 |
| 53 Polk | - | - | 34,971,188 | - | 223,250 | 2,856,120 | 3,411,003 | 3,871,449 | - | - | 45,055,760 | 78,901.00 | 571.04 |
| 54 Putnam | 4,725,903 | 1,797,683 | - | - | 200,925 | 493,442 | 564,644 | 564,949 | - | - | 8,340,566 | 12,055.00 | 691.88 |
| 55 St. Johns | 21,042,200 | 4,139,179 | - | 1,954,886 | 206,750 | 864,666 | 568,596 | 2,243,027 | - | - | 31,019,304 | 21,141.00 | 1,467.26 |
| 56 St. Lucie | 18,351,135 | 2,610,512 | 9,476,432 | 3,631,391 | 223,250 | 1,166,205 | 690,924 | 2,510,092 | - | - | 38,659,940 | 30,655.00 | 1,261.13 |
| 57 Santa Rosa | 6,628,428 | - | 4,228,871 | - | 223,250 | 859,026 | 642,746 | 1,699,956 | - | - | 14,282,277 | 22,799.00 | 626.44 |
| 58 Sarasota | 57,649,803 | - | 12,590,838 | - | 446,500 | 1,637,917 | 1,301,746 | 3,218,031 | - | - | 77,044,835 | 36,292.00 | 2,122.92 |
| 59 Seminole | 35,001,579 | 9,276,861 | 23,070,344 | - | 446,500 | 2,351,875 | 1,249,029 | 4,419,589 | - | - | 76,415,977 | 61,918.00 | 1,234.15 |
| 60 Sumter | 3,410,326 | - | - | - | 223,250 | 242,168 | 245,190 | 278,899 | - | - | 4,999,023 | 5,386.00 | 816.75 |
| 61 Suwannee | 1,549,705 | - | - | - | 213,250 | 208,647 | 230,576 | 211,976 | - | - | 2,414,154 | 5,541.00 | 435.69 |
| 62 Taylor | 1,738,007 | - | - | - | 223,250 | 1,213,72 | 171,920 | 198,095 | - | 2,779,278 | 5,231,922 | 3,269.00 | 1,600.47 |
| 63 Union | - | - | - | - | 223,250 | 86,379 | 106,856 | 75,546 | - | - | 86,821 | 2,097.00 | 383.80 |
| 64 Volusia | 37,154,597 | 9,707,724 | 30,747,285 | 5,877,411 | 283,485 | 2,291,512 | 1,837,991 | 3,413,928 | - | - | 91,313,933 | 61,331.00 | 1,488.87 |
| 65 Wakulla | 1,144,465 | 635,587 | - | - | 247,250 | 182,178 | 130,004 | 147,535 | - | 1,259,278 | 3,746,297 | 4,302.00 | 870.83 |
| 66 Walton | 9,963,520 | - | - | - | 222,500 | 199,185 | 196,599 | 306,124 | - | - | 10,888,558 | 5,891.00 | 1,848.34 |
| 67 Washington | 962,988 | - | - | - | 223,250 | 138,083 | 178,985 | 175,398 | - | - | 1,678,704 | 3,327.00 | 504.57 |
| State | 1,253,047,245 | 255,377,303 | 254,638,368 | 117,672,871 | 14,743,838 | 98,051,266 | 76,395,222 | 192,262,124 | - | 51,390,334 | 2,313,778,572 | 2,409,695.53 | 960.20 |

Note: 1 The Class Size Reduction funding program began in fiscal year 2003-04. No funding has been provided for fiscal years 2008-09 through 2012-13.

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
2004-2005 Funding and Revenue Sources Per Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Student for Fixed Capital Outlay

| # District | Discretionary (Local) Capital Improvement and Capital Outlay | Voted Debt Service | Local Government Infrastructure and School Capital Outlay Surplus | Impact Fees | Racing Commission Funds (Per-Mile) | Capital Outlay and Debt Service (CO&DS) | PECO Maintenance | PECO New Construction | K-12 Class Size Reduction Capital Outlay Funding | K-12 PECO Special Facility Construction Account Funding | Total | Capital Outlay FTE | %COFTE |
|-----------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|------------------|-----------------------|--|---|---------------|--------------------|-----------|
| | Acct 3813 Sections 1011.7(2) and 1016.1 F.S. | Acct 3812 Section 1011.74 F.S. | Acct 3818 Sections 212.05(2) and 06 F.S. | Acct 3894 Section 103.3101 F.S. | Acct 3801 (Per-Mile) | Acct 3821 and 3822 (CO&DS) | Acct 3807 | Acct 3808 | Acct 3809 | Acct 3810 | Acct 3811 | Acct 3812 | Acct 3813 |
| 1 Alachua | 16,544,551 | 8,628,484 | - | - | - | 1,060,885 | 3,376,659 | - | 797,070 | - | 30,407,629 | 26,560,000 | 1,144,871 |
| 2 Baker | 977,329 | - | - | - | 256,014 | 161,081 | 443,803 | - | 90,096 | - | 1,934,323 | 4,624,000 | 418,32 |
| 3 Bay | 17,765,048 | - | 15,221,945 | - | 211,083 | 966,874 | 2,078,756 | - | 681,773 | - | 36,925,479 | 25,033,000 | 1,475,07 |
| 4 Bradford | 1,198,844 | - | - | - | 223,250 | 134,108 | 507,859 | - | 68,432 | - | 2,132,493 | 3,619,000 | 589,25 |
| 5 Brevard | 49,001,445 | - | - | - | 223,250 | 2,664,402 | 5,928,726 | - | 2,230,022 | - | 60,047,895 | 70,148,000 | 856,02 |
| 6 Broward | 21,028,286 | 28,266,687 | - | 10,268,473 | 446,500 | 1,119,823 | 16,605,789 | - | 7,895,270 | - | 295,631,278 | 252,881,000 | 1,169,05 |
| 7 Calhoun | 24,930,637 | 3,236,406 | - | - | 215,750 | 73,641 | 307,156 | - | 43,180 | - | 639,727 | 2,383,000 | 280,21 |
| 8 Charlotte | 13,575,125 | - | - | 825,501 | 148,833 | 692,829 | 1,282,723 | - | 851,686 | - | 31,145,114 | 17,066,000 | 1,824,66 |
| 9 Citrus | 12,440,550 | - | 1,620,193 | 5,461,619 | 223,250 | 1,318,842 | 1,318,842 | - | 368,158 | - | 16,951,500 | 15,085,000 | 1,123,73 |
| 10 Clay | 93,161,140 | - | - | 8,627,568 | 446,500 | 1,241,319 | 2,656,042 | - | 2,552,197 | - | 25,995,099 | 31,924,000 | 814,28 |
| 11 Collier | 12,160,311 | - | - | 3,221,065 | 223,250 | 1,772,559 | 2,186,727 | - | 2,928,161 | - | 109,122,691 | 40,033,000 | 2,725,95 |
| 12 Columbia | 281,030,311 | 83,952,759 | - | 63,501,102 | 223,250 | 342,557 | 973,898 | - | 311,032 | - | 5,071,802 | 9,747,000 | 520,34 |
| 13 Dade | 2,110,769 | - | - | - | 132,167 | 182,296 | 426,947 | - | 4,984,664 | - | 472,183,088 | 340,041,000 | 1,388,61 |
| 14 DeSoto | 750,828 | - | - | - | 223,250 | 80,447 | 241,026 | - | 36,358 | - | 3,018,805 | 4,571,000 | 660,43 |
| 15 Dixie | 78,306,950 | 18,404,610 | - | - | 446,500 | 1,174,559 | 11,774,559 | - | 3,032,647 | - | 116,337,816 | 123,602,000 | 941,23 |
| 16 Duval | 21,828,681 | 1,983,052 | 22,265,741 | 2,663,435 | 446,500 | 1,988,029 | 4,216,818 | - | 966,616 | - | 51,314,385 | 41,456,000 | 1,237,80 |
| 17 Escambia | 11,263,740 | - | 3,593,049 | - | 223,250 | 391,165 | 523,567 | - | 1,195,911 | 16,724,888 | 38,562,057 | 9,139,000 | 4,219,51 |
| 18 Flagler | 4,097,495 | - | - | - | 306,000 | 60,091 | 231,813 | - | 25,982 | - | 4,722,381 | 1,135,000 | 4,160,69 |
| 19 Franklin | 1,976,984 | - | - | - | 209,250 | 112,060 | 852,401 | - | 112,833 | 10,050,000 | 13,442,517 | 5,785,000 | 2,323,68 |
| 20 Gadsden | 796,270 | - | - | - | 202,248 | 104,091 | 148,990 | - | 128,572 | - | 1,380,171 | 2,736,000 | 504,45 |
| 21 Gilchrist | - | - | - | - | 223,250 | 38,614 | 162,910 | - | 33,012 | 5,539,685 | 5,997,471 | 1,214,000 | 4,940,26 |
| 22 Glades | 1,390,513 | - | 612,309 | - | 230,000 | 84,578 | 355,414 | - | 41,560 | - | 2,714,374 | 2,145,000 | 1,265,44 |
| 23 Gulf | 968,161 | - | - | - | 223,250 | 74,472 | 266,088 | - | 86,049 | - | 1,617,020 | 1,886,000 | 857,38 |
| 24 Hamilton | 2,695,452 | - | - | - | 187,375 | 188,848 | 654,683 | - | 135,145 | - | 21,111,503 | 5,032,000 | 4,195,45 |
| 25 Hardee | 3,362,437 | - | - | - | 143,300 | 279,035 | 576,528 | - | 223,346 | - | 4,584,646 | 7,503,000 | 611,04 |
| 26 Hendry | 12,275,778 | 5,735,104 | 2,951,467 | 7,740,186 | 209,750 | 786,407 | 1,238,909 | - | 32,635,139 | - | 62,671,139 | 20,185,000 | 1,616,31 |
| 27 Hernando | 7,189,089 | - | 23,217,804 | - | 223,250 | 441,016 | 1,130,931 | - | 390,888 | - | 9,377,174 | 11,909,000 | 787,40 |
| 28 Highlands | 108,113,613 | 9,966,205 | - | - | 446,500 | 713,403 | 14,207,694 | - | 10,417,704 | - | 173,532,923 | 178,425,000 | 972,58 |
| 29 Hillsborough | 630,289 | - | - | - | 209,250 | 112,060 | 308,207 | - | 92,777 | 6,661,356 | 7,973,959 | 3,262,000 | 2,429,60 |
| 30 Holmes | 23,866,622 | 5,606,952 | - | - | 217,000 | 104,122 | 233,529 | - | 45,497 | - | 1,451,122 | 2,844,000 | 510,24 |
| 31 Indian River | 40,759,412 | - | 1,943,954 | 10,679,124 | 371,500 | 285,481 | 826,110 | - | 159,968 | - | 78,316,878 | 37,543,000 | 2,086,06 |
| 32 Jackson | 21,819,188 | - | 10,530,640 | - | 223,250 | 72,746 | 297,856 | - | 1,008,955 | - | 38,276,564 | 39,148,000 | 977,74 |
| 33 Jefferson | 303,578 | - | - | 1,448,926 | 210,150 | 34,534 | 97,791 | - | 738,872 | - | 35,282,003 | 17,172,000 | 2,054,62 |
| 34 Lafayette | 23,378,280 | - | 10,245,226 | 23,163,854 | 188,333 | 3,343,558 | 3,149,807 | - | 197,071 | - | 22,725,325 | 8,150,000 | 2,788,38 |
| 35 Lake | 9,452,487 | - | - | - | 223,250 | 371,676 | 860,472 | - | 242,361 | - | 11,150,246 | 10,483,000 | 1,063,65 |
| 36 Lee | 20,234,292 | - | 17,670,000 | 37,996,060 | 190,750 | 1,076,321 | 2,769,012 | - | 450,045 | - | 24,720,420 | 28,509,000 | 867,11 |
| 37 Leon | 21,162,513 | 7,651,932 | - | - | 223,250 | 1,334,673 | 3,368,671 | - | 174,545 | - | 52,125,584 | 30,535,000 | 2,247,89 |
| 38 Levy | 2,626,236 | - | - | - | 431,500 | 226,987 | 622,860 | - | 106,466 | 8,460,000 | 12,467,069 | 5,897,000 | 2,114,14 |
| 39 Liberty | 859,974 | - | - | - | 248,250 | 39,868 | 161,958 | - | 20,163 | - | 470,239 | 1,161,000 | 405,03 |
| 40 Madison | 40,759,412 | - | - | - | 217,000 | 104,122 | 233,529 | - | 45,497 | - | 1,451,122 | 2,844,000 | 510,24 |
| 41 Manatee | 21,819,188 | - | 10,530,640 | - | 223,250 | 72,746 | 297,856 | - | 1,008,955 | - | 38,276,564 | 39,148,000 | 977,74 |
| 42 Marion | 29,795,761 | - | - | - | 223,250 | 1,604,210 | 1,472,984 | - | 738,872 | - | 35,282,003 | 17,172,000 | 2,054,62 |
| 43 Martin | 8,383,558 | - | 12,440,385 | - | 223,250 | 314,832 | 1,166,229 | - | 197,071 | - | 22,725,325 | 8,150,000 | 2,788,38 |
| 44 Monroe | 9,452,487 | - | - | - | 223,250 | 371,676 | 860,472 | - | 242,361 | - | 11,150,246 | 10,483,000 | 1,063,65 |
| 45 Nassau | 20,234,292 | - | - | - | 190,750 | 1,076,321 | 2,769,012 | - | 450,045 | - | 24,720,420 | 28,509,000 | 867,11 |
| 46 Okaloosa | 2,815,967 | - | 21,087,643 | 10,679,124 | 223,250 | 269,758 | 613,672 | - | 442,990 | - | 4,355,637 | 6,883,000 | 637,44 |
| 47 Oksechopee | 97,670,301 | - | 149,353,778 | 46,670,462 | 223,250 | 6,695,023 | 12,241,731 | - | 9,591,731 | - | 322,223,026 | 165,640,000 | 1,946,32 |
| 48 Orange | 26,269,282 | 3,662,559 | 3,704,309 | 47,931,241 | 223,250 | 1,889,755 | 1,875,100 | - | 4,733,874 | - | 90,239,370 | 42,156,000 | 2,141,08 |
| 49 Osceola | 215,073,081 | 29,477,768 | 54,000,000 | 22,800,000 | 223,250 | 6,840,992 | 9,470,656 | - | 7,029,863 | - | 344,692,463 | 164,595,000 | 2,094,21 |
| 50 Palm Beach | 23,941,847 | 5,725,103 | 7,009,724 | 10,364,986 | 223,250 | 3,778,361 | 3,778,361 | - | 3,790,255 | - | 57,250,970 | 57,941,000 | 988,09 |
| 51 Pasco | 106,204,451 | - | 3,038,086 | - | 223,250 | 4,460,569 | 10,921,878 | - | 2,886,233 | - | 127,736,467 | 109,037,000 | 1,171,50 |
| 52 Phellas | 40,195,998 | - | 34,412,844 | - | 223,250 | 3,061,173 | 8,724,048 | - | 2,316,541 | - | 88,709,604 | 81,927,000 | 1,082,79 |
| 53 Polk | 27,574,936 | 2,293,618 | - | 206,925 | 209,925 | 493,442 | 1,451,703 | - | 1,872,542 | - | 38,217,473 | 23,448,000 | 1,629,88 |
| 54 Putnam | 26,406,257 | 2,368,771 | 13,911,468 | 24,097,130 | 223,250 | 1,277,076 | 1,641,894 | - | 1,872,542 | - | 38,217,473 | 23,448,000 | 1,629,88 |
| 55 St Johns | 8,068,259 | - | 6,374,708 | - | 223,250 | 916,730 | 1,558,282 | - | 1,336,274 | - | 18,477,503 | 24,132,000 | 765,68 |
| 56 St Lucia | 74,530,028 | - | 15,472,027 | 3,617,745 | 446,500 | 1,713,422 | 3,589,035 | - | 2,228,356 | - | 101,597,093 | 39,093,000 | 2,598,86 |
| 57 Santa Rosa | 41,264,437 | 7,947,229 | 22,567,851 | - | 223,250 | 216,468 | 3,016,319 | - | 2,479,825 | - | 79,732,329 | 64,730,000 | 1,231,77 |
| 58 Sarasota | 1,940,602 | - | - | - | 223,250 | 243,965 | 543,879 | - | 106,057 | - | 5,646,671 | 5,496,000 | 1,027,04 |
| 59 Seminole | 1,809,147 | - | - | - | 213,250 | 208,647 | 527,739 | - | 119,584 | - | 3,009,822 | 5,553,000 | 542,02 |
| 60 Sumter | 3,380,033 | - | - | - | 223,250 | 121,372 | 433,869 | - | 59,320 | - | 2,702,771 | 3,164,000 | 854,23 |
| 61 Suwannee | 48,357,584 | - | - | - | 230,782 | 75,236 | 270,043 | - | 36,508 | - | 950,602 | 2,123,177 | 447,73 |
| 62 Taylor | 10,320,982 | - | 34,774,547 | 13,722,905 | 283,485 | 2,412,611 | 4,577,767 | - | 2,241,124 | - | 116,691,005 | 63,365,83 | 1,841,54 |
| 63 Union | 622,485 | - | - | - | 227,500 | 185,369 | 341,714 | - | 157,718 | - | 3,104,410 | 4,635,000 | 669,78 |
| 64 Volusia | 10,968,300 | - | - | - | 223,250 | 211,596 | 475,946 | - | 294,834 | - | 12,173,176 | 6,165,000 | 1,973,28 |
| 65 Wakulla | 1,093,400 | - | - | - | 223,250 | 138,083 | 433,672 | - | 121,355 | 6,698,716 | 8,711,476 | 3,411,000 | 2,553,94 |
| 66 Walton | 2,053,064,677 | 239,361,018 | 488,049,698 | 344,249,808 | 14,417,009 | 102,714,973 | 194,324,629 | - | 99,962,902 | 71,374,645 | 3,607,519,359 | 2,486,792,000 | 1,450,67 |
| 67 Washington | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| State | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Note: 1 The Class Size Reduction funding program began in fiscal year 2003-04. No funding has been provided for fiscal years 2008-09 through 2012-13.

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
2006-2007 Funding and Revenue Sources Per Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Student for Fixed Capital Outlay

| # District | Discretionary Local Capital Improvement and Capital Outlay | Local Government Infrastructure and School Capital Outlay Surplus | Impact Fees | Racing Commission Funds (Per-Mile) | Capital Outlay and Debt Service (COBDS) | PECO Maintenance | PECO New Construction | K-12 Class Size Reduction Capital Outlay Funding | K-12 PECO Special Facility Construction Account Funding | Total | Capital Outlay FTE | %COFTE |
|-----------------|--|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------|--|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | Acct 3813 Sections 1011.702 and 1016.1 F.S. | Acct 3818 Sections 12.052 and 10.0 F.S. | Acct 3899 Section 103.2010 F.S. | Acct 3801 Acct 3801 | Acct 3801 Acct 3801 | Acct 3801 Acct 3801 | Acct 3801 Acct 3801 | Acct 3801 Acct 3801 | Acct 3801 Acct 3801 | Acct 3801 Acct 3801 | Acct 3801 Acct 3801 | Acct 3801 Acct 3801 |
| 1 Alachua | 21,571,305 | 8,089,696 | | | 1,036,079 | 3,354,304 | 1,802,277 | 8,836,659 | | 44,696,320 | 26,254,34 | 1,702.44 |
| 2 Baker | 1,374,217 | | 366,030 | | 162,679 | 436,006 | 642,569 | 3,133,531 | | 4,770,532 | 4,770.15 | 1,334.10 |
| 3 Bay | 17,111,828 | 15,024,765 | | | 211,083 | 2,043,230 | 2,198,823 | 10,115,070 | | 47,666,775 | 24,822.35 | 1,920.33 |
| 4 Bradford | 1,680,758 | | | | 223,250 | 504,874 | 163,804 | 733,455 | | 3,341,914 | 3,468.35 | 963.55 |
| 5 Brevard | 76,002,439 | | 17,530,664 | | 223,250 | 5,837,748 | 2,691,321 | 11,314,373 | | 116,240,701 | 67,131.02 | 1,731.55 |
| 6 Broward | 304,126,173 | 28,867,805 | 6,800,877 | | 11,043,767 | 16,436,213 | 10,594,524 | 40,451,273 | | 239,480,889 | 239,480.89 | 1,748.65 |
| 7 Calhoun | 46,271,676 | 3,239,900 | | | 215,750 | 297,068 | 84,805 | 423,190 | | 1,092,425 | 2,183.75 | 500.25 |
| 8 Charlotte | 19,485,299 | 1,100,000 | 1,103,591 | | 148,833 | 1,024,518 | 700,462 | 2,567,027 | | 55,745,052 | 17,280.28 | 3,225.82 |
| 9 Citrus | 7,763,525 | 1,763,982 | 7,950,136 | | 223,250 | 632,220 | 1,279,197 | 7,254,059 | | 31,549,543 | 15,640.13 | 2,017.22 |
| 10 Clay | 17,749,767 | | 9,833,414 | | 2,753,250 | 2,778,034 | 7,744,075 | 39,315,999 | | 77,317,579 | 35,192.78 | 2,196.97 |
| 11 Collier | 148,960,068 | | | | 446,500 | 1,758,077 | 8,195,911 | 38,054,979 | | 270,432,103 | 41,417.14 | 5,080.80 |
| 12 Columbia | 4,547,079 | | | | 223,250 | 352,419 | 931,382 | 5,094,546 | | 12,207,197 | 9,809.92 | 1,244.37 |
| 13 Dade | 402,180,769 | 83,330,930 | 25,156,965 | | 14,717,120 | 22,639,564 | 14,340,160 | 53,499,162 | | 615,864,670 | 320,811.99 | 1,919.71 |
| 14 DeSoto | 2,532,803 | | 79,447 | | 132,167 | 408,852 | 192,084 | 833,995 | | 4,359,665 | 4,582.11 | 951.45 |
| 15 Dixie | 1,533,647 | | | | 223,250 | 86,966 | 250,288 | 612,914 | | 2,454,697 | 2,116.12 | 1,160.00 |
| 16 Duval | 100,807,076 | 17,187,155 | | | 446,500 | 11,297,188 | 5,251,479 | 23,018,689 | | 162,000,257 | 121,265.50 | 1,335.90 |
| 17 Escambia | 27,807,116 | 21,969,232 | | | 446,500 | 3,884,910 | 1,608,359 | 6,995,090 | | 63,987,234 | 39,959.87 | 1,601.29 |
| 18 Flagler | 21,192,815 | 3,995,591 | 1,814,361 | | 306,000 | 598,481 | 5,391,259 | 26,950,650 | | 60,433,947 | 11,719.34 | 5,156.77 |
| 19 Franklin | 7,763,525 | | | | 223,250 | 203,386 | 49,443 | 272,187 | | 2,192,431 | 956.08 | 22,793.52 |
| 20 Gadsden | 2,275,523 | | | | 209,250 | 719,242 | 242,763 | 1,169,490 | | 4,974,758 | 5,867.17 | 847.90 |
| 21 Gilchrist | 1,146,747 | | 95,475 | | 202,248 | 177,288 | 232,267 | 1,060,009 | | 3,023,395 | 2,767.47 | 1,092.48 |
| 22 Glades | 1,258,058 | | | | 157,112 | 153,634 | 781,400 | 1,686,636 | | 4,301,565 | 1,142.79 | 3,764.09 |
| 23 Gulf | 1,140,024 | 583,241 | | | 230,000 | 348,674 | 82,779 | 447,674 | | 2,916,061 | 2,142.33 | 1,361.16 |
| 24 Hamilton | 1,321,506 | | | | 223,250 | 73,542 | 76,426 | 389,854 | | 2,346,679 | 1,866.16 | 1,268.21 |
| 25 Hardee | 2,895,916 | | | | 187,375 | 60,650 | 309,993 | 1,506,255 | | 12,323,965 | 5,006.11 | 2,461.78 |
| 26 Hendry | 5,215,319 | | 763,839 | | 143,300 | 626,000 | 292,220 | 2,234,870 | | 8,529,340 | 7,391.22 | 1,153.99 |
| 27 Hernando | 19,335,589 | 4,098,354 | 5,900,100 | | 209,750 | 1,204,899 | 4,756,122 | 23,272,656 | | 67,305,403 | 22,067.46 | 3,049.98 |
| 28 Highlands | 11,426,848 | | 528,544 | | 223,250 | 1,091,748 | 820,191 | 3,841,994 | | 18,374,758 | 12,198.30 | 1,506.34 |
| 29 Hillsborough | 151,609,644 | 2,270 | 3,031,067 | | 446,500 | 13,399,424 | 29,157,323 | 139,682,849 | | 371,320,339 | 185,185.13 | 2,005.13 |
| 30 Holmes | 95,006 | | | | 209,250 | 281,672 | 252,560 | 1,165,564 | | 2,028,135 | 3,230.74 | 627.76 |
| 31 Indian River | 33,619,932 | 4,702,593 | 1,055,332 | | 643,580 | 1,378,105 | 1,704,432 | 8,183,025 | | 51,286,999 | 16,284.49 | 3,149.44 |
| 32 Jackson | | 2,144,066 | | | 371,500 | 282,966 | 799,212 | 3,026,444 | | 7,243,462 | 7,057.92 | 1,026.29 |
| 33 Jefferson | 972,869 | | | | 223,250 | 77,662 | 264,452 | 59,005 | | 1,919,907 | 1,141.37 | 1,682.11 |
| 34 Lafayette | 414,568 | | | | 210,150 | 103,446 | 97,999 | 470,338 | | 1,330,646 | 1,047.45 | 1,270.37 |
| 35 Lake | 36,704,437 | 16,814,212 | | | 148,833 | 2,392,594 | 5,567,828 | 26,675,596 | | 101,382,894 | 37,113.60 | 2,731.69 |
| 36 Lee | 172,256,021 | 33,188,509 | 3,168,132 | | 223,250 | 4,532,370 | 15,082,086 | 73,681,172 | | 302,631,540 | 70,458.17 | 4,295.19 |
| 37 Leon | 28,188,537 | 7,552,909 | | | 223,250 | 1,323,781 | 3,204,804 | 2,722,737 | | 75,298,807 | 31,048.89 | 2,424.75 |
| 38 Levy | 4,526,993 | | | | 434,500 | 633,713 | 226,550 | 1,036,289 | | 7,068,339 | 5,857.18 | 1,209.34 |
| 39 Liberty | 469,771 | | | | 246,250 | 262,306 | 303,693 | 1,536,137 | | 2,767,502 | 1,244.89 | 2,223.09 |
| 40 Madison | 533,556 | | | | 217,000 | 102,625 | 171,854 | 468,827 | | 1,434,325 | 2,652.90 | 544.77 |
| 41 Manatee | 59,200,459 | 10,382,281 | | | 1,649,626 | 2,308,778 | 6,998,157 | 33,188,137 | | 137,573,466 | 38,881.35 | 3,544.51 |
| 42 Marion | 33,966,901 | 23,144,189 | 1,685,718 | | | 3,345,711 | 23,748,806 | 3,345,711 | | 92,479,265 | 40,612.87 | 2,277.09 |
| 43 Martin | 41,261,608 | | | | 223,250 | 1,386,226 | 1,535,600 | 7,007,005 | | 53,070,135 | 17,485.02 | 3,035.18 |
| 44 Monroe | 12,800,656 | 12,795,765 | | | 223,250 | 319,323 | 1,157,662 | 3,440,115 | | 29,329,412 | 7,616.91 | 3,850.57 |
| 45 Nassau | 13,884,390 | | 3,325,722 | | 223,250 | 866,278 | 1,347,689 | 6,469,684 | | 26,488,936 | 10,814.54 | 2,449.38 |
| 46 Okaloosa | 33,600,979 | | | | 190,750 | 2,608,239 | 1,437,100 | 6,431,609 | | 45,327,041 | 27,999.41 | 1,622.33 |
| 47 Oklawaha | 4,513,518 | | | | 223,250 | 606,830 | 477,334 | 2,229,468 | | 8,307,658 | 6,857.33 | 1,211.50 |
| 48 Orange | 133,536,235 | 55,413,704 | | | 12,269,486 | 12,269,486 | 14,555,629 | 66,120,159 | | 459,159,305 | 165,519.85 | 2,774.04 |
| 49 Osceola | 42,067,170 | 4,317 | 40,855,703 | | 2,059,611 | 2,059,611 | 7,717,006 | 37,130,685 | | 141,792,493 | 45,505.20 | 3,115.96 |
| 50 Palm Beach | 309,793,157 | 24,795,738 | 18,516,500 | | 8,962,000 | 7,668,728 | 30,172,225 | 152,112,245 | | 524,596,554 | 160,993.82 | 3,258.49 |
| 51 Pasco | 36,625,589 | 5,592,064 | 16,796,806 | | 223,250 | 3,719,897 | 10,335,897 | 50,018,343 | | 152,112,245 | 61,856.19 | 2,459.13 |
| 52 Pinellas | 146,111,561 | | | | 223,250 | 4,456,304 | 9,941,127 | 25,278,213 | | 191,858,385 | 105,784.02 | 1,813.68 |
| 53 Polk | 58,863,392 | 2,035,134 | | | 200,925 | 8,377,705 | 16,547,929 | 41,681,825 | | 226,229,325 | 88,367.86 | 2,540.09 |
| 54 Putnam | 7,934,936 | 3,818,505 | | | 209,750 | 4,424,017 | 4,699,200 | 2,214,957 | | 14,770,957 | 11,549.53 | 1,278.92 |
| 55 St Johns | 42,774,673 | 3,818,505 | | | 1,500,490 | 6,562,748 | 3,918,185 | 15,000,490 | | 95,928,850 | 26,262.67 | 3,652.67 |
| 56 St Lucie | 47,084,219 | 14,535,863 | 9,960,514 | | 7,159,276 | 1,109,802 | 34,395,504 | | 116,485,676 | 38,131.95 | 3,054.81 | |
| 57 Santa Rosa | 12,021,501 | 6,900,000 | | | 1,502,466 | 1,502,466 | 1,610,715 | 7,058,432 | | 30,230,411 | 24,393.72 | 1,229.27 |
| 58 Sarasota | 113,936,426 | 16,453,088 | 8,358,866 | | 3,311,786 | 7,226,850 | 16,007,780 | | 167,508,926 | 39,557.39 | 4,234.58 | |
| 59 Seminole | 57,534,664 | 17,451,295 | | | 2,870,300 | 4,854,277 | 21,076,049 | | 106,283,384 | 64,455.79 | 1,648.93 | |
| 60 Sumter | 8,837,285 | | | | 223,250 | 502,728 | 263,572 | 1,147,414 | | 11,226,241 | 5,389.22 | 2,083.09 |
| 61 Suwannee | 2,972,536 | | | | 213,250 | 206,954 | 542,427 | 2,719,924 | | 13,309,952 | 5,770.87 | 2,330.63 |
| 62 Taylor | 2,460,312 | | | | 223,250 | 119,921 | 364,511 | 155,775 | | 3,911,332 | 3,070.37 | 1,273.90 |
| 63 Union | 389,313 | | | | 223,250 | 261,454 | 302,007 | 1,500,846 | | 2,770,011 | 2,164.15 | 1,279.95 |
| 64 Volusia | 73,918,961 | 35,956,023 | 14,662,357 | | 283,485 | 4,445,286 | 3,950,276 | 17,488,878 | | 153,149,371 | 63,567.22 | 2,409.25 |
| 65 Wakulla | 2,737,351 | | 29,772 | | 353,773 | 525,167 | 2,503,929 | | 7,258,413 | 4,869.41 | 1,490.61 | |
| 66 Walton | 22,074,483 | 670,551 | | | 294,250 | 494,200 | 1,027,943 | 4,974,533 | | 29,083,162 | 6,300.79 | 4,615.80 |
| 67 Washington | 1,476,111 | | | | 223,250 | 136,407 | 447,627 | 2,038,696 | | 4,755,664 | 3,518.62 | 1,351.57 |
| State | 3,019,644,133 | 194,033,234 | 339,000,579 | 14,201,701 | 103,576,538 | 186,394,756 | 242,210,258 | 1,099,044,541 | 27,531,199 | 5,851,147,575 | 2,488,728.62 | 2,351.06 |

Note: 1 The Class Size Reduction funding program began in fiscal year 2003-04. No funding has been provided for fiscal years 2008-09 through 2012-13.

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
2008-2009 Funding and Revenue Sources Per Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Student for Fixed Capital Outlay

| # District | Discretionary (Local Capital Improvement and Capital Outlay) Section 101.7(2) and (6)(b) F.S. Acct 3815 | Voted Debt Service Section 101.74 F.S. Acct 3812 | Local Government Infrastructure and School Capital Outlay Surplus Sections 12.05(2) and (6) F.S. Acct 3818 | Impact Fees Section 63.30(1) F.S. Acct 3899 | Racing Commission Funds (Per-Mile) Acct 3811 | Capital Outlay and Debt Service (COBDS) Acct 3827 and 522 | PECO Maintenance Acct 3828 | PECO New Construction Acct 3829 | K-12 Class Size Reduction Capital Outlay Funding Acct 3830 | K-12 PECO Special Facility Construction Account Funding Acct 3831 | Total | Capital Outlay FTE | \$/COFTE |
|-----------------|---|--|--|---|---|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|---------------|--------------------|-----------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Alachua | 23,131,026 | 8,515,116 | | | | 1,052,203 | 2,069,414 | 604,807 | | | 35,372,566 | 25,325,48 | 1,396,72 |
| 2 Baker | 1,434,862 | | | 89,698 | 255,500 | | 276,804 | 829,632 | | | 3,082,125 | 4,915,62 | 627,01 |
| 3 Bay | 18,026,877 | | 91,534 | | 211,083 | | 1,294,958 | 593,968 | | | 21,162,670 | 23,880,51 | 897,46 |
| 4 Bradford | 1,586,078 | | | | 223,250 | | 301,626 | 873,738 | | | 3,168,600 | 3,168,60 | 737,41 |
| 5 Brevard | 69,530,936 | | | 2,660,046 | 223,250 | | 4,136,741 | 1,597,365 | | | 80,905,197 | 64,266,98 | 1,258,89 |
| 6 Broward | 297,268,502 | 209,989 | | 497,725 | 446,500 | 11,203,460 | 10,899,745 | 5,989,732 | | | 326,515,653 | 230,527,60 | 1,416,38 |
| 7 Calhoun | 524,375 | | | | 215,750 | | 154,054 | 52,852 | | | 1,130,259 | 2,184,46 | 517,36 |
| 8 Charlotte | 33,318,608 | | | | 148,833 | | 625,668 | 1,535,151 | | | 36,108,514 | 16,736,65 | 2,157,45 |
| 9 Citrus | 19,864,065 | | | 18,551 | 223,250 | | 794,468 | 470,922 | | | 21,704,395 | 15,461,05 | 1,403,81 |
| 10 Clay | 18,578,804 | | 1,581,710 | 3,627,816 | 223,250 | | 1,933,808 | 4,309,693 | | | 31,652,198 | 35,993,68 | 894,28 |
| 11 Collier | 137,033,299 | | | 4,797,704 | 446,500 | 1,741,775 | 1,562,699 | 970,333 | | | 146,552,310 | 41,376,00 | 3,541,96 |
| 12 Columbia | 4,681,834 | | | 198,990 | 223,250 | | 611,399 | 813,883 | | | 6,884,664 | 9,693,53 | 710,23 |
| 13 Dade | 419,758,236 | 60,555,243 | | 5,203,747 | 223,250 | | 14,459,684 | 7,972,821 | | | 522,883,251 | 305,779,26 | 1,710,00 |
| 14 DeSoto | 2,654,217 | | | | 132,167 | | 321,493 | 407,843 | | | 3,699,019 | 4,502,78 | 820,95 |
| 15 Dixie | 1,059,560 | | | | 223,250 | | 149,796 | 311,412 | | | 1,825,761 | 2,027,85 | 900,34 |
| 16 Duval | 108,207,406 | | | | 446,500 | 4,347,223 | 7,147,786 | 2,814,585 | | | 122,963,500 | 118,003,39 | 1,042,03 |
| 17 Escambia | 27,710,547 | | 19,438,020 | | 446,500 | 1,595,661 | 2,302,275 | 961,771 | | | 51,954,774 | 38,696,47 | 1,342,62 |
| 18 Flagler | 20,366,767 | | 3,849,335 | | 223,250 | 521,390 | 380,506 | 425,816 | | | 30,243,227 | 12,190,52 | 2,480,88 |
| 19 Franklin | 4,440,271 | | | | 306,000 | | 106,955 | 25,845 | | | 4,742,316 | 899,24 | 527,36 |
| 20 Gadsden | 2,401,650 | | | | 202,248 | | 532,035 | 131,732 | | | 3,577,280 | 5,648,62 | 633,30 |
| 21 Gilchrist | 1,248,094 | | | 50,480 | 202,248 | | 91,547 | 132,399 | | | 1,830,612 | 2,615,21 | 699,99 |
| 22 Glades | 569,721 | | | | 223,250 | | 90,297 | 27,644 | | | 957,073 | 1,195,47 | 800,58 |
| 23 Gulf | 1,532,303 | | 533,345 | | 230,000 | | 189,579 | 73,896 | | | 2,644,202 | 1,997,56 | 1,323,72 |
| 24 Hamilton | 1,262,980 | | | | 223,250 | | 176,745 | 198,718 | | | 1,936,630 | 1,774,89 | 1,091,13 |
| 25 Hardee | 2,947,082 | | | | 187,375 | | 370,845 | 148,654 | | | 3,843,830 | 5,071,31 | 757,96 |
| 26 Hendry | 2,283,735 | | | | 143,300 | | 434,501 | 170,853 | | | 3,311,584 | 6,091,38 | 475,03 |
| 27 Hernando | 19,925,518 | | 7,558,751 | | 209,750 | 871,235 | 853,454 | 3,684,106 | | | 36,376,343 | 22,430,29 | 1,621,25 |
| 28 Highlands | 11,848,400 | | 3,849,335 | | 223,250 | 443,169 | 720,484 | 271,184 | | | 13,199,583 | 12,080,61 | 1,092,63 |
| 29 Hillsborough | 150,328,238 | | 22,892,186 | | 446,500 | 7,988,489 | 9,096,752 | 7,865,548 | | | 207,344,586 | 182,994,36 | 1,133,07 |
| 30 Holmes | 765 | | | | 209,250 | | 191,353 | 98,102 | | | 612,721 | 3,244,12 | 188,87 |
| 31 Indian River | 29,623,803 | 4,736,666 | | 291,170 | | 672,029 | 806,569 | 1,021,497 | | | 37,151,735 | 15,793,25 | 2,352,38 |
| 32 Jackson | | | 2,033,517 | | 371,500 | 287,054 | 443,111 | 344,503 | | | 3,479,684 | 6,059,62 | 504,33 |
| 33 Jefferson | 1,043,617 | | | | 223,250 | | 156,510 | 29,626 | | | 1,526,067 | 1,441,06 | 1,091,13 |
| 34 Lafayette- | 38,184,790 | | | | 210,150 | | 60,578 | 60,578 | | | 867,482 | 1,087,42 | 798,02 |
| 35 Lake | | | 10,176,065 | | 148,833 | 1,490,135 | 1,580,422 | 6,903,185 | | | 65,546,479 | 38,222,86 | 1,714,85 |
| 36 Lee | 149,225,429 | | 7,558,751 | | 223,250 | 3,204,617 | 2,891,818 | 6,084,821 | | | 164,092,091 | 68,774,68 | 2,385,94 |
| 37 Leon | 28,271,385 | 3,616,401 | | | 223,250 | 1,341,532 | 1,901,401 | 1,456,492 | | | 53,520,902 | 30,729,50 | 1,741,68 |
| 38 Levy | 4,035,516 | | | 125,666 | 431,500 | | 385,444 | 632,751 | | | 5,842,147 | 5,673,89 | 1,029,65 |
| 39 Liberty | 438,087 | | | | 248,250 | | 94,664 | 454,809 | | | 16,228,367 | 1,243,79 | 13,047,51 |
| 40 Madison | 882,203 | | | | 217,000 | | 95,731 | 64,762 | | 14,946,948 | 1,364,902 | 2,465,19 | 553,67 |
| 41 Manatee | 56,713,964 | | 20,893,833 | | | 1,810,829 | 1,626,894 | 1,917,946 | | | 87,743,364 | 38,755,45 | 2,264,03 |
| 42 Marion | 37,015,623 | | 19,414,830 | | | 1,592,904 | 2,218,683 | 3,246,617 | | | 65,973,572 | 40,627,59 | 1,623,86 |
| 43 Martin | 36,356,391 | | | | 223,250 | 1,967,213 | 902,985 | 418,879 | | | 39,868,717 | 17,240,71 | 2,312,48 |
| 44 Monroe | 12,908,182 | | 11,611,512 | | 223,250 | 316,264 | 472,564 | 185,587 | | | 25,717,359 | 7,545,12 | 3,408,48 |
| 45 Nassau | 13,704,214 | | | 792,498 | 223,250 | 379,177 | 556,816 | 1,523,825 | | | 17,179,780 | 10,887,33 | 1,577,96 |
| 46 Okaloosa | 30,168,801 | | | | 190,750 | 1,075,450 | 1,511,148 | 649,189 | | | 33,595,338 | 26,937,00 | 1,247,18 |
| 47 Okaloosa | 3,925,570 | | | | 223,250 | 265,120 | 346,746 | 155,597 | | | 4,856,283 | 6,639,47 | 731,43 |
| 48 Orange | 163,245,739 | | 154,176,278 | | 19,066,858 | 6,474,599 | 7,106,612 | 3,935,642 | | | 354,005,728 | 162,005,65 | 2,185,14 |
| 49 Osceola | 46,596,958 | | 9,143,244 | | 9,380,988 | 223,250 | 1,464,616 | 9,254,770 | | | 77,207,825 | 45,559,92 | 1,694,64 |
| 50 Palm Beach | 282,361,989 | | 100,100,226 | | 2,523,640 | 6,528,701 | 5,358,606 | 3,794,718 | | | 401,397,940 | 161,209,43 | 2,489,92 |
| 51 Pasco | 42,717,151 | | 26,452,520 | | 223,250 | 2,686,170 | 2,432,653 | 14,450,915 | | | 91,258,452 | 63,337,04 | 1,488,35 |
| 52 Pinellas | 132,797,697 | | 31,070,995 | | 223,250 | 4,465,289 | 6,197,266 | 4,465,289 | | | 146,289,345 | 101,039,89 | 1,427,84 |
| 53 Polk | 62,631,143 | | | 6,436,669 | | 3,287,575 | 5,364,856 | 9,095,511 | | | 117,886,350 | 88,757,97 | 1,328,18 |
| 54 Putnam | 7,225,729 | | | | 200,925 | | 873,254 | 934,481 | | | 9,347,481 | 10,918,14 | 856,14 |
| 55 St Johns | 40,998,912 | 3,768,173 | | 3,647,900 | 206,750 | 1,090,126 | 956,828 | 7,872,453 | | | 58,531,142 | 28,166,61 | 2,078,03 |
| 56 St Lucie | 38,915,635 | | 12,888,564 | | 223,250 | 1,435,242 | 1,261,529 | 9,712,948 | | | 65,501,615 | 37,576,35 | 1,743,16 |
| 57 Santa Rosa | 12,585,186 | | 6,423,957 | | 223,250 | 944,283 | 929,881 | 3,071,213 | | | 24,177,770 | 24,437,10 | 989,39 |
| 58 Sarasota | 94,121,430 | | 13,422,189 | | 446,500 | 1,919,990 | 2,137,063 | 955,759 | | | 114,609,653 | 57,463,11 | 3,059,27 |
| 59 Seminole | 57,883,179 | | 9,370,683 | | 223,250 | 2,523,929 | 2,260,756 | 1,473,990 | | | 63,200,94 | 1,955,57 | 1,998,59 |
| 60 Sumter | 9,231,407 | | | | 223,250 | 264,575 | 316,861 | 235,398 | | | 10,271,491 | 5,139,36 | 1,998,59 |
| 61 Suwannee | 3,115,804 | | | | 213,250 | 209,801 | 300,285 | 1,143,835 | | | 4,982,974 | 5,728,46 | 869,86 |
| 62 Taylor | 2,471,718 | | | | 223,250 | 129,900 | 214,227 | 367,831 | | | 3,406,927 | 2,938,23 | 1,159,52 |
| 63 Union | 424,209 | | | | 223,250 | | 158,793 | 79,981 | | | 965,731 | 2,182,03 | 442,58 |
| 64 Volusia | 67,599,348 | | 30,299,663 | | 283,485 | 2,296,959 | 2,606,270 | 1,492,900 | | | 108,308,359 | 61,094,02 | 1,772,81 |
| 65 Wakulla | 2,586,490 | | 620,757 | | 247,250 | 203,447 | 219,191 | 1,154,200 | | | 5,087,827 | 5,079,22 | 1,003,50 |
| 66 Walton | 19,354,218 | | | | 232,750 | 230,094 | 294,918 | 1,552,643 | | | 21,666,623 | 6,998,09 | 3,283,71 |
| 67 Washington | 1,824,609 | | | | 223,250 | 145,052 | 209,271 | 359,697 | | | 2,761,879 | 3,491,07 | 791,13 |
| State | 2,931,982,463 | 84,583,997 | 530,235,342 | 102,026,663 | 14,363,399 | 105,434,998 | 118,994,831 | 145,565,408 | | 14,946,948 | 4,048,134,149 | 2,437,246,17 | 1,660,95 |

Note: 1 The Class Size Reduction funding program began in fiscal year 2003-04. No funding has been provided for fiscal years 2008-09 through 2012-13.

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
2009-2010 Funding and Revenue Sources Per Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Student for Fixed Capital Outlay

| # District | Discretionary/Local Capital Improvement and Capital Outlay Sections 1001.71(2) and (3)(a), F.S. Acct 3413 | Voted Debt Service Section 1001.74, F.S. Acct 3412 | Local Government Infrastructure and School Capital Outlay Surplus Sections 210.05(2) and (6), F.S. Acct 3418 | Impact Fees Section 100.301(1), F.S. Acct 306 | Racing Commission Funds (Part-Middle) Acct 3341 | Capital Outlay and Debt Service (COMDS) Acct 3302 and 3322 | PECO Maintenance Acct 3301 | PECO New Construction Acct 3303 | K-12 Class Size Reduction Capital Outlay Funding | K-12 PECO Special Facility Construction Account Funding | Total | Capital Outlay FTE | \$/COFFE |
|-----------------|---|--|--|---|--|---|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|---|---------------|--------------------|----------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Alachua | 16,444,741 | 8,437,662 | | | | 1,046,909 | 754,169 | | | | 26,683,481 | 24,978,933 | 1,068,24 |
| 2 Baker | 1,257,125 | | | 103,305 | 255,500 | 164,107 | 98,456 | | | | 1,878,493 | 4,938,02 | 380,41 |
| 3 Bay | 20,001,425 | | | | 211,083 | 966,874 | 452,015 | | | | 21,631,397 | 23,444,13 | 922,68 |
| 4 Bradford | 1,153,577 | | | | 223,250 | 137,244 | 133,429 | | | | 1,627,500 | 3,067,02 | 530,65 |
| 5 Broward | 53,885,513 | | | 8,433,555 | 223,250 | 2,742,890 | 1,495,191 | | | | 66,780,399 | 63,886,37 | 1,045,32 |
| 6 Broward | 220,390,881 | 50,900 | | 2,239,612 | 446,500 | 11,146,526 | 4,004,074 | | | 12,274,731 | 246,278,092 | 228,984,66 | 1,045,52 |
| 7 Calhoun | 395,796 | | 371,498 | | 215,750 | 75,390 | 57,121 | | | | 13,390,387 | 17,173,93 | 6,159,48 |
| 8 Charlotte | 24,349,552 | | | | 148,833 | 676,518 | 240,070 | | | | 25,414,973 | 16,183,60 | 1,570,42 |
| 9 Citrus | 15,712,791 | | | | 223,250 | 620,382 | 298,117 | | | | 16,884,460 | 15,444,84 | 1,091,27 |
| 10 Clay | 15,309,431 | | 1,532,152 | 3,669,349 | 223,250 | 1,384,199 | 724,455 | | | | 22,882,835 | 35,349,47 | 646,20 |
| 11 Collier | 92,384,846 | | | 7,516,808 | 446,500 | 1,709,771 | 606,631 | | | | 102,664,556 | 41,624,93 | 2,466,42 |
| 12 Columbia | 4,141,897 | | | | 223,250 | 351,564 | 223,857 | | | | 4,940,568 | 9,742,98 | 507,09 |
| 13 Dade | 368,334,286 | 64,200,564 | | 5,626,910 | | 14,857,547 | 5,177,985 | | | | 458,197,292 | 302,046,98 | 1,516,98 |
| 14 DeSoto | 2,643,779 | | | | 132,167 | 182,296 | 117,575 | | | | 3,075,817 | 4,578,21 | 671,84 |
| 15 Dixie | 969,969 | | | | 223,250 | 80,447 | 56,878 | | | | 1,330,544 | 2,024,55 | 657,20 |
| 16 Duval | 89,479,146 | | | | 446,500 | 4,323,937 | 2,611,328 | | | | 96,860,912 | 117,496,62 | 824,38 |
| 17 Escambia | 20,066,464 | | 18,742,256 | | 446,500 | 1,588,029 | 821,950 | | | | 41,665,198 | 38,603,10 | 1,079,32 |
| 18 Flagler | 14,706,845 | 1,383 | 3,903,710 | 706,648 | 223,250 | 507,742 | 146,091 | | | | 20,195,649 | 12,103,91 | 1,688,52 |
| 19 Franklin | 2,553,607 | | | | 305,997 | 60,091 | 43,091 | | | | 2,962,786 | 903,10 | 3,280,68 |
| 20 Gadsden | 2,060,765 | | | | 223,250 | 287,049 | 193,199 | | | | 2,764,263 | 5,446,13 | 507,56 |
| 21 Gilchrist | 1,043,817 | | | 30,530 | 202,248 | 102,129 | 43,344 | | | | 1,422,067 | 2,571,40 | 553,03 |
| 22 Glades | 327,430 | | | | 223,250 | 44,910 | 34,268 | | | | 629,858 | 1,194,16 | 527,45 |
| 23 Gulf | 606,682 | | 380,099 | | 230,000 | 84,578 | 71,367 | | | | 1,372,726 | 1,966,54 | 698,04 |
| 24 Hamilton | 1,153,428 | | | | 223,250 | 74,472 | 64,774 | | | | 1,515,923 | 1,634,18 | 927,64 |
| 25 Hardee | 847,507 | | | | 187,375 | 188,848 | 138,224 | | | | 1,361,954 | 5,061,41 | 269,09 |
| 26 Hendry | 1,512,647 | | | | 143,300 | 277,182 | 158,204 | | | | 2,091,933 | 6,958,60 | 305,01 |
| 27 Hernando | 15,158,162 | 7,893 | 7,470,501 | 413,600 | 209,750 | 872,948 | 319,256 | | | | 24,452,100 | 22,496,41 | 1,086,93 |
| 28 Highlands | 8,623,435 | | | 3,157 | 223,250 | 441,016 | 264,652 | | | | 9,555,510 | 11,933,90 | 800,70 |
| 29 Hillsborough | 114,014,998 | | 21,857,951 | 6,280,544 | 446,500 | 7,546,544 | 3,114,703 | | | | 153,260,760 | 183,462,70 | 835,38 |
| 30 Holmes | | | | | 209,250 | 112,060 | 70,724 | | | | 392,034 | 3,272,50 | 122,03 |
| 31 Indian River | 23,283,759 | 4,656,328 | | 278,712 | | 654,781 | 294,965 | | | | 29,168,544 | 15,707,54 | 1,856,98 |
| 32 Jackson | | | 2,029,893 | | 371,500 | 285,481 | 164,911 | | | | 2,851,785 | 6,882,99 | 414,32 |
| 33 Jefferson | 907,790 | | | | 223,250 | 72,746 | 57,271 | | | | 1,261,057 | 1,089,54 | 1,157,42 |
| 34 Lafayette | 348,104 | | | | 210,153 | 37,064 | 23,069 | | | | 618,386 | 1,123,73 | 550,30 |
| 35 Lake | 30,302,865 | | 9,216,914 | 8,347,422 | 148,833 | 1,463,048 | 559,337 | | | | 50,038,418 | 38,513,10 | 1,299,26 |
| 36 Lee | 99,477,337 | | | 4,682,432 | 223,250 | 3,203,840 | 1,088,067 | | | | 108,674,926 | 68,911,93 | 1,577,01 |
| 37 Leon | 23,007,080 | 21,268 | 17,640,000 | | 223,250 | 1,334,673 | 693,019 | | | | 42,919,900 | 30,710,30 | 1,397,55 |
| 38 Levy | 3,132,968 | | | 94,054 | 434,500 | 226,987 | 146,460 | | | | 4,034,969 | 5,496,97 | 734,04 |
| 39 Liberty | 363,538 | | | | 246,250 | 40,249 | 33,935 | | | | 685,972 | 1,277,08 | 537,14 |
| 40 Madison | 998,810 | | | | 217,000 | 104,122 | 37,052 | | | | 1,356,964 | 2,451,19 | 553,59 |
| 41 Manatee | 44,092,922 | | 20,324,150 | 134,478 | | 1,801,262 | 611,975 | | | | 66,964,787 | 38,659,32 | 1,732,18 |
| 42 Marion | 28,787,837 | | 9,238,526 | 740,445 | 223,250 | 1,565,791 | 814,191 | | | | 41,370,040 | 40,010,91 | 1,033,97 |
| 43 Martin | 28,656,156 | | | 1,014,872 | 223,250 | 1,957,077 | 326,191 | | | | 32,177,546 | 17,079,68 | 1,883,97 |
| 44 Monroe | 11,110,246 | | | | 223,250 | 314,832 | 181,803 | | | | 23,525,070 | 7,518,12 | 3,129,12 |
| 45 Nassau | 10,029,505 | | | 803,376 | 223,250 | 379,177 | 208,062 | | | | 11,643,969 | 10,954,00 | 1,062,99 |
| 46 Okaloosa | 24,927,627 | | | | 190,750 | 1,070,180 | 537,515 | | | | 26,726,080 | 26,466,82 | 1,009,83 |
| 47 Oklawaha | 3,180,867 | | | 170,674 | 223,250 | 253,722 | 120,729 | | | | 3,949,243 | 6,576,44 | 600,51 |
| 48 Orange | 153,028,988 | | 150,843,957 | 21,482,085 | | 6,455,239 | 2,492,234 | | | | 334,302,893 | 164,402,00 | 2,033,45 |
| 49 Osceola | 32,912,203 | | 9,035,938 | 8,814,015 | 223,250 | 2,138,439 | 527,713 | | | | 53,651,358 | 45,466,24 | 1,180,06 |
| 50 Palm Beach | 26,328,675 | | 99,283,862 | 4,174,078 | | 6,518,819 | 1,963,985 | | | | 375,179,418 | 162,526,67 | 2,308,42 |
| 51 Pasco | 36,803,200 | | 25,671,147 | 6,459,187 | 223,250 | 2,661,860 | 951,392 | | | | 72,770,036 | 63,292,20 | 1,149,75 |
| 52 Pinellas | 101,202,506 | | | | 223,250 | 4,437,843 | 2,232,246 | | | | 108,095,844 | 99,076,27 | 1,091,04 |
| 53 Polk | 48,373,128 | | 29,510,227 | 4,283,656 | | 3,265,691 | 1,965,577 | | | | 87,398,278 | 88,219,95 | 990,69 |
| 54 Putnam | 6,131,690 | | | | 200,925 | 493,442 | 328,629 | | | | 7,154,685 | 10,789,96 | 663,09 |
| 55 St. Johns | 31,421,376 | | | 4,199,095 | | 1,117,906 | 362,703 | | | | 37,307,830 | 28,941,67 | 1,289,07 |
| 56 St. Lucie | 24,933,059 | | 12,254,068 | 632,923 | | 1,396,356 | 466,014 | | | | 41,905,670 | 35,790,18 | 1,170,87 |
| 57 Santa Rosa | 12,143,138 | | 5,945,414 | | 223,250 | 939,198 | 339,978 | | | | 19,590,978 | 24,580,31 | 797,02 |
| 58 Sarasota | 71,468,723 | | 12,880,581 | 536,048 | 446,500 | 1,909,611 | 784,890 | | | | 86,026,853 | 36,932,26 | 2,383,45 |
| 59 Seminole | 42,916,624 | | 3,136,431 | 2,444,668 | | 2,479,459 | 820,604 | | | | 51,797,866 | 62,881,39 | 823,74 |
| 60 Sumter | 9,777,800 | | | | 223,250 | 256,762 | 114,062 | | | | 10,371,874 | 5,218,59 | 1,987,49 |
| 61 Suwannee | 2,460,458 | | | | 213,250 | 208,647 | 102,005 | | | | 2,984,359 | 5,833,88 | 511,56 |
| 62 Taylor | 2,002,424 | | | | 223,250 | 121,372 | 78,593 | | | | 2,425,639 | 2,857,57 | 848,85 |
| 63 Union | 366,293 | | | | 223,250 | 73,226 | 58,539 | | | | 721,307 | 2,211,70 | 326,13 |
| 64 Volusia | 49,003,508 | | 29,781,220 | 4,840,676 | | 2,256,698 | 953,879 | | | | 87,119,466 | 59,925,93 | 1,453,79 |
| 65 Wakulla | 2,135,876 | 647,897 | | | 247,250 | 199,900 | 81,454 | | | 487,727 | 3,800,104 | 5,026,07 | 756,08 |
| 66 Walton | 16,607,108 | | | | 232,750 | 230,397 | 110,067 | | | | 17,180,322 | 6,741,83 | 2,548,32 |
| 67 Washington | 1,561,262 | | | | 223,250 | 138,083 | 78,267 | | | | 2,008,862 | 3,452,17 | 579,60 |
| State | 2,360,626,189 | 78,023,895 | 502,745,435 | 109,156,431 | 14,586,646 | 104,719,413 | 43,226,561 | | | 12,762,468 | 3,225,847,027 | 2,427,004,78 | 1,329,15 |

Note: 1. The Class Size Reduction funding program began in fiscal year 2003-04. No funding has been provided for fiscal years 2008-09 through 2012-13.

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
2001-2002 through 2010-11 Funding and Revenue Sources Per Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Student for Fixed Capital Outlay

| # District | 2001-02 \$/COFTE | 2002-03 \$/COFTE | 2003-04 \$/COFTE | 2004-05 \$/COFTE | 2005-06 \$/COFTE | 2006-07 \$/COFTE | 2007-08 \$/COFTE | 2008-09 \$/COFTE | 2009-10 \$/COFTE | 2010-11 \$/COFTE |
|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Alachua | 1,134.57 | 1,110.60 | 1,228.30 | 1,144.87 | 1,198.52 | 1,702.44 | 1,749.71 | 1,396.72 | 1,068.24 | 969.64 |
| 2 Baker | 2,661.81 | 625.69 | 518.65 | 418.32 | 524.20 | 1,334.10 | 895.17 | 627.01 | 380.41 | 419.88 |
| 3 Bay | 646.95 | 1,151.74 | 1,462.45 | 1,475.07 | 1,767.19 | 1,920.33 | 1,691.48 | 897.46 | 922.68 | 961.16 |
| 4 Bradford | 572.61 | 459.03 | 833.55 | 589.25 | 622.51 | 963.55 | 1,021.02 | 737.41 | 530.65 | 593.09 |
| 5 Brevard | 713.58 | 689.38 | 932.48 | 856.02 | 1,318.98 | 1,731.55 | 1,624.80 | 1,258.89 | 1,045.32 | 910.36 |
| 6 Broward | 1,090.39 | 1,056.87 | 1,232.43 | 1,169.05 | 1,323.76 | 1,748.65 | 1,852.90 | 1,416.38 | 1,075.52 | 1,011.61 |
| 7 Calhoun | 341.47 | 240.47 | 415.51 | 280.21 | 372.29 | 500.25 | 765.30 | 517.36 | 6,159.48 | 6,222.15 |
| 8 Charlotte | 1,365.94 | 1,398.67 | 1,760.64 | 1,824.86 | 2,246.64 | 3,225.82 | 3,029.37 | 2,157.45 | 1,570.42 | 1,425.60 |
| 9 Citrus | 980.67 | 989.34 | 1,209.21 | 1,123.73 | 1,697.84 | 2,017.22 | 2,473.54 | 1,403.81 | 1,091.27 | 1,111.16 |
| 10 Clay | 578.38 | 547.32 | 920.03 | 814.28 | 987.20 | 2,196.97 | 2,142.65 | 894.28 | 646.20 | 618.56 |
| 11 Collier | 2,397.40 | 403.66 | 3,175.16 | 2,725.95 | 3,249.02 | 5,080.80 | 4,417.92 | 3,541.96 | 2,466.42 | 2,052.02 |
| 12 Columbia | 522.41 | 438.15 | 635.68 | 520.34 | 559.96 | 1,244.37 | 872.01 | 710.23 | 507.09 | 536.23 |
| 13 Dade | 1,078.50 | 1,079.27 | 1,343.31 | 1,388.61 | 1,501.13 | 1,919.71 | 2,077.37 | 1,710.07 | 1,516.98 | 1,392.00 |
| 14 DeSoto | 604.72 | 534.45 | 714.05 | 660.43 | 689.00 | 951.45 | 1,042.04 | 820.95 | 671.84 | 622.60 |
| 15 Dixie | 586.52 | 492.72 | 657.27 | 646.24 | 703.56 | 1,160.00 | 1,211.02 | 900.34 | 657.20 | 635.94 |
| 16 Duval | 844.61 | 829.10 | 1,014.05 | 941.23 | 1,040.34 | 1,335.90 | 1,349.63 | 1,042.03 | 824.38 | 829.36 |
| 17 Escambia | 1,020.14 | 982.61 | 1,138.51 | 1,237.80 | 1,263.91 | 1,601.29 | 1,612.44 | 1,342.62 | 1,079.32 | 1,100.46 |
| 18 Flagler | 1,463.35 | 1,596.43 | 4,433.54 | 4,219.51 | 3,298.37 | 5,156.77 | 5,218.51 | 2,480.88 | 1,668.52 | 1,501.82 |
| 19 Franklin | 1,218.35 | 1,410.53 | 3,345.24 | 4,160.69 | 18,666.59 | 22,793.52 | 21,430.38 | 5,273.69 | 3,280.68 | 2,800.56 |
| 20 Gadsden | 2,857.64 | 2,837.88 | 312.09 | 2,323.68 | 2,299.02 | 847.90 | 1,370.45 | 633.30 | 507.56 | 596.62 |
| 21 Gilchrist | 450.23 | 419.49 | 651.66 | 504.45 | 562.63 | 1,092.48 | 923.58 | 699.99 | 553.03 | 605.73 |
| 22 Glades | 1,223.12 | 1,204.50 | 5,881.98 | 4,940.26 | 1,515.42 | 3,764.09 | 1,701.12 | 800.58 | 527.45 | 698.36 |
| 23 Gulf | 1,165.26 | 969.60 | 1,496.95 | 1,265.44 | 1,360.59 | 1,361.16 | 1,847.39 | 1,323.72 | 698.04 | 549.14 |
| 24 Hamilton | 429.74 | 6,195.67 | 6,447.00 | 857.38 | 924.60 | 1,268.21 | 1,531.23 | 1,091.13 | 927.64 | 942.21 |
| 25 Hardee | 624.62 | 602.43 | 1,049.22 | 4,195.45 | 4,240.10 | 2,461.78 | 1,412.33 | 757.96 | 269.09 | 298.52 |
| 26 Hendry | 599.07 | 522.92 | 757.25 | 611.04 | 705.99 | 1,153.99 | 1,080.59 | 475.03 | 305.01 | 328.34 |
| 27 Hernando | 1,564.22 | 1,573.27 | 1,882.56 | 1,616.31 | 2,233.49 | 3,049.98 | 2,778.84 | 1,621.75 | 1,086.93 | 1,064.49 |
| 28 Highlands | 721.97 | 680.02 | 871.50 | 787.40 | 904.91 | 1,506.34 | 1,992.01 | 1,092.63 | 800.70 | 770.18 |
| 29 Hillsborough | 917.14 | 866.49 | 1,338.88 | 972.58 | 1,068.24 | 2,005.13 | 1,478.28 | 1,133.07 | 835.38 | 806.77 |
| 30 Holmes | 251.24 | 342.67 | 2,497.25 | 2,429.60 | 406.97 | 627.76 | 342.16 | 188.87 | 122.03 | 164.18 |
| 31 Indian River | 1,698.80 | 1,745.85 | 2,154.23 | 2,075.96 | 2,547.60 | 3,149.44 | 3,039.20 | 2,352.38 | 1,856.98 | 1,811.60 |
| 32 Jackson | 1,960.39 | 1,988.95 | 646.73 | 510.33 | 564.73 | 1,026.29 | 1,067.33 | 504.33 | 414.32 | 466.80 |
| 33 Jefferson | 448.98 | 6,835.96 | 7,086.17 | 1,073.03 | 1,249.84 | 1,682.11 | 1,800.59 | 1,441.06 | 1,157.42 | 1,233.56 |
| 34 Lafayette | 718.56 | 604.03 | 732.81 | 641.34 | 666.27 | 1,270.37 | 1,589.37 | 798.02 | 550.30 | 573.03 |
| 35 Lake | 887.87 | 1,007.84 | 1,891.10 | 1,877.91 | 1,875.72 | 2,731.69 | 3,019.93 | 1,714.85 | 1,299.26 | 1,146.06 |
| 36 Lee | 1,290.47 | 1,351.69 | 2,658.33 | 2,241.89 | 2,838.23 | 4,295.19 | 3,578.56 | 2,385.94 | 1,577.01 | 1,150.61 |
| 37 Leon | 1,033.24 | 1,232.48 | 1,790.46 | 1,707.08 | 1,796.22 | 2,424.75 | 2,419.75 | 1,741.68 | 1,397.55 | 1,389.63 |
| 38 Levy | 604.15 | 552.74 | 725.80 | 2,114.14 | 2,251.65 | 1,209.34 | 1,539.92 | 1,029.65 | 734.04 | 780.99 |
| 39 Liberty | 479.34 | 362.32 | 605.27 | 405.03 | 431.66 | 2,223.09 | 1,382.19 | 13,047.51 | 537.14 | 618.58 |
| 40 Madison | 515.25 | 466.15 | 532.07 | 510.24 | 310.91 | 544.77 | 531.96 | 553.67 | 553.59 | 562.67 |
| 41 Manatee | 1,040.75 | 1,332.51 | 2,173.65 | 2,086.06 | 2,406.55 | 3,544.51 | 2,663.16 | 2,264.03 | 1,732.18 | 1,471.82 |
| 42 Marion | 799.31 | 784.99 | 1,035.68 | 977.74 | 1,498.74 | 2,277.09 | 2,360.47 | 1,623.86 | 1,033.97 | 777.57 |
| 43 Martin | 1,635.23 | 220.11 | 2,233.31 | 2,054.62 | 2,175.51 | 3,035.18 | 3,238.42 | 2,312.48 | 1,883.97 | 1,737.84 |
| 44 Monroe | 2,591.93 | 1,344.34 | 3,399.12 | 2,788.38 | 3,144.68 | 3,850.57 | 3,783.02 | 3,408.48 | 3,129.12 | 2,717.85 |
| 45 Nassau | 885.77 | 927.75 | 1,162.75 | 1,063.65 | 1,543.65 | 2,449.38 | 2,378.72 | 1,577.96 | 1,062.99 | 1,039.43 |
| 46 Okaloosa | 692.35 | 633.71 | 784.17 | 867.11 | 1,045.74 | 1,622.33 | 1,589.12 | 1,247.18 | 1,009.83 | 962.39 |
| 47 Okeechobee | 559.22 | 471.80 | 645.57 | 637.44 | 691.44 | 1,211.50 | 1,351.97 | 731.43 | 600.51 | 510.62 |
| 48 Orange | 1,155.01 | 690.17 | 2,064.96 | 1,945.32 | 2,409.49 | 2,774.04 | 2,459.51 | 2,185.14 | 2,033.45 | 1,944.25 |
| 49 Osceola | 1,138.30 | 1,244.63 | 1,983.67 | 2,141.08 | 2,124.90 | 3,115.96 | 2,984.81 | 1,694.64 | 1,180.06 | 1,028.39 |
| 50 Palm Beach | 514.49 | 373.89 | 725.77 | 2,094.21 | 2,763.27 | 3,258.49 | 3,000.15 | 2,489.92 | 2,308.42 | 1,664.67 |
| 51 Pasco | 892.48 | 913.15 | 1,303.40 | 988.09 | 1,511.15 | 2,459.13 | 2,266.75 | 1,488.35 | 1,149.75 | 1,086.37 |
| 52 Pinellas | 970.05 | 955.86 | 1,283.86 | 1,171.50 | 1,293.63 | 1,813.68 | 1,685.68 | 1,447.84 | 1,091.04 | 1,040.86 |
| 53 Polk | 218.97 | 571.04 | 660.00 | 1,082.79 | 1,543.39 | 2,560.09 | 2,279.63 | 1,328.18 | 990.69 | 939.16 |
| 54 Putnam | 760.21 | 691.88 | 887.82 | 389.18 | 866.62 | 1,278.92 | 1,087.20 | 856.14 | 663.09 | 713.25 |
| 55 St. Johns | 1,474.80 | 1,467.26 | 2,136.24 | 1,629.88 | 1,953.95 | 3,652.67 | 3,562.90 | 2,078.03 | 1,289.07 | 1,157.17 |
| 56 St. Lucie | 1,210.07 | 1,261.13 | 1,185.59 | 2,129.70 | 2,356.20 | 3,054.81 | 3,804.20 | 1,743.16 | 1,170.87 | 1,121.94 |
| 57 Santa Rosa | 677.25 | 626.44 | 907.50 | 765.68 | 830.29 | 1,239.27 | 1,290.33 | 989.39 | 797.02 | 809.38 |
| 58 Sarasota | 2,015.12 | 2,122.92 | 2,537.05 | 2,598.86 | 3,280.74 | 4,234.58 | 4,059.55 | 3,059.27 | 2,383.45 | 2,298.20 |
| 59 Seminole | 1,060.41 | 1,234.15 | 1,478.07 | 1,231.77 | 1,139.41 | 1,648.93 | 1,499.23 | 1,195.57 | 823.74 | 770.86 |
| 60 Sumter | 786.21 | 816.75 | 1,055.69 | 1,027.04 | 1,431.42 | 2,083.09 | 2,396.66 | 1,998.59 | 1,987.49 | 2,074.99 |
| 61 Suwannee | 504.99 | 435.69 | 573.09 | 542.02 | 1,648.77 | 2,330.63 | 1,285.14 | 869.86 | 511.56 | 516.70 |
| 62 Taylor | 3,344.32 | 1,600.47 | 856.70 | 854.23 | 936.99 | 1,273.90 | 1,287.27 | 1,159.52 | 848.85 | 886.32 |
| 63 Union | 474.49 | 383.80 | 509.65 | 447.73 | 443.16 | 1,279.95 | 899.78 | 442.58 | 326.13 | 386.42 |
| 64 Volusia | 1,247.92 | 1,488.87 | 1,860.57 | 1,841.54 | 1,986.10 | 2,409.25 | 2,392.97 | 1,772.81 | 1,453.79 | 1,368.05 |
| 65 Wakulla | 3,237.74 | 870.83 | 768.86 | 669.78 | 964.11 | 1,490.61 | 4,744.69 | 1,003.50 | 756.08 | 659.29 |
| 66 Walton | 1,801.57 | 1,848.34 | 2,024.26 | 1,973.28 | 2,889.43 | 4,615.80 | 3,664.39 | 3,283.71 | 2,548.32 | 1,868.19 |
| 67 Washington | 331.27 | 504.57 | 2,781.85 | 2,553.94 | 656.87 | 1,351.57 | 1,409.83 | 791.13 | 579.60 | 598.46 |
| State | 1,016.14 | 960.20 | 1,418.11 | 1,450.67 | 1,708.74 | 2,351.06 | 2,247.54 | 1,660.95 | 1,329.15 | 1,201.21 |

TAB Q

Workshop Materials - Charter School Capital Outlay

Primary Objective: Create a stable funding source for charter school capital outlay which is not dependent upon annual legislative appropriations and which does not undermine currently available capital outlay funding for non-charter schools.

Included:

- Per-student Funding level for charter school capital outlay
 - Adequate to address reasonable capital expenditure requirements
 - Consistent with per-student capital funding available to non-charter school students
 - Avoid financial incentive for new charter school operators to concentrate in or avoid locating in specific districts
- Taxpayer Considerations
 - Do not provide funding for facilities that are not necessary
 - Physical capacity
 - Academic deficiencies
- Accountability
 - Capital funding will only be provided to charter schools that demonstrate successful academic performance

Chairman's Draft Proposal for a Sustainable Funding Model for Charter School Capital Outlay

September, 2012

Overview

What's Included: This draft amends current statutory provisions which address how Charter School Capital Outlay is funded and how district discretionary school tax is levied.

What's Not Included: At its July 26 meeting, Task Force members discussed a number of topics including unmet facility, technology, and transportation infrastructure needs of school districts, maximum class size requirements and penalties for non-compliance, and building code requirements for charter schools and district operated schools that are not addressed in this draft. These items, along with others, are issues the Task Force may ultimately agree to include in its final report. However, due to the complexity of how sustainable funding might be provided for charter school capital needs, it is being discussed in this draft as the primary focus.

Highlights

Part I – Revisions to s.1013.62, F.S.

1. Rather than being contingent upon an annual legislative appropriation, each school district will be responsible for providing a calculated annual amount to eligible charter schools for capital outlay needs. Language establishing Tier I and Tier II schools and pro-ration provisions which are followed when the annual legislative appropriation is insufficient to fully fund the statutory formula for charter school capital outlay is deleted.
2. Eligible charter schools – current statutory requirements that a charter school must meet to be eligible to receive charter school capital outlay are retained, and the definition of “satisfactory student achievement” is clarified to mean a letter grade of “C” or better; and for alternative charter schools, a school improvement rating of “Improving” or “Maintaining” . Charter schools which begin operation after the 2012-13 school year must also meet one of the following criteria in order to be entitled to compulsory capital outlay funding from the school district:
 - a. funding is for new student stations which address a deficiency identified in the district’s educational plant survey which is conducted pursuant to s.1013.31, F.S., or
 - b. the charter school is established to replace or assume the operation of a chronically low-achieving school pursuant to s.1008.33 (3)(b), F.S., in a facility which is not provided or maintained by the school district.
 - c. once a charter school is determined eligible to receive compulsory charter school capital outlay funding, it remains eligible as long as its charter remains in effect or is renewed.
3. A charter school may appeal a determination by the school district that it is not entitled to receive compulsory capital outlay funding to the State Board of Education.
4. The compulsory charter school capital outlay funding for an eligible charter school shall be the lesser of one- thirtieth of the cost per student station pursuant to s.1013.64(6)(b), or the

district's prior year maximum potential discretionary capital outlay millage revenue pursuant to s.1011.71(2) divided by the district's prior year full-time equivalent capital outlay enrollment.

5. The eligible purposes for which a charter school may use these capital outlay funds is not changed.
6. Any unspent capital outlay funds which were provided to a charter school by a school district, and all equipment and property purchased with district funds shall revert to the ownership of the district school board when a charter school is non-renewed or terminated.

Part II – Funding

Source of Funds – s.1011.71(7), F.S., is created to give each district school board the discretion to levy up to 0.15 mills to fund compulsory capital outlay payments to entitled charter schools, with the exception of charter school student stations which begin operation after the 2012-13 fiscal year and do not address deficiencies identified in the district's educational plant survey.

The additional levy is limited for this specific purpose. Only the amount required to make compulsory payments can be levied.

The maximum proposed increase in discretionary local millage is equal to the reduction in the statewide average required local effort (RLE) millage rate which was certified by the Commissioner of Education on July, 18, 2012 pursuant to s.1011.62(4)(a)(1), F.S. The Task Force may wish to recommend a further decrease in the RLE millage rate to offset the maximum potential increase in discretionary local millage proposed in this draft. Such a recommendation could be coupled with a commensurate offsetting increase in state funds in the FEFP.

1 1002.33 Charter schools.—

2 8) CAUSES FOR NONRENEWAL OR TERMINATION OF CHARTER.—

3 (a) The sponsor may choose not to renew or may terminate the charter for any of the following grounds:

4 1. Failure to participate in the state's education accountability system created in s. [1008.31](#), as required in
5 this section, or failure to meet the requirements for student performance stated in the charter.

6 2. Failure to meet generally accepted standards of fiscal management.

7 3. Violation of law.

8 4. Other good cause shown.

9 (b) At least 90 days prior to renewing or terminating a charter, the sponsor shall notify the governing board
10 of the school of the proposed action in writing. The notice shall state in reasonable detail the grounds for
11 the proposed action and stipulate that the school's governing board may, within 14 calendar days after
12 receiving the notice, request a hearing. The hearing shall be conducted at the sponsor's election in
13 accordance with one of the following procedures:

14 1. A direct hearing conducted by the sponsor within 60 days after receipt of the request for a hearing. The
15 hearing shall be conducted in accordance with ss. [120.569](#) and [120.57](#). The sponsor shall decide upon
16 nonrenewal or termination by a majority vote. The sponsor's decision shall be a final order; or

17 2. A hearing conducted by an administrative law judge assigned by the Division of Administrative Hearings.
18 The hearing shall be conducted within 60 days after receipt of the request for a hearing and in accordance
19 with chapter 120. The administrative law judge's recommended order shall be submitted to the sponsor. A
20 majority vote by the sponsor shall be required to adopt or modify the administrative law judge's
21 recommended order. The sponsor shall issue a final order.

22 (c) The final order shall state the specific reasons for the sponsor's decision. The sponsor shall provide its
23 final order to the charter school's governing board and the Department of Education no later than 10
24 calendar days after its issuance. The charter school's governing board may, within 30 calendar days after
25 receiving the sponsor's final order, appeal the decision pursuant to s. [120.68](#).

26 (d) A charter may be terminated immediately if the sponsor sets forth in writing the particular facts and
27 circumstances indicating that an immediate and serious danger to the health, safety, or welfare of the
28 charter school's students exists. The sponsor's determination is subject to the procedures set forth in
29 paragraphs (b) and (c), except that the hearing may take place after the charter has been terminated. The

30 sponsor shall notify in writing the charter school's governing board, the charter school principal, and the
31 department if a charter is terminated immediately. The sponsor shall clearly identify the specific issues that
32 resulted in the immediate termination and provide evidence of prior notification of issues resulting in the
33 immediate termination when appropriate. Upon receiving written notice from the sponsor, the charter
34 school's governing board has 10 calendar days to request a hearing. A requested hearing must be expedited
35 and the final order must be issued within 60 days after the date of request. The sponsor shall assume
36 operation of the charter school throughout the pendency of the hearing under paragraphs (b) and (c) unless
37 the continued operation of the charter school would materially threaten the health, safety, or welfare of
38 the students. Failure by the sponsor to assume and continue operation of the charter school shall result in
39 the awarding of reasonable costs and attorney's fees to the charter school if the charter school prevails on
40 appeal.

41 (e) When a charter is not renewed or is terminated, the school shall be dissolved under the provisions of
42 law under which the school was organized, and any unencumbered public funds, ~~except for capital outlay~~
43 ~~funds and federal charter school program grant funds,~~ from the charter school shall revert to the sponsor.
44 ~~Capital outlay funds provided pursuant to s. 1013.62 and F~~ federal charter school program grant funds that
45 are unencumbered shall revert to the department to be redistributed among eligible charter schools. In the
46 event a charter school is dissolved or is otherwise terminated, all district school board property and
47 improvements, furnishings, and equipment purchased with public funds shall automatically revert to full
48 ownership by the district school board, subject to complete satisfaction of any lawful liens or encumbrances.
49 Any unencumbered public funds from the charter school, district school board property and improvements,
50 furnishings, and equipment purchased with public funds, or financial or other records pertaining to the
51 charter school, in the possession of any person, entity, or holding company, other than the charter school,
52 shall be held in trust upon the district school board's request, until any appeal status is resolved.

53 (f) If a charter is not renewed or is terminated, the charter school is responsible for all debts of the charter
54 school. The district may not assume the debt from any contract made between the governing body of the
55 school and a third party, except for a debt that is previously detailed and agreed upon in writing by both the
56 district and the governing body of the school and that may not reasonably be assumed to have been satisfied
57 by the district.

58 (g) If a charter is not renewed or is terminated, a student who attended the school may apply to, and shall
59 be enrolled in, another public school. Normal application deadlines shall be disregarded under such
60 circumstances.

61 **1011.71 District school tax.—**

62 (1) If the district school tax is not provided in the General Appropriations Act or the substantive bill
63 implementing the General Appropriations Act, each district school board desiring to participate in the state
64 allocation of funds for current operation as prescribed by s. [1011.62](#)(13) shall levy on the taxable value for
65 school purposes of the district, exclusive of millage voted under the provisions of s. 9(b) or s. 12, Art. VII of
66 the State Constitution, a millage rate not to exceed the amount certified by the commissioner as the
67 minimum millage rate necessary to provide the district required local effort for the current year, pursuant
68 to s. [1011.62](#)(4)(a)1. In addition to the required local effort millage levy, each district school board may levy
69 a nonvoted current operating discretionary millage. The Legislature shall prescribe annually in the
70 appropriations act the maximum amount of millage a district may levy.

71 (2) In addition to the maximum millage levy as provided in subsection (1), each school board may levy not
72 more than 1.5 mills against the taxable value for school purposes for district schools, including charter
73 schools at the discretion of the school board, to fund:

74 (a) New construction and remodeling projects, as set forth in s. [1013.64](#)(3)(b) and (6)(b) and included in
75 the district's educational plant survey pursuant to s. [1013.31](#), without regard to prioritization, sites and site
76 improvement or expansion to new sites, existing sites, auxiliary facilities, athletic facilities, or ancillary
77 facilities.

78 (b) Maintenance, renovation, and repair of existing school plants or of leased facilities to correct
79 deficiencies pursuant to s. [1013.15](#)(2).

80 (c) The purchase, lease-purchase, or lease of school buses.

81 (d) The purchase, lease-purchase, or lease of new and replacement equipment; computer hardware,
82 including electronic hardware and other hardware devices necessary for gaining access to or enhancing the
83 use of electronic content and resources or to facilitate the access to and the use of a school district's
84 electronic learning management system pursuant to s. [1006.281](#), excluding software other than the
85 operating system necessary to operate the hardware or device; and enterprise resource software
86 applications that are classified as capital assets in accordance with definitions of the Governmental
87 Accounting Standards Board, have a useful life of at least 5 years, and are used to support districtwide
88 administration or state-mandated reporting requirements.

89 (e) Payments for educational facilities and sites due under a lease-purchase agreement entered into by a
90 district school board pursuant to s. [1003.02](#)(1)(f) or s. [1013.15](#)(2), not exceeding, in the aggregate, an
91 amount equal to three-fourths of the proceeds from the millage levied by a district school board pursuant to
92 this subsection. For the 2009-2010 fiscal year, the three-fourths limit is waived for lease-purchase
93 agreements entered into before June 30, 2009, by a district school board pursuant to this paragraph.

- 94 (f) Payment of loans approved pursuant to ss. [1011.14](#) and [1011.15](#).
- 95 (g) Payment of costs directly related to complying with state and federal environmental statutes, rules,
96 and regulations governing school facilities.
- 97 (h) Payment of costs of leasing relocatable educational facilities, of renting or leasing educational facilities
98 and sites pursuant to s. [1013.15](#)(2), or of renting or leasing buildings or space within existing buildings
99 pursuant to s. [1013.15](#)(4).
- 100 (i) Payment of the cost of school buses when a school district contracts with a private entity to provide
101 student transportation services if the district meets the requirements of this paragraph.
- 102 1. The district's contract must require that the private entity purchase, lease-purchase, or lease, and
103 operate and maintain, one or more school buses of a specific type and size that meet the requirements of s.
104 [1006.25](#).
- 105 2. Each such school bus must be used for the daily transportation of public school students in the manner
106 required by the school district.
- 107 3. Annual payment for each such school bus may not exceed 10 percent of the purchase price of the state
108 pool bid.
- 109 4. The proposed expenditure of the funds for this purpose must have been included in the district school
110 board's notice of proposed tax for school capital outlay as provided in s. [200.065](#)(10).
- 111 (j) Payment of the cost of the opening day collection for the library media center of a new school.
- 112 (3)(a) Notwithstanding subsection (2), if the revenue from 1.5 mills is insufficient to meet the payments
113 due under a lease-purchase agreement entered into before June 30, 2009, by a district school board
114 pursuant to paragraph (2)(e), or to meet other critical district fixed capital outlay needs, the board, in
115 addition to the 1.5 mills, may levy up to 0.25 mills for fixed capital outlay in lieu of levying an equivalent
116 amount of the discretionary mills for operations as provided in the General Appropriations Act. Millage levied
117 pursuant to this subsection is subject to the provisions of s. [200.065](#) and, combined with the 1.5 mills
118 authorized in subsection (2), may not exceed [1.75](#) mills. If the district chooses to use up to [0.25](#) mills for
119 fixed capital outlay, the compression adjustment pursuant to s. [1011.62](#)(5) shall be calculated for the
120 standard discretionary millage that is not eligible for transfer to capital outlay.
- 121 (b) Local funds generated by the additional 0.25 mills authorized in ¹paragraph (b) and state funds provided
122 pursuant to s. [1011.62](#)(5) may not be included in the calculation of the Florida Education Finance Program in
123 2011-2012 or any subsequent year and may not be incorporated in the calculation of any hold-harmless or

124 other component of the Florida Education Finance Program in any year, except as provided in ²paragraph
125 (d).

126 (c) For the 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 fiscal years, the 0.25 mills authorized in ¹paragraph (b) may be levied
127 by the districts in which it was authorized by the voters in the 2010 general election. If a district levies this
128 voter-approved 0.25 mills for operations, a compression adjustment pursuant to s. [1011.62](#)(5) may be
129 calculated and added to the district's Florida Education Finance Program allocation, subject to
130 determination in the General Appropriations Act.

131 (4) If the revenue from the millage authorized in subsection (2) is insufficient to make payments due under
132 a lease-purchase agreement entered into prior to June 30, 2008, by a district school board pursuant to
133 paragraph (2)(e), an amount up to 0.5 mills of the taxable value for school purposes within the school
134 district shall be legally available for such payments, notwithstanding other restrictions on the use of such
135 revenues imposed by law.

136 (5) Effective July 1, 2008, a school district may expend, subject to the provisions of s. [200.065](#), up to \$100
137 per unweighted full-time equivalent student from the revenue generated by the millage levy authorized by
138 subsection (2) to fund, in addition to expenditures authorized in paragraphs (2)(a)-(j), expenses for the
139 following:

140 (a) The purchase, lease-purchase, or lease of driver's education vehicles; motor vehicles used for the
141 maintenance or operation of plants and equipment; security vehicles; or vehicles used in storing or
142 distributing materials and equipment.

143 (b) Payment of the cost of premiums, as defined in s. [627.403](#), for property and casualty insurance
144 necessary to insure school district educational and ancillary plants. As used in this paragraph, casualty
145 insurance has the same meaning as in s. [624.605](#)(1)(d), (f), (g), (h), and (m). Operating revenues that are
146 made available through the payment of property and casualty insurance premiums from revenues generated
147 under this subsection may be expended only for nonrecurring operational expenditures of the school district.

148 (6) Violations of the expenditure provisions in subsection (2) or subsection (5) shall result in an equal dollar
149 reduction in the Florida Education Finance Program (FEFP) funds for the violating district in the fiscal year
150 following the audit citation.

151 (7) In addition to the maximum millage levy as provided in subsections (1)-(3), each school board may levy
152 not more than 0.15 mills against the taxable value for school purposes at the discretion of the school board
153 to provide charter school capital outlay funding pursuant to s.1013.62, with the exception of costs
154 associated with new charter school student stations which become operational after the 2012-13 school year
155 that are in excess of needs identified in the district's educational plant survey pursuant to s.1013.31. The

156 amount levied pursuant to this subsection may not exceed the estimated annual charter schools capital
 157 outlay payments pursuant to s.1013.62, and the revenues generated from this levy may be used only for the
 158 purpose of funding eligible charter school capital outlay in accordance with the provisions of s.1013.62.

159 ~~(7)~~ (8) These taxes shall be certified, assessed, and collected as prescribed in s. [1011.04](#) and shall be
 160 expended as provided by law.

161 ~~(9)~~(9) Nothing in s. [1011.62](#)(4)(a)1. shall in any way be construed to increase the maximum school millage
 162 levies as provided for in subsection (1).

163 ~~(9)~~(10) In addition to the maximum millage levied under this section and the General Appropriations Act, a
 164 school district may levy, by local referendum or in a general election, additional millage for school
 165 operational purposes up to an amount that, when combined with nonvoted millage levied under this section,
 166 does not exceed the 10-mill limit established in s. 9(b), Art. VII of the State Constitution. Any such levy shall
 167 be for a maximum of 4 years and shall be counted as part of the 10-mill limit established in s. 9(b), Art. VII
 168 of the State Constitution. Millage elections conducted under the authority granted pursuant to this section
 169 are subject to s. [1011.73](#). Funds generated by such additional millage do not become a part of the
 170 calculation of the Florida Education Finance Program total potential funds in 2001-2002 or any subsequent
 171 year and must not be incorporated in the calculation of any hold-harmless or other component of the Florida
 172 Education Finance Program formula in any year. If an increase in required local effort, when added to
 173 existing millage levied under the 10-mill limit, would result in a combined millage in excess of the 10-mill
 174 limit, any millage levied pursuant to this subsection shall be considered to be required local effort to the
 175 extent that the district millage would otherwise exceed the 10-mill limit.

176 **1013.62 Charter schools capital outlay funding.—**

177 ~~(1)In each year in which funds are appropriated for charter school capital outlay purposes, the~~
 178 ~~Commissioner of Education shall allocate the funds among eligible charter schools. Each school district shall~~
 179 provide annual capital outlay funding to its charter schools in accordance with the following procedures:

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

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

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

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

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

187 or

- 188 e. Serve students in facilities that are provided by a business partner for a charter school-in-the-workplace
 189 pursuant to s. [1002.33](#)(15)(b).
- 190 2. Have financial stability for future operation as a charter school.
- 191 3. Have satisfactory student achievement based on state accountability standards applicable to the charter
 192 school as follows:
- 193 a. for charter schools receiving a school improvement rating pursuant to s.1008.341, the school must
 194 have received a rating of "Improving" or "Maintaining" for the latest school grading period;
- 195 b. for all other charter schools, the school must have received a school grade of "c" or higher for
 196 the latest grading period.
- 197 4. Have received final approval from its sponsor pursuant to s. [1002.33](#) for operation during that fiscal
 198 year.
- 199 5. Serve students in facilities that are not provided by the charter school's sponsor.
- 200 6. Charter schools which begin or expand operation after the 2012-13 school year and meet the eligibility
 201 criteria in this section must also meet one of the following conditions in order to be entitled to compulsory
 202 capital outlay funding from the school district pursuant to this section:
- 203 i. for new or expanded charter schools addressing a deficiency in student stations identified in a
 204 district's educational plant survey pursuant to s.1013.31, the charter school is entitled to funding for each
 205 student station provided which reduces the deficiency.
- 206 ii. the charter school is established to replace or assume the operation of a chronically low-achieving
 207 school pursuant to s.1008.33(3)(b) in a facility which is not provided and maintained by the school district.
- 208 ~~—(b) The first priority for charter school capital outlay funding is to allocate to charter schools that received~~
 209 ~~funding in the 2005-2006 fiscal year an allocation of the same amount per capital outlay full-time equivalent~~
 210 ~~student, up to the lesser of the actual number of capital outlay full-time equivalent students in the current~~
 211 ~~year, or the capital outlay full-time equivalent students in the 2005-2006 fiscal year. After calculating the~~
 212 ~~first priority, the second priority is to allocate excess funds remaining in the appropriation in an amount~~
 213 ~~equal to the per capital outlay full-time equivalent student amount in the first priority calculation to eligible~~
 214 ~~charter schools not included in the first priority calculation and to schools in the first priority calculation~~
 215 ~~with growth greater than the 2005-2006 capital outlay full-time equivalent students. After calculating the~~
 216 ~~first and second priorities, excess funds remaining in the appropriation must be allocated to all eligible~~
 217 ~~charter schools.~~
- 218 ~~—(c) (b) An eligible charter school's allocation per pupil shall be the lesser of may not exceed one-fifteenth~~
 219 ~~thirtieth of the cost per student station specified in s. [1013.64](#)(6)(b) as of June 30 of the preceding fiscal~~
 220 ~~year or the calculated value of district's maximum potential discretionary capital outlay millage revenue~~
 221 ~~pursuant to s.1011.71(2) divided by the district's prior year full-time equivalent capital outlay enrollment.~~
- 222 Before releasing capital outlay funds to a school district on behalf of the charter school, the Department of
 223 Education must ensure that the district school board and the charter school governing board must enter into

224 a written agreement that provides for the reversion of any unencumbered funds and all equipment and
 225 property purchased with public education funds to the ownership of the district school board, as provided
 226 for in subsection (3) if the school terminates operations. ~~Any funds recovered by the state shall be deposited~~
 227 ~~in the General Revenue Fund.~~

228 ~~—(d) (c)~~ A charter school is not eligible for a funding allocation if it was created by the conversion of a
 229 public school and operates in facilities provided by the charter school's sponsor for a nominal fee, or at no
 230 charge, or if it is directly or indirectly operated by the school district.

231 ~~—(e) (d)~~ ~~Unless otherwise provided in the General Appropriations Act, t~~ The funding allocation for each
 232 eligible charter school is determined by multiplying the school's ~~projected~~ student enrollment by the per
 233 pupil amount as determined in subsection (b) ~~one-fifteenth of the cost per student station specified in s.~~
 234 ~~1013.64(6)(b) for an elementary, middle, or high school, as appropriate. If the funds appropriated are not~~
 235 ~~sufficient, the commissioner shall prorate the available funds among eligible charter schools. However, a~~
 236 ~~charter school or charter lab school may not receive state charter school capital outlay funds greater than~~
 237 ~~the one-fifteenth cost per student station formula if the charter school's combination of state charter school~~
 238 ~~capital outlay funds, capital outlay funds calculated through the reduction in the administrative fee provided~~
 239 ~~in s. 1002.33(20), and capital outlay funds allowed in s. 1002.32(9)(e) and (h) exceeds the one-fifteenth cost~~
 240 ~~per student station formula.~~

241 (f) Funds shall be distributed on the basis of the capital outlay full-time equivalent membership by grade
 242 level, which is calculated by averaging the results of the second and third enrollment surveys. The
 243 ~~Department of Education~~ district shall distribute capital outlay funds ~~monthly in equal installments when~~
 244 ~~operating funds are disbursed to charter schools, beginning in the first quarter of the fiscal year, based on~~
 245 ~~one-twelfth of the amount the department~~ district reasonably expects the charter school to receive during
 246 that fiscal year. The ~~commissioner~~ district shall adjust subsequent distributions as necessary to reflect each
 247 charter school's actual student enrollment as reflected in the second and third enrollment surveys. ~~The~~
 248 ~~commissioner shall establish the intervals and procedures for determining the projected and actual student~~
 249 ~~enrollment of eligible charter schools.~~

250 (g) A charter school may appeal a school district's denial of the school's eligibility to receive capital outlay
 251 funding pursuant to this section to the State Board of Education. The State Board of Education shall by
 252 majority vote accept or reject the decision of the district. The decision of the State Board of Education is
 253 not subject to the provisions of the Administrative Procedures Act, Chapter 120.

254 (2) A charter school's governing body may use charter school capital outlay funds for the following
 255 purposes:

- 256 (a) Purchase of real property.
- 257 (b) Construction of school facilities.
- 258 (c) Purchase, lease-purchase, or lease of permanent or relocatable school facilities.
- 259 (d) Purchase of vehicles to transport students to and from the charter school.

260 (e)Renovation, repair, and maintenance of school facilities that the charter school owns or is purchasing
261 through a lease-purchase or long-term lease of 5 years or longer.

262 (f)Effective July 1, 2008, purchase, lease-purchase, or lease of new and replacement equipment, and
263 enterprise resource software applications that are classified as capital assets in accordance with definitions
264 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, have a useful life of at least 5 years, and are used to
265 support schoolwide administration or state-mandated reporting requirements.

266 (g)Payment of the cost of premiums for property and casualty insurance necessary to insure the school
267 facilities.

268 (h)Purchase, lease-purchase, or lease of driver's education vehicles; motor vehicles used for the
269 maintenance or operation of plants and equipment; security vehicles; or vehicles used in storing or
270 distributing materials and equipment.

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

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

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

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

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

294 (4) . A charter school which is initially determined eligible to receive charter school capital outlay funds
295 pursuant to this section shall remain entitled to compulsory capital outlay funding from the district as long
296 as the charter is in effect, including renewals, and the charter school continues to meet the requirements of
297 subsection (1)(a) 1-5.

298 (5) A charter school may appeal a determination by a school district that the charter school is not eligible to
299 receive capital outlay funding under this section to the State Board of Education. The State Board of
300 Education shall establish a process to review and dispose of such appeals which follows the procedures set
301 forth in s.1002.33 (6) (c) for the review and dispensation of appeals relating to the approval of charter
302 applications. Final decisions of the State Board of Education relating to charter school eligibility for capital
303 outlay funding under this section are not subject to the provisions of the Administrative Procedures Act,
304 chapter 120.

DRAFT

Florida Department of Education

Lesser of 1/30 Student Station Cost and Funding at 1.5 Mills
Compared to Current Charter PECO Funding

| District | Lesser | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|------------|---------|
| | Current Charter School PECO Funding | of 1/30th and 1.5 Mills for Qualifying Charters | Difference | Percent |
| | -1- | -2- | -3- | -4- |
| 1 Alachua | 648,833 | 1,028,744 | 379,911 | 58.55% |
| 2 Baker | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 3 Bay | 507,287 | 898,286 | 390,999 | 77.08% |
| 4 Bradford | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 5 Brevard | 803,684 | 1,188,726 | 385,042 | 47.91% |
| 6 Broward | 9,791,091 | 17,366,994 | 7,575,903 | 77.38% |
| 7 Calhoun | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 8 Charlotte | 139,738 | 266,695 | 126,957 | 90.85% |
| 9 Citrus | 50,552 | 87,887 | 37,335 | 73.85% |
| 10 Clay | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 11 Collier | 87,687 | 163,733 | 76,046 | 86.72% |
| 12 Columbia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 13 Miami-Dade | 14,680,049 | 26,750,512 | 12,070,463 | 82.22% |
| 14 DeSoto | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 15 Dixie | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 16 Duval | 1,648,636 | 2,530,431 | 881,795 | 53.49% |
| 17 Escambia | 316,236 | 404,148 | 87,912 | 27.80% |
| 18 Flagler | 272,895 | 555,062 | 282,167 | 103.40% |
| 19 Franklin | 117,065 | 218,806 | 101,741 | 86.91% |
| 20 Gadsden | 105,533 | 103,530 | (2,003) | -1.90% |
| 21 Gilchrist | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 22 Glades | 62,321 | 102,090 | 39,769 | 63.81% |
| 23 Gulf | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 24 Hamilton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 25 Hardee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 26 Hendry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 27 Hernando | 44,826 | 61,540 | 16,714 | 37.29% |
| 28 Highlands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 29 Hillsborough | 2,717,363 | 3,384,991 | 667,628 | 24.57% |
| 30 Holmes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 31 Indian River | 826,243 | 1,528,346 | 702,103 | 84.98% |
| 32 Jackson | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 33 Jefferson | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 34 Lafayette | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 35 Lake | 658,126 | 988,799 | 330,673 | 50.24% |
| 36 Lee | 4,067,184 | 7,871,444 | 3,804,260 | 93.54% |
| 37 Leon | 412,232 | 703,003 | 290,771 | 70.54% |
| 38 Levy | 75,658 | 91,745 | 16,087 | 21.26% |
| 39 Liberty | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 40 Madison | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 41 Manatee | 1,326,010 | 2,418,638 | 1,092,628 | 82.40% |
| 42 Marion | 94,189 | 139,734 | 45,545 | 48.35% |
| 43 Martin | 118,460 | 227,702 | 109,242 | 92.22% |
| 44 Monroe | 70,832 | 131,730 | 60,898 | 85.97% |
| 45 Nassau | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 46 Okaloosa | 631,098 | 997,510 | 366,412 | 58.06% |
| 47 Okeechobee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 48 Orange | 2,340,718 | 3,698,393 | 1,357,675 | 58.00% |
| 49 Osceola | 1,939,236 | 2,292,643 | 353,407 | 18.22% |
| 50 Palm Beach | 2,779,130 | 5,233,363 | 2,454,233 | 88.31% |
| 51 Pasco | 721,941 | 927,547 | 205,606 | 28.48% |
| 52 Pinellas | 670,541 | 1,228,931 | 558,390 | 83.27% |
| 53 Polk | 1,342,169 | 1,366,905 | 24,736 | 1.84% |
| 54 Putnam | 64,801 | 93,196 | 28,395 | 43.82% |
| 55 St. Johns | 54,358 | 107,047 | 52,689 | 96.93% |
| 56 St. Lucie | 445,975 | 733,240 | 287,265 | 64.41% |
| 57 Santa Rosa | 43,803 | 38,695 | (5,108) | -11.66% |
| 58 Sarasota | 1,877,083 | 3,551,696 | 1,674,613 | 89.21% |
| 59 Seminole | 241,363 | 399,712 | 158,349 | 65.61% |
| 60 Sumter | 907,609 | 1,730,855 | 823,246 | 90.70% |
| 61 Suwannee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 62 Taylor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 63 Union | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 64 Volusia | 308,952 | 446,288 | 137,336 | 44.45% |
| 65 Wakulla | 51,034 | 45,797 | (5,237) | -10.26% |
| 66 Walton | 113,724 | 208,798 | 95,074 | 83.60% |
| 67 Washington | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 68 Washington Special | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 69 FAMU Lab School | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 70 FAU - Palm Beach | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 71 FAU - St. Lucie | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 72 FSU Lab - Broward | 250,747 | 463,893 | 213,146 | 85.00% |
| 73 FSU Lab - Leon | 782,094 | 1,049,792 | 267,698 | 34.23% |
| 74 UF Lab School | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 75 Virtual School | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| Total | 55,209,106 | 93,827,617 | 38,618,511 | 69.95% |

Florida Department of Education

Millage Required to Fund Qualifying Charters at
1.5 Mills or 1/30th Student Station Cost

| District | Funds Needed to Fund Qualifying Charters at 2012-13 1.5 Mills or 1/30th | Millage Required to Generate Funds Needed |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| | -1- | -2- |
| 1 Alachua | 1,028,744 | 0.087 |
| 2 Baker | 0 | 0.000 |
| 3 Bay | 898,286 | 0.063 |
| 4 Bradford | 0 | 0.000 |
| 5 Brevard | 1,188,726 | 0.045 |
| 6 Broward | 17,366,994 | 0.133 |
| 7 Calhoun | 0 | 0.000 |
| 8 Charlotte | 266,695 | 0.022 |
| 9 Citrus | 87,887 | 0.009 |
| 10 Clay | 0 | 0.000 |
| 11 Collier | 163,733 | 0.003 |
| 12 Columbia | 0 | 0.000 |
| 13 Miami-Dade | 26,750,512 | 0.136 |
| 14 DeSoto | 0 | 0.000 |
| 15 Dixie | 0 | 0.000 |
| 16 Duval | 2,530,431 | 0.050 |
| 17 Escambia | 404,148 | 0.028 |
| 18 Flagler | 555,062 | 0.084 |
| 19 Franklin | 218,806 | 0.125 |
| 20 Gadsden | 103,530 | 0.078 |
| 21 Gilchrist | 0 | 0.000 |
| 22 Glades | 102,090 | 0.186 |
| 23 Gulf | 0 | 0.000 |
| 24 Hamilton | 0 | 0.000 |
| 25 Hardee | 0 | 0.000 |
| 26 Hendry | 0 | 0.000 |
| 27 Hernando | 61,540 | 0.008 |
| 28 Highlands | 0 | 0.000 |
| 29 Hillsborough | 3,384,991 | 0.054 |
| 30 Holmes | 0 | 0.000 |
| 31 Indian River | 1,528,346 | 0.118 |
| 32 Jackson | 0 | 0.000 |
| 33 Jefferson | 0 | 0.000 |
| 34 Lafayette | 0 | 0.000 |
| 35 Lake | 988,799 | 0.063 |
| 36 Lee | 7,871,444 | 0.144 |
| 37 Leon | 703,003 | 0.051 |
| 38 Levy | 91,745 | 0.054 |
| 39 Liberty | 0 | 0.000 |
| 40 Madison | 0 | 0.000 |
| 41 Manatee | 2,418,638 | 0.101 |
| 42 Marion | 139,734 | 0.009 |
| 43 Martin | 227,702 | 0.013 |
| 44 Monroe | 131,730 | 0.007 |
| 45 Nassau | 0 | 0.000 |
| 46 Okaloosa | 997,510 | 0.071 |
| 47 Okeechobee | 0 | 0.000 |
| 48 Orange | 3,698,393 | 0.045 |
| 49 Osceola | 2,292,643 | 0.137 |
| 50 Palm Beach | 5,233,363 | 0.041 |
| 51 Pasco | 927,547 | 0.046 |
| 52 Pinellas | 1,228,931 | 0.022 |
| 53 Polk | 1,366,905 | 0.056 |
| 54 Putnam | 93,196 | 0.027 |
| 55 St. Johns | 107,047 | 0.006 |
| 56 St. Lucie | 733,240 | 0.049 |
| 57 Santa Rosa | 38,695 | 0.005 |
| 58 Sarasota | 3,551,696 | 0.089 |
| 59 Seminole | 399,712 | 0.016 |
| 60 Sumter | 1,730,855 | 0.233 |
| 61 Suwannee | 0 | 0.000 |
| 62 Taylor | 0 | 0.000 |
| 63 Union | 0 | 0.000 |
| 64 Volusia | 446,288 | 0.018 |
| 65 Wakulla | 45,797 | 0.039 |
| 66 Walton | 208,798 | 0.019 |
| 67 Washington | 0 | 0.000 |
| 68 Washington Special | 0 | |
| 69 FAMU Lab School | 0 | |
| 70 FAU - Palm Beach | 0 | |
| 71 FAU - St. Lucie | 0 | |
| 72 FSU Lab - Broward | 463,893 | |
| 73 FSU Lab - Leon | 1,049,792 | |
| 74 UF Lab School | 0 | |
| 75 Virtual School | 0 | |

Total 93,827,617

Qualifying Charter FTE 137,524

Record Approved by Members as Corrected, September 27, 2012

K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force
July 26, 2012, Meeting Record

On July 26, 2012, the initial meeting of the K-12 Public School Education Facility Funding Task Force was held in Room 1706, Turlington Building, Tallahassee, Florida. The Task Force was authorized by Section 20, Chapter 2012-133, Laws of Florida (L.F.).

Chair of the Task Force, Linda Champion, called the meeting to order. In addition to the Chair, members Joe Joyner, Charles Shaw, Gene Waddell, Robert Runcie, Caroline Zucker and Elizabeth Haney were present. John Hage and Jon “Tom” Rogers participated by telephone. Attachment A is the list of Task Force members listed by required representation in the law.

In her opening remarks, Chair Champion welcomed the Task Force members and thanked them for their willingness to serve. Members were given an opportunity to comment about their background and expectations for the work of the Task Force.

Chair Champion reviewed the charge to the Task Force as stated in Section 20, Chapter 2012-133, L.F. The Task Force was authorized to examine all relevant factors in order to make recommendations to the Legislature for more equitable funding for charter schools and schools operated by a school district.

Deputy General Counsel for the Department of Education, Judy Bone, provided the Task Force with two documents: 2012 Sunshine Law Overview and Public Records Overview, 2012. The documents and a related presentation were provided to inform the Task Force about the policy that must be followed involving Task Force business. Members were told to not send fellow Task Force members any information regarding the Task Force. If the members of the Task Force wish to consider any information, the information must be sent to the public records custodian, who will provide the information to the Chair for distribution to the members.

Chair Champion called upon John Newman, Chief of Staff, Department of Education, to review background materials provided to the Task Force members. Attachment B is the table of contents for the materials. The following site has the materials as presented: <http://www.fldoe.org/cefo/pdf/k12fundingmaterials.pdf>. During Mr. Newman’s presentation, Task Force members requested clarification or additional information. The requests were as follows:

1. Notify Task Force members of Link Jarrett’s e-mail address and designate him as the “custodian of public records” by way of a memorandum.

2. Charter school PECO funds were compared to the discretionary local improvement millage and were presented to the Task Force members, on page 17 of the meeting materials. This comparison currently included charter school and capital outlay full-time equivalent (FTE) students. Task Force members requested that Department of Education staff revisit the calculation by excluding charter school FTE students when calculating the per FTE student amount from Local Capital Improvement funds.
3. Compare expenditure policies of local capital improvement funds and charter school capital outlay funds. The statute for charter school capital outlay funds, presented on page 4, is Section 1013.62(2), Florida Statutes (F.S). The statute for the Local Capital Improvement funds (1.5 mill levy) is Section 1011.71(2), F.S.
4. Provide historical summary of capital improvement millage levy for all millage. The 2011-12 school district millage data was presented on page 18, including:
 - a. Historical data from the 1990s to 2011-12.
 - b. Tax rolls by year.
 - c. Certificates of Participation (COPS) obligations history (relatively recent). Total outstanding COPS as of June 30, 2011, were illustrated on page 24, column 8.
 - d. Recent history of potential revenue that would have been generated by the 2.0 Discretionary Capital Improvement Millage compared to what was actually generated.
5. Task Force members were presented, on page 9, with a comparison of 2011-12 charter school FTE to total FTE. The members requested FTE student growth by year, to show number of new students enrolling each year for charter schools, traditional schools, and total growth.
6. State Requirements for Educational Facilities (SREF) and Class Size Policy.
 - a. Provide building codes and requirements for charter schools versus traditional schools; the calculation of student stations and the effect of class size; and how square footage is treated.
 - b. Provide a list/comparison of SREF building requirements and charter school building standards.
 - c. Identify where greater flexibility could be provided to traditional district school facility design and construction without creating any health or safety issues.
 - d. The Chair confirmed that the student station calculations, shown on page 26, take class size requirements into consideration. John Newman stated that when co-teaching was implemented, it mitigated the need for capital outlay class size funds. Task Force members inquired as to how co-teaching, core courses, and virtual education affect the student station calculation.
7. Research how other states fund capital outlay needs of charter schools (North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Illinois were suggested).

8. Calculate exceptional education students as a percentage of total FTE students of charter schools and school district exceptional education students as a percentage of total school district FTE (excluding McKay scholarship students).
9. Provide history of startup funds for charter schools from the beginning of the program; include information about longevity of operation.
10. Describe the future outlook for Gross Receipts Utilities taxes and sustainability of Public Education Capital Outlay (PECO) revenue?
11. How do/should charter schools fit into the utilization factor? What policies should guide approval of charter schools? Should charter schools be on the Florida Inventory of School Houses (FISH)? Outline and explain the process for approving facilities for charter schools from the planning stages to the request for funding.
12. Quantify the technological readiness of schools. Verify that charter schools are included in the technology survey conducted by our Technology Office.

Chair Champion discussed plans for the next meeting. Materials requested during the discussion will be provided in advance of the next meeting. In addition, a funding model will be developed for a workshop presentation. The model will be presented at the next meeting and will be available for revision at the third Task Force meeting. The next meeting will be scheduled for September 2012.

An opportunity for public comment was provided by Chair Champion. Mr. Chris Doolin, representing the Small School District Council Consortium, commented that there needs to be sufficient funding to meet capital technology needs; there may need to be new resources; priorities should be set in a 5-year facility planning cycle; investment of public funds in facilities need protection; and capital outlay funds should be allocated for projects, not distributed on an FTE student basis. Mr. Ralph Arza, representing the Florida Consortium of Charter Schools, commented about the importance of the work of the Task Force and that the funding needs and challenges require thorough discussion.

The meeting was adjourned.

Appendix C

October 12, 2012, Meeting

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force Teleconference Meeting

1:00 to 4:00 p.m.

October 12, 2012

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force

K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force
CHAPTER 2012-133, Laws of Florida

| Chair of the Task Force | | |
|---|--|---|
| | | Statutory Requirement |
| Linda Champion | Deputy Commissioner, Finance and Operations Florida Department of Education | The Deputy Commissioner of Finance and Operations of the Department of Education or his or her designee, who shall be the chair of the task force. |
| Members Appointed by the President of the Senate | | |
| Joe Joyner | St. John's School District | Superintendent from a small to medium sized school district based on student population. |
| Charles Shaw | Palm Beach School District | Member of the district school board from a large sized school district based on student population. |
| John Hage | Charter Schools USA | Operator of a charter school that manages multiple charter schools. |
| Gene Waddell | Indian River Charter High School | Member of the governing board of a charter school that does not operate another charter school and is a member of the Florida Consortium of Public Charter Schools. |
| Members Appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives | | |
| Robert Runcie | Broward School District | Superintendent from a large sized school district based on student population. |
| Caroline Zucker | Sarasota School District | Member of the district school board from a small to medium sized school district based on student population. Sarasota School District |
| Jon "Tom" Rogers | Discovery Schools, Inc., Ft. Lauderdale | A member of the governing board of a charter school that operates multiple charter schools and is a member of the Florida Consortium of Public Charter Schools. |
| Elizabeth Haney | North Bay Haven Charter Academy | Operator of a charter school that does not manage more than one charter school. |
| Members Appointed by the Governor | | |
| Lori Gunn | Coldwell Banker Vanguard Realty | Parent of a student attending a school operated by a school district. |
| Jenni C. Parsons | Coral Springs Charter School Parent Teacher Student Organization | Parent of a student attending a charter school. |

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TAB A

**Meeting Agenda –
October 12, 2012**

K-12 PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITY FUNDING TASK FORCE

MEETING AGENDA

OCTOBER 12, 2012

TELECONFERENCE

- I. Welcome, Member Roll Call and Introductory Remarks – Chair Champion
- II. Action Items

September 27, 2012, Meeting Record
- III. Discussion

Charter School Capital Outlay (Workshop Materials, TAB Q)
- IV. Closing Comments and Next Task Force Meeting Schedule

TAB B

K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force – September 27, 2012, Meeting Record

October 11, 2012

K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force
September 27, 2012, Meeting Record

On September 27, 2012, the second meeting of the K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force was held in Room 1706, Turlington Building, Tallahassee, Florida. The task force is authorized by Section 20, Chapter 2012-133, Laws of Florida (L.F.).

Chair Champion called the meeting to order. In addition to the Chair, members Joe Joyner, Charles Shaw, Gene Waddell, Caroline Zucker, Jon “Tom” Rogers, Elizabeth Haney, and Lori Gunn were present. Robert Runcie, John Hage, and Jenni Parsons participated by phone.

The action item on the agenda was the review and approval of the task force meeting record for the July 26, 2012, meeting. The record was amended because Elizabeth Haney’s attendance at the meeting was not reflected in the record. The amended record was unanimously approved by the members.

The chair recognized members who wished to make opening comments. The comments were general and drew attention to the value of having the meeting materials in advance of each meeting.

Two presentations followed, as summarized below:

Chair Champion called upon Amy Baker, Director, Office of Economic and Demographic Research. Ms. Baker presented information about the Gross Receipts Utilities Tax and the Public Education Capital Outlay (PECO) fund (a PowerPoint presentation is available on the task force website, TAB C). Ms. Baker’s slides explained the history, as well as a forecast, for the gross receipts utilities tax and the PECO fund. Given the outlook for gross receipts tax revenue, the tax pays debt service on existing bonds with a small amount of cash for projects for the 2011-12 through 2013-14 fiscal years. Not until 2014-15 could a small amount of new debt be assumed by the state (see TAB C, page 14 of meeting packet). Questions were asked about other bond programs, particularly the tax-exempt bonds managed from the Florida Development Finance Corporation (FDFC). The bond questions were answered in a later presentation by John Newman.

For the second presentation, Chair Champion called upon John Hamrick, Office of Educational Facilities, Florida Department of Education. His presentation addressed Florida Building Codes, including the State Requirements for Education Facilities (SREF) (a PowerPoint presentation is available on the task force website, TAB D). His informative presentation addressed a highly-

technical field. Because of this, some task members raised further questions regarding the differences between the Florida Building Code and the SREF. Another question addressed the impact the codes (particularly SREF) would have on the cost per student station for school district versus charter school construction. Because of the technical nature of the codes, anecdotal examples were cited, but members were seeking more general concepts. The discussion suggested a review by technical experts to determine ways in which SREF could be modified to allow greater flexibility for school districts without creating health or safety concerns for students.

For the next portion of the agenda, Chair Champion called upon John Newman, Chief of Staff, Florida Department of Education. Before beginning his presentation, Mr. Newman clarified that the tax-exempt FDFC Industrial Revenue Bonds were not guaranteed by either the state or the district school boards. Further, the FDFC is not a lender of funds, but acts as a conduit for arranging tax-exempt bonds with private lenders. For more information, see Section 1002.33(14), Florida Statutes (F.S.), or <http://www.eflorida.com/ContentSubpage.aspx?id=7116>.

Mr. Newman then proceeded with the workshop presentation entitled “Charter School Capital Outlay.” The materials presented are provided in TAB Q of the published meeting packet. Mr. Newman continued the presentation by reviewing the primary objective of the draft proposal – to create a stable funding source for charter school capital outlay that is not dependent upon annual legislative appropriations and does not undermine currently available capital outlay funding for non-charter schools. The statutory changes in the draft proposal would amend Section 1002.33(8)(e), F.S., create Section 1011.71(7), F.S., and amend Section 1013.62, F.S.

Mr. Newman provided the members with supplemental information that had been included in the July 26, 2012, meeting packet. These materials were needed to document the data in the proposal.

The amendment to Section 1002.33(8)(e), F.S., clarifies that a charter school that does not renew its charter or is terminated, reverts its unencumbered public funds, which include capital outlay funds, to its sponsor. Because the draft proposal eliminates state capital outlay funds for charter schools, the provision to revert those funds to the Department of Education is repealed.

The proposal created Section 1011.71(7), F.S., which would allow school boards to levy an additional 0.15 mills discretionary millage in order to provide charter school capital outlay funding. Costs associated with new charter school student stations that will become operational after 2012-13, and identified as excessive in the district’s education plant survey, are not an authorized expense. In this draft proposal, the millage levy may not exceed the estimated annual charter school payments authorized by the amended Section 1013.62(1)(b), F.S.

The new Section 1011.71(7), F.S., in the proposal created much discussion. One issue that was raised addressed whether or not the 0.15 mill levy would increase taxes for school districts. The stated response was that the millage levy would not cause a rate increase in property taxes over the 2011-12 level. The 2012 Legislature, in the 2012-13 appropriations conference report for the Florida Education Finance Program (FEFP), computed a statewide average required local effort millage of 5.446 mills. Because the July 19, 2012, certified tax roll was greater than the tax roll used for the appropriation, the certified statewide average required local effort millage was 5.295, or 0.151 of a mill less than contemplated by the appropriation process. Historical school district taxable values are illustrated on page 57 of the meeting materials. Second, the authority in Section 1011.71(3), F.S., for a 0.25 mill discretionary levy will expire in 2012-13. Thus, because of the impact of the millage changes, the suggested 0.15 mill levy would not increase maximum potential non-voted millage rates above either the 2011-12 or 2012-13 levels.

A second issue that was discussed was whether the 1.5 mills authorized by Section 1011.71(2), F.S., should be raised to 1.75 mills, from which the 0.15 mill charter school levy could be dedicated to charter school capital outlay. During this discussion, it was recalled that the 1.5 mill levy was previously 2.00 mills; however, 0.25 of the 2.00 millage levy was moved to discretionary operating millage. Historical school district millage data is referenced on page 56 of the meeting materials. It was observed that both the 1.75 mill levy and the 2.00 mill levy would allow for a win-win situation for both traditional and charter schools, but a levy of 2.00 mills would raise the net millage higher than previous years. If 0.15 mill is used, there should be a cap in place so that the maximum funds provided to charter schools would not exceed the district's value of 0.15 mill.

A third issue that was discussed was whether new charter school student stations should be linked to the needs identified in each district's education plant survey. A question raised was whether the plant survey or student/parental choice should drive the new student station decision policy.

The amendments to Section 1013.62, F.S., require that each school district follow specified procedures in order to provide annual capital outlay funding to its charter schools. Language clarifying current law regarding "satisfactory student achievement" is therefore created, defining satisfactory achievement as a school improvement rating of "Improving" or "Maintaining," or letter grade of "C" or higher.

Because of issues with school grades and the eligibility criteria for compulsory charter school capital outlay funds, questions were asked about the criteria. The response was that the school grade system is the most reliable uniform measure of "satisfactory student achievement" that is available, and the use of the grading system precisely defines the achievement concept.

A new Section 1013.62(1)6., F.S., is created, defining the conditions that charter schools that begin or expand operations after 2012-13 must meet to be entitled to the compulsory capital outlay funding. The conditions include either a deficiency in student stations, or the need to replace or assume the operation of a chronically low-performing school.

For the new Section 1013.62(1)(a)6., F.S., accountability to taxpayers (assuring that the compulsory charter school capital outlay funds are spent on needed projects) must be balanced with offering students and parents appropriate school choices.

The Chair entertained a motion to extend the time for the meeting from 4:00 p.m. until 4:30 p.m. The motion was made, seconded, and approved unanimously.

A revised Section 1013.62(b), F.S., defines the allocation per student for the compulsory charter school capital outlay funds. The allocation is specified as the lesser of one-thirtieth of the cost per student station, or the calculated value of the district's maximum potential discretionary capital outlay millage levy per student.

Page 98 of the meeting packet displays the impact of this policy, using data from 2012-13. The proposal would produce \$93.8 million for eligible charter schools.

A State Board of Education appeal procedure for charter schools that have been determined to be ineligible for the capital outlay funds is defined in new Sections 1013.62(1)(g) and 1013.62(5), F.S.

The Chair called upon Mr. John Sullivan, Florida Consortium of Public Charter Schools, who had filed an appearance request. His comments were supportive of the efforts of the task force to develop a fair funding policy.

The Chair stated that follow-through meeting plans would be developed and shared with members. The meeting was then adjourned.

TAB C

**Compilation of Member Comments
by Applicable Florida Statute (F.S.)**

K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force
 Compilation of Member Comments
 By Applicable Florida Statute (F.S.)

NOTE:

It should be noted that a number of the member comments apply to more than one statutory reference, and has been so noted.

Section 1002.33, F.S. – Charter Schools

Joe Joyner

The task force should recommend and the State should consider creating a charter school facilities program, where the state provides per pupil facilities grant funding for 50% of the total project cost for new construction of charter school facilities. This program could be funded from a partial allocation of internet sales tax collection proceeds.

- These grants should be contingent upon the criteria outlined I the chair’s proposal regarding need and performance.
- Additionally, these grants should be contingent upon the charter school owning the facility, so that state dollars are not going towards lease payments to private corporations without a public asset being gained.

(Also pertains to Section 1013.62, F.S.)

Tom Rogers

6. Any unspent capital outlay funds which were provided to a charter school by a school district, and all equipment and property purchased with district funds shall revert to the ownership of the district school board upon satisfaction of all encumbrances when a charter school is non-renewed or terminated.

(Also pertains to Section 1013.62, F.S.)

Robert Runcie

All property purchased with any public (state or local) funds reverts back to school districts if the charter closes or declares financial default (bankruptcy). This ensures that taxpayer investments in capital assets are protected.

(Also pertains to Section 1013.62, F.S.)

Charles Shaw

We need a recommendation regarding the ownership of a facility being paid for by a private management company with the facility in the name of the company.

(Also pertains to Section 1013.62, F.S.)

All property--land, buildings, equipment, etc.--purchased with any public (state or local) funds reverts back to school district if the charter closes.

(Also pertains to Section 1013.62, F.S.)

Caroline Zucker

Assure that all land, building, equipment and any other property purchased with any public (state or local) funds revert back to school districts if the charter closes. There should also be some provision regarding the payment of leased furniture and equipment. Sarasota has charter schools that lease all of their furniture and equipment including vehicles and computers from their "parent/management" company. This means that if the charter school closes, there are no assets for the District to recoup since the charter school owns nothing and the management company retains all of the assets even though they were effectively paid for with taxpayer/public funds. This includes parent/management company owned facilities as well.

(Also pertains to Section 1013.62, F.S.)

Section 1011.71, F.S. – District School Tax

Tom Rogers

Source of Funds – s.1011.71(7), F.S., is created to give each district school board the discretion to levy up to ~~0.15~~ 0.25 mills to fund compulsory capital outlay payments to entitled charter schools, ~~with the exception of charter school student stations which begin operation after the 2012-13 fiscal year and do not address deficiencies identified in the district's educational plant survey.~~

The additional levy is limited for this specific purpose. Only the amount required to make compulsory payments can be levied.

~~The maximum proposed increase in discretionary local millage is equal to the reduction in the statewide average required local effort (RLE) millage rate which was certified by the Commissioner of Education on July, 18, 2012 pursuant to s.1011.62(4)(a)(1), F.S.~~ The Task Force may wish to recommend a further decrease in the RLE millage rate to offset the maximum potential increase in discretionary local millage proposed in this draft. Such a recommendation could be coupled with a commensurate offsetting increase in state funds in the FEFP.

Robert Runcie

Any funding source created for charter schools should not impact school district funds – neither capital nor operating.

Distribution of charter school capital outlay millage funds should be aligned with the district's receipt of the property tax revenues.

(Also pertains to Section 1013.62, F.S.)

Allow school districts to levy additional millage to address capital needs:

- An additional 0.25 mills as part of their discretionary capital outlay millage to fund much needed deferred capital needs – maintenance, repair, and technology to meet EOC requirements; or
- Given the significant need for maintenance, repair, and technology in most districts, provide for 0.5 mills levy as an integral part of the 2.0 mills authority and not as a separate millage levy. This allows districts to return to the 2.0 mills levy and use a portion (0.15 mills) for charters.

Charles Shaw

What kind of cap can be placed on the .15, or whatever we determine, to ensure the allocations do not just continue to grow?

Lock in .5 mill levy as an integral part of the 2.0 mill authority. Given the need for maintenance/repair and technology for public schools, allow districts to return to the 2.0 mill levy and use a portion, suggested not to exceed .07 mills for charter schools, provided that the space needs for charter schools follows the needs of the district's 5-year plan (specific charter projects to be funded in accordance with district 5-year plan).

In lieu of a .15 mill local levy that places the entire responsibility of charter school capital funding on local school districts, keep funding a shared effort between state PECO dollars and a local levy not to exceed .07 mills.

No millage for districts, no deal.

Specific charter projects to be funded in accordance with district 5-year plan.

Gene Waddell

I generally agree with the concept of the additional millage funding.

I think it needs to be clarified that districts would not lose FEFP dollars if they levied this CCSL (Compulsory Charter School Levy).

Caroline Zucker

Restore to school districts the full 2.0 mill authority. Given the need for maintenance/repair and technology for public schools and for any consideration for charter schools, allow a portion, suggested not to exceed .07 mills for charter schools, provided that the space needs for charter schools follows the needs of the district's 5 year plan. This will ease many of our capital needs that have been pushed out due to the reduction in funding. Providing a specific levy directly to the charter schools would provide an ease of administration on the part of staff.

Place a cap on charter funding level (statewide dollar or millage, e.g., .07 mills if matched by current \$55M PECO level for charter schools). The .07 mills (\$2.8 million) is pretty close to the amount we (Sarasota) are already providing to our charters (\$2.1 million) for this year. The impact to us is around \$700K if the legislature were to put a ceiling of .07 mills. Keep state funding for K-12 capital needs (PECO).

Provide that specific charter projects are to be funded in accordance with school district 5 year capital outlay plan. This may pose some administrative challenges meeting the survey requirements for recommendations while trying to work through different Boards.

(Also pertains to Section 1013.62, F.S.)

Florida Department of Education

Charter School Capital Outlay Funding
Through the Florida Education Finance Program (FEFP)

| District | Total Charter Funding at 1/30th Student Station Cost | State Contribution Through the FEFP | Local Contribution Through the FEFP | RLE Millage for 90% Districts | RLE Millage with Charter School Capital Outlay | Change in Millage |
|-----------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|-------------------|
| | -1- | -2- | -3- | -4- | -5- | -6- |
| 1 Alachua | 1,219,099 | 1,219,099 | 0 | | | |
| 2 Baker | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 3 Bay | 918,457 | 918,457 | 0 | | | |
| 4 Bradford | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 5 Brevard | 1,498,491 | 1,498,491 | 0 | | | |
| 6 Broward | 18,436,440 | 18,436,440 | 0 | | | |
| 7 Calhoun | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 8 Charlotte | 266,695 | 266,695 | 0 | | | |
| 9 Citrus | 91,594 | 91,594 | 0 | | | |
| 10 Clay | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 11 Collier | 163,734 | (15,767) | 179,501 | 3.234 | 3.237 | 0.003 |
| 12 Columbia | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 13 Dade | 27,743,017 | 27,743,017 | 0 | | | |
| 14 De Soto | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 15 Dixie | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 16 Duval | 3,218,057 | 3,218,057 | 0 | | | |
| 17 Escambia | 563,827 | 563,827 | 0 | | | |
| 18 Flagler | 555,062 | 555,062 | 0 | | | |
| 19 Franklin | 218,806 | 21,937 | 196,869 | 3.259 | 3.373 | 0.114 |
| 20 Gadsden | 200,223 | 200,223 | 0 | | | |
| 21 Gilchrist | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 22 Glades | 128,783 | 128,783 | 0 | | | |
| 23 Gulf | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 24 Hamilton | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 25 Hardee | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 26 Hendry | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 27 Hernando | 87,204 | 87,204 | 0 | | | |
| 28 Highlands | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 29 Hillsborough | 5,244,706 | 5,244,706 | 0 | | | |
| 30 Holmes | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 31 Indian River | 1,528,347 | 1,528,347 | 0 | | | |
| 32 Jackson | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 33 Jefferson | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 34 Lafayette | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 35 Lake | 1,271,772 | 1,271,772 | 0 | | | |
| 36 Lee | 7,871,444 | 7,871,444 | 0 | | | |
| 37 Leon | 802,159 | 802,159 | 0 | | | |
| 38 Levy | 142,494 | 142,494 | 0 | | | |
| 39 Liberty | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 40 Madison | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 41 Manatee | 2,473,584 | 2,473,584 | 0 | | | |
| 42 Marion | 179,586 | 179,586 | 0 | | | |
| 43 Martin | 227,702 | 19,672 | 208,030 | 4.616 | 4.628 | 0.012 |
| 44 Monroe | 131,729 | 15,451 | 116,278 | 1.870 | 1.876 | 0.006 |
| 45 Nassau | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 46 Okaloosa | 1,121,556 | 1,121,556 | 0 | | | |
| 47 Okeechobee | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 48 Orange | 4,447,010 | 4,447,010 | 0 | | | |
| 49 Osceola | 3,668,312 | 3,668,312 | 0 | | | |
| 50 Palm Beach | 5,233,364 | 5,233,364 | 0 | | | |
| 51 Pasco | 1,393,773 | 1,393,773 | 0 | | | |
| 52 Pinellas | 1,289,925 | 1,289,925 | 0 | | | |
| 53 Polk | 2,651,014 | 2,651,014 | 0 | | | |
| 54 Putnam | 133,907 | 133,907 | 0 | | | |
| 55 St. Johns | 107,047 | 107,047 | 0 | | | |
| 56 St. Lucie | 903,014 | 903,014 | 0 | | | |
| 57 Santa Rosa | 74,673 | 74,673 | 0 | | | |
| 58 Sarasota | 3,551,695 | 385,171 | 3,166,524 | 4.493 | 4.571 | 0.078 |
| 59 Seminole | 461,126 | 461,126 | 0 | | | |
| 60 Sumter | 1,730,854 | 175,954 | 1,554,900 | 4.074 | 4.273 | 0.199 |
| 61 Suwannee | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 62 Taylor | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 63 Union | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 64 Volusia | 590,931 | 590,931 | 0 | | | |
| 65 Wakulla | 93,990 | 93,990 | 0 | | | |
| 66 Walton | 208,797 | 21,571 | 187,226 | 2.880 | 2.897 | 0.017 |
| 67 Washington | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5.454 | 5.454 | - |
| 68 Washington Special | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 69 FAMU Lab School | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 70 FAU - Palm Beach | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 71 FAU - St. Lucie | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 72 FSU Lab - Broward | 463,893 | 463,893 | 0 | | | |
| 73 FSU Lab - Leon | 1,365,770 | 1,365,770 | 0 | | | |
| 74 UF Lab School | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 75 Virtual School | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| TOTAL | 104,673,663 | 99,064,335 | 5,609,328 | | | |

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

2013-14 FEFP Capital Outlay Model
STATE WIDE SUMMARY
COMPARISON TO No Charter Capital Outlay

| | 2013-14 FEFP Model Without Charter Capital Outlay | 2013-14 FEFP With Charter Capital Outlay | Difference | Percentage Difference |
|--|--|---|--------------------|--------------------------|
| MAJOR FEFP FORMULA COMPONENTS | | | | |
| Unweighted FTE | 2,723,363.85 | 2,723,363.85 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Weighted FTE | 2,952,402.82 | 2,952,402.82 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| School Taxable Value | 1,384,032,538,052 | 1,384,032,538,052 | 0 | 0.00% |
| Required Local Effort Millage | 5.295 | 5.295 | 0.000 | 0.00% |
| Discretionary Millage | 0.748 | 0.748 | 0.000 | 0.00% |
| Total Millage | <u>6.043</u> | <u>6.043</u> | <u>0.000</u> | <u>0.00%</u> |
| Base Student Allocation | 3,582.98 | 3,582.98 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| FEFP DETAIL | | | | |
| WFTE x BSA x DCD (Base FEFP Funding) | 10,588,527,382 | 10,588,527,382 | 0 | 0.00% |
| Declining Enrollment Supplement | 3,697,058 | 3,697,058 | 0 | 0.00% |
| Sparsity Supplement | 35,754,378 | 35,754,378 | 0 | 0.00% |
| State Funded Discretionary Contribution | 17,724,395 | 17,724,395 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 0.748 Mills Discretionary Compression | 145,126,164 | 145,126,164 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 0.250 Mills Discretionary Compression | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| DJJ Supplemental Allocation | 7,527,363 | 7,527,363 | 0 | 0.00% |
| Safe Schools | 64,850,851 | 64,850,851 | 0 | 0.00% |
| ESE Guaranteed Allocation | 952,098,606 | 952,098,606 | 0 | 0.00% |
| Supplemental Academic Instruction | 640,875,575 | 640,875,575 | 0 | 0.00% |
| Instructional Materials | 212,962,494 | 212,962,494 | 0 | 0.00% |
| Student Transportation | 422,838,706 | 422,838,706 | 0 | 0.00% |
| Teachers Lead Program Appropriation | 32,090,751 | 32,090,751 | 0 | 0.00% |
| Reading Allocation | 130,796,328 | 130,796,328 | 0 | 0.00% |
| Virtual Education Contribution | 55,817,471 | 55,817,471 | 0 | 0.00% |
| Charter School Capital Outlay Allocation | 0 | 104,673,663 | 104,673,663 | 0.00% |
| TOTAL FEFP | <u>13,310,687,522</u> | <u>13,415,361,185</u> | <u>104,673,663</u> | <u>0.79%</u> |
| Less: Required Local Effort | 6,760,354,277 | 6,765,963,605 | 5,609,328 | 0.08% |
| GROSS STATE FEFP | 6,550,333,245 | 6,649,397,580 | 99,064,335 | 1.51% |
| Proration to Appropriation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| NET STATE FEFP | <u>6,550,333,245</u> | <u>6,649,397,580</u> | <u>99,064,335</u> | <u>1.51%</u> |
| STATE CATEGORICAL PROGRAMS | | | | |
| Class Size Reduction Allocation | 2,995,476,115 | 2,995,476,115 | 0 | 0.00% |
| Discretionary Lottery/School Recognition | 135,407,278 | 135,407,278 | 0 | 0.00% |
| TOTAL STATE CATEGORICAL FUNDING | <u>3,130,883,393</u> | <u>3,130,883,393</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>0.00%</u> |
| TOTAL STATE FUND | 9,681,216,638 | 9,780,280,973 | 99,064,335 | 1.02% |
| LOCAL FUNDING | | | | |
| Total Required Local Effort | 6,760,354,277 | 6,765,963,605 | 5,609,328 | 0.08% |
| Total Discretionary Taxes from 0.748 Mills | 932,163,793 | 932,163,793 | 0 | 0.00% |
| TOTAL LOCAL FUNDING | <u>7,692,518,070</u> | <u>7,698,127,398</u> | <u>5,609,328</u> | <u>0.07%</u> |
| TOTAL FUNDING | <u>17,373,734,708</u> | <u>17,478,408,371</u> | <u>104,673,663</u> | <u>0.60%</u> |
| Total Funds per UFTE | 6,379.51 | 6,417.95 | 38.44 | 0.60% |

Other Tax/Revenue Recommendations

PECO:

Joe Joyner:

The task force should recommend enhancements to PECO in order for it to be reinstated to fund both traditional public school and charter school capital outlay needs.

- Add additions items to those the tax is levied on, i.e., internet service providers
- Increase the amount levied on the current taxable items by a rate which will generate the funds needed to adequately fund capital outlay needs.

Charles Shaw:

Keep state funding for K-12 capital needs (PECO).

Distribution by square footage for maintenance, using PECO formula, rather than by per FTE.

(Also pertains to Section 1013.62, F.S.)

Other:

Joe Joyner:

The task force should ensure its recommendations incorporate proposals to address the capital outlay needs of both public charter schools and public district schools and ensure the efficient and accountable use of public taxpayer funds.

The task force should recommend the State consider creating a state-backed, low interest, tax-exempt bond financing program for charter schools, similar to State Board of Education bonds that are available to traditional public schools.

The task force should look at all funding sources, not just local millage increases.

- Internet Sales Tax
- Internet cafes – regulate them, tax them, and allocate the dollars to education. Since they are taking dollars away from lottery funds, which currently go to fund education, these dollars should also go to fund education.
- Expedia bed tax/sales tax issue
- Communication Service Taxes
- Eliminate sales tax exemptions

Charles Shaw

As an alternative, allow districts to levy a half-cent sales tax, without referendum, to be used for school construction and other capital outlay needs.

Section 1013.62, F.S. – Charter School Capital Outlay Funding

Elizabeth Haney:

It is important to maintain statutory rights to expand for high performing charter schools as well as previously contractually agreed upon growth for charter schools in operation prior to the current school year. The language in this section needs to reflect this. Perhaps:

200 6. Charter schools which begin or expand operation, **except expansion as specified in a previously executed charter contract with a sponsor or for expansion pursuant to s.**

1002.331, after the 2012-13 school year and meet the eligibility

201 criteria in this section must also meet one of the following conditions in order to be entitled to compulsory

202 capital outlay funding from the school district pursuant to this section:

203 i. for new or expanded charter schools addressing a deficiency in student stations identified in a

204 district's educational plant survey pursuant to s.1013.31, the charter school is entitled to funding for each

205 student station provided which reduces the deficiency.

206 ii. the charter school is established to replace or assume the operation of a chronically low-achieving

207 school pursuant to s.1008.33(3)(b) in a facility which is not provided and maintained by the school district.

Joe Joyner:

The Task Force should recommend and the State should ensure that any charter school receiving capital outlay funds should meet the following standards:

- Specific criteria in Florida's accountability/grading system
- Need for student stations within a viable plan based on an auditable needs assessment
- Funds distributed to a charter school must be tied to an asset that will revert to the school board if necessary

Tom Rogers

~~2. Eligible charter schools—current statutory requirements that a charter school must meet to be eligible to receive charter school capital outlay are retained, and the definition of “satisfactory student achievement” is clarified to mean a letter grade of “C” or better; and for alternative charter schools, a school improvement rating of “Improving” or “Maintaining”. Charter schools which begin operation after the 2012-13 school year must also meet one of the following criteria in order to be entitled to compulsory capital outlay funding from the school district:~~

2. Eligible charter schools – in order to continue to be eligible to receive charter school capital outlay funds, an existing charter school must either a letter grade of “C” or a school improvement rating of “Improving” or “Maintaining.” Charter schools which begin operation after the 2012-13 school year:

~~a. funding is for new student stations which address a deficiency identified in the district's educational plant survey which is conducted pursuant to s.1013.31, F.S., or~~

a. Will receive capital outlay funds the first year of operation, after completion of the 20 day FTE count, but no later than October 1;

~~b. the charter school is established to replace or assume the operation of a chronically low-achieving school pursuant to s.1008.33 (3)(b), F.S., in a facility which is not provided or maintained by the school district.~~

b. Will continue to receive capital outlay funds through year 4 of operation;

c. After year 4 of operation, in order to continue to receive capital outlay funds, shall achieve a letter grade of "C" or a school improvement rating of "Improving" or "Maintaining."

e. d. once a charter school is determined eligible to receive compulsory charter school capital outlay funding, it remains eligible as long as its charter remains in effect or is renewed.

3. A charter school may appeal a determination by the school district that it is not entitled to receive compulsory capital outlay funding to the State Board of Education.

4. The compulsory charter school capital outlay funding for an eligible charter school shall be ~~the lesser of one-thirtieth~~ one-twentieth of the average cost per student station pursuant to s.1013.64(6)(b), ~~or the district's prior year maximum potential discretionary capital outlay millage revenue pursuant to s.1011.71(2) divided by the district's prior year full-time equivalent capital outlay enrollment.~~

5. The eligible purposes for which a charter school may use these capital outlay funds is not changed.

Robert Runcie

Add a third criteria to the calculation of the mandatory charter school capital outlay funding per charter school FTE be the lesser of the two existing calculations or also the lesser of:

- 0.15 mills divided by the total enrollment of qualifying charter schools

Charles Shaw

Place a cap on charter funding level (statewide dollar or millage, e.g., .07 mills if matched by current \$55M PECO level for charter schools).

Gene Waddell

Current item 4 should clarify that the 1/30 applies based on the grade level of the school receiving funding. For example, a high school's receipt per FTE is higher than that of an elementary FTE.

I do have some concerns and need to discuss item 2a. I know that districts have been known to manipulate the FSH report to allow building. I have some concern about this potential manipulation to discourage or disallow a new charter school to qualify for capital funding. For example, a district with no charters currently, ample capacity and current growth trends could almost never get a charter to qualify for capital money. Thus, the charter growth movement is curtailed. I think it would be best to eliminate this new requirement and use only the existing criteria in the law.

I think there needs to be provisions that allow for inflation, unless the 1/30th figure is constantly adjusted by the department.

Other Task Force Recommendations

SREF:

Joe Joyner:

The Department of Education should conduct a comprehensive review of SREF requirements for public schools and develop recommendations that reduce costs to the taxpayer for construction and maintenance and repair of public schools, while maintaining health and safety requirements.

The Department of Education, in conjunction with the Department of Management Services, should review the procurement and competitive bidding requirements contained in statute and rule and develop recommendations for streamlining construction and maintenance/repair projects.

Charles Shaw

All districts and charter schools should follow SREF (State Rules for Educational Facilities) that now includes a waiver option that districts can use for any particular part of SREF.

Gene Waddell

I think the entire SREF needs to be examined in light of the new FL building code which is much more extensive and requires “harder” buildings than the prior code. There are unnecessary and costly requirements that cause traditional schools to be overbuilt. With most schools being single story, a fire sprinkler system in most cases does nothing for student safety and usually causes more damage than the fire, many times from accidental discharge.

Caroline Zucker

Provide that all districts and charter schools should either follow SREF (State Rules for Educational Facilities) that now includes a waiver option that districts can use for any particular part of SREF or give districts the same flexibility provided charter schools concerning SREF. Charter schools and public schools should have the same rules apply in all areas, not just SREF.

Class Size:

Joe Joyner

The task force should recommend the State grant traditional public school the same flexibility charter schools have in meeting class size requirements at the school level.

Other:

Charles Shaw

The constitution requires the State to adequately fund education. Can they fail to fund cap and maintenance needs?

TAB D

Proposed Funding With New Charter Qualifications

Florida Department of Education

Proposed Funding With New Charter Qualifications
Compared to Current Charter PECO Funding

| District | Current Charter School PECO Funding | Lesser of 1/30th and 1.5 Mills for Proposed Charters | | Difference | Percent |
|-----------------------|---|---|------------|------------|---------|
| | | -1- | -2- | | |
| 1 Alachua | 648,833 | 365,967 | (282,866) | -43.60% | |
| 2 Baker | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 3 Bay | 507,287 | 739,811 | 232,524 | 45.84% | |
| 4 Bradford | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 5 Brevard | 803,684 | 1,136,258 | 332,574 | 41.38% | |
| 6 Broward | 9,791,091 | 15,790,367 | 5,999,276 | 61.27% | |
| 7 Calhoun | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 8 Charlotte | 139,738 | 266,695 | 126,957 | 90.85% | |
| 9 Citrus | 50,552 | 0 | (50,552) | -100.00% | |
| 10 Clay | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 11 Collier | 87,687 | 0 | (87,687) | -100.00% | |
| 12 Columbia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 13 Miami-Dade | 14,680,049 | 24,042,199 | 9,362,150 | 63.77% | |
| 14 DeSoto | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 15 Dixie | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 16 Duval | 1,648,636 | 1,834,236 | 185,600 | 11.26% | |
| 17 Escambia | 316,236 | 324,852 | 8,616 | 2.72% | |
| 18 Flagler | 272,895 | 555,062 | 282,167 | 103.40% | |
| 19 Franklin | 117,065 | 218,806 | 101,741 | 86.91% | |
| 20 Gadsden | 105,533 | 103,530 | (2,003) | -1.90% | |
| 21 Gilchrist | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 22 Glades | 62,321 | 102,090 | 39,769 | 63.81% | |
| 23 Gulf | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 24 Hamilton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 25 Hardee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 26 Hendry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 27 Hernando | 44,826 | 61,540 | 16,714 | 37.29% | |
| 28 Highlands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 29 Hillsborough | 2,717,363 | 2,370,720 | (346,643) | -12.76% | |
| 30 Holmes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 31 Indian River | 826,243 | 1,528,346 | 702,103 | 84.98% | |
| 32 Jackson | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 33 Jefferson | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 34 Lafayette | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 35 Lake | 658,126 | 705,570 | 47,444 | 7.21% | |
| 36 Lee | 4,067,184 | 6,722,857 | 2,655,673 | 65.30% | |
| 37 Leon | 412,232 | 668,655 | 256,423 | 62.20% | |
| 38 Levy | 75,658 | 91,745 | 16,087 | 21.26% | |
| 39 Liberty | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 40 Madison | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 41 Manatee | 1,326,010 | 1,116,433 | (209,577) | -15.81% | |
| 42 Marion | 94,189 | 89,233 | (4,956) | -5.26% | |
| 43 Martin | 118,460 | 0 | (118,460) | -100.00% | |
| 44 Monroe | 70,832 | 131,730 | 60,898 | 85.97% | |
| 45 Nassau | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 46 Okaloosa | 631,098 | 584,900 | (46,198) | -7.32% | |
| 47 Okeechobee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 48 Orange | 2,340,718 | 1,709,078 | (631,640) | -26.98% | |
| 49 Osceola | 1,939,236 | 2,264,624 | 325,388 | 16.78% | |
| 50 Palm Beach | 2,779,130 | 3,359,574 | 580,444 | 20.89% | |
| 51 Pasco | 721,941 | 927,547 | 205,606 | 28.48% | |
| 52 Pinellas | 670,541 | 807,498 | 136,957 | 20.42% | |
| 53 Polk | 1,342,169 | 1,031,263 | (310,906) | -23.16% | |
| 54 Putnam | 64,801 | 93,196 | 28,395 | 43.82% | |
| 55 St. Johns | 54,358 | 96,458 | 42,100 | 77.45% | |
| 56 St. Lucie | 445,975 | 733,240 | 287,265 | 64.41% | |
| 57 Santa Rosa | 43,803 | 0 | (43,803) | -100.00% | |
| 58 Sarasota | 1,877,083 | 3,551,696 | 1,674,613 | 89.21% | |
| 59 Seminole | 241,363 | 371,020 | 129,657 | 53.72% | |
| 60 Sumter | 907,609 | 1,730,855 | 823,246 | 90.70% | |
| 61 Suwannee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 62 Taylor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 63 Union | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 64 Volusia | 308,952 | 185,425 | (123,527) | -39.98% | |
| 65 Wakulla | 51,034 | 45,797 | (5,237) | -10.26% | |
| 66 Walton | 113,724 | 85,212 | (28,512) | -25.07% | |
| 67 Washington | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 68 Washington Special | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 69 FAMU Lab School | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 70 FAU - Palm Beach | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 71 FAU - St. Lucie | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 72 FSU Lab - Broward | 250,747 | 463,893 | 213,146 | 85.00% | |
| 73 FSU Lab - Leon | 782,094 | 1,049,792 | 267,698 | 34.23% | |
| 74 UF Lab School | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| 75 Virtual School | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | |
| Total | 55,209,106 | 78,057,768 | 22,848,662 | 41.39% | |

* Proposed charter qualifications include receiving a school grade of "c" or higher or receiving a school improvement rating of "Improving" or "Maintaining".

Florida Department of Education

Proposed Funding for Current Qualifying Charters
Compared to Proposed Funding for Proposed Charter Qualifications

| District | Lesser of 1/30th and 1.5 Mills for Current Charters | Lesser of 1/30th and 1.5 Mills with New Charter Requirements | Difference | Percent |
|-----------------------|--|---|---------------------|----------------|
| | -1- | -2- | -3- | -4- |
| 1 Alachua | 1,028,744 | 365,967 | (662,777) | -64.43% |
| 2 Baker | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 3 Bay | 898,286 | 739,811 | (158,476) | -17.64% |
| 4 Bradford | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 5 Brevard | 1,188,726 | 1,136,258 | (52,467) | -4.41% |
| 6 Broward | 17,366,994 | 15,790,367 | (1,576,627) | -9.08% |
| 7 Calhoun | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 8 Charlotte | 266,695 | 266,695 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 9 Citrus | 87,887 | 0 | (87,887) | -100.00% |
| 10 Clay | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 11 Collier | 163,733 | 0 | (163,733) | -100.00% |
| 12 Columbia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 13 Miami-Dade | 26,750,512 | 24,042,199 | (2,708,313) | -10.12% |
| 14 DeSoto | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 15 Dixie | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 16 Duval | 2,530,431 | 1,834,236 | (696,195) | -27.51% |
| 17 Escambia | 404,148 | 324,852 | (79,296) | -19.62% |
| 18 Flagler | 555,062 | 555,062 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 19 Franklin | 218,806 | 218,806 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 20 Gadsden | 103,530 | 103,530 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 21 Gilchrist | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 22 Glades | 102,090 | 102,090 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 23 Gulf | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 24 Hamilton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 25 Hardee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 26 Hendry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 27 Hernando | 61,540 | 61,540 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 28 Highlands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 29 Hillsborough | 3,384,991 | 2,370,720 | (1,014,271) | -29.96% |
| 30 Holmes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 31 Indian River | 1,528,346 | 1,528,346 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 32 Jackson | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 33 Jefferson | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 34 Lafayette | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 35 Lake | 988,799 | 705,570 | (283,229) | -28.64% |
| 36 Lee | 7,871,444 | 6,722,857 | (1,148,587) | -14.59% |
| 37 Leon | 703,003 | 668,655 | (34,348) | -4.89% |
| 38 Levy | 91,745 | 91,745 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 39 Liberty | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 40 Madison | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 41 Manatee | 2,418,638 | 1,116,433 | (1,302,205) | -53.84% |
| 42 Marion | 139,734 | 89,233 | (50,501) | -36.14% |
| 43 Martin | 227,702 | 0 | (227,702) | -100.00% |
| 44 Monroe | 131,730 | 131,730 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 45 Nassau | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 46 Okaloosa | 997,510 | 584,900 | (412,610) | -41.36% |
| 47 Okeechobee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 48 Orange | 3,698,393 | 1,709,078 | (1,989,315) | -53.79% |
| 49 Osceola | 2,292,643 | 2,264,624 | (28,019) | -1.22% |
| 50 Palm Beach | 5,233,363 | 3,359,574 | (1,873,789) | -35.80% |
| 51 Pasco | 927,547 | 927,547 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 52 Pinellas | 1,228,931 | 807,498 | (421,433) | -34.29% |
| 53 Polk | 1,366,905 | 1,031,263 | (335,642) | -24.55% |
| 54 Putnam | 93,196 | 93,196 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 55 St. Johns | 107,047 | 96,458 | (10,590) | -9.89% |
| 56 St. Lucie | 733,240 | 733,240 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 57 Santa Rosa | 38,695 | 0 | (38,695) | -100.00% |
| 58 Sarasota | 3,551,696 | 3,551,696 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 59 Seminole | 399,712 | 371,020 | (28,693) | -7.18% |
| 60 Sumter | 1,730,855 | 1,730,855 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 61 Suwannee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 62 Taylor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 63 Union | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 64 Volusia | 446,288 | 185,425 | (260,863) | -58.45% |
| 65 Wakulla | 45,797 | 45,797 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 66 Walton | 208,798 | 85,212 | (123,586) | -59.19% |
| 67 Washington | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 68 Washington Special | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 69 FAMU Lab School | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 70 FAU - Palm Beach | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 71 FAU - St. Lucie | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 72 FSU Lab - Broward | 463,893 | 463,893 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 73 FSU Lab - Leon | 1,049,792 | 1,049,792 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 74 UF Lab School | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 75 Virtual School | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| Total | 93,827,617 | 78,057,768 | (15,769,849) | -16.81% |

| | FTE | Schools |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Current Qualifying Charter Schools | 137,524 | 364 |
| Proposed Qualifying Charter Schools | 115,107 | 237 |

Florida Department of Education

Millage Required to Fund Qualifying Charters at
1.5 Mills or 1/30th Student Station Cost

| District | Funds Needed to Fund Current Qualifying Charters at 2012-13 1.5 Mills or 1/30th | Millage Required to Generate Funds Needed | Funds Needed to Fund Proposed Qualifying Charters at 2012-13 1.5 Mills or 1/30th | Millage Required to Generate Funds Needed |
|-----------------------|---|---|--|---|
| | -1- | -2- | -3- | -4- |
| 1 Alachua | 1,028,744 | 0.087 | 365,967 | 0.031 |
| 2 Baker | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 |
| 3 Bay | 898,286 | 0.063 | 739,811 | 0.051 |
| 4 Bradford | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 |
| 5 Brevard | 1,188,726 | 0.045 | 1,136,258 | 0.043 |
| 6 Broward | 17,366,994 | 0.133 | 15,790,367 | 0.121 |
| 7 Calhoun | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 |
| 8 Charlotte | 266,695 | 0.022 | 266,695 | 0.022 |
| 9 Citrus | 87,887 | 0.009 | 0 | 0.000 |
| 10 Clay | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 |
| 11 Collier | 163,733 | 0.003 | 0 | 0.000 |
| 12 Columbia | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 |
| 13 Miami-Dade | 26,750,512 | 0.136 | 24,042,199 | 0.122 |
| 14 DeSoto | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 |
| 15 Dixie | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 |
| 16 Duval | 2,530,431 | 0.050 | 1,834,236 | 0.036 |
| 17 Escambia | 404,148 | 0.028 | 324,852 | 0.023 |
| 18 Flagler | 555,062 | 0.084 | 555,062 | 0.084 |
| 19 Franklin | 218,806 | 0.125 | 218,806 | 0.125 |
| 20 Gadsden | 103,530 | 0.078 | 103,530 | 0.078 |
| 21 Gilchrist | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 |
| 22 Glades | 102,090 | 0.186 | 102,090 | 0.186 |
| 23 Gulf | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 |
| 24 Hamilton | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 |
| 25 Hardee | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 |
| 26 Hendry | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 |
| 27 Hernando | 61,540 | 0.008 | 61,540 | 0.008 |
| 28 Highlands | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 |
| 29 Hillsborough | 3,384,991 | 0.054 | 2,370,720 | 0.038 |
| 30 Holmes | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 |
| 31 Indian River | 1,528,346 | 0.118 | 1,528,346 | 0.118 |
| 32 Jackson | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 |
| 33 Jefferson | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 |
| 34 Lafayette | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 |
| 35 Lake | 988,799 | 0.063 | 705,570 | 0.045 |
| 36 Lee | 7,871,444 | 0.144 | 6,722,857 | 0.123 |
| 37 Leon | 703,003 | 0.051 | 668,655 | 0.048 |
| 38 Levy | 91,745 | 0.054 | 91,745 | 0.054 |
| 39 Liberty | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 |
| 40 Madison | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 |
| 41 Manatee | 2,418,638 | 0.101 | 1,116,433 | 0.047 |
| 42 Marion | 139,734 | 0.009 | 89,233 | 0.006 |
| 43 Martin | 227,702 | 0.013 | 0 | 0.000 |
| 44 Monroe | 131,730 | 0.007 | 131,730 | 0.007 |
| 45 Nassau | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 |
| 46 Okaloosa | 997,510 | 0.071 | 584,900 | 0.042 |
| 47 Okeechobee | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 |
| 48 Orange | 3,698,393 | 0.045 | 1,709,078 | 0.021 |
| 49 Osceola | 2,292,643 | 0.137 | 2,264,624 | 0.135 |
| 50 Palm Beach | 5,233,363 | 0.041 | 3,359,574 | 0.026 |
| 51 Pasco | 927,547 | 0.046 | 927,547 | 0.046 |
| 52 Pinellas | 1,228,931 | 0.022 | 807,498 | 0.014 |
| 53 Polk | 1,366,905 | 0.056 | 1,031,263 | 0.042 |
| 54 Putnam | 93,196 | 0.027 | 93,196 | 0.027 |
| 55 St. Johns | 107,047 | 0.006 | 96,458 | 0.005 |
| 56 St. Lucie | 733,240 | 0.049 | 733,240 | 0.049 |
| 57 Santa Rosa | 38,695 | 0.005 | 0 | 0.000 |
| 58 Sarasota | 3,551,696 | 0.089 | 3,551,696 | 0.089 |
| 59 Seminole | 399,712 | 0.016 | 371,020 | 0.015 |
| 60 Sumter | 1,730,855 | 0.233 | 1,730,855 | 0.233 |
| 61 Suwannee | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 |
| 62 Taylor | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 |
| 63 Union | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 |
| 64 Volusia | 446,288 | 0.018 | 185,425 | 0.007 |
| 65 Wakulla | 45,797 | 0.039 | 45,797 | 0.039 |
| 66 Walton | 208,798 | 0.019 | 85,212 | 0.008 |
| 67 Washington | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 |
| 68 Washington Special | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 |
| 69 FAMU Lab School | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 |
| 70 FAU - Palm Beach | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 |
| 71 FAU - St. Lucie | 0 | 0.000 | 0 | 0.000 |
| 72 FSU Lab - Broward | 463,893 | | 463,893 | |
| 73 FSU Lab - Leon | 1,049,792 | | 1,049,792 | |
| 74 UF Lab School | 0 | | 0 | |
| 75 Virtual School | 0 | | 0 | |

Total 93,827,617 78,057,768

| | FTE | Schools |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Current Qualifying Charter Schools | 137,524 | 364 |
| Proposed Qualifying Charter Schools | 115,107 | 237 |

Appendix D

November 1, 2012, Meeting

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force Meeting

1:00 to 4:00 p.m.

Turlington Building, Room 1706

Tallahassee, Florida

November 1, 2012

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force

K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force
CHAPTER 2012-133, Laws of Florida

| Chair of the Task Force | | |
|---|--|---|
| | | Statutory Requirement |
| Linda Champion | Deputy Commissioner, Finance and Operations Florida Department of Education | The Deputy Commissioner of Finance and Operations of the Department of Education or his or her designee, who shall be the chair of the task force. |
| Members Appointed by the President of the Senate | | |
| Joe Joyner | St. John's School District | Superintendent from a small to medium sized school district based on student population. |
| Charles Shaw | Palm Beach School District | Member of the district school board from a large sized school district based on student population. |
| John Hage | Charter Schools USA | Operator of a charter school that manages multiple charter schools. |
| Gene Waddell | Indian River Charter High School | Member of the governing board of a charter school that does not operate another charter school and is a member of the Florida Consortium of Public Charter Schools. |
| Members Appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives | | |
| Robert Runcie | Broward School District | Superintendent from a large sized school district based on student population. |
| Caroline Zucker | Sarasota School District | Member of the district school board from a small to medium sized school district based on student population. Sarasota School District |
| Jon "Tom" Rogers | Discovery Schools, Inc., Ft. Lauderdale | A member of the governing board of a charter school that operates multiple charter schools and is a member of the Florida Consortium of Public Charter Schools. |
| Elizabeth Haney | North Bay Haven Charter Academy | Operator of a charter school that does not manage more than one charter school. |
| Members Appointed by the Governor | | |
| Lori Gunn | Coldwell Banker Vanguard Realty | Parent of a student attending a school operated by a school district. |
| Jenni C. Parsons | Coral Springs Charter School Parent Teacher Student Organization | Parent of a student attending a charter school. |

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TAB A

**Meeting Agenda –
November 1, 2012**

K-12 PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITY FUNDING TASK FORCE

MEETING AGENDA

NOVEMBER 1, 2012

- I. Welcome, Member Roll Call and Introductory Remarks – Chair Champion
- II. Member Comments
- III. Action Items
 - 1. October 12, 2012, Meeting Record
 - 2. Facility Funding Legislation (October 17, 2012, Revision)
 - 3. Amendatory Process:
 - Review and act on amendments and recommendations suggested by members
- IV. Recommendations for the Final Report
- V. Closing Comments and Next Task Force Meeting Schedule

TAB B

K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force – October 12, 2012, Meeting Record

October 25, 2012

K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force
October 12, 2012, Teleconference Meeting Record

On October 12, 2012, the third meeting of the K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force was held by teleconference. The task force is authorized by Section 20, Chapter 2012-133, Laws of Florida, to make recommendations to the Florida Legislature regarding equitable facility funding for charter and traditional public schools.

Chair Champion called the meeting to order. In addition to the chair, members Joe Joyner, Charles Shaw, Gene Waddell, Robert Runcie, Caroline Zucker, Jon “Tom” Rogers, Elizabeth Haney, and Jenni Parsons participated in the teleconference. John Hage and Lori Gunn did not participate in the teleconference.

The action item on the agenda was the review and approval of the task force meeting record for the September 27, 2012, meeting. The record for the meeting was unanimously approved without amendment.

A discussion item was next on the agenda. The task force members were instructed via an October 2, 2012, e-mail message to provide to staff by October 5, 2012, their comments on the workshop materials (TAB Q) that were presented at the September 27, 2012, task force meeting. Staff compiled the member comments and provided them to the members on October 11, 2012, to guide discussion during the teleconference meeting on October 12, 2012.

TAB Q was based on changes to three sections of the Florida Statutes: Section 1002.33, F.S. – Charter Schools; Section 1011.71, F.S. – District School Tax; and Section 1013.62, F.S. – Charter School Capital Outlay Funding. Members submitted comments that were either directly or indirectly related to the three sections of statute. The member comments were organized by statutory reference or by topic for those that did not have an obvious reference. The *Compilation of Member Comments by Applicable Florida Statute* is TAB C at the following location: <http://www.fldoe.org/cefo/pdf/FacilityFundingMeetingPacket101112.pdf>.

The chair asked each member to further explain his or her comments, which had been included in the compilation cited above. After each member explained each comment, following the order set up in TAB C, the chair gave all members the opportunity to express their opinion about the comments. John Hage had discussed his comments with John Newman who presented Mr. Hage’s proposal to the task force. Each comment was explained and discussed, but no decisions were made because the agenda item was a general discussion for clarification.

Based on the October 12, 2012, comments and discussion, a revised draft (which had its origins in the September 27, 2012, TAB Q proposal) was to be prepared and sent to the members, along with an explanation of the changes to the draft, and forms to amend the proposed draft or to propose other recommendations for consideration by the task force. The task force's next meeting was scheduled for 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m., November 1, 2012, to vote on the proposed amendments and the additional recommendations.

The chair adjourned the meeting.

TAB C

**Draft Facility Funding Legislation
In Response to the October 12, 2012,
Teleconference
October 17, 2012**

1 *The Task Force recommends that the legislature identify a stable and reliable*
 2 *state funding source to adequately fund capital outlay requirements for charter*
 3 *schools, and that adequate provision for the construction and maintenance of*
 4 *traditional schools be made by increasing the maximum discretionary millage a*
 5 *school board may levy for capital purposes pursuant to s.1011.71 (2), Florida*
 6 *Statutes, to 2.0 mills.*

7 *If a reliable and stable state funding source cannot be identified, the Task Force*
 8 *recommends the following statutory changes:*

9 1002.33 Charter schools.—

10 8) CAUSES FOR NONRENEWAL OR TERMINATION OF CHARTER.—

11 (a) The sponsor may choose not to renew or may terminate the charter for any of the following grounds:

12 1. Failure to participate in the state's education accountability system created in s. [1008.31](#), as required in
 13 this section, or failure to meet the requirements for student performance stated in the charter.

14 2. Failure to meet generally accepted standards of fiscal management.

15 3. Violation of law.

16 4. Other good cause shown.

17 (b) At least 90 days prior to renewing or terminating a charter, the sponsor shall notify the governing board
 18 of the school of the proposed action in writing. The notice shall state in reasonable detail the grounds for
 19 the proposed action and stipulate that the school's governing board may, within 14 calendar days after
 20 receiving the notice, request a hearing. The hearing shall be conducted at the sponsor's election in
 21 accordance with one of the following procedures:

22 1. A direct hearing conducted by the sponsor within 60 days after receipt of the request for a hearing. The
 23 hearing shall be conducted in accordance with ss. [120.569](#) and [120.57](#). The sponsor shall decide upon
 24 nonrenewal or termination by a majority vote. The sponsor's decision shall be a final order; or

25 2. A hearing conducted by an administrative law judge assigned by the Division of Administrative Hearings.
 26 The hearing shall be conducted within 60 days after receipt of the request for a hearing and in accordance
 27 with chapter 120. The administrative law judge's recommended order shall be submitted to the sponsor. A
 28 majority vote by the sponsor shall be required to adopt or modify the administrative law judge's
 29 recommended order. The sponsor shall issue a final order.

30 (c) The final order shall state the specific reasons for the sponsor's decision. The sponsor shall provide its
31 final order to the charter school's governing board and the Department of Education no later than 10
32 calendar days after its issuance. The charter school's governing board may, within 30 calendar days after
33 receiving the sponsor's final order, appeal the decision pursuant to s. [120.68](#).

34 (d) A charter may be terminated immediately if the sponsor sets forth in writing the particular facts and
35 circumstances indicating that an immediate and serious danger to the health, safety, or welfare of the
36 charter school's students exists. The sponsor's determination is subject to the procedures set forth in
37 paragraphs (b) and (c), except that the hearing may take place after the charter has been terminated. The
38 sponsor shall notify in writing the charter school's governing board, the charter school principal, and the
39 department if a charter is terminated immediately. The sponsor shall clearly identify the specific issues that
40 resulted in the immediate termination and provide evidence of prior notification of issues resulting in the
41 immediate termination when appropriate. Upon receiving written notice from the sponsor, the charter
42 school's governing board has 10 calendar days to request a hearing. A requested hearing must be expedited
43 and the final order must be issued within 60 days after the date of request. The sponsor shall assume
44 operation of the charter school throughout the pendency of the hearing under paragraphs (b) and (c) unless
45 the continued operation of the charter school would materially threaten the health, safety, or welfare of
46 the students. Failure by the sponsor to assume and continue operation of the charter school shall result in
47 the awarding of reasonable costs and attorney's fees to the charter school if the charter school prevails on
48 appeal.

49 (e) When a charter is not renewed or is terminated, the school shall be dissolved under the provisions of
50 law under which the school was organized, and any unencumbered public funds, ~~except for capital outlay~~
51 ~~funds and federal charter school program grant funds,~~ from the charter school shall revert to the sponsor
52 upon satisfaction of all encumbrances. ~~Capital outlay funds provided pursuant to s. [1013.62](#) and Federal~~
53 ~~charter school program grant funds that are unencumbered shall revert to the department to be~~
54 ~~redistributed among eligible charter schools. In the event a charter school is dissolved or is otherwise~~
55 ~~terminated, all district school board property and improvements, furnishings, and equipment purchased with~~
56 ~~public funds shall automatically revert to full ownership by the district school board, subject to complete~~
57 ~~satisfaction of any lawful liens or encumbrances. Any unencumbered public funds from the charter school,~~
58 ~~district school board property and improvements, furnishings, and equipment purchased with public funds,~~
59 ~~or financial or other records pertaining to the charter school, in the possession of any person, entity, or~~
60 ~~holding company, other than the charter school, shall be held in trust upon the district school board's~~
61 ~~request, until any appeal status is resolved.~~

62 (f) If a charter is not renewed or is terminated, the charter school is responsible for all debts of the charter
63 school. The district may not assume the debt from any contract made between the governing body of the

64 school and a third party, except for a debt that is previously detailed and agreed upon in writing by both the
65 district and the governing body of the school and that may not reasonably be assumed to have been satisfied
66 by the district.

67 (g) If a charter is not renewed or is terminated, a student who attended the school may apply to, and shall
68 be enrolled in, another public school. Normal application deadlines shall be disregarded under such
69 circumstances.

70 **1011.71 District school tax.—**

71 (1) If the district school tax is not provided in the General Appropriations Act or the substantive bill
72 implementing the General Appropriations Act, each district school board desiring to participate in the state
73 allocation of funds for current operation as prescribed by s. [1011.62](#)(13) shall levy on the taxable value for
74 school purposes of the district, exclusive of millage voted under the provisions of s. 9(b) or s. 12, Art. VII of
75 the State Constitution, a millage rate not to exceed the amount certified by the commissioner as the
76 minimum millage rate necessary to provide the district required local effort for the current year, pursuant
77 to s. [1011.62](#)(4)(a)1. In addition to the required local effort millage levy, each district school board may levy
78 a nonvoted current operating discretionary millage. The Legislature shall prescribe annually in the
79 appropriations act the maximum amount of millage a district may levy.

80 (2) In addition to the maximum millage levy as provided in subsection (1), each school board may levy not
81 more than ~~4.5~~ 2.0 mills against the taxable value for school purposes for district schools, including charter
82 schools at the discretion of the school board, to fund:

83 (a) New construction and remodeling projects, as set forth in s. [1013.64](#)(3)(b) and (6)(b) and included in
84 the district's educational plant survey pursuant to s. [1013.31](#), without regard to prioritization, sites and site
85 improvement or expansion to new sites, existing sites, auxiliary facilities, athletic facilities, or ancillary
86 facilities.

87 (b) Maintenance, renovation, and repair of existing school plants or of leased facilities to correct
88 deficiencies pursuant to s. [1013.15](#)(2).

89 (c) The purchase, lease-purchase, or lease of school buses.

90 (d) The purchase, lease-purchase, or lease of new and replacement equipment; computer hardware,
91 including electronic hardware and other hardware devices necessary for gaining access to or enhancing the
92 use of electronic content and resources or to facilitate the access to and the use of a school district's
93 electronic learning management system pursuant to s. [1006.281](#), excluding software other than the
94 operating system necessary to operate the hardware or device; and enterprise resource software

95 applications that are classified as capital assets in accordance with definitions of the Governmental
 96 Accounting Standards Board, have a useful life of at least 5 years, and are used to support districtwide
 97 administration or state-mandated reporting requirements.

98 (e) Payments for educational facilities and sites due under a lease-purchase agreement entered into by a
 99 district school board pursuant to s. [1003.02](#)(1)(f) or s. [1013.15](#)(2), not exceeding, in the aggregate, an
 100 amount equal to three-fourths of the proceeds from the millage levied by a district school board pursuant to
 101 this subsection. For the 2009-2010 fiscal year, the three-fourths limit is waived for lease-purchase
 102 agreements entered into before June 30, 2009, by a district school board pursuant to this paragraph.

103 (f) Payment of loans approved pursuant to ss. [1011.14](#) and [1011.15](#).

104 (g) Payment of costs directly related to complying with state and federal environmental statutes, rules,
 105 and regulations governing school facilities.

106 (h) Payment of costs of leasing relocatable educational facilities, of renting or leasing educational facilities
 107 and sites pursuant to s. [1013.15](#)(2), or of renting or leasing buildings or space within existing buildings
 108 pursuant to s. [1013.15](#)(4).

109 (i) Payment of the cost of school buses when a school district contracts with a private entity to provide
 110 student transportation services if the district meets the requirements of this paragraph.

111 1. The district's contract must require that the private entity purchase, lease-purchase, or lease, and
 112 operate and maintain, one or more school buses of a specific type and size that meet the requirements of s.
 113 [1006.25](#).

114 2. Each such school bus must be used for the daily transportation of public school students in the manner
 115 required by the school district.

116 3. Annual payment for each such school bus may not exceed 10 percent of the purchase price of the state
 117 pool bid.

118 4. The proposed expenditure of the funds for this purpose must have been included in the district school
 119 board's notice of proposed tax for school capital outlay as provided in s. [200.065](#)(10).

120 (j) Payment of the cost of the opening day collection for the library media center of a new school.

121 ~~(3)(a) Notwithstanding subsection (2), if the revenue from 1.5 mills is insufficient to meet the payments~~
 122 ~~due under a lease-purchase agreement entered into before June 30, 2009, by a district school board~~
 123 ~~pursuant to paragraph (2)(e), or to meet other critical district fixed capital outlay needs, the board, in~~

124 ~~addition to the 1.5 mills, may levy up to 0.25 mills for fixed capital outlay in lieu of levying an equivalent~~
 125 ~~amount of the discretionary mills for operations as provided in the General Appropriations Act. Millage levied~~
 126 ~~pursuant to this subsection is subject to the provisions of s. 200.065 and, combined with the 1.5 mills~~
 127 ~~authorized in subsection (2), may not exceed 1.75 mills. If the district chooses to use up to 0.25 mills for~~
 128 ~~fixed capital outlay, the compression adjustment pursuant to s. 1011.62(5) shall be calculated for the~~
 129 ~~standard discretionary millage that is not eligible for transfer to capital outlay.~~

130 ~~(b) Local funds generated by the additional 0.25 mills authorized in ¹paragraph (b) and state funds provided~~
 131 ~~pursuant to s. 1011.62(5) may not be included in the calculation of the Florida Education Finance Program in~~
 132 ~~2011-2012 or any subsequent year and may not be incorporated in the calculation of any hold harmless or~~
 133 ~~other component of the Florida Education Finance Program in any year, except as provided in ²paragraph~~
 134 ~~(d).~~

135 ~~(c) For the 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 fiscal years, the 0.25 mills authorized in ¹paragraph (b) may be levied~~
 136 ~~by the districts in which it was authorized by the voters in the 2010 general election. If a district levies this~~
 137 ~~voter-approved 0.25 mills for operations, a compression adjustment pursuant to s. 1011.62(5) may be~~
 138 ~~calculated and added to the district's Florida Education Finance Program allocation, subject to~~
 139 ~~determination in the General Appropriations Act.~~

140 (4) If the revenue from the millage authorized in subsection (2) is insufficient to make payments due under
 141 a lease-purchase agreement entered into prior to June 30, 2008, by a district school board pursuant to
 142 paragraph (2)(e), an amount up to 0.5 mills of the taxable value for school purposes within the school
 143 district shall be legally available for such payments, notwithstanding other restrictions on the use of such
 144 revenues imposed by law.

145 (5) Effective July 1, 2008, a school district may expend, subject to the provisions of s. 200.065, up to \$100
 146 per unweighted full-time equivalent student from the revenue generated by the millage levy authorized by
 147 subsection (2) to fund, in addition to expenditures authorized in paragraphs (2)(a)-(j), expenses for the
 148 following:

149 (a) The purchase, lease-purchase, or lease of driver's education vehicles; motor vehicles used for the
 150 maintenance or operation of plants and equipment; security vehicles; or vehicles used in storing or
 151 distributing materials and equipment.

152 (b) Payment of the cost of premiums, as defined in s. 627.403, for property and casualty insurance
 153 necessary to insure school district educational and ancillary plants. As used in this paragraph, casualty
 154 insurance has the same meaning as in s. 624.605(1)(d), (f), (g), (h), and (m). Operating revenues that are

155 made available through the payment of property and casualty insurance premiums from revenues generated
156 under this subsection may be expended only for nonrecurring operational expenditures of the school district.

157 (6) Violations of the expenditure provisions in subsection (2) or subsection (5) shall result in an equal dollar
158 reduction in the Florida Education Finance Program (FEFP) funds for the violating district in the fiscal year
159 following the audit citation.

160 ~~(7) In addition to the maximum millage levy as provided in subsections (1)-(3), each school board may levy~~
161 ~~not more than 0.15 mills against the taxable value for school purposes at the discretion of the school board~~
162 ~~to provide charter school capital outlay funding pursuant to s.1013.62, with the exception of costs~~
163 ~~associated with new charter school student stations which become operational after the 2012-13 school year~~
164 ~~that are in excess of needs identified in the district's educational plant survey pursuant to s.1013.31. The~~
165 ~~amount levied pursuant to this subsection may not exceed the estimated annual charter schools capital~~
166 ~~outlay payments pursuant to s.1013.62, and the revenues generated from this levy may be used only for the~~
167 ~~purpose of funding eligible charter school capital outlay in accordance with the provisions of s.1013.62.—~~

168 ~~(7)~~ (8) These taxes shall be certified, assessed, and collected as prescribed in s. [1011.04](#) and shall be
169 expended as provided by law.

170 ~~(8)~~ (9) Nothing in s. [1011.62](#)(4)(a)1. shall in any way be construed to increase the maximum school millage
171 levies as provided for in subsection (1).

172 ~~(9)~~ (10) In addition to the maximum millage levied under this section and the General Appropriations Act, a
173 school district may levy, by local referendum or in a general election, additional millage for school
174 operational purposes up to an amount that, when combined with nonvoted millage levied under this section,
175 does not exceed the 10-mill limit established in s. 9(b), Art. VII of the State Constitution. Any such levy shall
176 be for a maximum of 4 years and shall be counted as part of the 10-mill limit established in s. 9(b), Art. VII
177 of the State Constitution. Millage elections conducted under the authority granted pursuant to this section
178 are subject to s. [1011.73](#). Funds generated by such additional millage do not become a part of the
179 calculation of the Florida Education Finance Program total potential funds in 2001-2002 or any subsequent
180 year and must not be incorporated in the calculation of any hold-harmless or other component of the Florida
181 Education Finance Program formula in any year. If an increase in required local effort, when added to
182 existing millage levied under the 10-mill limit, would result in a combined millage in excess of the 10-mill
183 limit, any millage levied pursuant to this subsection shall be considered to be required local effort to the
184 extent that the district millage would otherwise exceed the 10-mill limit.

185 1013.62 **Compulsory** Charter schools capital outlay funding.—

186 ~~(1) In each year in which funds are appropriated for charter school capital outlay purposes, the~~
 187 ~~Commissioner of Education shall allocate the funds among eligible charter schools. Each school district shall~~
 188 ~~provide annual compulsory capital outlay funding to its charter schools in accordance with the following~~
 189 ~~procedures:~~

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

201 3. Have satisfactory student achievement based on state accountability standards applicable to the charter
 202 school as follows:

203 a. for charter schools receiving a school improvement rating pursuant to s.1008.341, the school must
 204 have received a rating of "Improving" or "Maintaining" for the latest school grading period;

205 b. for all other charter schools, the school must have received a school grade of "C" or higher for
 206 the latest grading period.

207 4. Have received final approval from its sponsor pursuant to s. [1002.33](#) for operation during that fiscal
 208 year.

209 5. Serve students in facilities that are not provided by the charter school's sponsor.

210 6. Charter schools that begin or expand operation after the 2012-13 school year and meet the eligibility
 211 criteria in this section must also meet one of the following conditions in order to be entitled to compulsory
 212 capital outlay funding from the school district pursuant to this section:

213 i. for new or expanded charter schools addressing a deficiency in student stations identified in a
 214 district's educational plant survey pursuant to s.1013.31, the charter school is entitled to funding for each
 215 student station provided that reduces the deficiency.

216 ii. the charter school is established ~~primarily to serve students in the attendance zone of a school~~
 217 ~~identified in need of intervention and support services to replace or assume the operation of a chronically~~
 218 ~~low-achieving school~~ pursuant to s.1008.33(3)(b) in a facility that is not provided and maintained by the
 219 school district.

220 ~~—(b) The first priority for charter school capital outlay funding is to allocate to charter schools that received~~
 221 ~~funding in the 2005-2006 fiscal year an allocation of the same amount per capital outlay full-time equivalent~~

222 student, up to the lesser of the actual number of capital outlay full-time equivalent students in the current
 223 year, or the capital outlay full-time equivalent students in the 2005-2006 fiscal year. After calculating the
 224 first priority, the second priority is to allocate excess funds remaining in the appropriation in an amount
 225 equal to the per capital outlay full-time equivalent student amount in the first priority calculation to eligible
 226 charter schools not included in the first priority calculation and to schools in the first priority calculation
 227 with growth greater than the 2005-2006 capital outlay full-time equivalent students. After calculating the
 228 first and second priorities, excess funds remaining in the appropriation must be allocated to all eligible
 229 charter schools.

230 ~~—(c) (b) An eligible charter school's allocation per pupil shall be the lesser of may not exceed one fifteenth~~
 231 ~~thirtieth of the cost per student station specified in s. 1013.64(6)(b) as of June 30 of the preceding fiscal~~
 232 ~~year and the calculated value of district's maximum potential discretionary capital outlay millage revenue~~
 233 ~~pursuant to s.1011.71(2) divided by the district's prior year full-time equivalent capital outlay enrollment.~~

234 Before releasing capital outlay funds to a school district on behalf of the charter school, the Department of
 235 Education must ensure that the district school board and the charter school governing board must enter into
 236 a written agreement that provides for the reversion of any unencumbered funds and all equipment and
 237 property purchased with public education funds to the ownership of the district school board, as provided
 238 for in subsection (3) if the school terminates operations. ~~Any funds recovered by the state shall be deposited~~
 239 ~~in the General Revenue Fund.~~

240 ~~—(d) (c) A charter school is not eligible for a funding allocation if it was created by the conversion of a~~
 241 ~~public school and operates in facilities provided by the charter school's sponsor for a nominal fee, or at no~~
 242 ~~charge, or if it is directly or indirectly operated by the school district.~~

243 ~~—(e) (d) Unless otherwise provided in the General Appropriations Act, t~~ The funding allocation for each
 244 eligible charter school is determined by multiplying the school's projected student enrollment by the lesser
 245 of one-fifteenth thirtieth of the cost-per-student station as of June 30 of the preceeding fiscal year specified
 246 in s. 1013.64(6)(b) for an elementary, middle, or high school, as appropriate, or the calculated value of the
 247 district's maximum potential discretionary capital outlay millage revenue pursuant to s.1011.72(2) divided
 248 by the district's prior year full-time equivalent capital outlay enrollment. However, no district shall be
 249 required to make compulsory charter school capital outlay payments in excess of the annual revenue derived
 250 from the levy of 0.25 mills against the ad valorem taxable value of the district for school purposes. ~~If the~~
 251 ~~funds appropriated are not sufficient, the commissioner shall prorate the available funds among eligible~~
 252 ~~charter schools. However, a charter school or charter lab school may not receive state charter school capital~~
 253 ~~outlay funds greater than the one-fifteenth cost per student station formula if the charter school's~~
 254 ~~combination of state charter school capital outlay funds, capital outlay funds calculated through the~~
 255 ~~reduction in the administrative fee provided in s. 1002.33(20), and capital outlay funds allowed in s.~~
 256 ~~1002.32(9)(c) and (h) exceeds the one-fifteenth cost per student station formula.~~

257 (f) Funds shall be distributed on the basis of the capital outlay full-time equivalent student membership by
 258 grade level based on the second and third full-time equivalent student membership surveys, which is
 259 calculated by averaging the results of the second and third enrollment surveys. The Department of Education
 260 district shall distribute the compulsory capital outlay funds monthly in equal installments when operating
 261 funds are disbursed to charter schools, beginning in the first quarter of the fiscal year, based on one twelfth
 262 of the amount the department district reasonably expects the charter school to receive during that fiscal
 263 year. The commissioner district shall adjust subsequent distributions as necessary to reflect each charter
 264 school's actual student enrollment as reflected in the second and third full-time equivalent student
 265 membership enrollment surveys. The commissioner shall establish the intervals and procedures for
 266 determining the projected and actual student enrollment of eligible charter schools.

267 ~~(g) A charter school may appeal a school district's denial of the school's eligibility to receive capital outlay~~
 268 ~~funding pursuant to this section to the State Board of Education. The State Board of Education shall by~~
 269 ~~majority vote accept or reject the decision of the district. The decision of the State Board of Education is~~
 270 ~~not subject to the provisions of the Administrative Procedures Act, Chapter 120.~~

271 (2) A charter school's governing body may use charter school capital outlay funds for the following
 272 purposes:

273 (a) Purchase of real property.

274 (b) Construction of school facilities.

275 (c) Purchase, lease-purchase, or lease of permanent or relocatable school facilities.

276 (d) Purchase of vehicles to transport students to and from the charter school.

277 (e) Renovation, repair, and maintenance of school facilities that the charter school owns or is purchasing
 278 through a lease-purchase or long-term lease of 5 years or longer.

279 (f) Effective July 1, 2008, purchase, lease-purchase, or lease of new and replacement equipment, and
 280 enterprise resource software applications that are classified as capital assets in accordance with definitions
 281 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, have a useful life of at least 5 years, and are used to
 282 support schoolwide administration or state-mandated reporting requirements.

283 (g) Payment of the cost of premiums for property and casualty insurance necessary to insure the school
 284 facilities.

285 (h) Purchase, lease-purchase, or lease of driver's education vehicles; motor vehicles used for the
 286 maintenance or operation of plants and equipment; security vehicles; or vehicles used in storing or
 287 distributing materials and equipment.

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

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

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

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

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

311 (4) A charter school that is initially determined eligible to receive charter school capital outlay funds
 312 pursuant to this section shall remain entitled to compulsory capital outlay funding from the district as long
 313 as the charter is in effect, including renewals, and the charter school continues to meet the requirements of
 314 subsection (1)(a) 1-5.

315 (5) A charter school may appeal a determination by a school district that the charter school is not eligible to
 316 receive capital outlay funding under this section to the State Board of Education. The State Board of
 317 Education shall establish a process to review and dispose of such appeals which follows the procedures set
 318 forth in s.1002.33 (6) (c) for the review and dispensation of appeals relating to the approval of charter
 319 applications. Final decisions of the State Board of Education relating to charter school eligibility for capital
 320 outlay funding under this section are not subject to the provisions of the Administrative Procedures Act,
 321 Chapter 120.

322

TAB D

**Explanation of Changes to the Draft
Facility Funding Legislation
In Response to the October 12, 2012,
Teleconference
October 17, 2012**

K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force

Explanation of Changes to Draft Facility Funding Legislation

In Response to the October 12, 2012 Teleconference

- Lines 1 – 8, added to reflect task force preference that charter school capital outlay should be funded from state rather than local sources. (Superintendent Joyner and others)
- Line 52, language added as recommended. (Tom Rogers)
- Line 81, language added based on member discussion.
- Lines 121 – 139, current law language deleted – no longer necessary if discretionary capital outlay millage rate is increased to 2.0 mills.
- Lines 160 – 167, previously proposed language deleted; concept was superseded by increasing the maximum discretionary capital outlay millage to 2.0 mills.
- Line 185, clarifying language.
- Line 188, clarifying language.
- Lines 216 – 218, clarifying language.
- Lines 230 – 233, previously proposed language from earlier draft deleted. This duplicates language in lines 243 through 248.
- Lines 244 – 250, new language to cap maximum compulsory charter school capital outlay payment to 0.25 mills of the district discretionary capital outlay revenue. (Superintendent Runcie, Tom Rogers, and others)
- Lines 257 – 260, clarifying language.
- Lines 264 – 265, clarifying language.
- Lines 267 – 270, previously proposed language from earlier draft deleted, it is repeated in lines 315 through 321.
- Lines 292 – 293, language added as recommended. (Tom Rogers)
- Shaded lines 291 – 300, with the exception of the item immediately above, this is current law language. It is highlighted because it appears to address the majority discussion regarding the reversion of assets acquired by a charter school with public funds to the school district upon termination of the charter.

TAB E

Task Force Member Amendments

Amendment No. 1 (for staff use)

K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force Action
Form 1: Form to Amend Proposed Bill

Task Force Member Joyner

Amendment: A series of amendments

1. Amend lines 52 - 57, and insert the amendment below:

~~upon satisfaction of all encumbrances. Capital outlay funds provided pursuant to s. 1013.62 and Federal charter school program grant funds that are unencumbered shall revert to the department to be redistributed among eligible charter schools. In the event a charter school is dissolved or is otherwise terminated, all district school board property and improvements, furnishings, and equipment purchased with public funds shall automatically revert to full ownership by the district school board, subject to complete satisfaction of any lawful liens or encumbrances~~ except those liens and encumbrances imposed by a management company or entity involved in managing the charter school. Any unencumbered public funds from the charter school,

--OR--

Insert new language between line _____ and line _____, and insert the amendment below:

For words that you would like to delete indicate by using a ~~striketrough~~ and for words that you would like to add indicate by underlining.

Amendment No. 2

Form 1: Form to Amend Proposed Bill

Task Force Member Jon "Tom" Rogers

Amendment

After line 139 insert a new (3):

(3) From the 2.0 mills authorized in subsection (2), .25 mills shall be used by the district to provide the compulsory capital outlay funding to eligible charter schools required by s. 1013.62. The amount levied pursuant to this subsection may not exceed the estimated annual compulsory charter schools capital outlay payments pursuant to s. 1013.62, and the revenues generated from this levy may be used only for the purpose of funding eligible compulsory charter school capital outlay in accordance with the provisions of s. 1013.62.

Amendment No. 3 (for staff use)

K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force Action
Form 1: Form to Amend Proposed Bill

Task Force Member _____ Joyner _____

Amendment

Amend lines 185, 211, 249, 260, 312, _____, and insert the amendment below:

Delete "compulsory"

--OR--

Insert new language between line _____ and line _____, and insert the amendment below:

For words that you would like to delete indicate by using a ~~striketrough~~ and for words that you would like to add indicate by underlining.

Amendment No. 4 (for staff use)

K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force Action
Form 1: Form to Amend Proposed Bill

Task Force Member _____ Joyner _____

Amendment: A series of amendments to authorize rather than require capital outlay funding for charter schools

1. Amend lines _____ 187-189 _____, and insert the amendment below:

~~Commissioner of Education shall allocate the funds among eligible charter schools.~~ **Each school district may provide capital outlay funding to its charter schools in accordance with the following procedures. However, virtual charter schools are not eligible for capital outlay funds.**

2. Amend lines 211, 214 and insert the amendment below:

Remove "entitled to" and insert "eligible for"

3. Remove lines 311 - 314

Amendment No. 5 (for staff use)

K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force Action
Form 1: Form to Amend Proposed Bill

Task Force Member Charles Shaw **Amendment****Strike lines 190-199 , and insert the amendment below:**

- 190 (a) To be eligible for a funding allocation, a charter school must:
- 191 1.a. Have been in operation for 3 or more years;
- 192 b. Be governed by a governing board established in the state for 3 or more years which operates both
- 193 charter schools and conversion charter schools within the state; and
- 194 c. Have been accredited by the Commission on Schools of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools;
- 195 and either
- 196 d. Be an expanded feeder chain of a charter school within the same school district that is currently
- 197 receiving charter school capital outlay funds; or
- 198 e. Serve students in facilities that are provided by a business partner for a charter school-in-the-workplace
- 199 pursuant to s. 1002.33(15)(b).

Amendment No. 6

K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force Action

Form 1: Form to Amend Proposed Bill

Task Force Member Jon "Tom" Rogers

Amendment

On lines 191-206, strike all the language and renumber subsequent subsections.

Amendment No. 7 (for staff use)

K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force Action
Form 1: Form to Amend Proposed Bill

Task Force Member _____Gene Waddell_____

Amendment

Amend lines 192 , and insert the amendment below:

---OR---

Insert new language between line and line , and insert the amendment below:

...3 or more years which operates ~~both~~ either charter schools ~~and~~ or conversion charter schools within the state;

Amendment No. 8 (for staff use)

K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force Action
Form 1: Form to Amend Proposed Bill

Task Force Member _____Gene Waddell_____

Amendment

Amend lines 210, and insert the amendment below:

---OR---

Insert new language between line _____ and line _____, and insert the amendment below:

Clarification - does "expand operation" mean student growth or a physical expansion?

Amendment No. 8 (for staff use)

K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force Action
Form 1: Form to Amend Proposed Bill

Task Force Member _____Gene Waddell_____

Substitute Amendment

Amend lines 210, and insert the amendment below:

---OR---

Insert new language between line _____ and line _____, and insert the amendment below:

Charter schools that begin or expand operation by expanding the physical plant after the 2012-13 school year and meet the eligibility...

Amendment No. 9 (for staff use)

K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force Action
Form 1: Form to Amend Proposed Bill

Task Force Member _____ Elizabeth Haney _____

Amendment

Amend lines _____ 210-213 _____, and insert the amendment below:

---OR---

Insert new language between line _____ and line _____, and insert the amendment below:

210 6. Charter schools that begin or expand operation after the 2012-13 school year, except expansion as
211 specified in a previously executed charter contract with a sponsor or for expansion pursuant to s.1002.331,
212 and meet the eligibility criteria in this section must also meet one of the following conditions in order to be
213 entitled to compulsory capital outlay funding from the school district pursuant to this section:

Amendment No. 10

Form 1: Form to Amend Proposed Bill

Task Force Member Jon "Tom" Rogers

Amendment

On lines 211-219, strike all the language and insert, beginning line 211:

criteria in this subsection shall receive capital outlay funds the first year of operation, after completion of the 20 day count, but no later than October 1.

Amendment No. 11 (for staff use)

K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force Action
Form 1: Form to Amend Proposed Bill

Task Force Member _____Gene Waddell_____

Amendment

Amend lines 236, and insert the amendment below:

---OR---

Insert new language between line _____ and line _____, and insert the amendment below:

...charter school governing board must include a written ~~enter into a written agreement~~ charter provision that provides for...

Many charters already have this provision and don't need to return to the district to address this.

Amendment No. 12

Form 1: Form to Amend Proposed Bill

Task Force Member Jon "Tom" Rogers

Amendment

On lines 244-248, strike all the language and insert, beginning on line 244:

eligible charter school is determined by multiplying the school's projected student enrollment by one-thirtieth of the average cost per student station pursuant to 1013.64 (6) (b). However, no district shall
be

K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force Action
Form 1: Form to Amend Proposed Bill

Task Force Member ___ Joyner _____

Amendment

Amend lines 250, and insert the amendment below:

from the levy of ~~0.25~~ 0.15 mills against the ad valorem taxable value of the district for school purposes. ~~If the~~

---OR---

Insert new language between line _____ and line _____, and insert the amendment below:

For words that you would like to delete indicate by using a ~~strikethrough~~ and for words that you would like to add indicate by underlining.

K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force Action
Form 1: Form to Amend Proposed Bill

Task Force Member _____ Joyner _____

Amendment

Delete lines _____ 257-266 _____, and insert the amendment below:

(f) Funds shall be distributed on the basis of the capital outlay full-time equivalent membership by grade level, which is calculated by averaging the results of the second and third enrollment surveys. The district shall distribute capital outlay funds to eligible charter schools pursuant to an agreement between the school board and the applicable charter school. The agreement must take into account the schedule ad valorem revenues are collected and available, but such collection and schedule shall not be used to delay distribution to eligible charter schools. ~~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 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.~~

Amendment No. 15 (for staff use)

K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force Action
Form 1: Form to Amend Proposed Bill

Task Force Member Charles Shaw

Amendment

Strike lines 260-265, and insert the amendment below:

260 district shall distribute the compulsory capital outlay funds in equal monthly
261 installments beginning in the month when the district receives capital
262 outlay funds from the local tax collector. All funds shall be disbursed
263 prior to June 30 of each year.

and renumber subsequent lines if necessary.

Amendment No. 16 (for staff use)

K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force Action
Form 1: Form to Amend Proposed Bill

Task Force Member _____Linda Champion_____

Amendment**Amend lines _____, and insert the amendment below:****---OR---****Insert new language between line 321 and line 322, and insert the amendment below:**

s.1013.64(2)(a)(8) is amended to read:

1013.64 Funds for comprehensive educational plant needs; construction cost maximums for school district capital projects.—

(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. No district shall receive funding for more than one approved project in any 3-year period. 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. Prior to developing 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 committee to include two representatives of the department and two staff from school districts not eligible to participate in the program. Within 60 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 department; the district's existing satisfactory student stations; the use of all existing district property and facilities; grade level configurations; and any other information that may affect the need for the proposed project.

Amendment No. 16 (for staff use)

2. The construction project must be recommended in the most recent survey or surveys by the district under the rules of the State Board of Education.
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).
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. The district shall, at the time of the request and for a continuing period of 3 years, levy the maximum millage against 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). 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 ~~4.5~~ 2.0 mills less compulsory charter school capital outlay payments pursuant o s.1013.62 per year to the project to satisfy the annual participation requirement 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 of 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).
12. Final phase III plans must be certified by the board as complete and in compliance with the building and life safety codes 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.
 - (c) The committee shall review the requests submitted from the districts, evaluate the ability of the project to relieve critical needs, and rank the requests in priority order. This statewide priority list for special facilities construction shall be submitted to the Legislature in the commissioner's annual capital outlay legislative budget request at least 45 days prior to the legislative session.

TAB F

Task Force Member Amendments & Recommendations – Late Filed

Amendment No. _____ (for staff use)

K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force Action
Form 1: Form to Amend Proposed Bill
Late Filed

Task Force Member _____ John Hage _____

Amendment**Amend lines __213, 218__, and insert the amendment below:****---OR---****Insert new language between line _____ and line _____, and insert the amendment below:**

6. Charter schools that begin or expand operation after the 2012-13 school year and meet the eligibility

210 criteria in this section must also meet one of the following conditions in order to be entitled to compulsory

211 capital outlay funding from the school district pursuant to this section:

212 i. for new or expanded charter schools addressing a deficiency in student stations identified in a

213 district's educational plant survey pursuant to s.1013.31 or to reduce a charter school's waiting list, the charter school is entitled to funding for each

214 student station provided that reduces the deficiency.

215 ii. the charter school is established primarily to serve students in the attendance zone of a school

216 identified in need of intervention and support services to replace or assume the operation of a chronically

217 low-achieving school pursuant to s.1008.33(3)(b) in a facility that is not provided and maintained by the

218 school district,

iii. for a new charter school where at least 50% of the parents from the local area sign a petition supporting the creation of a new charter school; oriv. where the charter school operator is SACS accredited or the charter school would replicate an existing high-performing charter school.

TAB G

Task Force Member Recommendations

Recommendation No. 1 (for staff use)

K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force Action
Form 1: Form to Amend Proposed Bill

Task Force Member _____ Joyner _____

Amendment

Amend lines 1 - 7, and insert the amendment below:

Delete all lines and insert:

The Task Force supports capital outlay funding for all public schools based on the demonstrated need for student stations. The taxpayer expects that their dollars be distributed based on need and not for duplicative, unnecessary and expensive capital construction.

The Task Force believes that the state must continue to provide funding for capital needs for all public schools, including charter schools, as it has historically done. For example, public schools serve an essential state function in providing shelter for Florida's citizens during hurricanes and other emergencies. In addition, the state has historically funded and must continue funding the capital outlay needs of laboratory schools.

The Task Force supports additional funding sources that are allocated to meet capital needs of all public schools, including, but not limited to:

Internet Sales Tax

Internet cafes – tax and regulate

Expedia bed tax/sales tax

Communication Services Taxes

Eliminate sales tax exemptions

The Task Force supports a modification of or enhancement to PECO to fund the capital outlay needs of all public schools. Items could be added to those on which the tax is currently levied. In addition, the amount levied on the current taxable times could be increased by a rate that will generated the funds necessary to fund capital outlay needs.

The Task Force recommends that any additional revenue appropriated to meet capital outlay needs of all public schools must not be supplanted by a reduction in funding for operations or funding in other education funding categories. These funds must be in addition to and not in lieu of other funds.

Recommendation No. 1 (for staff use)

The Task Force recommends that existing agreements adopted by school board to limit ad valorem millage increases due to the passage of sales tax initiatives or special facilities program requirements must be honored.

The Task Force recommends that the Department of Education conduct a comprehensive review of SREF requirements and develop recommendations that reduce costs to the taxpayer for construction and maintenance and repair of public schools, while maintaining health and safety requirements.

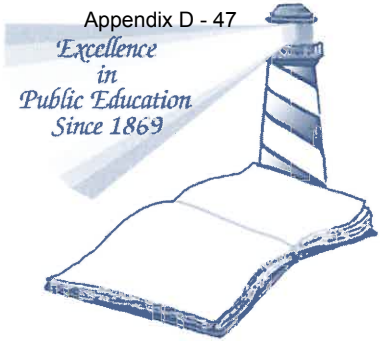
The Task Force recommends that the Department of Education, in conjunction with the Department of Management Services, review the procurement and competitive bidding requirements contained in statute and rule and develop recommendations for streamlining construction and maintenance and repair projects.

St. Johns County School District

40 Orange Street
St. Augustine, Florida 32084

(904) 547-7500
www.stjohns.k12.fl.us

Joseph G. Joyner, Ed.D.
Superintendent



October 24, 2012

Ms. Linda Champion, Chairperson
K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force
Deputy Commissioner, Division of Finance and Operations
Florida Department of Education
Turlington Building
325 West Gaines Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399

Dear Ms. Champion:

Thank you for your leadership in carrying out the duties of Chairperson of the K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force. Your work and that of your staff is greatly appreciated by all involved.

Please find attached to this letter various amendments to the latest legislative proposals presented to the Task Force. In general, the amendments cover certain language in F.S. 1002.33 and F.S. 1013.62, as well as the introductory language to those statutes as provided. I am sure you and your staff will find the amendments organized and easily interpreted.

As the Task Force finishes up its assignments, I feel compelled to remind the Task Force, as well as any other interested party of a number of items.

First, the overarching purpose of the Task Force, as outlined in Section 20(1), Ch. 2012-133, Laws of Florida, is to "examine all relevant factors in order to make recommendations to the Legislature for more equitable facility funding for charter schools and schools operated by a school district." It is imperative that the Task Force look outside just amending existing statutory language and explore all available and potential revenue sources in order to identify a stable and reliable state funding source to adequately fund capital requirements for both charter schools and traditional public schools. I do not believe we, as a Task Force, have fully fulfilled that overarching purpose.

Second, the funding of charter school capital outlay is currently a state obligation and not one of local school boards. However, the language changes in the proposal switch that responsibility and burden to the local school boards. Many school boards within the state have several charter schools of various styles and this re-positioning of responsibility will be a major burden on their existing capital programs.

L. Champion
October 24, 2012
Page 2 of 2

Third, the allocation and appropriation for any capital outlay funding should be based on need and not on a per-student basis. I am sensitive to the fact it may be difficult to capture the needs of charter schools on a state-wide basis; however, school boards approve their capital budgets on a needs basis and charter schools should follow in a similar fashion, and their funding should be allocated accordingly.

Finally, the proposal contemplates to some degree, that the schools boards' levy not to exceed .15 mills is offset, or balanced against, the FEFP. I caution against any reduction in operating dollars in order to fund the capital needs of charter schools. In this time of declining property values, declining revenues and the increasing cost of running any kind of school, it is imperative that operating dollars remain sacrosanct.

Again, thank you to you and your staff for their hard work and dedication to the Task Force.

In closing, please find all of my aforementioned amendments to the latest proposal attached to this letter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Joseph G. Joyner". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Joseph G. Joyner, Ed.D.
Superintendent of Schools

MD/gcf

Attachments

cc: K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force Members

Recommendation No. 2

K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force Action

Form 2: Recommendation for Inclusion in the Final Report

Task Force Member Jon "Tom" Rogers offered the following:

Recommendation:

The Task Force recommends that the State Requirements for Education Facilities (SREF) be modified to allow flexibility for school districts similar to the flexibility enjoyed by charter schools. These modifications should be based upon a review by appropriate experts to ensure that they do not create health or safety concerns for district school students.

Appendix E

Adopted Amendments and Recommendations

Amendment No. 2 (for staff use)

K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force Action
Form 1: Form to Amend Proposed Bill

Task Force Member _____ Jon "Tom" Rogers _____

Amendment:

After line 139 insert a new (3):

(3) From the 2.0 mills authorized in subsection (2), .25 mills shall be used by the district to provide the compulsory capital outlay funding to eligible charter schools required by s. 1013.62. The amount levied pursuant to this subsection may not exceed the estimated annual compulsory charter schools capital outlay payments pursuant to s. 1013.62, and the revenues generated from this levy may be used only for the purpose of funding eligible compulsory charter school capital outlay in accordance with the provisions of s. 1013.62.

Recommendation No. 9 (for staff use)

K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force Action
Form 1: Form to Amend Proposed Bill

Task Force Member Elizabeth Haney

Amendment

Amend lines 210-213 , and insert the amendment below:

---OR---

Insert new language between line _____ and line _____, and insert the amendment below:

210 6. Charter schools that begin or expand operation after the 2012-13 school year, except expansion as
211 specified in a previously executed charter contract with a sponsor or for expansion pursuant to s.1002.331,
212 and meet the eligibility criteria in this section must also meet one of the following conditions in order to be
213 entitled to compulsory capital outlay funding from the school district pursuant to this section:

Amendment No. __11__ (for staff use)

K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force Action
Form 1: Form to Amend Proposed Bill

Task Force Member _____Gene Waddell_____

Amendment

Amend lines ____236____, and insert the amendment below:

---OR---

Insert new language between line _____ and line _____, and insert the amendment below:

...charter school governing board must include a written ~~enter into a written agreement~~ charter provision that provides for...

Many charters already have this provision and don't need to return to the district to address this.

Amendment No. __15__ (for staff use)

K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force Action
Form 1: Form to Amend Proposed Bill

Task Force Member _____Charles Shaw_____

Amendment

Strike lines __260-265__, and insert the amendment below:

260 district shall distribute the compulsory capital outlay funds in equal monthly
261 installments beginning in the month when the district receives capital
262 outlay funds from the local tax collector. All funds shall be disbursed
263 prior to June 30 of each year.

and renumber subsequent lines if necessary.

Amendment No. 16 (for staff use)

K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force Action
Form 1: Form to Amend Proposed Bill

Task Force Member Linda Champion **Amendment****Amend lines _____, and insert the amendment below:****---OR---****Insert new language between line 321 and line 322 , and insert the amendment below:**

s.1013.64(2)(a)(8) is amended to read:

1013.64 Funds for comprehensive educational plant needs; construction cost maximums for school district capital projects.—

(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. No district shall receive funding for more than one approved project in any 3-year period. 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. Prior to developing 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 committee to include two representatives of the department and two staff from school districts not eligible to participate in the program. Within 60 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 department; the district’s existing satisfactory student stations; the use of all existing district property and facilities; grade level configurations; and any other information that may affect the need for the proposed project.
2. The construction project must be recommended in the most recent survey or surveys by the district under the rules of the State Board of Education.

Amendment No. 16 (for staff use)

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).
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. The district shall, at the time of the request and for a continuing period of 3 years, levy the maximum millage against 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\(6\)](#). 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 ~~4.5~~ [1.75](#) mills per year to the project to satisfy the annual participation requirement 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 of 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\(2\)](#).
12. Final phase III plans must be certified by the board as complete and in compliance with the building and life safety codes 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.
 - (c) The committee shall review the requests submitted from the districts, evaluate the ability of the project to relieve critical needs, and rank the requests in priority order. This statewide priority list for special facilities construction shall be submitted to the Legislature in the commissioner's annual capital outlay legislative budget request at least 45 days prior to the legislative session.

Amendment No. 4 Substitute 1 (for staff use)

K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force Action
Form 1: Form to Amend Proposed Bill

Task Force Member _____ Joe Joyner _____

Amendment: A series of amendments to authorize rather than require capital outlay funding for charter schools

Insert after line 189 the amendment below:

However, virtual charter schools are not eligible for capital outlay funds.

Amendment No. 17 Substitute 3 (for staff use)

K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force Action
Form 1: Form to Amend Proposed Bill

Task Force Member _____ Jon Hage _____

Amendment – Late Filed

Amend lines _____ 210-218 _____, and insert the amendment below:

---OR---

Insert new language between line _____ and line _____, and insert the amendment below:

6. Charter schools that begin or expand operation after the 2012-13 school year and meet the eligibility

210 criteria in this section must also meet one of the following conditions in order to be entitled to compulsory
211 capital outlay funding from the school district pursuant to this section:

212 i. for new or expanded charter schools addressing a deficiency in student stations identified in a
213 district's educational plant survey pursuant to s.1013.31 or to reduce a charter school's waiting list, the charter
school is entitled to funding for each

214 student station provided that reduces the deficiency.

215 ii. the charter school is established primarily to serve students in the attendance zone of a school
216 identified in need of intervention and support services to replace or assume the operation of a chronically
217 low-achieving school pursuant to s.1008.33(3)(b) in a facility that is not provided and maintained by the
218 school district,

iii. for a new charter school where at least 50% of the parents of the total enrollment of the school from the local area, within a 5 mile radius of the facility that will receive the funding, sign a petition supporting the district approved new charter school; or

iv. where the charter school operator is SACS accredited.

November 9, 2012

The following language will serve as the prelude to the draft legislation in the final report:

Based on its deliberations, the K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force believes that a stable and equitable state funding source that meets the capital outlay needs of public schools is of compelling state interest. Florida students deserve well constructed and maintained education facilities that are conducive to high quality teaching and learning.

The Task Force supports consideration of additional state funding sources that can be allocated to meet the capital outlay needs of Florida's education institutions, including all public schools. Funding sources to be considered should include, but not be limited to, the following: communication services taxes, elimination or modification of sales tax exemptions, sales tax on Internet sales, on line travel agency bed or sales taxes, and Internet café regulation and tax.

The above cited revenue sources, or adjustments to the gross receipts tax on utilities, should be used to enhance the revenue available to fund debt service obligations, maintenance, renovation repair, and new construction of education facilities from the Public Education Capital Outlay (PECO) trust fund. The Task Force recommends that any additional revenue available to meet the capital outlay needs of public schools not be supplanted by a reduction in funding for operations or other education funding categories.

If a reliable and stable state funding source, as recommended above, cannot be identified, the Task Force recommends the following statutory changes in the legislation which follows.

The following language will follow the draft legislation in the final report:

The Task Force recommends that the State Requirements for Education Facilities (SREF) be reviewed to determine whether modification could be made to allow flexibility for school districts similar to the flexibility enjoyed by charter schools. This review should be conducted by appropriate experts and must ensure that any recommended changes do not create health or safety concerns for district school students.

The Task Force recommends that existing agreements adopted by the school board to limit ad valorem millage increases due to the passage of sales tax initiatives or participation in the special facilities program must be honored.

The Task Force recommends that the Department of Education, in conjunction with the Department of Management Services, review the procurement and competitive bidding

requirements contained in statute and rule and develop recommendations for streamlining construction and maintenance and repair projects.

Recommendation No. ___2___ (for staff use)

K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force Action
Form 2: Recommendation for Inclusion in the Final Report

Task Force Member _____Jon “Tom” Rogers_____

Recommendation:

The Task Force recommends that the State Requirements for Education Facilities (SREF) be modified to allow flexibility for school districts similar to the flexibility enjoyed by charter schools. These modifications should be based upon a review by appropriate experts to ensure that they do not create health or safety concerns for district school students.