

**Statement Adopted by Task Force Members  
at the November 16, 2012  
Teleconference Meeting**

The Facility Funding Task Force held five meetings and reviewed information relevant to the charge in Section 20, Chapter 2012-133, Laws of Florida. The task force was charged with completing its work and submitting its recommendations to the chair of the Senate Budget Committee, the chair of the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee, and the Executive Office of the Governor. However, the task force could not reach agreement on recommendations. In addition to this statement, documentation of the work of the task force is submitted as the final task force report.

# **FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

## **Final Report**

### **K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force**

# FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

## K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force Teleconference Meeting

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

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

<b>Chair of the Task Force</b>		
		<b>Statutory Requirement</b>
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.
<b>Members Appointed by the President of the Senate</b>		
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.
<b>Members Appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives</b>		
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.
<b>Members Appointed by the Governor</b>		
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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**Final Report – Not Approved**

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

**NOT APPROVED**

December 1, 2012

NOT APPROVED



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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 1/30<sup>th</sup> 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 1/30<sup>th</sup> 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 1/30<sup>th</sup> 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.

**NOT APPROVED**

**TAB B**

**Attachment 1**

**Proposed Legislation – Not Approved**

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 <sup>1</sup>paragraph (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 <sup>2</sup>paragraph~~  
128 ~~(d).~~

129 ~~(c) For the 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 fiscal years, the 0.25 mills authorized in <sup>1</sup>paragraph (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.

NOT APPROVED



TAB C

**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 D

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 E

Appendices A - G



# 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**

<b>Chair of the Task Force</b>		
		<b>Statutory Requirement</b>
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.
<b>Members Appointed by the President of the Senate</b>		
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.
<b>Members Appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives</b>		
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 Sector<sup>1</sup>

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											Total All Allocations
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 <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>3</sup>	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 <sup>4</sup>	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 <sup>5</sup>	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 <sup>6</sup>	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

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> 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

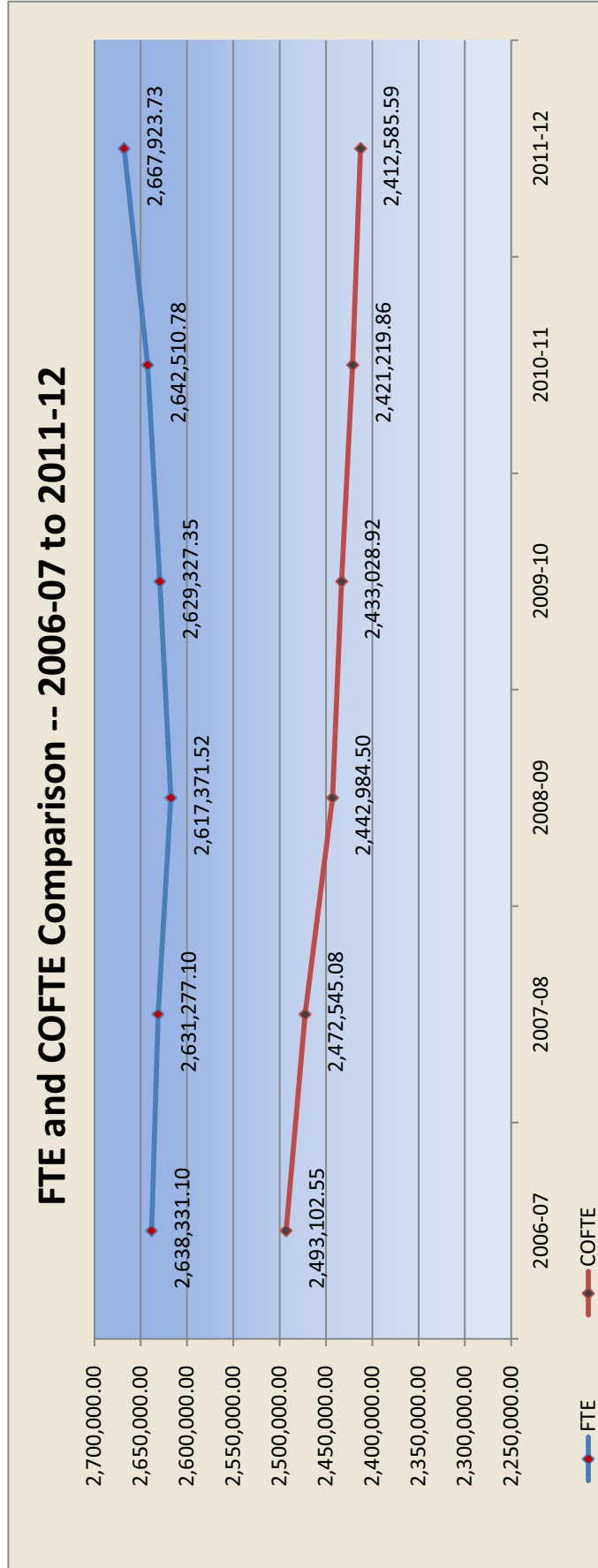
	Fixed Capital Outlay Appropriations	Fund Source			
		General Revenue	Public Education and Capital Outlay	Lottery Capital Outlay and Debt Services Trust Fund	
		-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-
1	2003-04	600,000,000			600,000,000
2	2004-05	100,000,000	100,000,000		
3	2005-06	83,400,000		83,400,000	
4	2006-07	1,100,000,000		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 of Total FTE
	Unweighted FTE	Charter School FTE <sup>1</sup>	
	-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 (Funding Source: General Revenue)</i>		Total
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 (Funding Source: PECO)</i>		Total
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 (Funding Source: PECO)</i>		Total
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 (Funding Source: PECO)</i>		Total
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 (Funding Source: PECO)</i>		Total
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 (Funding Sources: PECO and General Revenue)</i>		Total
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 Students	Current Charter Allocation	Total Allocation at 1/15th	Increase	Percent of Charter Allocation
	-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%
<b>Total</b>	<b>139,818</b>	<b>55,074,535</b>	<b>213,279,582</b>	<b>158,205,047</b>	<b>287.26%</b>

	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

District	FEFP Equalized		FEFP Compressed		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 Millage	2011 School Taxable Values
	RLE <sup>1</sup>	RLE Prior Period	Discretionary Operating	Critical Operating									
	s. 1011.62(4), F.S.s. 1011.62(4)(e), F.S.s. 1011.71(1), F.S.s. 1011.71(3)(b), F.S.s. 1011.73(2), F.S. s. 1011.71(2), F.S. s. 1011.71(3)(a), F.S.s. 1011.71(3)(b), F.S. s. 1011.74, F.S. s. 1011.73(1), F.S.	-1-	-2-	-3-									
1 Alachua	5.4290	0.0250	0.7480	0.0000	1.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	8.7020	0.3900	0.0000	9.0920	12,732,259,477
2 Baker	5.3350	0.0000	0.7480	0.2500	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	7.8330	0.0000	0.0000	7.8330	873,819,016
3 Bay	5.3760	0.0710	0.7480	0.0000	0.0000	0.9230	0.0000	0.0000	7.1180	0.0000	0.0000	7.1180	15,446,019,322
4 Bradford	5.5560	0.0020	0.7480	0.0000	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	7.8060	0.0000	0.0000	7.8060	919,001,948
5 Brevard	5.5980	0.0160	0.7480	0.2500	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	8.1120	0.0000	0.0000	8.1120	27,894,534,249
6 Broward	5.1700	0.0000	0.7480	0.0000	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	7.4180	0.0000	0.0000	7.4180	135,621,662,076
7 Calhoun	5.4460	0.0490	0.7480	0.0000	0.0000	1.0500	0.0000	0.0000	7.2930	0.0000	0.0000	7.2930	406,551,610
8 Charlotte	5.0960	0.0000	0.7480	0.0000	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	7.3440	0.0000	0.0000	7.3440	13,610,474,469
9 Citrus	5.5270	0.0290	0.7480	0.0000	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0.2500	8.0540	0.0000	0.0000	8.0540	10,099,797,626
10 Clay	5.4580	0.0210	0.7480	0.2500	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	7.9770	0.0000	0.0000	7.9770	9,218,286,352
11 Collier	3.2530	0.0260	0.7480	0.0000	0.2500	1.2500	0.0000	0.0000	5.5270	0.0000	0.0000	5.5270	60,466,547,431
12 Columbia	5.3500	0.0170	0.7480	0.0000	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	7.6150	0.0000	0.0000	7.6150	2,631,448,454
13 Dade	5.4070	0.2860	0.4720	0.0000	0.0000	1.5000	0.1000	0.0000	7.7650	0.2400	0.0000	8.0050	199,754,278,377
14 Desoto	5.2290	0.0000	0.7480	0.0000	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	7.4770	0.0000	0.0000	7.4770	1,500,669,597
15 Dixie	5.3290	0.0690	0.7480	0.2500	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	7.8960	0.0000	0.0000	7.8960	506,460,386
16 Duval	5.2850	0.0200	0.7480	0.0000	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	7.5530	0.0000	0.0000	7.5530	55,407,938,605
17 Escambia	5.5730	0.0000	0.7480	0.0000	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	7.8210	0.0000	0.0000	7.8210	14,871,071,462
18 Flagler	5.5170	0.0160	0.7480	0.2500	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	8.0310	0.0000	0.0000	8.0310	7,338,751,372
19 Franklin	2.7310	0.0700	0.7480	0.0000	0.5000	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000	5.0490	0.0000	0.0000	5.0490	1,956,222,283
20 Gadsden	5.4240	0.0000	0.7480	0.2500	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	7.9220	0.0000	0.0000	7.9220	1,504,749,288
21 Gilchrist	5.6010	0.0390	0.7480	0.0000	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	7.8880	0.0000	0.0000	7.8880	669,523,986
22 Glades	5.1010	0.0240	0.7480	0.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000	7.8730	0.0000	0.0000	7.8730	590,000,239
23 Gulf	5.1050	0.0000	0.7480	0.0000	1.0000	0.4000	0.0000	0.0000	7.2530	0.0000	0.0000	7.2530	1,518,525,191
24 Hamilton	5.5130	0.0000	0.7480	0.2500	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	8.0110	0.0000	0.0000	8.0110	738,869,277
25 Hardee	5.3560	0.0000	0.7480	0.0000	1.0000	0.5000	0.0000	0.0000	7.6040	0.0000	0.0000	7.6040	1,562,882,679
26 Hendry	5.4750	0.0200	0.7480	0.0000	0.7500	0.7500	0.0000	0.0000	7.7430	0.0000	0.0000	7.7430	1,793,134,780
27 Hernando	5.2600	0.0000	0.7480	0.0000	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	7.5080	0.0000	0.0000	7.5080	8,659,384,533
28 Highlands	5.3150	0.0000	0.7480	0.2500	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	7.8130	0.0000	0.0000	7.8130	5,079,371,461
29 Hillsborough	5.6070	0.0580	0.7480	0.0000	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	7.9130	0.0000	0.0000	7.9130	67,503,411,154
30 Holmes	5.4400	0.0380	0.7480	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	6.2260	0.0000	0.0000	6.2260	465,357,955
31 Indian River	5.3930	0.0030	0.7480	0.2500	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	7.8940	0.3500	0.0000	8.2440	14,044,332,671
32 Jackson	5.4570	0.0000	0.7480	0.0000	0.0000	0.2500	0.0000	0.0000	6.4550	0.0000	0.0000	6.4550	1,591,340,405
33 Jefferson	5.5370	0.0320	0.7480	0.0000	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	7.8170	0.0000	0.0000	7.8170	590,905,224
34 Lafayette	5.2780	0.0000	0.7480	0.2500	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	7.7760	0.0000	0.0000	7.7760	238,161,015
35 Lake	5.1370	0.0090	0.7480	0.0000	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	7.3940	0.0000	0.0000	7.3940	17,340,077,717
36 Lee	5.5740	0.0320	0.7480	0.0000	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	7.8540	0.0000	0.0000	7.8540	57,489,601,742
37 Leon	5.5150	0.0200	0.7480	0.0000	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	7.7830	0.0000	0.0000	7.7830	15,367,228,793
38 Levy	5.3000	0.0060	0.7480	0.0000	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	7.5540	0.0000	0.0000	7.5540	1,905,459,745
39 Liberty	5.3820	0.1700	0.7480	0.0000	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	7.8000	0.0000	0.0000	7.8000	247,774,327
40 Madison	5.4740	0.0000	0.7480	0.0000	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	7.7220	0.0000	0.0000	7.7220	668,052,948
41 Manatee	5.6820	0.0300	0.7480	0.0000	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	7.9600	0.0000	0.0000	7.9600	25,476,256,567
42 Marion	5.3800	0.0800	0.7480	0.0000	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	7.7080	0.0000	0.0000	7.7080	16,578,302,564
43 Martin	4.3560	0.0000	0.7480	0.0000	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	6.6040	0.0000	0.0000	6.6040	18,164,264,439
44 Monroe	1.7960	0.0210	0.7480	0.0000	0.5000	0.5000	0.0000	0.0000	3.5650	0.0000	0.0000	3.5650	19,558,392,862
45 Nassau	5.7050	0.1120	0.7480	0.0000	0.0000	1.2430	0.0000	0.0000	7.8080	0.0000	0.0000	7.8080	7,089,277,682
46 Okaloosa	5.5110	0.0100	0.7480	0.0000	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	7.7690	0.0000	0.0000	7.7690	14,823,451,571
47 Okeechobee	5.6780	0.0000	0.7480	0.0000	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	7.9260	0.0000	0.0000	7.9260	1,575,178,143
48 Orange	5.2630	0.0340	0.7480	0.0000	1.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	8.5450	0.0000	0.0000	8.5450	86,380,704,654
49 Osceola	5.3000	0.0290	0.7480	0.0000	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	7.5770	0.0000	0.0000	7.5770	17,795,381,459
50 Palm Beach	5.6820	0.0000	0.6880	0.0000	0.2500	1.5000	0.0600	0.0000	8.1800	0.0000	0.0000	8.1800	132,258,526,057
51 Pasco	5.3900	0.0060	0.7480	0.0000	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	7.6440	0.0000	0.0000	7.6440	22,489,604,470
52 Pinellas	5.6200	0.0170	0.7480	0.0000	0.5000	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	8.3850	0.0000	0.0000	8.3850	60,328,895,475
53 Polk	5.4160	0.0060	0.7480	0.0000	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	7.6700	0.0000	0.0000	7.6700	26,594,668,442
54 Putnam	5.2090	0.0000	0.7480	0.0000	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	7.4570	0.0000	0.0000	7.4570	3,762,777,869
55 St. Johns	5.7080	0.0230	0.7480	0.0000	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	7.9790	0.0000	0.0000	7.9790	18,757,469,550
56 St. Lucie	5.3150	0.0650	0.7480	0.2500	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	7.8780	0.0000	0.0000	7.8780	15,875,050,688
57 Santa Rosa	5.7400	0.0280	0.7480	0.0000	0.0000	1.4000	0.0000	0.0000	7.9160	0.0000	0.0000	7.9160	8,325,061,099
58 Sarasota	4.3710	0.0160	0.7480	0.0000	1.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	7.6350	0.0000	0.0000	7.6350	42,034,698,859
59 Seminole	5.4520	0.0220	0.7480	0.0000	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	7.7220	0.0000	0.0000	7.7220	26,428,638,398
60 Sumter	4.2490	0.0000	0.7480	0.0000	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	6.4970	0.0000	0.0000	6.4970	7,344,678,043
61 Suwannee	5.5880	0.0000	0.7480	0.2500	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	8.0860	0.0000	0.0000	8.0860	1,605,942,616
62 Taylor	5.1250	0.0000	0.7480	0.0000	0.2500	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	7.6230	0.0000	0.0000	7.6230	1,243,607,128
63 Union	5.5330	0.0140	0.7480	0.2500	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	8.0450	0.0000	0.0000	8.0450	249,230,249
64 Volusia	5.5510	0.0140	0.7480	0.2500	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	8.0630	0.0000	0.0000	8.0630	26,911,266,380
65 Wakulla	5.4890	0.0260	0.7480	0.2500	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	8.0130	0.5450	0.0000	8.5580	1,235,544,557
66 Walton	2.6880	0.0020	0.7480	0.0000	0.5000	1.0730	0.0000	0.0000	5.0110	0.0000	0.0000	5.0110	11,211,810,671
67 Washington	5.4830	0.0460	0.7480	0.2500	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	0.0000	8.0270	0.0000	0.0000	8.0270	924,076,613
Total out of 67	67	46	67	16	14	66	2	1	4	0			1,385,846,696,347

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

2011-12 SCHOOL DISTRICT TAXES

Funds included in FEFP Equalized/Compressed													
District	FEFP Equalized		FEFP Compressed		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	
	RLE <sup>1</sup>	RLE Prior Period	Discretionary Operating	Critical Operating									
	-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 Hillsborougl	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>
<b>FY 11-12</b>	<b>Appropriation S2000</b>	<b>119.7</b>	<b>119.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>
	Bonded Projects	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Non-bonded Projects	119.7	119.7	0.0
<b>FY 12-13</b>	<b>Appropriation H5001</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>73.5</b>
	Bonded Projects	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Non-bonded Projects	0.0	73.5	73.5
<b>FY 13-14</b>	<b>Maximum Available</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>160.0</b>	<b>160.0</b>
	Bonded Projects	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Non-bonded Projects	0.0	160.0	160.0
<b>FY 14-15</b>	<b>Maximum Available</b>	<b>696.5</b>	<b>734.8</b>	<b>38.3</b>
	Bonded Projects	539.2	539.2	0.0
	Non-bonded Projects	157.3	195.6	38.3
<b>FY 15-16</b>	<b>Maximum Available</b>	<b>633.4</b>	<b>636.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>
	Bonded Projects	420.0	420.0	0.0
	Non-bonded Projects	213.4	216.7	3.3
<b>FY 16-17</b>	<b>Maximum Available</b>	<b>677.6</b>	<b>679.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>
	Bonded Projects	452.5	452.5	0.0
	Non-bonded Projects	225.1	226.5	1.4
<b>FY 17-18</b>	<b>Maximum Available</b>	<b>702.4</b>	<b>702.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>
	Bonded Projects	447.0	447.0	0.0
	Non-bonded Projects	255.4	255.8	0.4
<b>FY 18-19</b>	<b>Maximum Available</b>	<b>683.0</b>	<b>683.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
	Bonded Projects	434.0	434.0	0.0
	Non-bonded Projects	249.0	249.0	0.0
<b>FY 19-20</b>	<b>Maximum Available</b>	<b>680.5</b>	<b>680.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>
	Bonded Projects	421.5	421.5	0.0
	Non-bonded Projects	259.0	259.0	0.0
<b>FY 20-21</b>	<b>Maximum Available</b>	<b>662.4</b>	<b>662.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>
	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	226,988	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	
<b>State</b>	<b>1,045,888,498</b>	<b>1,967,527,566</b>	<b>921,639,068</b>	<b>53.16%</b>

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  
 Office of Funding and Financial Reporting  
 Schedule of Long-Term Debt  
 Source: 2010-2011 District School Board Audited Financial Statements  
 Updated as of June 1, 2012

District	Bonds							Lease-Purchase Agreements							Total Outstanding District Notes Payable s. 1013.355, F. S. at 6/30/2011	Total Outstanding Debt at 6/30/2011 (CA 7, CA 12, CA 13)
	Total Outstanding SBE/MLR Revenue Bonds at 6/30/2011	Total Outstanding Revenue Bonds at 6/30/2011	Total Outstanding Sales Tax Revenue Bonds at 6/30/2011	Total Outstanding QZAB Bonds at 6/30/2011	Total Outstanding (ARRA) at 6/30/2011	Total Outstanding District General Obligation Bonds at 6/30/2011	Total Outstanding Bond Debt at 6/30/2011	Total Outstanding COPS at 6/30/2011	Total Outstanding QZAB at 6/30/2011	Total Outstanding OSCB and BAB (ARRA) at 6/30/2011	Total Outstanding Tax-Exempt Certificates at 6/30/2011	Total Outstanding Lease-Purchase Debt at 6/30/2011	Total Outstanding Benefit Payable at 6/30/2011			
1 ALACHUA	4,935,000					4,735,000	-7-	9,040,000	6,941,000	185,468,000		85,688,400		94,728,400		
2 BAKER	470,000					470,000	-7-	470,000	3,190,020		7,390,020		7,860,020			
3 BAY	4,835,000					4,835,000	-7-	4,835,000	95,684,000		95,684,000		100,519,000			
4 BRADFORD	420,000					420,000	-7-	420,000	0		0		420,000			
5 BREVARD	11,815,000					11,815,000	-7-	521,310,000	4,408,000	165,468,000	1,907,842,000		537,533,000			
6 BROWARD	63,490,000					63,490,000	-7-	1,720,265,000	1,969,000	20,140,000	1,907,842,000		1,971,332,000			
7 CALHOUN						0	-7-	0	0	0	0		0			
8 CHARLOTTE	3,385,000					3,385,000	-7-	9,855,000	5,000,000	60,000,000	65,000,000		68,385,000			
9 CITRUS	3,100,000					3,100,000	-7-	9,855,000	5,000,000	60,000,000	65,000,000		47,950,000			
10 CLAY	5,025,000					7,980,000	-7-	63,120,000	4,894,169	35,000,000	63,120,000		71,070,000			
11 COLLIER	5,650,000					5,650,000	-7-	479,515,000	4,192,000		483,707,000		483,707,000			
12 COLUMBIA	1,405,000					1,405,000	-7-	23,190,000	76,332,000	228,280,000	23,190,000		24,595,000			
13 DADE	72,715,000					288,720,000	-7-	2,690,322,000	4,894,169	2,894,934,000	2,894,934,000		3,283,854,000			
14 DESOTO	905,000					2,095,000	-7-	715,000	4,894,169	715,000	715,000		6,989,169			
15 DIXIE	715,000					715,000	-7-	715,000	0	0	715,000		715,000			
16 DUVAL	19,155,000					19,155,000	-7-	273,990,000	6,882,000	58,589,000	339,261,000		356,416,000			
17 ESCAMBIA	7,335,000					7,335,000	-7-	44,623,988	5,000,000	44,623,988	51,959,988		51,959,988			
18 FLAGLER	2,080,000					8,130,000	-7-	69,375,000	5,000,000	74,375,000	82,505,000		82,505,000			
19 FRANKLIN						0	-7-	0	0	0	0		0			
20 GADSDEN	1,440,000					1,440,000	-7-	1,440,000	0	0	1,440,000		1,440,000			
21 GILCHRIST	390,000					390,000	-7-	390,000	0	0	390,000		390,000			
22 GLADES						0	-7-	0	0	0	0		0			
23 GULF	515,000					515,000	-7-	515,000	0	0	515,000		515,000			
24 HAMILTON	340,000					340,000	-7-	340,000	0	0	340,000		340,000			
25 HARDEE	975,000					3,610,000	-7-	3,610,000	0	0	3,610,000		3,610,000			
26 HENRY	1,180,000					1,825,000	-7-	135,305,000	3,068,200	3,068,200	3,068,200		4,893,200			
27 HERWANDO	5,815,000					32,805,000	-7-	61,240,000	29,361,000	37,935,000	165,305,000		168,110,000			
28 HIGHLANDS	1,715,000					3,010,000	-7-	898,675,000	29,361,000	37,935,000	61,240,000		64,290,000			
29 HILLSBOROUGH	50,570,000					280,869,971	-7-	650,000	0	0	925,971,000		1,206,831,971			
30 HOLMES	650,000					650,000	-7-	105,085,000	26,261,000	26,261,000	131,346,000		147,021,000			
31 INDIAN RIVER	6,405,000					10,680,000	-7-	10,680,000	0	0	10,680,000		10,680,000			
32 JACKSON	1,420,000					4,205,000	-7-	195,000	0	0	195,000		195,000			
33 JEFFERSON	195,000					195,000	-7-	195,000	0	0	195,000		195,000			
34 LAFALETTE	195,000					47,670,000	-7-	287,360,000	0	0	287,360,000		305,030,000			
35 LAKE	12,100,000					35,570,000	-7-	14,560,000	78,857,000	27,009,000	565,866,000		520,426,000			
36 LEE	14,560,000					14,560,000	-7-	21,690,000	75,846,100	18,597,000	150,965,240		172,652,240			
37 LEON	6,605,000					3,035,000	-7-	6,945,000	6,945,000	6,945,000	6,945,000		9,980,000			
38 LEVY	1,155,000					225,000	-7-	225,000	0	0	225,000		225,000			
39 LIBERTY	225,000					225,000	-7-	225,000	0	0	225,000		225,000			
40 MADISON	465,000					1,310,000	-7-	2,965,000	0	0	2,965,000		2,965,000			
41 MANATEE	12,335,000					107,225,000	-7-	201,665,000	2,633,455	21,600,000	225,898,455		333,123,455			
42 MARION	6,760,000					9,590,000	-7-	139,570,000	139,570,000	139,570,000	139,570,000		149,160,000			
43 MARTIN	13,895,000					13,895,000	-7-	36,660,000	36,660,000	36,660,000	36,660,000		50,555,000			
44 MONROE	10,100,000					52,870,000	-7-	10,465,000	4,842,000	36,000,000	51,307,000		104,177,000			
45 NASSAU	1,850,000					4,310,000	-7-	64,350,000	1,428,581	1,428,581	64,350,000		67,778,581			
46 OKALOOSA	5,130,000					7,940,000	-7-	1,260,000	0	0	1,260,000		1,260,000			
47 OKEECHOBEE	1,260,000					1,260,000	-7-	1,316,502,075	1,269,627	72,048,000	1,389,820,702		1,419,552,702			
48 ORANGE	29,735,000					85,140,000	-7-	169,840,000	6,023,000	67,665,000	1,895,708,000		305,195,198			
49 OSCEOLA	12,755,000					37,215,000	-7-	342,130,000	6,267,620	11,000,000	359,397,620		1,932,923,000			
50 PALM BEACH	37,215,000					71,730,000	-7-	27,400,000	0	0	27,400,000		431,121,620			
51 PALSCO	18,315,000					193,390,000	-7-	202,535,000	3,561,000	41,765,000	247,862,000		274,000,000			
52 PINELLAS	27,400,000					2,480,000	-7-	119,270,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	135,270,000		143,595,000			
53 POLK	2,480,000					8,325,000	-7-	199,800,000	1,277,000	20,232,000	221,309,000		248,000,000			
54 PUTNAM	8,325,000					8,325,000	-7-	118,390,000	1,277,000	20,232,000	135,270,000		143,595,000			
55 ST. JOHNS	8,325,000					8,325,000	-7-	199,800,000	1,277,000	20,232,000	221,309,000		248,000,000			
56 ST. LUCIE	4,665,000					111,080,000	-7-	43,005,000	67,000,000	43,005,000	43,005,000		339,699,000			
57 SANTA ROSA	5,710,000					5,710,000	-7-	157,180,001	43,026,000	43,026,000	200,206,001		49,705,000			
58 SARASOTA	13,305,000					17,065,000	-7-	17,065,000	213,040,000	213,040,000	213,040,000		215,151,697			
59 SEMINOLE	17,065,000					3,190,000	-7-	31,285,000	2,109,275	2,109,275	31,285,000		230,105,000			
60 SUMTER	825,000					1,025,000	-7-	1,025,000	1,630,000	1,630,000	1,630,000		34,475,000			
61 SUWANNEE	1,025,000					1,025,000	-7-	1,630,000	1,630,000	1,630,000	1,630,000		31,342,275			
62 TAYLOR	365,000					365,000	-7-	307,940,000	0	0	307,940,000		1,995,000			
63 UNION	11,700,000					163,015,000	-7-	307,940,000	0	0	307,940,000		460,955,000			
64 VOLUSIA	790,000					3,140,000	-7-	22,785,000	22,785,000	22,785,000	22,785,000		31,400,000			
65 WAKULLA	665,000					2,350,000	-7-	22,785,000	0	0	22,785,000		23,810,000			
66 WALTON	665,000					2,350,000	-7-	22,785,000	0	0	22,785,000		23,810,000			
67 WASHINGTON	200,000					200,000	-7-	200,000	0	0	200,000		200,000			
Totals	566,310,000	39,430,971	1,004,235,000	1,299,696	5,395,000	235,285,000	-7-	1,851,955,667	238,601,087	1,026,977,000	14,769,270,651	9,715,198	16,630,941,516			

## Florida Department of Education

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

District	Excess Capacity Student Stations	Charter School <sup>1</sup> 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**

<b>Chair of the Task Force</b>		
		<b>Statutory Requirement</b>
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.
<b>Members Appointed by the President of the Senate</b>		
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.
<b>Members Appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives</b>		
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.
<b>Members Appointed by the Governor</b>		
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.



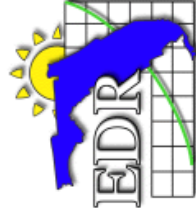
# TAB C

**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>

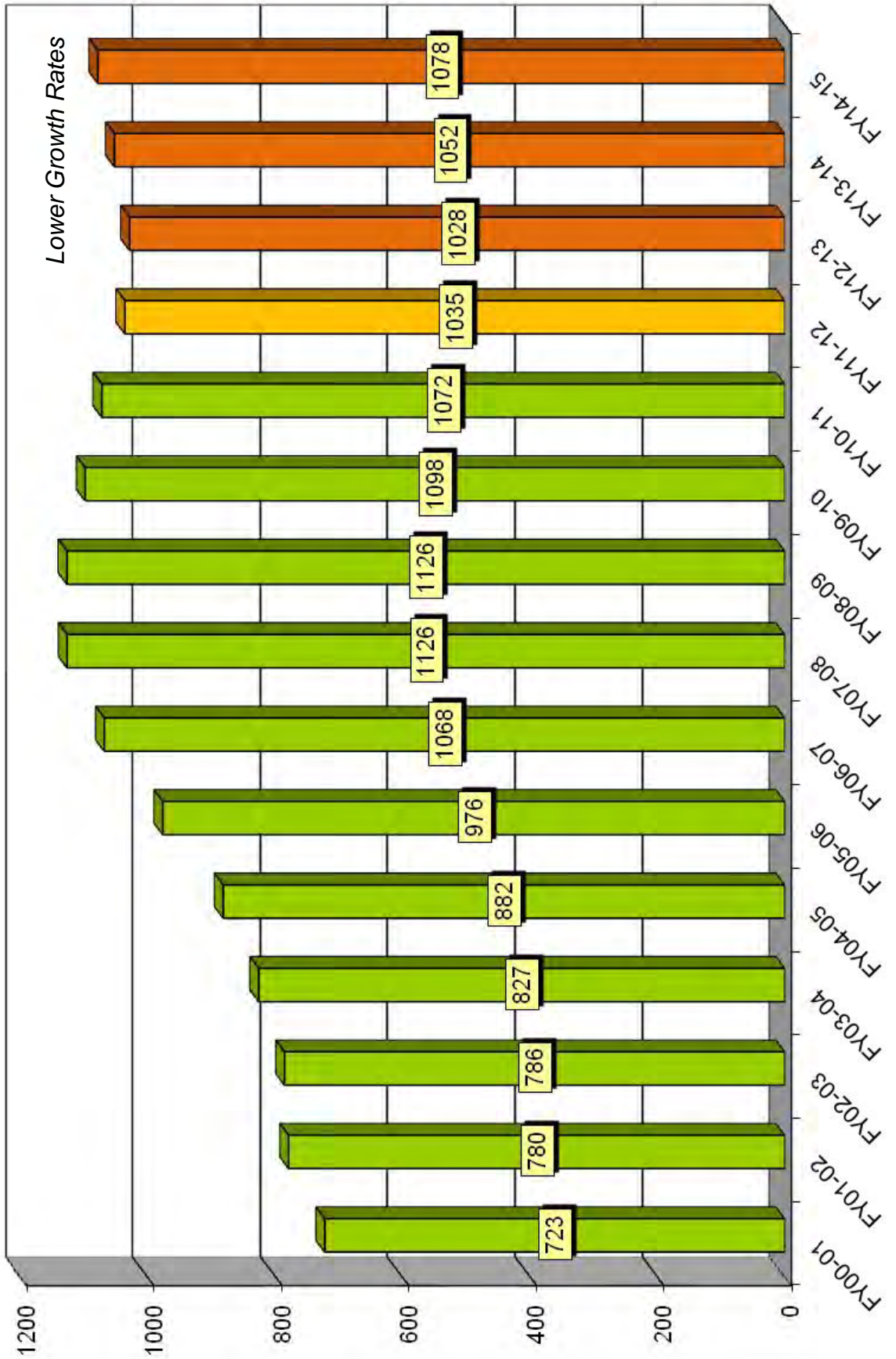
# Taxable Items

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

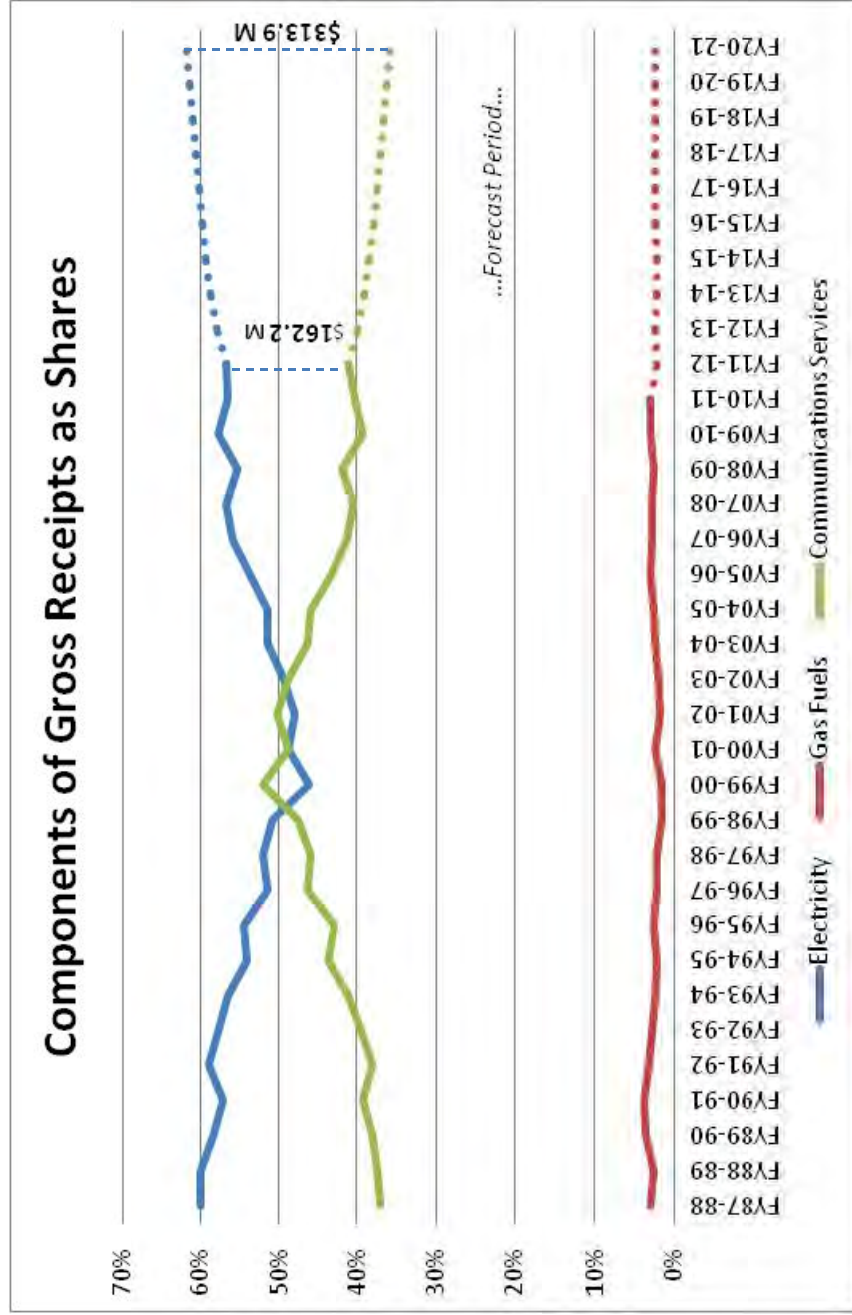


# Gross Receipts Revenues

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.

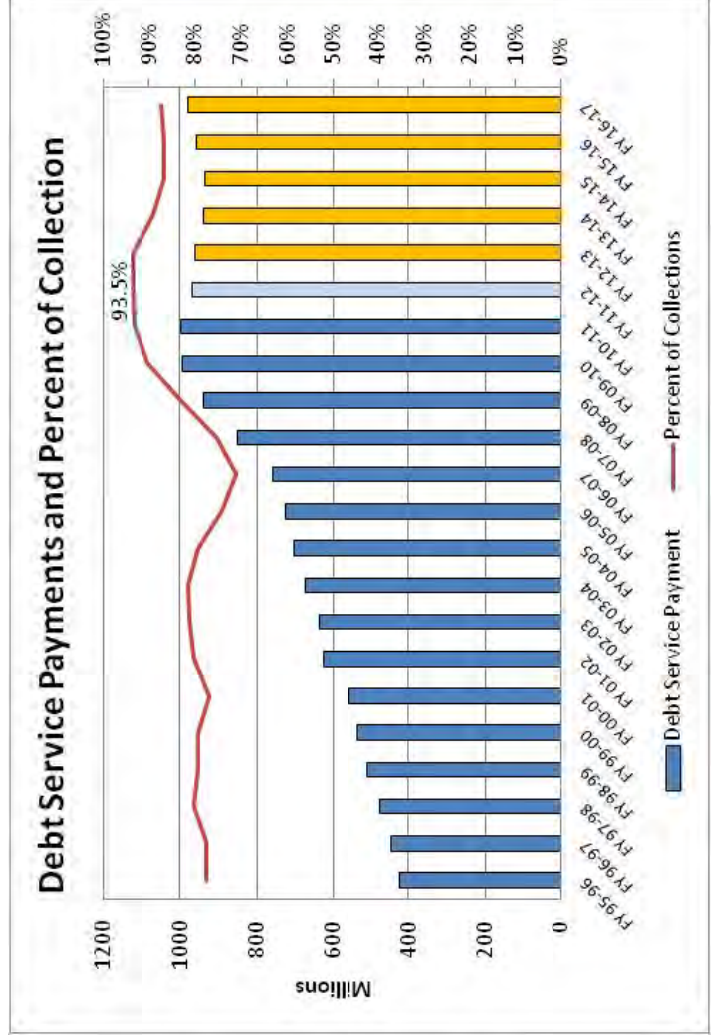
The moneys in the capital outlay fund in each fiscal year shall be used only for the following purposes and in the following order of priority:

- 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**.

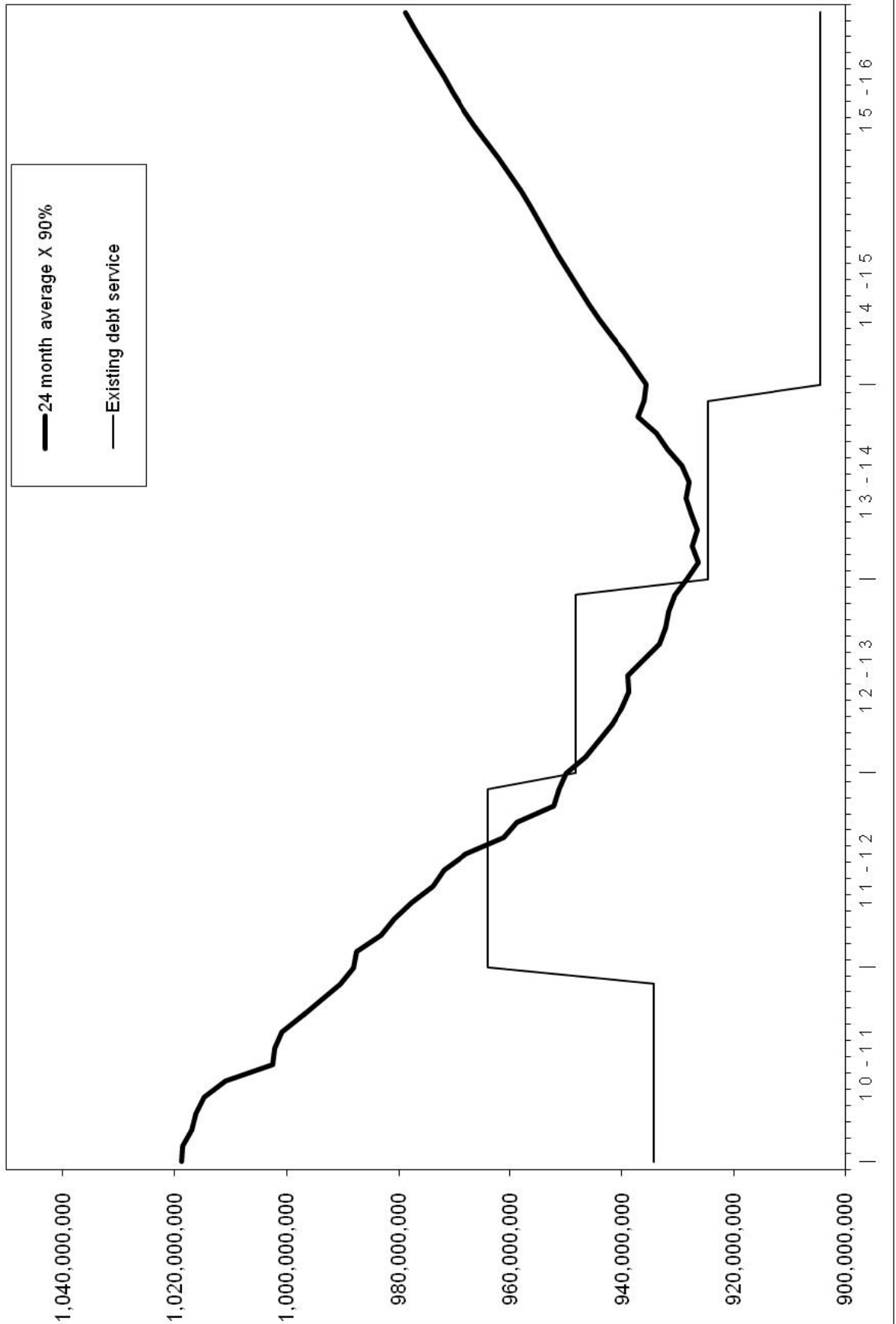


# Debt Service

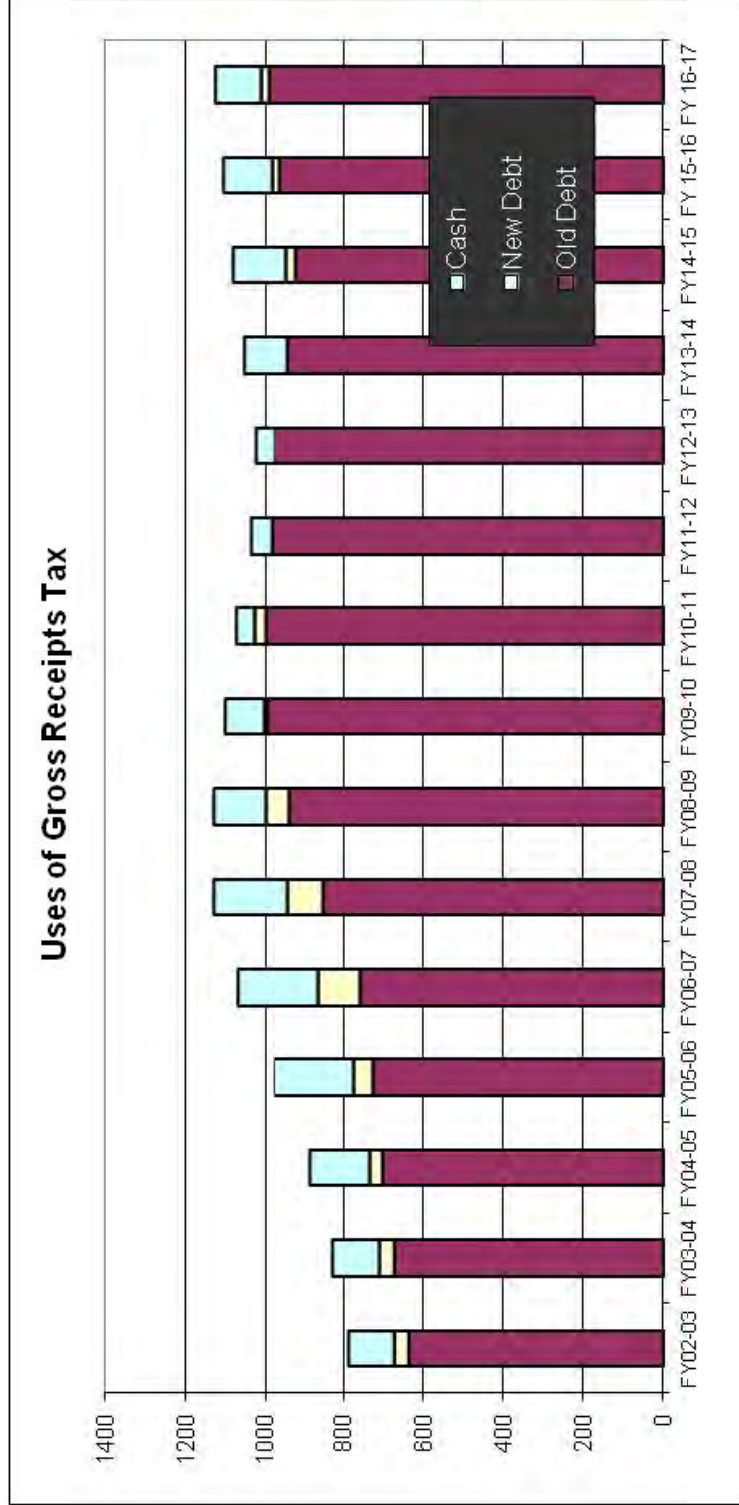
- Each PECO bond sale obligates a portion of the Gross Receipts Tax collection stream into the future. In other words, the state gives up a portion of the future tax collections in order to enjoy the benefit of having a larger amount to spend on projects in the present time. Most of the tax collections 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

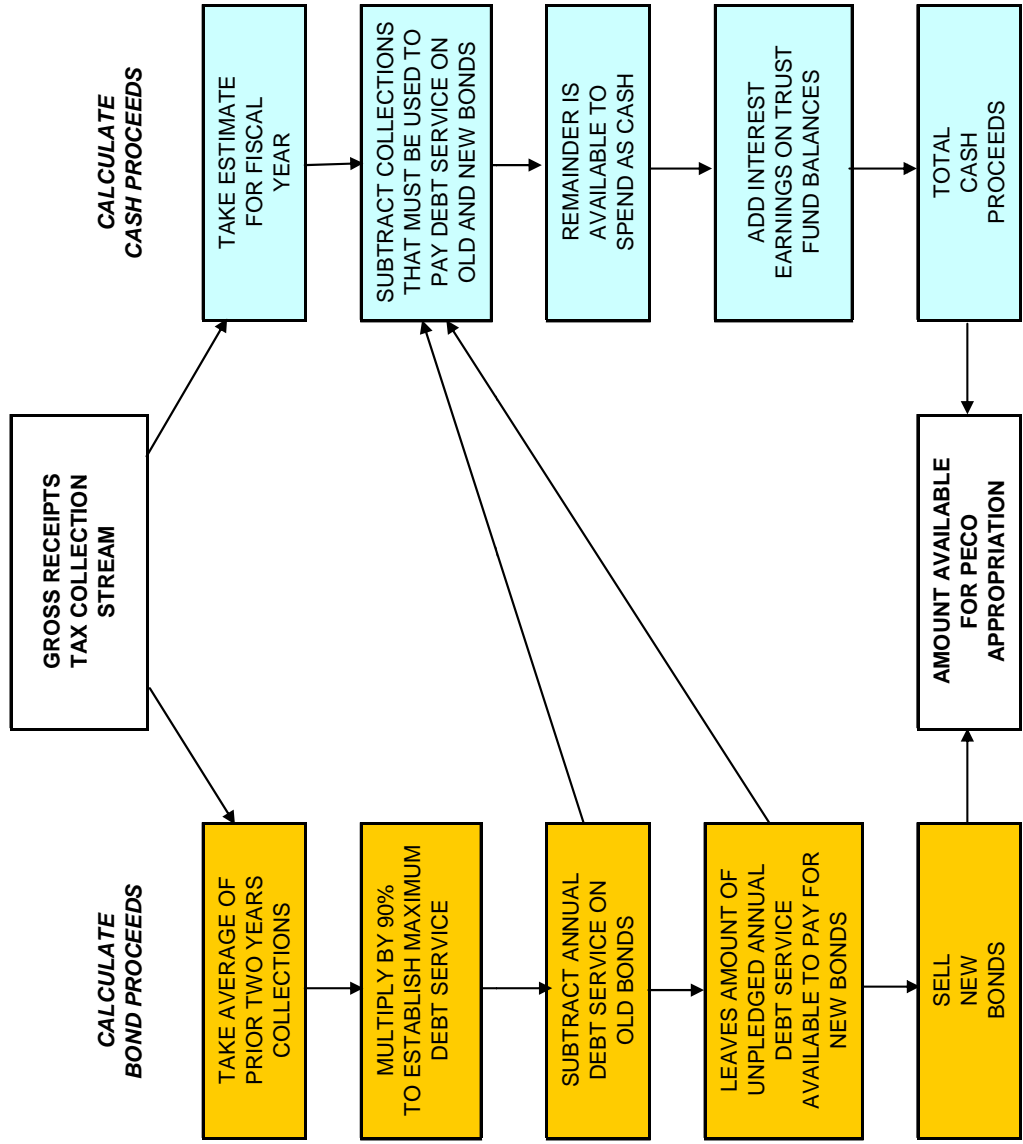


# Total Composition

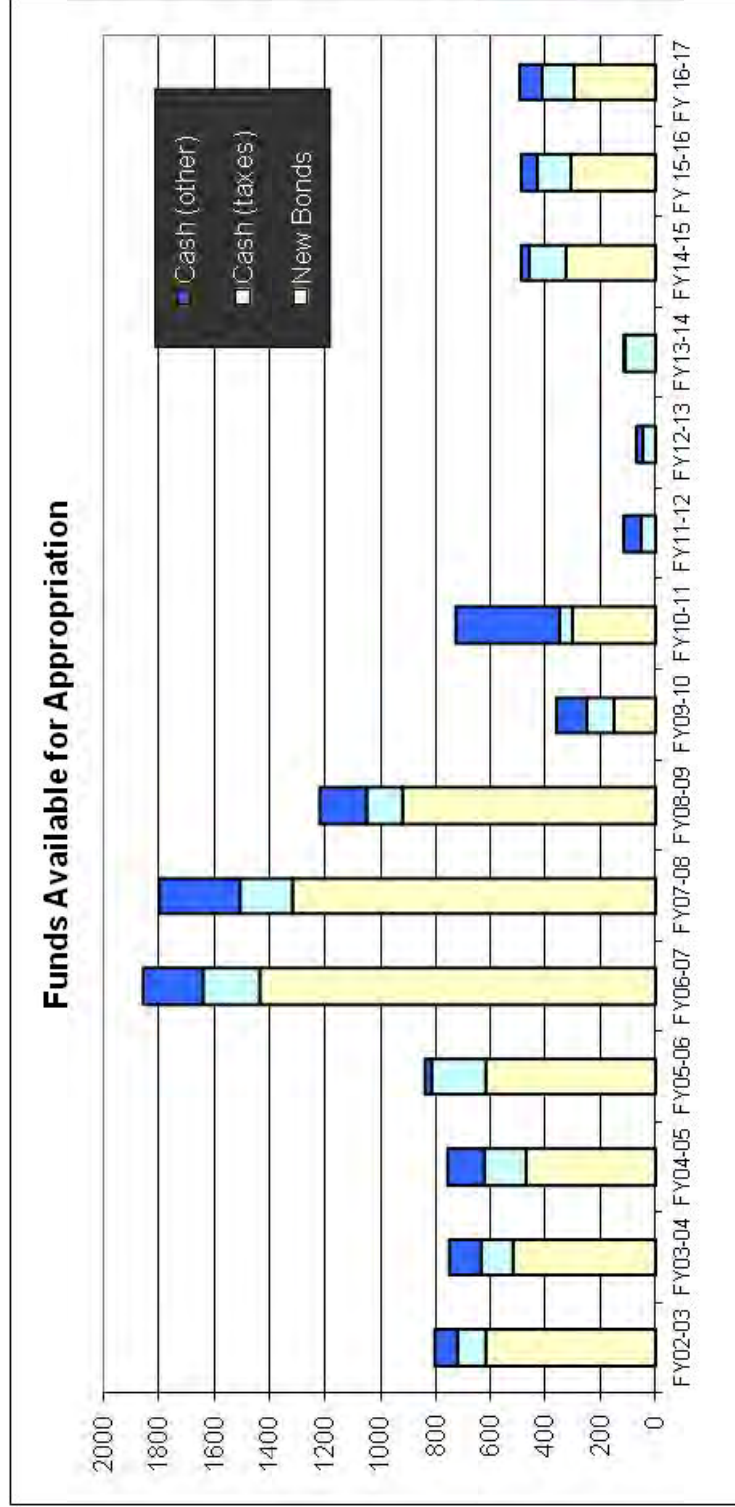


The total PECO estimate is comprised of two kinds of funds, bond proceeds and cash proceeds. In prior years, most of the new funding for PECO has come from the sale of bonds, and it is changes in the sizes of the bond sales which are the primary reason for the fluctuation of the PECO appropriation.

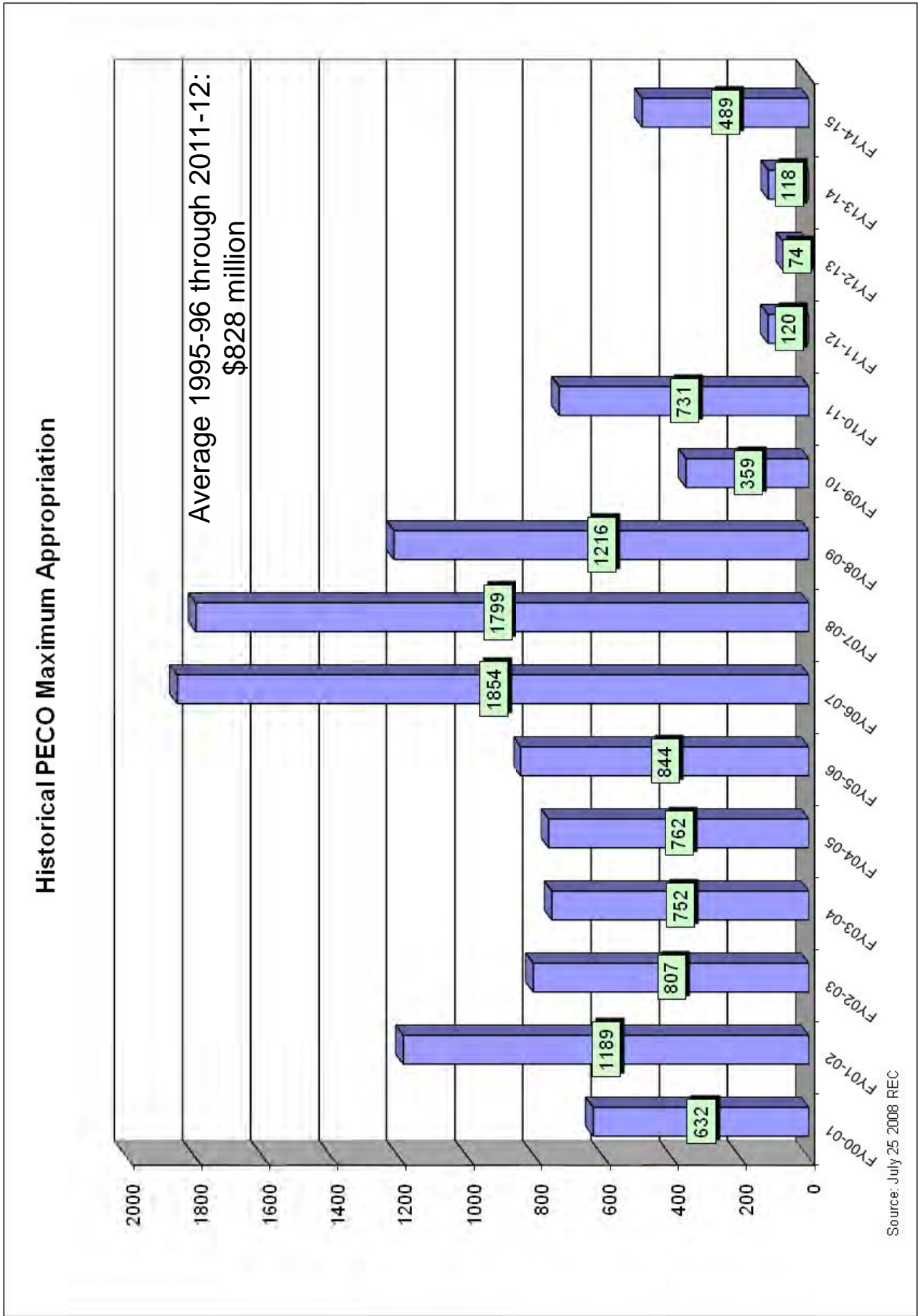
# How the Gross Receipts Tax Becomes a PECO Appropriation



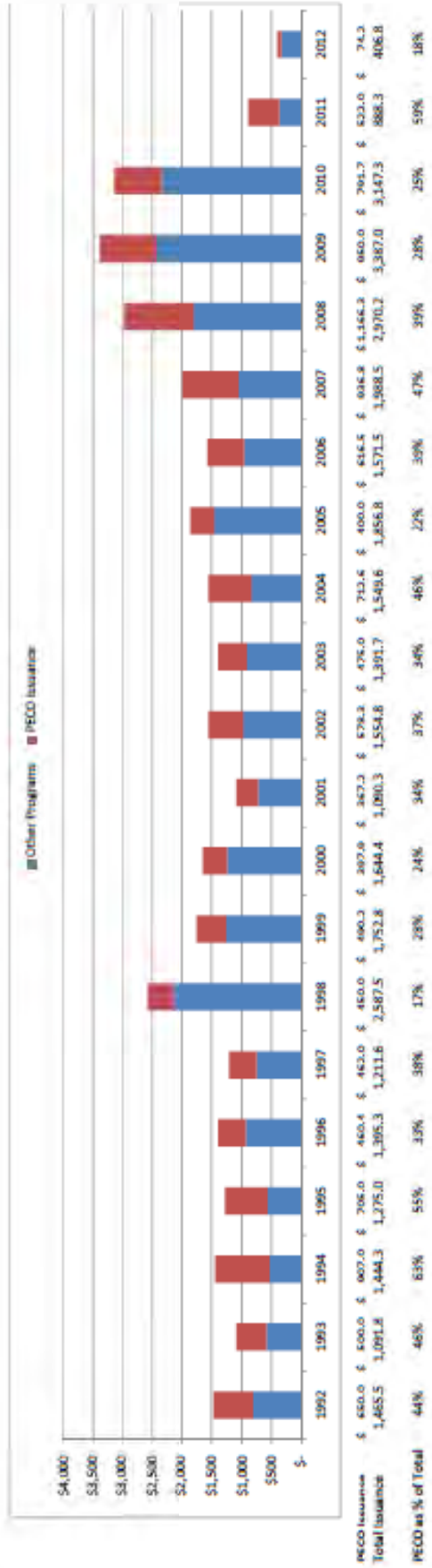
# Expenditure Portion



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).



**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 Millage<sup>1</sup>

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 school district educational and ancillary plants.</p>	<p>Payment of the cost of premiums for property and casualty insurance necessary to insure the school facilities.</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>	<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>

# 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 <sup>1</sup>	2009-10 <sup>2</sup>	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	Charter School FTE	Growth/Decline	% Growth/Decline
1990-91 <sup>1</sup>	1,841,567.00	-	-	1,840,923.40	-	-	-	-	-
1991-92 <sup>1</sup>	1,901,237.00	59,670.00	3.24%	1,904,416.69	63,493.29	3.45%	-	-	-
1992-93 <sup>1</sup>	1,950,247.00	49,010.00	2.58%	1,950,050.25	45,633.56	2.40%	-	-	-
1993-94 <sup>1</sup>	1,994,036.00	43,789.00	2.25%	2,007,381.96	57,331.71	2.94%	-	-	-
1994-95 <sup>1</sup>	2,051,010.00	56,974.00	2.86%	2,067,204.82	59,822.86	2.98%	-	-	-
1995-96 <sup>1</sup>	2,111,891.00	60,881.00	2.97%	2,127,988.00	60,783.18	2.94%	-	-	-
1996-97 <sup>1</sup>	2,173,058.00	61,167.00	2.90%	2,190,505.93	62,517.93	2.94%	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	2,225.00	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	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	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	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	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	11,019.11	27.13%
2003-04 <sup>2</sup>	2,451,190.00	37,877.89	1.57%	2,490,138.10	43,812.78	1.79%	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	25,207.34	16.31%
2012-13 <sup>3</sup>	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

District	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
	-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-	-7-	-8-	-9-	-10-	-11-	-12-	-13-	-14-
1 Alachua	\$265,203	0	\$15,000,000	\$14,520,000	\$14,020,000	\$45,340,000	\$43,930,000	\$42,405,000	\$85,020,000	\$68,107,000	\$85,962,000	\$83,877,000	\$82,182,000	\$81,421,000
2 Baker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,000,000
3 Bay	0	0	23,310,000	22,605,000	21,865,000	20,695,000	61,255,000	59,835,000	58,350,000	56,790,000	55,150,000	53,430,000	62,520,000	60,225,000
4 Bradford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Brevard	85,240,000	82,585,000	79,765,000	141,890,000	138,695,000	135,340,000	131,815,000	128,105,000	124,190,000	120,055,000	165,615,000	164,738,000	208,688,000	331,093,000
6 Broward	0	220,100,000	206,630,000	192,395,000	298,245,000	284,860,000	270,650,000	255,645,000	492,328,361	648,942,166	835,993,333	1,031,509,499	1,237,727,893	1,460,917,793
7 Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 Charlotte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Citrus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 Clay	0	0	0	0	13,680,000	146,725,000	12,905,000	37,425,000	36,320,000	35,165,000	33,960,000	49,385,000	47,282,506	61,860,705
11 Collier	76,640,000	107,480,000	103,375,000	156,110,000	151,670,000	146,725,000	141,555,000	136,145,000	130,475,000	124,070,000	285,310,000	282,975,707	271,028,943	283,880,045
12 Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13 Dade	0	50,510,000	213,250,000	324,540,000	459,565,000	444,415,000	511,265,000	484,725,000	806,168,401	822,838,401	1,124,340,230	1,108,694,008	1,138,224,745	1,578,196,880
14 Desoto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 Dixie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 Duval	8,440,000	8,105,000	7,740,000	8,280,000	7,985,000	7,350,000	6,690,000	6,000,000	5,646,257	4,530,000	3,745,000	2,925,000	2,065,000	1,160,000
17 Escambia	54,530,000	52,885,000	51,165,000	73,230,000	72,020,000	70,665,000	69,235,000	67,730,000	66,135,000	64,900,000	62,840,000	60,780,000	59,425,000	58,010,000
18 Flagler	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,815,000	16,705,000	16,590,000	20,120,000	19,835,000	19,115,000	18,390,000	86,198,965
19 Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 Gadsden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21 Gilchrist	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22 Glades	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23 Gulf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24 Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	9,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25 Hardee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26 Hendry	8,440,000	8,105,000	7,740,000	8,280,000	7,985,000	7,350,000	6,690,000	6,000,000	5,646,257	4,530,000	3,745,000	2,925,000	2,065,000	1,160,000
27 Hernando	32,570,000	31,570,000	30,525,000	32,570,000	28,295,000	29,398,000	48,830,000	26,425,000	24,910,000	22,340,000	20,620,000	49,450,000	47,420,000	151,995,000
28 Highlands	11,100,000	10,225,000	9,315,000	8,360,000	7,355,000	6,295,000	5,175,000	3,995,000	19,405,000	18,800,000	18,170,000	17,515,000	26,730,000	26,015,000
29 Hillsborough	0	216,370,000	288,370,000	281,895,000	301,785,000	364,930,000	351,710,000	466,353,000	512,123,000	581,353,000	633,608,000	755,004,000	835,319,000	906,905,102
30 Holmes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31 Indian River	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80,050,000
32 Jackson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33 Jefferson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34 Lafayette	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35 Lake	0	25,000,000	25,810,000	24,325,000	22,760,000	198,670,000	90,745,000	88,585,000	86,340,000	83,995,000	177,404,133	172,445,000	199,213,234	256,673,234
36 Lee	0	204,985,000	197,170,000	192,595,000	208,735,000	198,670,000	192,920,000	182,715,000	171,995,000	160,710,000	232,719,173	432,264,538	527,066,293	602,610,422
37 Leon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38 Levy	0	0	5,840,000	5,840,000	5,655,000	5,460,000	5,255,000	5,040,000	4,815,000	4,580,000	4,330,000	4,070,000	3,795,000	8,700,000
39 Liberty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40 Madison	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41 Manatee	0	16,960,000	16,405,000	15,825,000	15,225,000	22,995,000	83,335,000	49,930,000	47,975,000	45,945,000	73,925,000	71,280,000	98,768,370	96,425,358
42 Marion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	123,245,000
43 Martin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,790,000
44 Monroe	0	0	0	0	28,000,000	26,790,000	25,820,000	24,815,000	23,765,000	22,670,000	21,520,000	22,120,000	20,400,000	23,737,000
45 Nassau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,137,140	1,428,581	0
46 Okaloosa	21,105,000	19,690,000	18,225,000	16,700,000	15,110,000	13,450,000	11,715,000	9,895,000	7,985,000	5,965,000	3,850,000	17,040,000	16,110,000	15,160,000
47 Okeechobee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48 Orange	178,860,000	168,720,000	157,920,000	146,405,000	351,057,075	351,057,075	487,107,075	593,957,075	639,372,075	809,647,075	797,729,542	789,865,362	1,054,966,420	1,204,764,609
49 Osceola	24,640,000	41,245,000	39,980,000	56,430,000	54,930,000	53,370,000	77,995,000	82,815,000	87,970,000	144,780,000	140,606,742	137,417,453	198,595,983	194,270,402
50 Palm Beach	0	195,695,000	227,850,000	227,850,000	221,890,000	219,530,000	211,360,000	358,235,000	485,255,000	883,465,000	1,340,950,000	1,431,453,326	1,446,709,326	1,565,373,634
51 Pasco	0	35,435,000	34,365,000	33,245,000	106,770,000	106,770,000	105,065,000	103,285,000	101,430,000	99,470,000	97,470,000	159,325,000	163,610,237	227,377,159
52 Pinellas	0	0	0	85,270,000	81,555,000	113,605,000	161,500,000	158,110,000	209,175,000	204,795,000	201,135,000	250,011,000	243,497,383	237,561,000
53 Polk	51,475,000	74,345,000	86,755,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54 Putnam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55 St. Johns	0	23,845,000	22,570,000	21,250,000	19,880,000	18,450,000	16,960,000	15,405,000	13,780,000	12,080,000	10,300,000	28,810,000	25,415,000	21,950,000
56 St. Lucie	43,660,000	83,410,000	81,465,000	88,075,000	85,830,000	83,495,000	81,060,000	78,310,000	95,270,000	104,275,000	101,520,000	174,762,000	170,437,181	204,306,636
57 Santa Rosa	15,130,000	14,675,000	14,200,000	13,700,000	13,000,000	20,195,000	18,180,000	17,485,000	17,485,000	16,750,000	15,135,000	14,080,000	12,995,000	36,500,000
58 Sarasota	103,325,000	112,305,000	107,705,000	102,530,000	97,155,000	91,555,000	85,725,000	79,635,000	73,265,000	60,420,504	52,568,927	52,440,278	82,525,412	82,525,412
59 Seminole	0	80,230,000	111,790,000	113,020,000	110,540,000	188,275,000	205,385,000	195,800,000	185,835,000	175,465,000	193,970,000	218,710,000	241,130,000	256,475,000
60 Sumter	2,465,000	2,395,000	0	0	0	2,060,000	5,100,000	4,940,000	4,760,000	457,500	19,715,000	19,225,000	18,720,000	34,895,000
61 Suwannee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,109,275
62 Taylor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63 Union	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64 Volusia	57,555,000	55,765,000	53,880,000	56,295,000	53,815,000	51,195,000	48,425,000	109,480,000	104,795,000	99,850,000	94,695,000	89,305,000	168,850,000	297,430,000
65 Wakulla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Walton	5,800,000	5,315,000	4,795,000	4,240,000	3,645,000	3,010,000	28,290,000	25,235,000	24,375,000	23,480,000	22,550,000	21,580,000	21,185,000	20,696,720
67 Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	\$792,315,203	\$1,744,120,000	\$2,205,015,000	\$2,427,420,000	\$2,997,732,075	\$3,259,044,825	\$3,701,267,075	\$3,989,330,075	\$4,906,608,095	\$5,644,695,143	\$7,095,023,656	\$7,945,794,960	\$9,008,461,531	\$10,931,678,688

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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$13,194,639,045</b>	<b>\$14,225,450,210</b>	<b>\$14,606,387,853</b>	<b>\$14,582,751,134</b>	<b>\$14,769,270,651</b>

# 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	Yes. There are multiple sources of somewhat limited funding for facilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The state created a fund for charter school facility</li> </ul>

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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"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Charter schools are eligible to access tax-exempt financing through the California Municipal Finance Authority.</li> <li>• Charter schools have access to tax-exempt bond financing for their facilities needs through the California Statewide Communities Development Authority.</li> </ul>
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"> <li>• The per-pupil facilities aid program provides an amount based on a 5 year moving average of capital funds</li> </ul>

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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"> <li>• 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).</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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).</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Charter schools may access tax-exempt bonds through D.C.'s Revenue Bond Program.</li> </ul>
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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	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

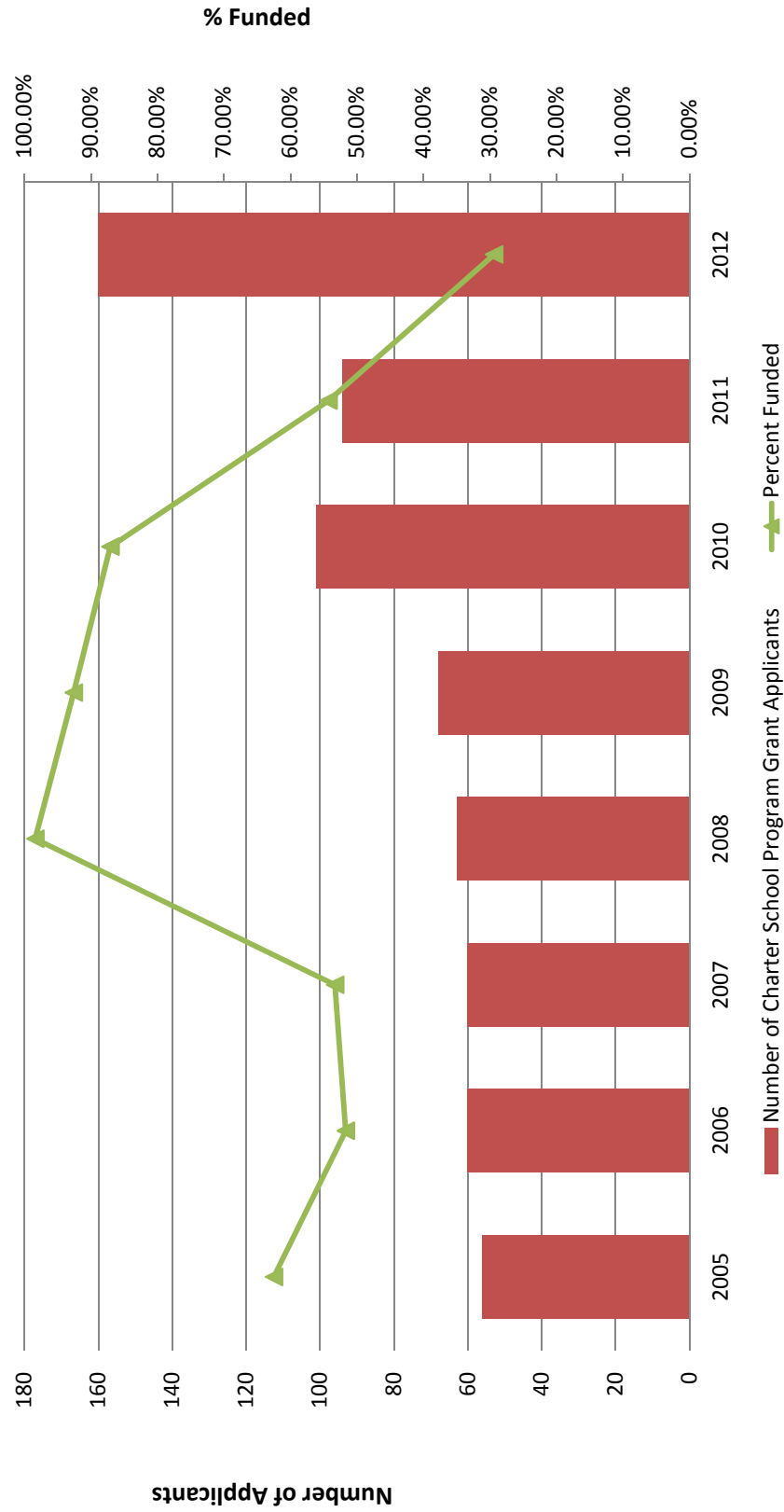
## Charter School Startup Funds History

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

Agency Number	School District	10/1/02-4/30/05	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	146,450.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
030	BAY	20,000.00	61,860.43	629,350.00	64,375.00	445,251.00	131,538.15	64,945.58	0.00	0.00	4,299,919.12
040	BRADFORD	475,000.00	324,650.00	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	81,860.43
050	BREVARD	2,739,795.12	3,719,168.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,125,109.73
060	BROWARD	135,262.33	59,325.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	168,913.68	5,472.04	0.00	16,986,924.43
070	CALHOUN	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
080	CHARLOTTE	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	325,000.00
090	CITRUS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	194,581.70
100	CLAY	0.00	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	0.00	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	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30,488,600.38
140	DESSOTO	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	0.00	0.00	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	HARDÉE	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	501.20	3,567,796.50
360	LEE	1,032,789.66	1,238,485.25	834,872.39	570,662.64	508,494.57	872,995.62	598,047.79	224,257.08	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	63,665.00	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	159,810.56	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	23,772.70	234,130.96	15,626.06	524,754.02
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	1,052,641.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	61,810.85	175,150.60	79,413.93	0.00	0.00	316,975.38
510	PASCO	0.00	0.00	237,674.98	24,749.63	513,997.90	225,000.00	440,000.00	74,857.00	0.00	1,377,496.09
520	PINELLAS	2,995,083.83	2,218,148.19	839,073.18	239,130.43	903,689.09	203,676.77	223,008.53	1,092,500.00	67,500.00	4,634,495.95
530	POLK	181,055.11	152,339.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	154,264.70	0.00	7,776,274.72
540	PITMAN	250,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	333,394.57
550	ST. JOHN'S	0.00	0.00	151,963.44	101,872.60	86,677.40	0.00	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	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	2,70,680.37
580	SARASOTA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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	489,120.00	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  
2001-2002 Funding and Revenue Sources: Per Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Student for Fixed Capital Outlay

# District	Discretionary Local Capital Improvement and Capital Outlay Acct 3815 Section 101.702 and 016.01 F.S.	Local Government Infrastructure and School Capital Outlay Surplus Acct 3818 Sections 12.052 and 01.01 F.S.	Impact Fees Acct 3899 Section 03.3101 F.S.	Racing Commission Funds (Per-Mileage) Acct 3801	Capital Outlay and Debt Service (COBDS) Acct 3827 and 522	PECO Maintenance Acct 3802	PECO New Construction Acct 3803	K-12 Class Size Reduction Capital Outlay Funding Acct 3804	K-12 PECO Special Facility Construction Account Funding Acct 3805	Total	Capital Outlay FTE	%COFTE
1 Alachua	12,752,159	12,055,585	-	-	1,066,602	3,771,990	1,499,604	-	-	31,135,939	27,443,000	1,134.57
2 Baker	-	-	-	255,500	164,477	482,323	175,095	-	10,629,238	11,706,633	4,398,000	2,661.81
3 Bay	-	11,277,951	-	211,083	966,874	2,456,238	1,190,982	-	-	16,103,128	24,891,000	646.95
4 Bradford	985,814	-	-	223,250	137,244	603,996	277,740	-	-	2,228,044	3,891,000	572.61
5 Brevard	35,413,832	-	-	223,250	2,485,183	6,715,362	3,939,402	-	-	48,777,028	68,355,000	713.58
6 Broward	160,038,181	31,661,418	12,376,079	446,500	10,943,382	18,660,790	34,558,017	-	-	268,684,368	246,411,000	1,090.39
7 Calhoun	-	-	-	215,750	64,776	365,270	85,964	-	-	731,760	2,143,000	341.47
8 Charlotte	16,306,733	3,229,073	-	148,833	676,518	1,412,374	1,308,106	-	-	23,081,636	16,898,000	1,365.94
9 Citrus	10,690,217	-	285,000	223,250	622,469	1,449,778	1,200,111	-	-	14,470,825	14,756,000	980.67
10 Clay	9,196,591	1,297,880	-	223,250	1,104,230	2,799,161	1,682,758	-	-	16,473,870	28,485,000	578.38
11 Collier	64,682,582	-	10,592,156	113,700	1,524,701	2,204,035	4,708,337	-	-	83,825,211	34,965,000	2,397.40
12 Columbia	2,645,006	-	-	223,250	338,200	1,299,455	420,972	-	-	4,926,882	9,431,000	522.41
13 Dade	201,411,370	85,449,136	29,295,848	132,167	14,621,525	25,540,091	27,017,107	-	-	383,335,077	385,435,000	1,078.50
14 DeSoto	1,664,371	-	-	223,250	182,296	529,541	246,749	-	-	2,755,124	4,556,000	604.72
15 Dixie	561,235	-	2,449	223,250	88,280	277,525	127,055	-	-	1,279,794	2,182,000	586.52
16 Duval	61,927,462	18,192,497	-	446,500	4,366,931	13,507,124	4,566,685	-	-	103,007,199	121,958,000	844.61
17 Escambia	16,790,984	16,816,616	-	446,500	1,576,556	5,209,188	1,838,873	-	-	42,676,716	41,836,000	1,020.14
18 Flagler	6,230,821	1,807,884	-	223,250	338,338	497,792	1,040,007	-	-	10,138,092	6,928,000	1,463.35
19 Franklin	913,408	-	-	306,000	-	281,794	51,797	-	-	1,615,090	1,324,000	1,218.35
20 Gadsden	1,638,813	-	-	223,250	287,049	1,112,402	272,316	-	14,869,394	18,403,223	6,440,000	2,857.64
21 Gilchrist	608,085	-	-	202,248	95,967	146,660	100,087	-	-	1,153,046	2,561,000	450.23
22 Glades	749,001	-	-	223,250	31,230	187,627	38,125	-	-	1,229,234	1,005,000	1,223.12
23 Gulf	1,163,461	459,895	-	230,000	84,578	428,197	110,042	-	-	2,476,173	2,125,000	1,165.26
24 Hamilton	-	-	-	223,250	74,472	498,009	77,929	-	-	873,660	2,033,000	429.74
25 Hardee	1,810,250	-	-	187,375	188,848	680,743	187,156	-	-	3,054,372	4,890,000	624.62
26 Hendry	2,836,022	-	-	143,300	277,782	599,026	526,651	-	-	4,382,781	7,316,000	599.07
27 Hernando	9,710,422	6,284,356	3,106,870	209,750	678,608	1,205,865	1,837,150	-	-	27,349,535	17,489,000	1,564.22
28 Highlands	5,321,745	-	-	223,250	441,016	1,157,648	573,452	-	-	8,111,111	11,245,000	721.97
29 Hillsborough	83,407,261	8,800,054	-	446,500	6,396,324	15,017,112	14,073,367	-	-	148,358,986	161,762,000	917.14
30 Holmes	-	27	-	209,250	112,060	400,571	132,543	-	-	854,451	3,401,000	251.24
31 Indian River	16,382,421	5,490,727	-	-	556,517	1,659,006	647,588	-	-	24,736,260	14,561,000	1,698.80
32 Jackson	-	-	1,673,449	371,500	285,481	1,108,603	283,599	9,949,139	-	13,671,770	6,971,000	1,960.39
33 Jefferson	-	-	-	223,250	-	339,353	72,772	-	-	714,323	1,591,000	448.98
34 Lafayette	285,379	-	-	210,150	35,117	109,090	95,346	-	-	735,082	1,023,000	718.56
35 Lake	16,361,045	-	3,548,107	148,833	1,094,130	3,005,600	2,012,112	-	-	26,169,828	29,475,000	887.87
36 Lee	62,029,755	-	-	223,250	2,448,816	4,669,261	6,104,721	-	-	75,475,803	58,487,000	1,290.47
37 Leon	16,887,700	7,755,291	-	223,250	1,334,673	3,582,907	1,723,856	-	-	31,507,677	30,494,000	1,033.24
38 Levy	1,938,078	-	-	434,500	226,987	780,120	209,552	-	-	3,589,238	5,941,000	604.15
39 Liberty	-	-	-	248,250	-	42,901	194,410	-	-	529,676	1,105,000	479.34
40 Madison	706,928	-	-	217,000	104,122	470,391	116,345	-	-	1,614,787	3,134,000	515.25
41 Manatee	27,543,146	147	-	-	1,474,368	2,964,319	4,488,868	-	-	36,470,847	35,043,000	1,040.75
42 Marion	15,316,719	5,743,378	-	-	1,501,057	3,210,303	3,801,532	-	-	29,740,850	37,208,000	799.31
43 Martin	21,498,624	-	1,256,498	223,250	1,070,443	1,512,418	1,088,042	-	-	26,649,276	16,297,000	1,635.23
44 Monroe	9,771,043	10,645,746	-	223,250	322,499	1,598,740	390,267	-	-	22,951,545	8,855,000	2,591.93
45 Nassau	6,908,412	-	-	223,250	371,676	922,500	586,002	-	-	9,011,840	10,174,000	885.77
46 Okaloosa	13,771,900	442,839	-	190,750	1,067,982	3,049,153	1,207,886	-	-	19,730,510	28,498,000	692.35
47 Oksechopee	1,992,159	-	-	223,250	263,722	735,068	374,812	-	-	3,579,011	6,400,000	559.22
48 Orange	108,827,815	3,797,620	29,651,349	434,500	5,979,307	13,726,146	16,180,665	-	-	174,365,282	150,964,000	1,155.01
49 Osceola	18,707,937	30,828,432	6,815,270	223,250	1,475,053	1,779,387	3,630,232	-	-	39,189,269	34,428,000	1,138.30
50 Palm Beach	-	-	13,900,000	-	6,404,322	10,867,061	17,572,818	-	-	79,172,633	153,885,000	514.49
51 Pasco	21,151,817	6,800,311	5,844,336	223,250	2,124,428	3,719,422	5,336,062	-	-	46,199,627	50,645,000	892.48
52 Pinellas	81,999,552	-	52,234	223,250	4,437,843	12,226,504	7,818,860	-	-	106,758,242	110,054,000	970.05
53 Polk	-	-	-	223,250	2,848,673	9,278,672	4,460,566	-	-	16,767,911	76,578,000	218.97
54 Putnam	4,711,826	2,064,071	-	206,750	476,697	1,569,671	473,648	-	-	9,285,913	12,215,000	760.21
55 St Johns	18,575,797	4,026,143	-	206,750	785,260	1,545,653	2,890,195	-	-	29,426,671	19,953,000	1,474.80
56 St Lucie	16,804,693	2,471,327	1,824,993	223,250	1,118,207	1,986,470	1,659,977	-	-	35,898,060	29,666,000	1,210.07
57 Santa Rosa	6,209,292	4,746,263	-	223,250	851,162	1,813,879	1,275,864	-	-	15,119,700	22,325,000	677.25
58 Sarasota	50,964,874	12,211,025	-	446,500	1,905,139	3,609,752	2,837,308	-	-	71,515,198	35,519,000	2,015.12
59 Seminole	32,596,135	10,403,288	-	223,250	2,368,235	3,379,418	5,008,785	-	-	64,540,678	60,864,000	1,060.41
60 Sumter	2,931,537	-	-	223,250	224,099	679,391	298,929	-	-	4,357,198	5,542,000	786.21
61 Suwannee	1,464,397	-	-	223,250	208,647	700,155	211,715	-	-	2,798,164	5,541,000	504.99
62 Taylor	-	-	-	223,250	121,372	476,501	213,615	-	-	11,296,428	3,374,000	3,344.32
63 Union	300,833	-	-	223,250	79,980	293,664	79,713	-	-	977,440	2,060,000	474.49
64 Volusia	33,944,965	10,359,570	4,965,535	283,485	2,256,698	5,005,495	3,664,023	-	-	75,533,025	60,527,000	1,247.92
65 Wakulla	1,058,216	606,850	-	134,735	180,775	376,689	322,152	-	-	14,012,924	4,328,000	3,237.74
66 Walton	8,901,178	-	-	225,014	187,444	543,141	296,871	-	-	10,153,647	5,656,000	1,801.57
67 Washington	-	-	-	223,250	138,083	545,569	171,959	-	-	1,086,231	3,279,000	331.27
State	1,329,910,073	257,817,158	124,451,364	13,709,422	96,027,466	213,531,769	201,464,563	-	57,036,968	2,417,584,550	2,379,185.00	1,016.14

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  
2002-2003 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-Mileage)	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
	Secs. 101.17(2) and (3)(b) F.S. Act 3143	Sec. 101.17(4) F.S. Act 3102	Secs. 217.05(2) and (6) F.S. Act 3118	Sec. 103.31(1) F.S. Act 3069	Act 3141	Act. 3107 and 3122	Act 3101	Act 3102	Act 3103	Act 3104	-11-	-12-	-13-
1 Alachua	13,808,932	12,501,340	-	-	-	1,059,509	1,373,358	1,314,123	-	3,057,262	27,064.00	1,110.60	
2 Baker	791,576	-	-	-	255,500	161,081	173,345	216,804	-	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	139,895	-	1,754,877	3,822.00	459.03	
5 Brevard	38,105,762	-	-	-	2,425,876	4,342,715	2,425,876	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	11,986,295	-	-	-	167,438	629,931	517,900	146,833	-	14,658,330	14,796.00	989.34	
10 Clay	9,996,297	-	1,237,121	208,901	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	-	1,035,750	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	-	40,551,074	41,268.53	982.61	
18 Flagler	7,224,833	1,961,559	1,179,035	-	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	-	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	-	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	-	7,469,063	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	-	13,727,709	6,902.00	1,988.95	
33 Jefferson	652,001	-	-	-	223,250	72,746	121,123	66,367	-	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	1,299,297	4,058,613	-	1,087,949	1,429,150	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	1,211,003	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	2,187,558	-	1,496,424	1,050,415	4,028,721	-	47,587,721	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 Ochsleeb	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	-	105,618,391	153,033.00	690.17	
49 Osceola	21,329,121	29,947,689	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	-	-	-	-	217,000	6,453,761	3,523,598	18,976,879	-	58,901,917	157,536.00	373.89	
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	7,668,201	-	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	564,664	584,949	-	8,340,566	12,055.00	691.88	
55 St. Johns	21,042,200	4,139,179	-	-	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	-	2,141,154	5,541.00	435.69	
62 Taylor	1,738,007	-	-	-	223,250	1,213,72	171,920	198,095	-	5,231,922	3,269.00	1,600.47	
63 Union	312,790	-	-	-	223,250	86,379	106,856	75,546	-	86,779	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	147,530	-	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.

2003-2004 Funding and Revenue Sources Per Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Student for Fixed Capital Outlay

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

# District	Discretionary (Local) Capital Improvement and Capital Outlay Acct 3413 Sections 1011.702 and 0616.1 F.S.	Voted Debt Service Acct 3012 Section 0111.74 F.S.	Local Government Infrastructure and School Capital Outlay Surplus Acct 3418 Sections 12.0520 and 06.10 F.S.	Impact Fees Acct 3069 Section 03.3101 F.S.	Racing Commission Funds (Per-Mileage) Acct 3801	Capital Outlay and Debt Service (CO&DS) Acct 3027 and 5222	PECO Maintenance Acct 3070	PECO New Construction Acct 3071	K-12 Class Size Reduction Capital Outlay Funding Acct 3072	K-12 PECO Special Facility Construction Account Funding Acct 3073	Total	Capital Outlay FTE	%COFTE
1 Alachua	15,110,593	10,157,901				1,059,320	2,356,179	550,627	3,715,656		32,950,276	26,826,000	1,228.30
2 Baker	858,641				255,500	161,081	306,575	111,531	644,730		2,338,058	4,508,000	518.65
3 Bay	15,920,939		12,853,261		211,083	966,874	1,430,051	724,677	4,420,678		36,527,563	24,977,000	1,462.45
4 Bradford	1,095,425				223,250	134,108	318,611	180,098	1,096,794		3,046,285	3,657,000	833.55
5 Brevard	42,842,124				223,504	2,566,713	4,237,907	2,190,729	12,813,233		64,874,210	69,572,000	932.48
6 Broward	197,693,575	29,056,810		10,447,258	446,500	10,989,628	10,977,710	7,722,916	44,018,517		311,352,914	252,633,000	1,232.43
7 Calhoun					216,750	69,716	218,139	55,974	354,532		914,111	2,200,000	415.51
8 Charlotte	21,323,073	3,288,580			148,833	708,968	917,475	674,673	4,034,782		31,096,384	17,662,000	1,760.64
9 Citrus	12,807,852				223,250	621,531	922,099	428,354	2,447,354		18,026,972	14,968,000	1,209.21
10 Clay	11,001,438		1,406,470		223,250	1,197,359	1,943,271	1,621,719	8,387,460		28,182,221	36,322,000	920.03
11 Collier	88,718,685				446,500	1,704,515	1,494,386	2,594,878	17,156,690		21,187,214	38,383,000	3,175.16
12 Columbia	2,988,504				223,250	343,227	671,597	272,538	1,616,162		6,115,278	9,620,000	635.68
13 Dade	245,943,701	83,911,823		44,073,928		14,863,614	16,313,560	8,547,337	50,324,970		463,978,932	345,401,000	1,343.31
14 DeSoto	1,969,768				132,167	182,296	304,492	104,453	604,718		3,293,894	4,613,000	714.05
15 Dixie	677,452				223,250	80,447	165,392	38,213	215,221		1,399,975	2,130,000	657.27
16 Duval	72,274,442	18,408,083			446,500	4,369,184	8,311,465	3,063,085	18,296,340		125,169,099	123,435,000	1,014.05
17 Escambia	18,720,521		18,321,536		446,500	1,580,097	3,022,264	724,569	4,386,854		47,201,341	41,459,000	1,138.51
18 Flagler	8,799,876	1,945,258			223,250	354,998	341,840	825,805	5,190,149	16,724,889	36,807,260	8,302,000	4,433.54
19 Franklin	3,140,381				306,000	47,823	168,386	23,851	160,380		3,847,021	1,150,000	3,345.24
20 Gadsden					209,250	287,049	576,725	114,793	670,697		1,872,514	6,000,000	3,120.9
21 Gilchrist	713,493				202,248	103,106	98,915	96,301	540,214		1,754,276	2,692,000	651.66
22 Glades	876,802				223,250	30,427	115,185	17,591	114,343	4,439,685	5,871,282	989,000	5,881.98
23 Gulf	1,601,613		488,216		223,250	84,578	253,853	63,720	446,558		3,167,539	2,116,000	1,496.95
24 Hamilton					223,250	220,250	74,472	184,931	207,274	11,640,067	12,384,683	1,921,000	6,447.00
25 Hardee	2,664,111				187,375	188,848	451,220	248,910	1,561,550		5,308,014	5,059,000	1,049.22
26 Hendry	3,028,701				143,300	283,203	384,283	278,557	1,620,360		5,738,404	7,578,000	757.25
27 Hernando	10,662,998	5,685,120		6,694,008	209,750	755,284	850,365	1,021,646	6,391,717		36,009,563	19,128,000	1,882.56
28 Highlands	6,228,854				223,250	441,016	786,915	340,161	2,027,286		10,047,482	11,529,000	871.50
29 Hillsborough	97,047,861	10,197,144			446,500	6,136,185	9,722,246	11,589,090	73,698,163		230,996,772	172,550,000	1,338.88
30 Holmes	696,315				209,250	112,060	227,397	57,536	309,574	6,661,357	8,173,488	3,273,000	2,497.23
31 Indian River	20,855,786	5,475,398				620,818	1,082,232	684,148	4,476,084		33,194,467	15,409,000	2,154.23
32 Jackson			1,741,842		371,500	285,481	568,911	204,111	1,252,414		4,424,259	6,841,000	646.73
33 Jefferson					223,250	72,746	211,587	38,639	253,792	8,845,521	9,665,535	1,364,000	7,086.17
34 Lafayette	291,173				210,150	34,692	69,966	22,134	125,217		753,332	1,028,000	732.81
35 Lake	19,868,346				187,375	148,833	2,113,448	2,544,152	16,514,165		62,073,316	32,824,000	1,891.10
36 Lee	83,631,037				223,250	2,137,911	3,181,187	3,392,312	20,551,312		166,097,864	62,482,000	2,688.33
37 Leon	19,321,536	7,777,521			223,250	1,334,673	2,332,483	732,171	5,438,589		54,854,389	30,637,000	1,790.46
38 Levy	2,353,815				434,500	226,987	402,463	133,886	798,001		4,209,642	5,800,000	725.80
39 Liberty					248,250	43,098	112,007	38,500	244,519		665,374	1,134,000	605.27
40 Madison	257,073				217,250	104,122	164,790	52,152	262,775		1,557,972	2,928,000	552.07
41 Manatee	35,485,047					1,560,662	1,614,446	1,711,157	11,434,242		78,994,751	36,342,000	2,173.65
42 Marion	19,015,106	5,908,374				1,574,032	2,207,780	1,558,389	9,246,449		39,510,130	38,149,000	1,035.68
43 Martin	25,673,154				223,250	1,083,144	994,362	1,191,594	7,314,379		38,127,064	17,072,000	2,233.31
44 Monroe	14,202,703				223,250	314,832	857,205	158,142	1,119,516		29,280,000	8,614,000	3,399.12
45 Nassau	8,589,283				223,250	371,676	619,626	314,553	1,840,495		11,958,883	10,285,000	1,162.75
46 Okaloosa	15,729,320				190,750	1,069,361	1,987,216	501,576	2,762,334		22,240,557	28,362,000	784.17
47 Oklawaha	2,589,829				223,250	261,200	435,720	158,284	916,731		4,355,014	6,746,000	645.57
48 Orange	89,693,870		158,701,456		36,905,833	6,506,376	7,998,164	6,014,426	42,844,383		328,667,508	159,164,000	2,064.96
49 Osceola	23,360,298		3,031,802		223,250	1,749,934	1,210,376	3,681,454	24,773,601		191,861,131	39,919,000	1,983.67
50 Palm Beach						6,107,868	6,334,652	7,292,911	43,673,471		16,956,474	161,148,000	725.77
51 Pasco	26,719,999	5,653,481			223,250	2,296,381	2,591,195	3,300,821	20,250,139		71,552,811	54,187,000	1,303.40
52 Pinellas	96,120,192		11,014,642		223,250	4,454,919	7,700,110	3,076,017	17,897,434		140,486,554	109,425,000	1,283.86
53 Polk			15,258,566			2,928,715	5,954,524	3,970,169	24,469,514		52,581,488	79,669,000	660.00
54 Putnam	4,909,300	1,963,497		6,657	401,850	473,970	1,002,361	239,384	1,470,414		10,467,433	11,790,000	887.82
55 St Johns	24,162,308	4,147,669			206,750	872,109	1,023,063	2,038,113	12,712,811		47,643,348	22,302,000	2,136.24
56 St Lucie		2,339,552			223,250	1,218,940	1,170,642	1,721,173	10,537,201		37,845,278	31,971,000	1,185.59
57 Santa Rosa	713,881				223,250	894,261	1,096,683	959,425	5,741,229		21,367,965	23,546,000	907.50
58 Sarasota	65,855,565		13,835,823		446,500	1,641,661	2,163,676	1,345,980	9,688,339		95,177,544	37,515,000	2,537.05
59 Seminole	38,280,542	9,475,130				2,417,858	2,051,614	2,288,825	14,127,771		93,275,002	63,106,000	1,478.07
60 Sumter	3,827,899				223,250	247,968	405,526	150,959	878,121		5,686,008	5,398,000	1,055.69
61 Suwannee	1,650,376				213,250	208,647	372,301	113,073	610,400		3,168,047	5,523,000	573.09
62 Taylor	1,674,567				223,250	121,372	291,498	70,549	388,052		2,766,287	3,229,000	856.70
63 Union	326,771				223,250	74,803	191,786	36,123	216,498		1,068,231	2,096,000	509.65
64 Volusia	42,180,633	9,979,475		8,256,842	283,485	2,347,473	3,129,208	1,984,002	13,670,960		115,967,572	62,329,000	1,860.57
65 Wakulla	1,300,576	643,444			247,250	188,001	335,018	100,976	611,602		3,326,867	4,327,000	768.86
66 Walton	8,654,103				227,500	209,121	335,639	364,541	2,216,111		12,001,815	5,929,000	2,024.26
67 Washington	999,729				223,250	138,083	294,574	144,393	659,402	6,698,716	9,358,147	3,364,000	2,781.85
State	1,589,952,461	250,182,784	377,984,644	254,878,409	14,554,328	99,749,971	131,981,284	96,847,475	599,619,423	55,050,235	3,470,801,013	2,447,492,000	1,418.11

Note: 1 The Class Size Reduction funding program began in fiscal year 2003-04. Fiscal year 2003-04 also includes \$30 million for the District Effort Recognition Program. 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 (Par-Multiuse)		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 Section 1011.7(2) and (6) F.S.	Acct 3812 Section 1011.74 F.S.	Acct 3812 Section 1011.74 F.S.	Acct 3812 Section 1011.74 F.S.	Acct 3818 Section 212.05(2) and (6) F.S.	Acct 3818 Section 103.31(6) F.S.	Acct 3811 Section 1011.74 F.S.	Acct 3811 Section 1011.74 F.S.	Acct 3811 Section 1011.74 F.S.	Acct 3811 Section 1011.74 F.S.	Acct 3811 Section 1011.74 F.S.	Acct 3811 Section 1011.74 F.S.	Acct 3811 Section 1011.74 F.S.	Acct 3811 Section 1011.74 F.S.	Acct 3811 Section 1011.74 F.S.	Acct 3811 Section 1011.74 F.S.	Acct 3811 Section 1011.74 F.S.	Acct 3811 Section 1011.74 F.S.	Acct 3811 Section 1011.74 F.S.	Acct 3811 Section 1011.74 F.S.	Acct 3811 Section 1011.74 F.S.	Acct 3811 Section 1011.74 F.S.	Acct 3811 Section 1011.74 F.S.	Acct 3811 Section 1011.74 F.S.	
1 Alachua	16,544,551	8,628,484	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,060,885	3,376,659	-	-	797,070	30,407,629	26,560,000	-	-	30,407,629	26,560,000	-	-	1,144,871	
2 Baker	977,329	-	256,014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	161,081	443,803	-	-	97,070	1,934,323	4,624,000	-	-	1,934,323	4,624,000	-	-	418,32	
3 Bay	17,765,048	15,221,945	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	966,874	2,078,756	-	-	681,773	36,925,479	25,033,000	-	-	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	-	-	2,132,493	3,619,000	-	-	589,25	
5 Brevard	49,001,445	-	223,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,119,823	5,928,776	-	-	2,230,022	60,047,895	70,148,000	-	-	60,047,895	70,148,000	-	-	856,02	
6 Broward	21,028,286	28,266,687	-	-	10,268,473	-	-	-	-	-	446,500	16,605,789	-	-	7,895,720	295,631,278	252,881,000	-	-	295,631,278	252,881,000	-	-	1,169,05	
7 Calhoun	24,930,637	3,236,406	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73,641	307,156	-	-	43,180	639,727	2,383,000	-	-	639,727	2,383,000	-	-	280,21	
8 Chaudhri	13,575,125	-	148,833	-	825,501	-	-	-	-	-	692,829	1,282,723	-	-	851,886	31,145,114	17,066,000	-	-	31,145,114	17,066,000	-	-	1,824,86	
9 Citrus	12,440,550	-	223,250	-	5,461,619	-	-	-	-	-	1,318,842	3,681,558	-	-	368,158	16,951,500	15,085,000	-	-	16,951,500	15,085,000	-	-	1,123,73	
10 Clay	93,161,140	-	446,500	-	8,627,568	-	-	-	-	-	1,772,559	21,867,727	-	-	2,928,197	25,995,099	31,924,000	-	-	25,995,099	31,924,000	-	-	814,28	
11 Collier	12,160,000	-	223,250	-	3,221,065	-	-	-	-	-	342,557	973,898	-	-	311,032	5,071,802	9,747,000	-	-	5,071,802	9,747,000	-	-	520,34	
12 Columbia	281,030,311	83,952,759	-	-	63,501,102	-	-	-	-	-	15,151,550	23,566,702	-	-	4,984,664	472,183,088	340,041,000	-	-	472,183,088	340,041,000	-	-	1,388,61	
13 Dade	2,110,769	-	132,167	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	182,296	426,947	-	-	166,626	3,018,805	4,571,000	-	-	3,018,805	4,571,000	-	-	660,43	
14 DeSoto	750,828	-	223,250	-	80,447	-	-	-	-	-	80,447	241,026	-	-	36,358	1,331,909	2,051,000	-	-	1,331,909	2,051,000	-	-	646,24	
15 Dixie	78,306,950	18,404,610	-	-	4,372,549	-	-	-	-	-	11,774,559	3,032,647	-	-	963,616	116,337,816	123,602,000	-	-	116,337,816	123,602,000	-	-	941,23	
16 Duval	21,828,681	1,983,052	-	-	22,265,741	-	-	-	-	-	4,216,818	966,616	-	-	966,616	51,314,385	41,456,000	-	-	51,314,385	41,456,000	-	-	1,237,80	
17 Escambia	11,263,740	1,983,052	-	-	3,593,049	-	-	-	-	-	391,165	523,567	-	-	1,195,911	38,562,057	9,139,000	-	-	38,562,057	9,139,000	-	-	4,219,51	
18 Flagler	4,097,495	-	306,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,091	231,813	-	-	26,982	4,722,381	1,135,000	-	-	4,722,381	1,135,000	-	-	4,160,69	
19 Franklin	1,976,984	-	223,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	287,049	852,401	-	-	112,833	13,442,517	5,785,000	-	-	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	-	-	1,380,171	2,736,000	-	-	504,45	
21 Gilchrist	-	-	223,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,614	162,910	-	-	33,012	5,997,471	1,214,000	-	-	5,997,471	1,214,000	-	-	4,940,26	
22 Glades	1,390,513	-	230,000	-	612,309	-	-	-	-	-	84,578	355,414	-	-	41,560	2,714,374	2,145,000	-	-	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	-	-	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	-	-	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	-	-	4,584,646	7,503,000	-	-	611,04	
26 Hendry	12,275,778	5,735,104	-	-	7,740,186	-	-	-	-	-	209,750	786,407	-	-	1,238,909	32,635,139	20,185,000	-	-	32,635,139	20,185,000	-	-	1,616,31	
27 Hernando	7,189,089	9,966,205	-	-	23,217,804	-	-	-	-	-	441,016	1,130,931	-	-	390,888	9,377,174	11,909,000	-	-	9,377,174	11,909,000	-	-	787,40	
28 Highlands	108,113,613	-	446,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	713,403	14,207,694	-	-	10,417,704	173,532,923	178,425,000	-	-	173,532,923	178,425,000	-	-	972,58	
29 Hillsborough	630,289	-	209,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112,060	308,207	-	-	92,777	7,973,959	3,262,000	-	-	7,973,959	3,262,000	-	-	2,429,60	
30 Holmes	23,866,622	5,606,952	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	635,971	2,011,624	-	-	59,938	32,771,107	15,786,000	-	-	32,771,107	15,786,000	-	-	2,075,96	
31 Indian River	-	-	371,500	-	1,943,954	-	-	-	-	-	285,481	826,110	-	-	157,533	3,584,578	7,024,000	-	-	3,584,578	7,024,000	-	-	510,33	
32 Jackson	721,281	-	223,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72,746	297,856	-	-	33,668	1,348,801	1,257,000	-	-	1,348,801	1,257,000	-	-	1,073,03	
33 Jefferson	303,578	-	210,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,534	97,791	-	-	21,585	667,638	1,041,000	-	-	667,638	1,041,000	-	-	641,34	
34 Lafayette	23,378,280	-	183,375	-	10,245,226	-	-	-	-	-	1,315,558	3,149,807	-	-	3,343,135	64,744,693	34,477,000	-	-	64,744,693	34,477,000	-	-	1,877,91	
35 Lake	96,817,831	-	223,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	279,035	4,691,102	-	-	3,876,785	146,516,765	65,354,000	-	-	146,516,765	65,354,000	-	-	2,241,89	
36 Lee	21,162,513	7,651,932	-	-	17,670,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,334,673	3,368,671	-	-	714,545	52,125,584	30,535,000	-	-	52,125,584	30,535,000	-	-	2,407,89	
37 Leon	2,626,236	-	431,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	226,987	622,860	-	-	106,466	12,467,069	5,897,000	-	-	12,467,069	5,897,000	-	-	2,114,14	
38 Levy	-	-	246,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,868	161,958	-	-	20,163	470,239	1,161,000	-	-	470,239	1,161,000	-	-	405,03	
39 Liberty	859,974	-	217,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104,122	233,529	-	-	46,497	1,451,122	2,844,000	-	-	1,451,122	2,844,000	-	-	510,24	
40 Madison	40,759,412	-	223,250	-	21,087,643	-	-	-	-	-	1,628,170	2,570,561	-	-	1,591,968	78,316,878	37,543,000	-	-	78,316,878	37,543,000	-	-	2,086,06	
41 Manatee	21,819,188	-	223,250	-	10,530,640	-	-	-	-	-	1,511,427	3,406,354	-	-	1,008,955	38,276,564	39,148,000	-	-	38,276,564	39,148,000	-	-	977,74	
42 Marion	29,795,761	-	223,250	-	1,448,926	-	-	-	-	-	1,604,210	1,472,984	-	-	738,872	35,282,003	17,172,000	-	-	35,282,003	17,172,000	-	-	2,054,62	
43 Martin	8,383,558	-	223,250	-	12,440,385	-	-	-	-	-	314,832	1,166,229	-	-	197,071	22,725,325	8,150,000	-	-	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	-	-	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	-	-	24,720,420	28,509,000	-	-	867,11	
46 Okaloosa	2,815,967	-	223,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	269,758	613,672	-	-	442,990	4,355,637	6,833,000	-	-	4,355,637	6,833,000	-	-	637,44	
47 Oksechopee	97,670,301	-	223,250	-	46,670,462	-	-	-	-	-	6,695,023	12,241,731	-	-	9,591,731	322,223,026	165,640,000	-	-	322,223,026	165,640,000	-	-	1,946,32	
48 Orange	26,269,282	3,662,559	-	-	3,704,309	-	-	-	-	-	1,889,755	1,875,100	-	-	4,733,874	90,239,370	42,156,000	-	-	90,239,370	42,156,000	-	-	2,141,08	
49 Osceola	215,073,081	29,477,768	-	-	54,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	6,840,992	9,470,656	-	-	7,029,966	344,692,463	164,595,000	-	-	344,692,463	164,595,000	-	-	2,094,21	
50 Palm Beach	23,941,847	-	5,725,103	-	7,009,724	-	-	-	-	-	3,778,361	3,778,361	-	-	3,790,253	57,250,970	57,941,000	-	-	57,250,970	57,941,000	-	-	988,09	
51 Pasco	106,204,451	-	3,038,086	-	3,038,086	-	-	-	-	-	4,460,569	10,921,878	-	-	2,886,233	127,736,467	109,037,000	-							

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
2005-2006 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-Mileage)		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		Capital Outlay		Total	FTE	\$/COFTE
	Section 0117.02 and 03.01 F.S. Act 3343	Section 0117.02 and 03.01 F.S. Act 3343	Section 0117.04 F.S. Act 3347	Section 0117.04 F.S. Act 3347	Section 27.05(2) and (6) F.S. Act 318	Section 03.30(1) F.S. Act 369	Section 03.30(1) F.S. Act 369	Section 03.30(1) F.S. Act 369	Section 3301 F.S. Act 3341	Section 3301 F.S. Act 3341	Section 3301 F.S. Act 3341	Section 3301 F.S. Act 3341	Section 3301 F.S. Act 3341	Section 3301 F.S. Act 3341	Section 3301 F.S. Act 3341	Section 3301 F.S. Act 3341	Section 3301 F.S. Act 3341	Section 3301 F.S. Act 3341	Section 3301 F.S. Act 3341	Section 3301 F.S. Act 3341	Section 3301 F.S. Act 3341	Section 3301 F.S. Act 3341			
1 Alachua	-	18,143,859	-	8,530,114	-	-	-	1,568,760	-	-	1,060,888	2,621,255	613,697	505,676	613,697	505,676	31,475,430	-	-	-	26,262,000	1,198.52			
2 Baker	-	1,148,291	-	-	-	-	-	-	255,500	-	1,061,081	1,061,081	216,070	189,982	216,070	189,982	2,470,016	-	-	-	4,712,000	524.20			
3 Bay	-	24,422,523	-	-	15,778,150	-	-	-	211,083	962,160	1,671,992	1,671,992	1,226,463	619,616	1,226,463	619,616	44,891,986	-	-	-	25,400,000	1,767.19			
4 Bradford	-	1,322,064	-	-	-	-	-	-	223,250	134,108	382,897	382,897	76,451	55,589	76,451	55,589	2,194,359	-	-	-	3,525,000	622.51			
5 Brevard	-	61,264,161	-	-	-	-	-	18,038,288	223,250	2,633,595	4,593,512	4,593,512	2,087,689	1,689,350	2,087,689	1,689,350	90,529,845	-	-	-	68,636,000	1,318.98			
6 Broward	-	255,195,973	-	28,266,285	-	-	-	9,742,046	446,500	11,120,154	13,019,952	13,019,952	6,161,274	4,386,251	6,161,274	4,386,251	328,338,434	-	-	-	248,055,000	1,323.76			
7 Calhoun	-	30,921,059	-	3,092,055	2,100,000	-	-	6,332,288	148,833	693,665	912,899	912,899	315,989	199,264	315,989	199,264	38,383,764	-	-	-	17,065,000	372.39			
8 Charlotte	-	17,110,698	-	-	-	-	-	-	223,250	635,006	993,319	993,319	384,656	263,334	384,656	263,334	25,922,551	-	-	-	15,266,000	2,466.64			
9 Citrus	-	14,410,181	-	-	1,721,659	-	-	-	223,250	1,324,035	2,106,819	2,106,819	1,988,612	1,192,727	1,988,612	1,192,727	33,320,893	-	-	-	33,753,000	987.20			
10 Clay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	446,500	7,211,275	1,694,502	2,566,398	2,219,834	41,479	2,219,834	41,479	13,766,295	-	-	-	14,179,000	3,249.02			
11 Collier	-	118,831,873	-	-	-	-	-	-	223,250	356,158	744,982	744,982	297,004	241,969	297,004	241,969	5,532,426	-	-	-	9,880,000	559.96			
12 Columbia	-	3,663,063	-	-	-	-	-	42,715,754	223,250	15,537,379	18,044,879	18,044,879	6,444,539	4,116,344	6,444,539	4,116,344	49,634,106	-	-	-	33,217,000	1,501.13			
13 Dade	-	2,408,826	-	-	-	-	-	-	132,167	182,296	336,843	336,843	150,225	124,997	336,843	124,997	3,167,354	-	-	-	4,597,000	689.00			
14 DeSoto	-	918,485	-	-	-	-	-	-	223,250	80,447	189,307	189,307	39,058	29,745	189,307	29,745	1,480,292	-	-	-	2,104,000	703.56			
15 Dixie	-	90,225,391	-	19,053,525	-	-	-	-	446,500	4,374,401	8,935,566	2,692,241	2,067,449	2,692,241	2,067,449	2,692,241	127,802,072	-	-	-	122,847,000	1,040.34			
16 Duval	-	21,702,808	-	1,940,538	22,770,190	-	-	-	446,500	1,582,544	3,232,716	660,491	660,491	1,081,998	660,491	1,081,998	51,362,723	-	-	-	40,638,000	1,263.91			
17 Escambia	-	15,362,311	-	-	4,352,786	-	-	9,940,265	223,250	452,613	438,922	438,922	23,700	20,637	438,922	20,637	34,801,126	-	-	-	10,551,000	3,298.37			
18 Flagler	-	6,438,574	-	-	-	-	-	-	306,000	60,091	160,913	160,913	23,700	20,637	160,913	20,637	20,159,915	-	-	-	1,080,000	18,666.59			
19 Franklin	-	1,955,997	-	-	-	-	-	-	223,250	287,049	637,999	637,999	115,276	92,245	637,999	92,245	13,991,816	-	-	-	5,825,000	2,299.02			
20 Gadsden	-	899,506	-	-	-	-	-	47,738	202,248	107,968	123,021	123,021	96,202	77,865	123,021	77,865	1,354,548	-	-	-	2,765,000	562.63			
21 Gilchrist	-	1,949,218	-	-	-	-	-	-	223,250	40,702	124,585	124,585	224,009	214,321	124,585	214,321	1,876,085	-	-	-	1,238,000	1,515.42			
22 Glades	-	1,489,916	-	-	606,252	-	-	-	230,000	84,578	176,155	176,155	150,204	60,596	176,155	60,596	2,896,701	-	-	-	2,129,000	1,360.59			
23 Gulf	-	1,123,245	-	-	-	-	-	-	223,250	74,472	200,949	200,949	36,391	29,095	200,949	29,095	1,687,402	-	-	-	1,825,000	924.60			
24 Hamilton	-	2,558,481	-	-	-	-	-	-	187,375	188,848	497,413	497,413	267,225	102,756	497,413	102,756	21,052,098	-	-	-	4,965,000	4,240.10			
25 Hardee	-	3,171,574	-	-	-	-	-	-	143,300	288,106	491,205	491,205	205,353	163,352	491,205	163,352	5,277,956	-	-	-	7,476,000	705.99			
26 Hendry	-	14,829,187	-	4,071,055	8,492,036	-	-	15,883,818	209,760	842,726	964,689	964,689	1,522,679	1,373,016	964,689	1,373,016	17,588,936	-	-	-	21,307,000	2,233.49			
27 Hernando	-	8,051,406	-	-	28,408,346	-	-	6,740,530	223,250	441,016	883,752	883,752	666,178	560,207	883,752	560,207	10,802,809	-	-	-	11,938,000	904.91			
28 Highlands	-	124,659,828	-	586,175	-	-	-	-	446,500	7,287,521	10,768,929	9,790,631	8,520,056	-	-	9,790,631	8,520,056	19,208,516	-	-	-	184,611,000	1,068.24		
29 Hillsborough	-	666,034	-	-	-	-	-	-	209,250	113,168	1,089,471	1,089,471	692,137	54,443	1,089,471	54,443	13,359,347	-	-	-	3,291,000	406.97			
30 Holmes	-	27,181,023	-	4,896,692	-	-	-	5,408,641	371,500	285,481	636,869	636,869	443,019	141,173	636,869	141,173	40,509,346	-	-	-	15,900,000	2,547.60			
31 Indian River	-	-	-	-	2,137,600	-	-	-	371,500	285,481	636,869	636,869	443,019	141,173	636,869	141,173	4,019,215	-	-	-	7,117,000	564.73			
32 Jackson	-	868,375	-	-	-	-	-	-	223,250	72,746	217,484	217,484	29,392	26,075	217,484	26,075	1,427,322	-	-	-	1,142,000	1,249.84			
33 Jefferson	-	334,387	-	-	-	-	-	-	210,150	34,534	77,501	77,501	25,179	19,831	77,501	19,831	701,582	-	-	-	1,053,000	666.27			
34 Lafayette	-	27,482,124	-	-	11,817,780	-	-	19,358,172	148,833	1,512,849	1,951,570	1,951,570	2,446,516	2,190,827	1,951,570	2,190,827	66,908,671	-	-	-	35,671,000	1,875.72			
35 Lake	-	123,890,249	-	-	-	-	-	56,667,316	223,250	3,097,973	3,663,014	4,347,466	3,885,454	3,885,454	4,347,466	3,885,454	195,474,722	-	-	-	68,872,000	2,838.23			
36 Lee	-	24,109,077	-	7,859,894	18,500,000	-	-	-	223,250	1,334,673	2,609,280	2,609,280	609,547	413,649	2,609,280	413,649	55,659,370	-	-	-	30,887,000	1,796.22			
37 Leon	-	3,138,081	-	-	-	-	-	-	434,500	227,389	484,827	484,827	228,811	197,275	484,827	197,275	13,160,883	-	-	-	5,845,000	2,251.65			
38 Levy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	248,250	46,670	126,986	126,986	54,116	49,998	126,986	49,998	327,920	-	-	-	1,274,000	431.66			
39 Liberty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	217,000	104,122	164,515	164,515	56,099	36,687	164,515	36,687	843,801	-	-	-	2,714,000	310.91			
40 Madison	-	265,377	-	-	-	-	-	-	217,000	104,122	164,515	164,515	56,099	36,687	164,515	36,687	843,801	-	-	-	2,714,000	310.91			
41 Manatee	-	47,823,924	-	-	23,843,178	-	-	14,029,293	223,250	261,705	2,038,353	2,038,353	2,443,964	1,665,444	2,038,353	1,665,444	93,525,866	-	-	-	38,865,000	2,406.55			
42 Marion	-	25,239,573	-	-	23,953,114	-	-	-	223,250	1,595,231	2,606,491	2,606,491	1,570,622	1,570,622	2,606,491	1,570,622	60,024,415	-	-	-	40,050,000	1,498.74			
43 Martin	-	33,929,970	-	-	12,518,052	-	-	-	223,250	1,604,210	1,140,092	1,140,092	464,579	347,236	1,140,092	347,236	37,699,337	-	-	-	17,329,000	2,175.51			
44 Monroe	-	10,495,421	-	-	-	-	-	-	223,250	314,832	898,004	898,004	158,505	128,004	898,004	128,004	24,736,068	-	-	-	7,866,000	3,144.68			
45 Nassau	-	11,551,493	-	-	-	-	-	-	190,750	317,676	663,151	663,151	400,724	337,004	663,151	337,004	16,407,434	-	-	-	10,629,000	1,543.65			
46 Okaloosa	-	25,444,749	-	-	-	-	-	-	190,750	1,075,736	2,132,166	2,132,166	542,162	400,238	2,132,166	400,238	29,785,801	-	-	-	28,483,000	1,045.74			
47 Okechobee	-	3,419,022	-	-	-	-	-	-	223,250	261,705	475,961	475,961	206,124	171,018	475,961	171,018	4,257,080	-	-	-	6,880,000	691.44			
48 Orange	-	109,572,157	-	3,707,896	166,421,562	-	-	88,253,759	223,250	6,805,083	9,582,239	9,582,239	10,290,391	8,997,612	9,582,239	8,997,612	399,878,803	-	-	-	165,960,000	2,409.49			
49 Osceola	-	31,165,139	-	-	7,948,681	-	-	40,933,821	223,250	1,987,490	1,586,630	1,586,630	3,191,347	2,856,195	1,586,630	2,856,195	93,132,449	-	-	-	43,829,000	2,124.90			
50 Palm Beach	-	251,364,672	-	27,904,620	119,101,122	-	-	28,063,000	223,250	6,873,033	7,075,995	7,075,995	6,777,810	5,542,778	7,075,995	5,542,778	452,702,990	-	-	-	163,929,000	2,763.27			
51 Pasco	-	28,897,853	-	5,490,705	17,137,576	-	-	25,167,131																	

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) Sections 1011.702 and 1016.1 F.S. Acct 3815	Voted Debt Service Section 1011.74 F.S. Acct 3812	Local Government Infrastructure and School Capital Outlay Surplus Sections 12.0520 and 06.11 F.S. Acct 3418	Impact Fees Section 03.3101 F.S. Acct 3899	Racing Commission Funds (Per-Mile) Acct 3811	Capital Outlay and Debt Service (CO&DS) Acct 3827 and 5222	PECO Maintenance Acct 3809	PECO New Construction Acct 3808	K-12 Class Size Reduction Capital Outlay Funding Acct 3807	K-12 PECO Special Facility Construction Account Funding Acct 3806	Total	Capital Outlay FTE	%COFTE
1 Alachua	21,571,305	8,089,696				1,036,079	3,354,304	1,802,277	8,836,659		44,696,320	26,254,334	1,702,444
2 Baker	1,374,217			366,030	255,500	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	963,976	2,043,230	2,198,823	10,115,070		47,668,775	24,823,25	1,920,33
4 Bradford	1,680,758				223,250	135,773	504,874	163,804	733,455		3,341,914	3,468,35	963,55
5 Brevard	76,002,439			17,530,664	223,250	2,640,907	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	446,500	11,043,767	16,436,213	10,594,524	40,451,273		239,480,89	239,480,89	1,748,65
7 Calhoun	46,271,676	3,239,900	1,100,000		215,750	71,612	297,068	84,805	423,190		1,092,425	2,183,75	500,25
8 Charlotte	19,485,299				148,833	690,636	1,024,518	700,462	2,567,027		55,745,052	17,280,28	3,225,82
9 Citrus	17,449,767		1,763,982	7,390,136	223,250	632,200	1,279,197	1,571,927	7,254,059		31,549,543	15,640,13	2,017,22
10 Clay	148,960,068			9,833,414	446,500	1,758,077	2,778,034	7,744,075	39,315,999		77,317,579	35,192,78	2,196,97
11 Collier	4,547,079				223,250	352,419	931,382	1,056,521	5,094,546		12,207,197	9,809,92	1,244,37
12 Columbia	402,180,769	83,330,930		25,156,965	223,250	14,717,120	22,639,564	14,340,160	53,499,162		615,864,670	320,811,99	1,919,71
13 Dade	2,532,803			79,447	132,167	180,771	408,852	192,084	833,995		4,359,665	4,582,11	951,45
14 DeSoto	1,533,647				223,250	86,966	250,288	127,633	612,914		2,454,697	2,116,12	1,160,00
15 Dixie	100,807,076	17,187,155			446,500	4,292,170	11,297,188	5,251,479	23,018,689		162,000,257	121,266,50	1,335,90
16 Duval	27,807,116	6,094	21,969,232		446,500	1,576,027	3,884,910	1,608,359	6,995,090		63,987,234	39,959,87	1,601,29
17 Escambia	21,192,815		3,995,591	1,814,361		484,696	598,481	5,391,259	26,950,650		60,433,947	11,779,34	5,156,77
18 Flagler	7,963,525				306,000	47,890	203,386	49,443	272,187		21,792,431	956,08	22,793,52
19 Franklin	2,275,523				209,250	284,490	779,242	1,169,490			4,974,758	5,867,17	847,90
20 Gadsden	1,146,747			95,475	202,248	109,361	177,288	232,267	1,060,009		3,023,395	2,767,47	1,092,48
21 Gilchrist	1,258,058				223,250	35,474	157,112	153,634	781,400		4,301,565	1,142,79	3,764,09
22 Glades	1,140,024		583,241		230,000	83,669	348,674	82,779	447,674		2,916,061	2,142,33	1,361,16
23 Gulf	1,321,506				223,250	73,542	282,101	76,426	389,854		2,366,679	1,866,16	1,268,21
24 Hamilton	2,895,916				187,375	199,213	600,650	309,993	1,506,255		12,323,965	5,006,11	2,461,78
25 Hardee	5,215,319			763,839	143,300	274,812	626,000	292,220	1,223,870		8,529,340	7,391,22	1,153,99
26 Hendry	19,335,589	4,098,354	8,526,614		209,750	854,519	1,206,899	4,756,122	23,272,656		67,305,403	22,067,46	3,049,98
27 Hernando	11,426,848		528,544		223,250	436,183	1,091,748	820,191	3,841,994		18,374,758	12,198,30	1,506,34
28 Highlands	151,609,644	2,270		3,031,067	446,500	7,230,197	13,399,424	29,157,323	139,682,849		371,320,309	185,185,13	2,005,13
29 Hillsborough	-	-	-	-	-	-	281,672	252,560	1,165,564		2,028,135	3,230,74	627,76
30 Holmes	33,619,932	4,702,593		1,055,332		643,580	1,378,105	1,704,432	818,3025		51,286,999	16,284,49	3,149,44
31 Indian River	-	-	2,144,066		371,500	282,966	799,212	6,998,157	3,026,444		7,243,462	7,057,92	1,026,29
32 Jackson	972,869				223,250	77,662	264,452	59,005	322,669		1,919,907	1,141,37	1,682,11
33 Jefferson	414,568				210,150	34,146	103,444	97,999	470,338		1,330,646	1,047,45	1,270,37
34 Lafayette	36,704,437		16,814,212		148,833	1,418,028	2,392,594	5,567,828	26,675,596		101,382,894	37,113,60	2,731,69
35 Lake	172,256,021		33,188,509		223,250	3,168,132	4,532,370	15,082,086	73,681,172		82,593,540	70,458,17	4,295,19
36 Lee	28,188,537	7,552,909	19,200,000		223,250	1,323,781	3,204,804	2,722,737	12,869,789		75,298,807	31,048,89	2,424,75
37 Leon	4,526,993				434,500	225,294	633,713	226,550	1,036,289		7,068,339	5,857,18	1,209,34
38 Levy	469,771				246,250	47,345	162,306	303,693	1,536,137		2,767,502	1,244,89	2,223,09
39 Liberty	533,556				217,000	102,625	200,263	171,854	462,827		1,434,325	2,652,90	544,77
40 Madison	-	-			-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
41 Manatee	59,200,459		10,382,281			1,649,626	2,308,778	6,998,157	33,188,137		137,573,466	38,813,15	3,544,51
42 Marion	33,966,901		1,685,718			1,587,933	3,345,711	2,747,806	40,612,87		92,479,265	40,612,87	2,277,09
43 Martin	41,261,608				223,250	1,656,445	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	344,015	1,688,742		29,329,412	7,616,97	3,850,57
45 Nassau	13,884,390		3,325,722		223,250	371,923	866,278	1,347,689	6,469,684		26,488,936	10,814,54	2,449,38
46 Okaloosa	33,600,979				190,750	1,058,364	2,608,239	1,437,100	6,431,609		45,327,041	27,999,47	1,622,33
47 Okechobee	4,513,518				223,250	257,258	606,830	477,334	2,229,468		8,307,658	6,857,33	1,211,50
48 Orange	133,536,235		55,413,704		223,250	6,666,656	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	9,998,341	40,855,703	223,303	2,036,156	2,059,611	7,717,006	37,130,685		141,792,493	45,505,20	3,115,96
50 Palm Beach	309,793,157	5,592,064	26,642,211	18,176,806	223,250	6,612,325	8,962,000	7,668,728	30,172,225		524,596,554	160,993,82	3,258,49
51 Pasco	36,625,589				223,250	2,738,188	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	5,847,929	25,278,213		191,858,385	105,784,02	1,813,68
53 Polk	58,863,392		2,035,134		200,925	3,226,126	8,377,705	16,547,947	41,681,825		226,229,325	88,367,86	2,560,09
54 Putnam	7,934,936				223,250	1,424,017	4,692,820	2,214,607	4,692,820		14,770,957	11,549,53	1,278,92
55 St Johns	42,744,673	3,818,505		8,140,146	206,925	1,007,354	1,500,490	6,562,748	31,918,185		95,928,850	26,262,67	3,652,67
56 St Lucie	47,084,219		14,535,363	9,960,514	223,250	1,410,038	1,759,276	7,109,802	34,395,504		116,485,676	38,131,95	3,054,81
57 Santa Rosa	12,021,501		6,900,000		223,250	1,610,715	1,502,466	1,610,715	7,058,432		30,230,411	24,393,72	1,229,27
58 Sarasota	113,936,426		8,358,866		446,500	1,767,680	3,311,786	7,226,850	16,007,780		167,508,926	39,557,39	4,234,58
59 Seminole	57,534,664				287,000	4,854,277	21,076,049	4,854,277	21,076,049		106,283,384	64,455,79	1,648,93
60 Sumter	8,837,285				223,250	251,812	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	584,862	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	587,562		3,911,332	3,070,37	1,273,90
63 Union	389,313				223,250	79,141	267,454	302,007	1,500,846		2,770,011	2,164,15	1,279,95
64 Volusia	73,918,961		14,662,357		283,485	2,411,681	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		247,250	190,621	353,773	525,167	2,503,929		7,258,413	4,869,41	1,490,61
66 Walton	22,074,483				294,250	216,632	494,320	1,027,943	4,974,533		29,083,162	6,300,79	4,615,80
67 Washington	1,476,111				223,250	136,407	433,573	447,627	2,038,696		4,755,664	3,518,62	1,351,57
State	3,019,644,133	194,033,234	625,510,637	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  
2007-2008 Funding and Revenue Sources Per Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Student for Fixed Capital Outlay

# District	Discretionary (Local) Capital Improvement and Capital Outlay <small>Sections 101.7(2) and 106.1(1) F.S.</small>	Local Government Infrastructure and School Capital Outlay Surplus <small>Sections 12.0(5)(2) and 106.1(1) F.S.</small>	Impact Fees <small>Section 103.21(3)(b) F.S.</small>	Racing Commission Funds (Per-Mileage) <small>Act 381</small>	Capital Outlay and Debt Service (CODS) <small>Act 382 and 522</small>	PECO Maintenance <small>Act 389</small>	PECO New Construction <small>Act 388</small>	K-12 Class Size Reduction Capital Outlay Funding <small>Act 385</small>	K-12 PECO Special Facility Construction Account Funding <small>Act 385</small>	Total	Capital Outlay FTE	%COFTE
	-1-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-	-7-	-8-	-9-	-10-	-11-	-12-	-13-
1 Alachua	23,888,587	8,061,644			1,052,446	3,678,193	2,389,512	5,727,637		44,798,019	25,603,116	1,749,717
2 Baker	1,621,515		259,885		255,500	481,046	478,971	1,105,938		4,337,718	4,845,688	895,171
3 Bay	17,799,550	14,413,610			211,083	2,379,455	1,974,441	3,380,434		40,778,679	24,108,277	1,691,488
4 Bradford	1,785,233				223,250	520,041	238,445	5,248,480		6,052,256	3,358,877	1,021,022
5 Broward	79,457,477		6,235,066		224,913	7,626,065	32,297,770	7,059,949		106,494,921	65,543,511	1,624,801
6 Brevard	338,057,420	28,980,199			11,136,629	18,501,181	12,493,393	22,505,759		434,852,874	234,688,118	1,852,900
7 Calhoun	708,860				215,750	313,815	102,132	245,901		1,651,766	2,158,322	765,300
8 Charlotte	44,924,470	922,148			148,833	1,068,800	1,431,612	2,910,824		52,100,497	17,986,464	3,029,372
9 Citrus	23,833,307		1,718,212		33,230	1,402,232	3,230,594	7,485,967		38,503,494	15,566,116	2,473,594
10 Clay	20,699,274	1,802,566	4,101,502		1,392,250	3,256,118	13,190,520	31,556,356		76,221,856	35,573,558	2,142,965
11 Collier	158,632,834		5,793,571		446,500	2,748,876	3,749,381	7,184,863		180,940,266	40,955,999	4,417,922
12 Columbia	5,652,656		50,490		223,250	1,066,307	520,146	1,158,000		8,423,275	9,659,616	872,011
13 Dade	461,813,383		1,108,464		14,922,001	24,866,420	16,535,048	30,616,996		647,178,487	311,537,554	2,077,372
14 DeSoto	2,675,086				132,167	182,870	369,430	858,431		4,768,970	4,575,555	1,042,040
15 Dixie	1,232,902				223,250	88,629	280,529	205,125		2,518,779	2,079,888	1,211,022
16 Duval	117,061,580	8,852,850			446,479	12,718,910	5,730,275	12,265,719		161,407,232	119,593,553	1,349,633
17 Escambia	29,869,892				446,500	4,275,239	1,956,747	4,064,135		62,857,740	38,983,000	1,612,444
18 Flagler	23,726,181	3,956,997	1,039,459		223,250	644,381	9,930,950	23,858,139		63,873,156	12,239,732	5,218,511
19 Franklin	7,933,262				306,000	219,642	53,387	146,700		19,477,642	908,660	21,430,338
20 Gadsden	2,895,065				288,023	930,872	1,103,968	2,694,027		7,835,205	5,715,811	1,370,445
21 Gilchrist	1,340,690		52,152		202,248	182,036	206,697	434,718		2,527,443	2,736,564	923,558
22 Glades	1,404,389				223,250	172,826	45,913	121,011		2,009,240	1,181,132	1,701,112
23 Gulf	1,039,853	534,051			230,000	376,930	474,169	1,170,198		3,909,186	2,116,066	1,847,391
24 Hamilton	1,417,390				223,250	290,877	236,285	576,688		2,819,422	1,841,228	1,531,233
25 Hardee	3,373,740				187,375	639,670	790,590	1,884,896		7,066,404	5,003,325	1,412,333
26 Hendry	53,244,083		400,292		143,300	748,504	351,797	742,656		7,789,949	7,209,022	1,080,599
27 Hernando	21,901,226	3,759,115	2,900,928		209,750	1,423,944	7,089,128	16,756,747		62,473,585	22,481,886	2,778,844
28 Highlands	13,464,614		785,544		223,250	1,247,978	2,398,558	5,671,283		24,237,923	12,161,660	1,992,011
29 Hillsborough	169,121,245	24,764,880	7,635,220		446,500	15,701,999	14,874,133	32,333,930		272,184,806	184,122,119	1,978,281
30 Holmes	1,322				209,250	324,318	151,944	321,091		1,118,984	3,270,388	342,216
31 Indian River	34,414,288	4,649,355	1,185,943		651,538	1,416,682	2,243,606	5,174,852		49,736,264	16,364,944	3,039,290
32 Jackson	1,344,387	2,127,801			371,500	286,422	847,103	1,429,050		7,466,682	6,095,666	1,067,333
33 Jefferson	478,077				223,250	78,915	283,105	66,943		1,967,164	1,800,591	1,800,591
34 Lafayette	42,594,552				210,150	113,267	35,969	617,911		1,719,065	1,081,660	1,589,372
35 Lake	185,018,539	10,796,324	11,870,758		148,833	2,654,410	13,811,411	31,512,781		114,404,983	37,883,335	3,019,933
36 Lee	31,236,930	7,460,319	5,942,570		223,250	3,234,163	15,925,949	37,273,855		252,746,397	70,633,588	3,578,556
37 Leon	4,632,040				223,250	3,407,589	3,465,310	7,885,038		75,007,501	30,998,051	2,419,725
38 Levy	606,869				434,500	689,340	849,507	2,009,988		9,045,348	5,872,611	1,539,922
39 Liberty	456,435				217,000	185,750	224,268	590,114		1,759,239	1,382,719	1,382,719
40 Madison	456,435				217,000	186,196	135,928	292,526		1,353,821	2,544,988	551,961
41 Manatee	66,177,539	22,111,203	5,392,577		1,664,614	2,893,270	2,032,832	3,888,852		104,158,476	39,110,811	2,663,116
42 Marion	42,539,602	20,770,565	4,967,977		1,563,132	6,902,832	6,902,832	15,863,264		96,346,682	40,822,699	2,360,447
43 Martin	43,886,882				223,250	1,551,187	2,891,092	5,956,614		56,103,099	17,324,200	3,238,422
44 Monroe	13,740,174				994,258	994,258	399,891	890,164		29,249,911	7,731,900	3,783,002
45 Nassau	14,538,201		2,728,842		380,870	969,888	2,226,391	5,225,718		26,113,160	10,977,800	2,378,722
46 Okaloosa	35,356,193				190,750	2,769,136	1,316,661	2,769,177		43,477,014	27,359,177	1,589,122
47 Oklawaha	4,371,530		269,046		223,250	647,638	877,079	2,019,818		9,053,233	6,496,355	1,351,971
48 Orange	156,337,901	166,190,269	37,859,675		6,646,313	12,543,214	8,361,517	15,839,213		403,473,102	164,045,944	2,489,511
49 Osceola	50,317,919	10,292,844	23,380,093		223,250	2,451,009	15,002,816	35,256,838		139,001,751	46,569,754	2,984,811
50 Palm Beach	328,400,549	67,264	7,221,707		6,661,196	9,412,397	7,612,280	13,599,649		483,749,707	161,242,066	3,000,135
51 Pasco	43,127,062	27,157,517	8,414,883		223,250	4,255,476	15,796,277	37,066,223		144,034,358	63,542,271	2,266,725
52 Pinellas	142,975,889				223,250	11,100,125	5,306,800	10,615,544		174,670,596	103,620,388	1,685,468
53 Polk	68,894,374	33,370,180			3,294,175	9,386,951	26,200,340	62,051,089		203,017,109	89,057,099	2,279,633
54 Putnam	8,085,301	32,130			200,925	1,542,524	1,492,500	1,276,612		12,177,333	11,200,620	1,087,200
55 St. Johns	46,968,747	3,734,353	5,374,822		206,750	1,708,233	11,277,340	26,594,997		96,971,444	27,201,855	3,562,900
56 St. Lucie	49,119,528	14,629,495	4,487,629		223,250	2,161,878	22,779,558	54,353,358		149,427,904	39,279,773	1,800,233
57 Santa Rosa	12,043,209				223,250	1,685,377	3,296,818	6,381,260		31,864,766	24,695,115	3,204,333
58 Sarasota	120,956,816	14,850,716	2,860,261		446,500	3,753,644	4,326,645	9,754,856		158,435,669	39,027,885	4,059,555
59 Seminole	65,096,963	15,949,016				3,815,185	2,929,599	5,409,345		96,283,584	63,541,775	1,499,223
60 Sumter	10,549,000				223,250	566,317	252,729	537,893		12,386,311	5,168,166	2,396,666
61 Suwannee	3,438,188				213,250	579,347	906,019	2,072,238		7,422,228	5,775,444	1,285,114
62 Taylor	2,695,629				223,250	391,319	166,428	322,980		3,911,899	3,038,922	1,287,217
63 Union	4,888,892				223,250	289,550	647,206	647,206		1,966,242	2,187,488	899,778
64 Volusia	79,404,284	33,948,264	13,608,727		283,485	4,353,117	4,773,213	10,079,213		148,843,716	62,200,300	2,392,971
65 Wakulla	3,018,140	601,839	310,625		247,250	399,243	1,516,625	3,883,126		23,669,315	4,988,599	4,744,649
66 Walton	21,454,647	232,750	225,656		223,250	534,196	549,324	954,324		23,925,801	6,529,288	3,664,339
67 Washington	2,107,328				223,250	467,092	650,225	1,422,802		5,003,488	3,549,000	1,409,833
State	3,318,874,708	594,724,126	179,699,713	14,364,041	104,129,737	209,019,947	292,112,224	649,779,948	24,994,701	5,547,483,611	2,468,246,442	2,247,554

\* 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)(d) 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 63.20(1) F.S. Acct 3899	Racing Commission Funds (Per-Mile) Acct 3811	Capital Outlay and Debt Service (COBDS) Acct 3827 and 3822	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	944,250	1,294,958	593,968			21,162,670	23,880,51	897,46
4 Bradford	1,586,078				223,250	-137,870	301,626	873,738			2,336,562	3,168,60	737,41
5 Brevard	69,530,936			2,660,046	223,250	2,756,859	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	80,393	154,054	52,852			1,130,259	2,184,46	517,36
8 Charlotte	33,318,608				148,833	680,254	625,468	1,535,151			36,108,514	16,736,65	2,157,45
9 Citrus	19,864,065			18,551	223,250	633,139	794,466	4,704,922			21,704,395	15,461,05	1,403,81
10 Clay	18,578,804		1,581,710	3,627,816	223,250	1,741,775	1,933,808	4,309,693			31,652,198	35,993,68	894,28
11 Collier	137,033,299			4,797,704	446,500	1,717,775	1,562,699	970,333			146,552,310	41,376,00	3,541,96
12 Columbia	4,681,834			198,990	223,250	355,307	611,399	813,883			6,884,664	9,693,53	710,23
13 Dade	419,758,236	60,555,243		5,203,747	14,933,519		14,459,684	7,972,821			522,883,251	305,779,26	1,710,00
14 DeSoto	2,654,217				132,167	183,300	321,493	3,699,019			3,699,019	4,207,78	820,95
15 Dixie	1,059,560				223,250	81,412	149,796	311,743			1,825,761	2,002,85	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	4,258,161			30,243,227	12,190,52	2,480,88
19 Franklin	4,440,271				306,000	-63,244	106,955	25,845			4,742,316	899,24	527,69
20 Gadsden	2,401,650				202,248	288,653	532,055	131,732			3,577,280	5,648,62	633,30
21 Gilchrist	1,248,094			50,480	202,248	105,845	91,547	132,399			1,830,612	2,615,21	699,99
22 Glades	569,721				223,250	-46,161	90,297	27,644			957,073	1,195,47	800,58
23 Gulf	1,532,303		533,345		230,000	-85,080	189,579	73,896			2,644,202	1,997,56	1,323,72
24 Hamilton	1,262,980				223,250	74,942	176,745	198,718			1,936,630	1,774,89	1,091,13
25 Hardee	2,947,082				187,375	189,875	370,845	148,654			3,843,830	5,071,31	757,96
26 Hendry	2,283,735				143,300	279,195	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	3,684,343			36,376,343	22,430,29	1,621,25
28 Highlands	11,848,400				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	-173,250	191,353	98,102			612,721	3,244,12	1,888,87
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	-74,064	156,510	29,626			1,526,067	1,441,06	1,441,06
34 Lafayette-	38,184,790				210,150	35,481	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	149,125,429				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	30,799,50	1,741,68
38 Levy	4,035,516				431,500	228,270	385,444	632,751			5,842,147	5,673,89	1,029,65
39 Liberty	438,087				248,250	45,609	94,664	454,809			16,228,367	1,243,79	13,047,51
40 Madison	682,203				217,000	-105,206	95,731	64,762		14,946,948	1,364,902	2,465,19	553,67
41 Manatee	56,713,964			4,779,897		1,810,829	1,626,894	1,917,946			87,743,364	38,755,45	2,264,03
42 Marion	37,015,623			2,484,914		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	4,188,779			39,868,717	17,240,71	2,312,48
44 Monroe	12,908,182				223,250	316,264	472,564	185,587			25,717,359	7,545,12	3,408,48
45 Nassau	13,704,214				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		9,380,968	21,500,000	14,646,616	9,254,770			77,207,825	45,559,92	1,694,64
50 Palm Beach	282,361,989		100,100,226		6,253,640	6,528,701	5,358,606	3,794,718			401,397,940	161,209,43	2,489,92
51 Pasco	42,717,150		26,452,520		223,250	2,686,170	2,432,653	14,450,915			91,258,452	63,331,04	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	498,649	873,254	276,442			9,347,481	10,918,14	856,14
55 St. Johns	40,998,912	3,768,173			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	2,137,003	955,759			114,609,653	57,463,11	3,059,27
59 Seminole	57,863,179		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	-79,981	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	530,235,142	102,026,663	14,363,399	105,434,998	118,994,831	145,565,408		14,946,948	4,048,134,149	2,437,246,117	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 <small>Sections 1001.71(2) and (3)(b), F.S. Acct 3413</small>	Voted Debt Service <small>Section 1001.74, F.S. Acct 3412</small>	Local Government Infrastructure and School Capital Outlay Surplus <small>Sections 210.05(2) and (6), F.S. Acct 3418</small>	Impact Fees <small>Section 100.301(1), F.S. Acct 306</small>	Racing Commission Funds (Part-Middle) <small>Acct 3341</small>	Capital Outlay and Debt Service (COMDS) <small>Acct 332 and 3322</small>	PECO Maintenance <small>Acct 331</small>	PECO New Construction <small>Acct 332</small>	K-12 Class Size Reduction Capital Outlay Funding	K-12 PECO Special Facility Construction Account Funding	Total	Capital Outlay FTE	\$/COFFE -13
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 Brevard	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				246,278,092	228,984,66	1,045,52
7 Calhoun	395,796		371,498		215,750	75,390	57,121		12,274,731		13,390,387	21,713,93	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				22,842,835	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	1,083,067				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	1,070,189	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				334,302,993	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		29,510,227	4,283,656	223,250	4,437,843	2,232,246				108,095,844	99,076,27	1,091,04
53 Polk	48,373,128				200,925	493,442	328,629				87,398,278	88,219,95	990,69
54 Putnam	6,131,690			4,199,095	206,750	1,117,906	362,703				7,154,685	10,789,96	663,09
55 St. Johns	31,421,376				190,750	1,070,189	537,515				37,307,830	28,941,67	1,289,07
56 St. Lucie	24,933,059		12,254,068	632,923	223,250	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				51,797,986	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	283,485	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				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				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  
2010-2011 Funding and Revenue Sources Per Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Student for Fixed Capital Outlay

# District	Discretionary Local Capital Improvement and Capital Outlay Section: 0011702 and 03610 F.S. Act: 3343	Voiced Debt Service Section: 01174 F.S. Act: 3102	Local Government Infrastructure and School Capital Outlay Surtax Sections: 2120502 and 68 F.S. Act: 3118	Impact Fees Section: 033301 F.S. Act: 3869	Racing Commission Funds (Par-Mileage) Act: 3341	Capital Outlay and Debt Service (CO&DS) Act: 3337 and 3322	PECO Maintenance Act: 3232	PECO New Construction Act: 3233	K-12 Class Size Reduction Capital Outlay Funding Act: 3234	K-12 PECO Special Facility Construction Account Funding Act: 3235	Total	Capital Outlay FTE	\$/COFTE
1 Alachua	15,824,966	4,747,490				1,046,999	2,134,989				23,754,354	24,498.11	969.64
2 Baker	1,282,480		4,681,959	107,256	255,500	162,768	259,006				2,067,010	4,927.00	419.88
3 Bay	14,570,892				211,083	966,874	1,283,531				21,714,339	22,591.78	961.16
4 Bradford	1,126,213				223,250	137,244	329,238				1,815,945	3,061.83	593.09
5 Brevard	46,270,009			3,678,774	223,250	2,742,890	4,173,040				57,587,963	63,258.45	910.36
6 Broward	200,440,466			4,853,463	446,500	11,143,549	11,688,628			12,274,731	228,572,406	225,950.00	1,011.61
7 Calhoun	410,783		380,340		215,750	75,390	169,846				1,356,840	2,173.98	6,222.15
8 Charlotte	21,035,039				148,833	676,518	695,003				22,595,393	15,649.73	1,425.60
9 Citrus	14,996,483				223,250	618,481	874,526				16,712,740	15,040.76	1,111.16
10 Clay	14,059,198		1,522,002	2,440,894	223,250	1,376,590	2,062,385				21,684,119	35,055.73	618.56
11 Collier	76,735,051			5,059,965	446,500	1,729,991	1,755,280				85,726,786	41,776.86	2,052.02
12 Columbia	3,905,095				223,250	339,926	627,400				5,095,671	9,502.71	536.23
13 Dade	304,237,402	75,548,645		7,078,370	223,250	14,902,334	14,896,330				416,682,081	299,340.80	1,392.00
14 DeSoto	2,194,836				132,167	182,296	335,467				2,844,765	4,569.16	622.60
15 Dixie	387,544				223,250	80,447	164,062				1,255,303	1,973.94	635.94
16 Duval	85,168,976				446,500	4,323,938	7,197,968				97,137,382	117,123.98	829.36
17 Escambia	17,927,714		19,643,664		446,500	1,588,028	2,262,924				41,868,830	38,004.61	1,100.46
18 Flagler	12,022,624		4,022,596	518,240	223,250	501,548	420,624				17,888,882	11,911.46	1,501.82
19 Franklin	2,088,372				306,000	60,091	135,519				2,589,982	924.81	2,800.56
20 Gadsden	2,149,494				289,250	287,049	523,250				3,207,690	5,376.45	599.62
21 Gilchrist	1,009,432			39,900	202,248	100,380	158,167				1,510,126	2,493.05	605.73
22 Glades	453,085				223,250	46,045	97,855				820,235	1,174.51	698.36
23 Gulf	545,647				230,000	84,578	199,387				1,059,612	1,929.59	549.14
24 Hamilton	1,063,363				223,250	74,471	165,615				1,526,699	1,620.34	942.21
25 Hardee	771,113				187,375	188,848	374,050				1,521,386	5,096.43	298.52
26 Hendry	1,362,480				143,200	277,781	443,200				2,226,761	6,781.97	328.34
27 Hernando	13,503,818		7,828,758	327,925	209,750	855,827	942,885				23,668,963	22,235.02	1,064.49
28 Highlands	7,652,393				223,250	441,016	754,631				9,071,290	11,776.20	770.18
29 Hillsborough	101,473,483		22,650,963	7,579,219	446,500	7,546,544	8,672,645				148,349,353	183,904.32	806.77
30 Holmes					209,250	112,060	209,544				530,854	3,233.44	164.18
31 Indian River	21,597,156	4,751,374		331,751	1,114	654,781	824,976				28,161,092	15,544.90	1,811.60
32 Jackson			1,994,384		371,500	285,481	471,614				3,122,979	6,690.13	466.80
33 Jefferson	858,243				223,250	72,746	109,232				1,263,471	1,024.25	1,233.56
34 Lafayette	345,223				210,150	38,064	64,710				658,147	1,486.54	573.03
35 Lake	27,140,932		10,132,505	2,944,821	148,833	1,463,048	1,584,417				43,464,557	37,925.15	1,146.06
36 Lee	70,776,785				223,250	3,218,198	3,152,602				80,151,476	69,660.15	1,150.61
37 Leon	22,661,979		16,746,946	2,780,641	223,250	1,334,673	1,998,764				42,965,612	30,918.75	1,389.63
38 Levy	2,961,832			68,192	434,500	226,988	436,311				4,127,823	5,285.40	780.99
39 Liberty	876,804				248,250	104,991	99,242				1,377,197	1,240.26	618.58
40 Madison	958,215				217,000	42,173	108,456				1,387,794	2,466.46	562.67
41 Manatee	31,919,090		21,740,639	33,570		1,800,330	1,752,013				57,245,642	38,894.55	1,471.82
42 Marion	25,946,428			968,161	223,250	1,529,670	2,298,626				30,956,135	39,811.23	777.57
43 Martin	26,655,405		11,286,363		223,250	1,957,077	941,161				29,776,893	17,134.45	1,737.84
44 Monroe	7,792,830				223,250	314,832	451,753				20,069,028	7,384.15	2,717.85
45 Nassau	9,149,122			1,049,830	223,250	377,925	576,135				11,376,262	10,944.72	1,039.43
46 Okaloosa	22,405,279				190,750	1,073,093	1,540,295				25,209,417	26,194.51	962.39
47 Oklawaha	2,401,070			79,003	223,250	263,722	355,508				3,312,553	6,487.37	510.62
48 Orange	128,177,834		163,594,345	16,110,910		6,587,501	6,742,707				321,213,297	165,211.77	1,944.25
49 Osceola	27,703,924		9,511,462	6,166,300	223,250	2,138,439	1,515,743				47,861,138	46,539.88	1,028.39
50 Palm Beach	203,017,103		50,652,224	6,003,078		6,595,743	5,453,410				271,701,559	163,271.63	1,664.67
51 Pasco	33,066,723		25,406,921	4,246,254	223,250	2,649,576	2,752,200				68,344,924	62,911.50	1,086.37
52 Pinellas	91,085,973		30,458,775	2,737,593	223,250	4,437,843	6,216,692				101,963,758	97,961.12	1,040.86
53 Polk	40,938,629				401,850	3,265,691	5,544,251				82,944,939	88,318.23	939.16
54 Putnam	5,756,445				206,750	493,442	900,771				7,552,508	10,588.93	713.25
55 St. Johns	28,310,216			3,696,569	206,750	1,129,942	1,068,402				34,411,134	29,237.21	1,157.17
56 St. Lucie	24,065,345		12,323,138	569,135	223,250	1,630,589	1,343,205				39,954,632	35,612.18	1,121.94
57 Santa Rosa	11,773,986		6,295,502		223,250	1,939,197	947,645				19,879,580	24,561.46	889.38
58 Sarasota	64,368,691		13,296,568	698,860	446,500	1,909,612	2,149,547				82,866,768	36,058.06	2,298.20
59 Seminole	38,920,697		1,749,753	2,630,785		2,479,459	2,370,985				48,151,679	62,464.60	770.86
60 Sumter	9,819,460				223,250	260,450	331,394				10,634,554	5,125.10	2,074.99
61 Suwannee	2,298,830					208,647	302,198				3,022,925	5,850.47	516.70
62 Taylor	1,894,226				223,250	1,213,732	264,248				2,503,096	2,824.14	886.32
63 Union	370,565				223,250	73,432	172,671				839,918	2,173.56	368.42
64 Volusia	42,251,261		29,883,829	3,213,229	283,485	2,256,698	2,589,048				80,477,550	58,826.51	1,368.05
65 Wakulla	1,942,266	643,537			247,250	195,960	244,969				3,273,982	4,965.95	659.29
66 Walton	12,028,081				233,148	234,006	326,393				12,871,628	6,989.89	1,868.19
67 Washington	1,470,743				223,250	138,084	213,662				2,045,738	3,418.33	598.46
State	2,008,770,842	85,711,046	465,782,646	86,654,687	14,789,085	104,962,771	122,221,338			12,274,731	2,901,167,146	2,415,207.34	1,201.21

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 <sup>1</sup>paragraph (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 <sup>2</sup>paragraph  
125 (d).

126 (c) For the 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 fiscal years, the 0.25 mills authorized in <sup>1</sup>paragraph (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	Millage
	Fund Qualifying Charters at 2012-13 1.5 Mills or 1/30th	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**

<b>Chair of the Task Force</b>		
		<b>Statutory Requirement</b>
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.
<b>Members Appointed by the President of the Senate</b>		
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.
<b>Members Appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives</b>		
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.
<b>Members Appointed by the Governor</b>		
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
<b>MAJOR FEFP FORMULA COMPONENTS</b>				
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%
<b>FEFP DETAIL</b>				
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>
<b>STATE CATEGORICAL PROGRAMS</b>				
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%
<b>LOCAL FUNDING</b>				
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 1/30<sup>th</sup> 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".

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%
<b>Total</b>	<b>93,827,617</b>	<b>78,057,768</b>	<b>(15,769,849)</b>	<b>-16.81%</b>

	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**

<b>Chair of the Task Force</b>		
		<b>Statutory Requirement</b>
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.
<b>Members Appointed by the President of the Senate</b>		
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.
<b>Members Appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives</b>		
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.
<b>Members Appointed by the Governor</b>		
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 <sup>1</sup>paragraph (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 <sup>2</sup>paragraph~~  
 134 ~~(d).~~

135 ~~(c) For the 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 fiscal years, the 0.25 mills authorized in <sup>1</sup>paragraph (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 strikethrough and for words that you would like to add indicate by underlining.**

Amendment No. 2

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Form 1: Form to Amend Proposed Bill

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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Form 1: Form to Amend Proposed Bill

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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

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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

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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

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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.**

Amendment No. 14 (for staff use)

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

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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

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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 to 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

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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

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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

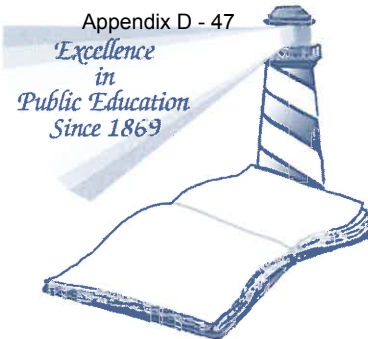
40 Orange Street

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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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.

# Appendix F

## Member Voting Record

Amendment Scoring Sheet

Amendment No. 1 - Joyner - Failed

Member	Vote	
	Yes	No
Joe Joyner	✓	
Charles Shaw	✓	
John Hage		✓
Gene Waddell		✓
Robert Runcie	✓	
Caroline Zucker	✓	
Jon "Tom" Rogers		✓
Elizabeth Haney		✓
Lori Gunn	✓	
Jenni C. Parsons		✓
Linda Champion		✓
<b>Total</b>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>

Amendment No. 2 - Rogers - Adopted

Member	Vote	
	Yes	No
Joe Joyner		✓
Charles Shaw		✓
John Hage	✓	
Gene Waddell	✓	
Robert Runcie		✓
Caroline Zucker	✓	
Jon "Tom" Rogers	✓	
Elizabeth Haney	✓	
Lori Gunn		✓
Jenni C. Parsons	✓	
Linda Champion		✓
<b>Total</b>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>

Amendment No. 4 - Joyner - TPd

Member	Vote	
	Yes	No
Joe Joyner		
Charles Shaw		
John Hage		
Gene Waddell		
Robert Runcie		
Caroline Zucker		
Jon "Tom" Rogers		
Elizabeth Haney		
Lori Gunn		
Jenni C. Parsons		
Linda Champion		
<b>Total</b>		

Amendment No. 3 - Joyner - TPd

Member	Vote	
	Yes	No
Joe Joyner		
Charles Shaw		
John Hage		
Gene Waddell		
Robert Runcie		
Caroline Zucker		
Jon "Tom" Rogers		
Elizabeth Haney		
Lori Gunn		
Jenni C. Parsons		
Linda Champion		
<b>Total</b>		

Amendment No. 5 - Shaw - TPd

Member	Vote	
	Yes	No
Joe Joyner		
Charles Shaw		
John Hage		
Gene Waddell		
Robert Runcie		
Caroline Zucker		
Jon "Tom" Rogers		
Elizabeth Haney		
Lori Gunn		
Jenni C. Parsons		
Linda Champion		
<b>Total</b>		

Amendment No. 6 - Rogers - WD

Member	Vote	
	Yes	No
Joe Joyner		
Charles Shaw		
John Hage		
Gene Waddell		
Robert Runcie		
Caroline Zucker		
Jon "Tom" Rogers		
Elizabeth Haney		
Lori Gunn		
Jenni C. Parsons		
Linda Champion		
<b>Total</b>		

## Amendment Scoring Sheet

Amendment No. 7 - Waddell - Failed

Member	Vote	
	Yes	No
Joe Joyner		✓
Charles Shaw	✓	
John Hage		✓
Gene Waddell	✓	
Robert Runcie		✓
Caroline Zucker	✓	
Jon "Tom" Rogers		✓
Elizabeth Haney	✓	
Lori Gunn		✓
Jenni C. Parsons		✓
Linda Champion		✓
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>

Amendment No. 8 - Waddell - WD

Member	Vote	
	Yes	No
Joe Joyner		
Charles Shaw		
John Hage		
Gene Waddell		
Robert Runcie		
Caroline Zucker		
Jon "Tom" Rogers		
Elizabeth Haney		
Lori Gunn		
Jenni C. Parsons		
Linda Champion		
<b>Total</b>		

Amendment No. 9 - Haney - Adopted

Member	Vote	
	Yes	No
Joe Joyner	✓	
Charles Shaw	✓	
John Hage		
Gene Waddell	✓	
Robert Runcie	✓	
Caroline Zucker	✓	
Jon "Tom" Rogers	✓	
Elizabeth Haney	✓	
Lori Gunn	✓	
Jenni C. Parsons	✓	
Linda Champion		✓
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>

Amendment No. 10 - Rogers - TP'd

Member	Vote	
	Yes	No
Joe Joyner		
Charles Shaw		
John Hage		
Gene Waddell		
Robert Runcie		
Caroline Zucker		
Jon "Tom" Rogers		
Elizabeth Haney		
Lori Gunn		
Jenni C. Parsons		
Linda Champion		
<b>Total</b>		

Amendment No. 11 - Waddell - Adopted

Member	Vote	
	Yes	No
Joe Joyner	✓	
Charles Shaw	✓	
John Hage	✓	
Gene Waddell	✓	
Robert Runcie	✓	
Caroline Zucker	✓	
Jon "Tom" Rogers	✓	
Elizabeth Haney	✓	
Lori Gunn	✓	
Jenni C. Parsons	✓	
Linda Champion	✓	
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>

Amendment No. 12 - Rogers - Failed

Member	Vote	
	Yes	No
Joe Joyner		✓
Charles Shaw		✓
John Hage		✓
Gene Waddell		✓
Robert Runcie		✓
Caroline Zucker		✓
Jon "Tom" Rogers	✓	
Elizabeth Haney		✓
Lori Gunn		✓
Jenni C. Parsons		✓
Linda Champion		✓
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>

Amendment Scoring Sheet

Amendment No. 13-Joyner - WD

Member	Vote	
	Yes	No
Joe Joyner		
Charles Shaw		
John Hage		
Gene Waddell		
Robert Runcie		
Caroline Zucker		
Jon "Tom" Rogers		
Elizabeth Haney		
Lori Gunn		
Jenni C. Parsons		
Linda Champion		
<b>Total</b>		

Amendment No. 14-Joyner - WD

Member	Vote	
	Yes	No
Joe Joyner		
Charles Shaw		
John Hage		
Gene Waddell		
Robert Runcie		
Caroline Zucker		
Jon "Tom" Rogers		
Elizabeth Haney		
Lori Gunn		
Jenni C. Parsons		
Linda Champion		
<b>Total</b>		

Amendment No. 15-Shaw - Adopted

Member	Vote	
	Yes	No
Joe Joyner	✓	
Charles Shaw	✓	
John Hage	✓	
Gene Waddell	✓	
Robert Runcie	✓	
Caroline Zucker	✓	
Jon "Tom" Rogers	✓	
Elizabeth Haney	✓	
Lori Gunn	✓	
Jenni C. Parsons	✓	
Linda Champion	✓	
<b>Total</b>	11	—

Amendment No. 16-Champion - Adopted - tech. changes

Member	Vote	
	Yes	No
Joe Joyner	✓	
Charles Shaw	✓	
John Hage	✓	
Gene Waddell	✓	
Robert Runcie	✓	
Caroline Zucker	✓	
Jon "Tom" Rogers	✓	
Elizabeth Haney	✓	
Lori Gunn	✓	
Jenni C. Parsons	✓	
Linda Champion	✓	
<b>Total</b>	11	—

Amendment No. 17-Hage - late filed TP'd

Member	Vote	
	Yes	No
Joe Joyner		
Charles Shaw		
John Hage		
Gene Waddell		
Robert Runcie		
Caroline Zucker		
Jon "Tom" Rogers		
Elizabeth Haney		
Lori Gunn		
Jenni C. Parsons		
Linda Champion		
<b>Total</b>		

Amendment No. 18-Shaw - WD

Member	Vote	
	Yes	No
Joe Joyner		
Charles Shaw		
John Hage		
Gene Waddell		
Robert Runcie		
Caroline Zucker		
Jon "Tom" Rogers		
Elizabeth Haney		
Lori Gunn		
Jenni C. Parsons		
Linda Champion		
<b>Total</b>		

## Amendment Scoring Sheet

Amendment No. 4-Sub 1-Joyner-  
Adopted

Member	Vote	
	Yes	No
Joe Joyner	✓	
Charles Shaw	✓	
John Hage	✓	
Gene Waddell	✓	
Robert Runcie	✓	
Caroline Zucker	✓	
Jon "Tom" Rogers	✓	
Elizabeth Haney	✓	
Lori Gunn	✓	
Jenni C. Parsons	✓	
Linda Champion	✓	
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>—</b>

Amendment No. 4-Sub 2-Joyner  
Failed

Member	Vote	
	Yes	No
Joe Joyner	✓	
Charles Shaw	✓	
John Hage		✓
Gene Waddell		✓
Robert Runcie	✓	
Caroline Zucker	✓	
Jon "Tom" Rogers		✓
Elizabeth Haney		✓
Lori Gunn	✓	
Jenni C. Parsons		✓
Linda Champion		✓
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>

Amendment No. 10-Sub 1-Rogers-  
Failed

Member	Vote	
	Yes	No
Joe Joyner		✓
Charles Shaw		✓
John Hage	✓	
Gene Waddell	✓	
Robert Runcie		✓
Caroline Zucker		✓
Jon "Tom" Rogers	✓	
Elizabeth Haney	✓	
Lori Gunn		✓
Jenni C. Parsons	✓	
Linda Champion		✓
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>

Amendment No. 17-Sub 1-Hage  
TP'd

Member	Vote	
	Yes	No
Joe Joyner		
Charles Shaw		
John Hage		
Gene Waddell		
Robert Runcie		
Caroline Zucker		
Jon "Tom" Rogers		
Elizabeth Haney		
Lori Gunn		
Jenni C. Parsons		
Linda Champion		
<b>Total</b>		

Amendment No. 17-Sub 2-Hage  
TP'd

Member	Vote	
	Yes	No
Joe Joyner		
Charles Shaw		
John Hage		
Gene Waddell		
Robert Runcie		
Caroline Zucker		
Jon "Tom" Rogers		
Elizabeth Haney		
Lori Gunn		
Jenni C. Parsons		
Linda Champion		
<b>Total</b>		

Amendment No. 17-Sub 3-Hage  
Adopted

Member	Vote	
	Yes	No
Joe Joyner		✓
Charles Shaw		✓
John Hage	✓	
Gene Waddell	✓	
Robert Runcie		✓
Caroline Zucker	✓	
Jon "Tom" Rogers	✓	
Elizabeth Haney	✓	
Lori Gunn		✓
Jenni C. Parsons	✓	
Linda Champion		✓
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>

Recommendation Scoring Sheet

Recommendation No. 1-Joyner-Redraft

Member	Vote	
	Yes	No
Joe Joyner		
Charles Shaw		
John Hage		
Gene Waddell		
Robert Runcie		
Caroline Zucker		
Jon "Tom" Rogers		
Elizabeth Haney		
Lori Gunn		
Jenni C. Parsons		
Linda Champion		
<b>Total</b>		

Recommendation No. 2-Rogers-Adopted

Member	Vote	
	Yes	No
Joe Joyner	✓	
Charles Shaw	✓	
John Hage	✓	
Gene Waddell	✓	
Robert Runcie	✓	
Caroline Zucker	✓	
Jon "Tom" Rogers	✓	
Elizabeth Haney	✓	
Lori Gunn	✓	
Jenni C. Parsons	✓	
Linda Champion	✓	
<b>Total</b>	11	

Recommendation No. \_\_\_\_\_

Member	Vote	
	Yes	No
Joe Joyner		
Charles Shaw		
John Hage		
Gene Waddell		
Robert Runcie		
Caroline Zucker		
Jon "Tom" Rogers		
Elizabeth Haney		
Lori Gunn		
Jenni C. Parsons		
Linda Champion		
<b>Total</b>		

Recommendation No. \_\_\_\_\_

Member	Vote	
	Yes	No
Joe Joyner		
Charles Shaw		
John Hage		
Gene Waddell		
Robert Runcie		
Caroline Zucker		
Jon "Tom" Rogers		
Elizabeth Haney		
Lori Gunn		
Jenni C. Parsons		
Linda Champion		
<b>Total</b>		

Recommendation No. \_\_\_\_\_

Member	Vote	
	Yes	No
Joe Joyner		
Charles Shaw		
John Hage		
Gene Waddell		
Robert Runcie		
Caroline Zucker		
Jon "Tom" Rogers		
Elizabeth Haney		
Lori Gunn		
Jenni C. Parsons		
Linda Champion		
<b>Total</b>		

Recommendation No. \_\_\_\_\_

Member	Vote	
	Yes	No
Joe Joyner		
Charles Shaw		
John Hage		
Gene Waddell		
Robert Runcie		
Caroline Zucker		
Jon "Tom" Rogers		
Elizabeth Haney		
Lori Gunn		
Jenni C. Parsons		
Linda Champion		
<b>Total</b>		



Score Sheet

Reconsideration of Amendment 17,  
Substitute 3 - Zucker - FAILED

Member	Vote	
	Yes	No
Joe Joyner	✓	
Charles Shaw	✓	
John Hage		✓
Gene Waddell		✓
Robert Runcie	✓	
Caroline Zucker	✓	
Jon "Tom" Rogers		✓
Elizabeth Haney		✓
<del>Lori Gunn</del>		
Jenni C. Parsons		✓
Linda Champion	✓	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>

Consideration of changes to language  
in final Report - Waddell - FAILED

Member	Vote	
	Yes	No
Joe Joyner		✓
Charles Shaw		✓
John Hage		✓
Gene Waddell	✓	
Robert Runcie		✓
Caroline Zucker		✓
Jon "Tom" Rogers	✓	
Elizabeth Haney	✓	
<del>Lori Gunn</del>		
Jenni C. Parsons		✓
Linda Champion		✓
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>

Consideration of changes to language  
in final Report - Rogers - FAILED

Member	Vote	
	Yes	No
Joe Joyner		✓
Charles Shaw	✓	
John Hage	✓	
Gene Waddell	✓	
Robert Runcie		✓
Caroline Zucker		✓
Jon "Tom" Rogers	✓	
Elizabeth Haney	✓	
<del>Lori Gunn</del>		
Jenni C. Parsons	✓	
Linda Champion		✓
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>

Approval of final report - Waddell  
- FAILED

Member	Vote	
	Yes	No
Joe Joyner		✓
Charles Shaw		✓
John Hage		✓
Gene Waddell	✓	
Robert Runcie		✓
Caroline Zucker		✓
Jon "Tom" Rogers	✓	
Elizabeth Haney	✓	
<del>Lori Gunn</del>		
Jenni C. Parsons	✓	
Linda Champion	✓	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>

Reconsideration of approval of  
final Report - Rogers - FAILED

Member	Vote	
	Yes	No
Joe Joyner		✓
Charles Shaw		✓
John Hage	✓	
Gene Waddell	✓	
Robert Runcie		✓
Caroline Zucker		✓
Jon "Tom" Rogers	✓	
Elizabeth Haney	✓	
<del>Lori Gunn</del>		
Jenni C. Parsons	✓	
Linda Champion		✓
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>

Approval of <sup>final</sup> language submitted  
by the Chair - Champion, Adopted.

Member	Vote	
	Yes	No
Joe Joyner		✓
Charles Shaw	✓	
John Hage	✓	
Gene Waddell	✓	
Robert Runcie	✓	
Caroline Zucker	✓	
Jon "Tom" Rogers	✓	
Elizabeth Haney	✓	
<del>Lori Gunn</del>		
Jenni C. Parsons	✓	
Linda Champion	✓	
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>

# Appendix G

November 16, 2012,  
Unofficial Meeting Record

November 27, 2012

K-12 Public School Facility Funding Task Force  
November 16, 2012, Unofficial Meeting Record

On November 16, 2012, the fifth 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 (L.F.), to make recommendations to the Florida Legislature regarding equitable facility funding for charter schools and schools operated by a school district.

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

The chair recognized the members to make opening comments. Caroline Zucker asked when Amendment 17, Substitute 3, could be brought up for reconsideration. Chair Champion explained that any motions to reconsider amendments that had failed at the November 1, 2012, task force meeting would be heard when the final report was considered later in the agenda. She also explained that a successful vote to reconsider would require a two-thirds majority. No other comments were made by task force members.

There were two action items on the agenda. First was the review and approval of the task force meeting record for the November 1, 2012, meeting. A motion to approve the record was made and seconded, and the record was unanimously approved without amendments.

The second action item on the agenda was consideration of the final report, which had been provided to members in advance of the teleconference. Chair Champion asked for a motion to consider the final report for discussion. The motion was made and seconded, so the task force began discussion of the final report.

Caroline Zucker made a motion to reconsider Amendment 17, Substitute 3, which was adopted by a vote of 6 yeas to 5 nays at the November 1, 2012, meeting. The motion to reconsider was seconded. The roll call vote was 5 to 5; as a result, the motion to reconsider was not approved.

Gene Waddell then moved for the members to consider a clarifying change in the language of the executive summary section (paragraph 2) of the final report and the proposed legislation, which would change language to include “*charter* school’s” and “prior year *non-charter* full-time equivalent capital outlay enrollment.” The motion to reconsider was seconded. The roll call vote was 3 yeas to 7 nays; as a result, the motion to reconsider was not approved.

Jon “Tom” Rogers then moved to consider a change in the language of the executive summary section (paragraph 3) of the final report from “LCIR millage be *increased* by 0.50 mills,” to “LCIR millage be *restored* by 0.50 mills.” The motion to reconsider was seconded. The roll call vote was 6 yeas to 4 nays; as a result, the motion to reconsider was not approved.

There was a general discussion about the objective of the November 1, 2012, task force meeting, which was for the purpose of considering member amendments and recommendations to the final report. The purpose of the November 16, 2012, meeting was to approve or to disapprove the final report. It was explained that the final report was created by Department of Education staff based on the amendments and recommendations that were adopted at the November 1, 2012, task force meeting.

Chair Champion then asked for a motion to approve the final report in its entirety. The request was moved and seconded, the roll call vote was 5 to 5, and, as a result, the motion to approve the final report was not adopted.

Mr. Rogers then requested that the failed final report be reconsidered, so a motion was made and seconded. The roll call vote was 5 to 5; as a result, the motion to reconsider approval of the final report was not adopted.

Chair Champion then presented new language that would precede the November 16, 2012, meeting materials, and would be submitted to indicate that the task force carried out its charge but failed to reach consensus on a recommendation. Approval of the language was moved and seconded, and a roll call vote was 9 yeas to 1 nay. The language was approved for inclusion in the final materials to be submitted to the chair of the Senate Budget Committee, the chair of the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee, and the Executive Office of the Governor.

Among the many comments, Charles Shaw requested that there be a means of showing individual votes in the final report. Chair Champion stated that individual member voting records would be included as an additional appendix in the final task force materials. She also encouraged the members to write to the legislature with individual recommendations that were not part of the final report.

The chair asked for closing comments. The meeting was adjourned.