

## 9. PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITIES ELEMENT

### Data, Inventory, and Analysis

#### INTRODUCTION

All Elements (Chapters) of a comprehensive plan in the State of Florida are based on data and analyses that demonstrate why a community has adopted the goals, objectives, and policies contained in the comprehensive plan. This Support Document provides the basic information that shaped the goal, objectives and policies for the City of Altamonte Springs Public School Facilities Element, including historical information on the evolving effort to coordinate land use and public school facility planning.

Historically, Chapter 163 Florida Statutes (F.S.), the law governing local comprehensive planning did not include school facility planning. Seminole County, the Seminole County School Board, and the seven municipalities of Altamonte Springs, Casselberry, Lake Mary, Longwood, Oviedo, Sanford, and Winter Springs initiated major efforts toward achieving coordination of land use and school facility planning with the adoption of an Interlocal Agreement in 1997. The Agreement created a framework for notification of proposed land use actions and established a staff working committee called the Planning Technical Advisory Committee (PTAC). By 1999, in accordance with amendments to State Law, the county and seven cities had revised the Land Use Elements of their respective comprehensive plans to specify which future land use designations allowed public schools, and further refined processes to notify the School Board of, and request comments on, potential residential development.

The City of Altamonte Springs along with the other six municipalities within Seminole County recognizes the benefits of providing adequate public school facilities to their citizens and students in a timely manner. Because of the importance of the school system to the future of Seminole County, coordinated school planning among the County, the School District, and the seven municipalities continues to be understood as critical to ensure that public school capacity needs are met.

To further the goal of intergovernmental coordination, the Seminole County School Board, Seminole County and the seven municipalities adopted the *2007 Interlocal Agreement for Public School Facility Planning and School Concurrency* (2007 Interlocal Agreement) in accordance with section 163.31777, F.S., that addressed coordination of public school facility and comprehensive land use planning. The County and the seven municipalities also each amended their respective comprehensive plans to include a Public School Facilities Element (PSFE) in accordance with section 163.3177(12), F.S. The PSFEs are compatible, establish countywide Levels of Service (LOS), and identify procedures for the district-wide school concurrency management process.

The process for developing both the 2007 Interlocal Agreement and the PSFEs involved the Planning Technical Advisory Committee (PTAC), comprised of staff representing each of the signatories to the Interlocal Agreement. During 2006 and 2007, the PTAC developed recommendations for coordination of land use and school facilities planning as the basis for the 2007 Interlocal Agreement. The PTAC also reviewed drafts of a model PSFE for use by all involved. As directed by the 2007 Interlocal Agreement, PTAC will meet a minimum of twice

annually to discuss population and student projections, development trends, school needs, co-location and joint use opportunities, infrastructure improvements needed to support schools and safe student access, the School Board Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan and school concurrency processes.

In addition to the PTAC, the 2007 Interlocal Agreement created the Public School Facilities Planning Committee (PSFPC), which will review the recommendations of PTAC and may present recommendations to the School Board. This committee will serve as a standing committee to review the School Board Capital Improvement Plan, and will meet jointly with the School Board annually. The membership of this committee will include elected officials or their designees, and will further the process of ensuring coordination of land use and school facility planning. The 2007 Interlocal Agreement (as amended in January 2008) is presented under Exhibit A.

## LEGISLATIVE DIRECTION

Amendments to Section 163.3180, F.S., enacted by the 2005 Florida Legislature with the passage of Senate Bill 360 mandated a comprehensive focus on school planning by requiring local governments and school boards to adopt district-wide school concurrency systems. School concurrency ensures coordination between local governments and school boards in planning and permitting residential developments that affect school capacity and utilization rates. The legislation also required inclusion of a Public School Facilities Element in all Florida jurisdiction Comprehensive Plans. The City of Altamonte Springs adopted the new element into its Plan on February 2, 2008, by Ordinance No. 1582-07.

## REQUIREMENTS

To implement school concurrency, local governments and school boards are required to:

- Prepare a public school Interlocal Agreement and revise the local government Intergovernmental Coordination Elements to include procedures for implementing school concurrency (Sections 163.3177(6)(h)(1) , 163.31777, F.S. and 163.3180(13), Florida Statutes (F.S.);
- Adopt a Public School Facilities Element into the Comprehensive Plan (Sections 163.3180(13)(a) and 163.3177(12) , F.S., and Rule 9J-5.025, F.A.C.);
- Adopt level of service standards to establish maximum permissible school utilization rates relative to capacity, and include these standards in an amended Capital Improvements Element of the Comprehensive Plan and in the updated Interlocal Agreement (Section 163.3180(13)(b), F.S.);
- Establish a financially feasible Public School Capital Facilities Program and include this program in an amended Capital Improvements Element of the comprehensive plan (Section 163.3180(13)(d)1., F.S.);
- Establish proportionate-share mitigation methodology and options to be included in the Public School Facilities Element and the Interlocal Agreement (Section 163.3180(13)(e), F.S.);
- Establish Concurrency Service Areas (CSAs) for public schools to define the geographic boundaries of school concurrency, and include the CSA's in the updated Interlocal Agreement and in the supporting data and analysis for the Comprehensive Plan (Sections 163.3180(13)(c) and 163.3180(13)(g)(5), F.S.).

In 2009, a new Senate Bill 360 passed as an amendment to the Growth Management Legislation. The amendment modified several requirements relating to public schools and school concurrency. These school related amendments include:

- A provision that the annual update to the Capital Improvement Element (which includes school capacity projects) need not be financially feasible until December 1, 2011;
- An expansion of waivers to the requirement for the adoption of a Public School Facilities Element;
- The elimination of the prohibition to adopt future land use amendments that increase residential density for failure to timely adopt a Public School Facilities Element;
- The requirement that certain relocatable school facilities be considered as capacity for the purpose of Public School Facility Elements and Public School Concurrency; and
- The provision that construction of a charter school is an appropriate mitigation option for a development to meet the requirements for Public School Concurrency.

Section 163.3180(13)(e), F.S. explains the standards for availability of school capacity to be considered in concurrency analysis in this manner: “Consistent with the public welfare, a local government may not deny an application for site plan, final subdivision approval, or the functional equivalent for a development or phase of a development authorizing residential development for failure to achieve and maintain the level-of-service standard for public school capacity in a local school concurrency management system where adequate school facilities will be in place or under actual construction within three years after the issuance of final subdivision or site plan approval, or the functional equivalent. School concurrency shall be satisfied if the developer executes a legally binding commitment to provide mitigation proportionate to the demand for public school facilities to be created by actual development of the property, including, but not limited to, options described in subparagraph 1 of this section of Statute.”

## ATTENDANCE ZONES

An attendance zone is a geographic area that identifies the specific school assignment for students. The attendance zones for Seminole County public schools are shown on Exhibit B: Seminole County Public School Attendance Zones, and are provided by the Seminole County School Board. The City of Altamonte Springs’ students are currently served by two high schools, three middle schools, and six elementary schools. Only four of these schools are located within the jurisdictional boundaries of the City. These eleven schools comprise only a portion of the entire Seminole County School Board district. The Seminole County School Board operates 59 public schools; 37 elementary, 12 middle, and 10 high schools, as well as five charter/special needs schools (discussed below). Exhibit C: Seminole County Public School Inventory lists all the public schools in the county and operated by the Seminole County School Board.

Four schools are located within the City, but their attendance zones include areas outside of the City limits, as do all the schools that service the City’s residents. Table 9.1 identifies the eleven public schools that serve the City of Altamonte Springs residents.

**Table 9.1**  
**Public Schools Serving Altamonte Springs**

Type	Education Facility	Located Within the City	Location
Elementary	Altamonte	No	525 Pineview St., Altamonte Springs
	Bear Lake	No	3399 Gleaves Court, Apopka
	Eastbrook	No	5525 Tangerine Avenue, Winter Park
	Forest City	Yes	1010 Sand Lake Rd., Altamonte Springs
	Lake Orienta	Yes	612 Newport Ave., Altamonte Springs
	Spring Lake	Yes	695 Orange Ave., Altamonte Springs
Middle	Milwee	No	1341 Ronald Reagan Blvd., Longwood
	Rock Lake	No	250 Slade Drive, Longwood
	Teague	No	1350 McNeil Road, Apopka
High	Lake Brantley	Yes	991 Sandlake Rd., Altamonte Springs
	Lyman	No	865 Ronald Reagan Blvd., Longwood

Source: Seminole County School Board, 2010.

## CHARTER AND SPECIAL NEEDS SCHOOLS

Charter schools are typically created to improve student learning, to increase choices in learning opportunities for students and to provide students with a rich academic experience. Charter schools are funded by the State, have a contract (or charter) with the Seminole County School Board and are monitored by the School Board and State. Typically, Charter schools do not have limited school service areas (attendance zones) and can accept students from throughout the county in which they are located. There are three charter schools and two special needs schools located in Seminole County. The list of charter and special needs schools is provided in Table 9.2.

**Table 9.2**  
**Charter Schools and Special Needs Schools**

Facility Name	Type
Choices in Learning	Charter School
Rays of Hope	Charter School
UCP of Central Florida	Charter School for Special Needs
Rosenwald	School for emotionally disabled
Hopper Center	Special Needs School

Source: Seminole County School Board, 2010.

## EXISTING PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITY CAPACITY

The current enrollment capacity of the schools in Seminole County is determined by comparing the number of permanent student stations to the number of students enrolled. The capacity measure is the “Florida Inventory of School Houses” (FISH). Exhibit D: Current FISH Capacity, Enrollment, and Surplus/Deficiency, lists all public schools countywide and details the existing enrollment, FISH capacity, percent over or below FISH capacity, and capacity status. This information is provided for each school and each Concurrency Service Area.

Exhibit D shows that during the current five year planning period, six elementary schools and two middle schools are not meeting the adopted level of service (LOS) standard. All elementary, middle, and high school CSAs meet the LOS standard by the end of the current five year planning period (2014-15).

Given the changes in 2009-2010 Capital Outlay Full Time Equivalency (COFTE) projections, the Seminole County School Board has no projects planned to accommodate growth in the 2009-2010 Capital Improvement Plan & Budget. Given recent trends in COFTE projections, there most likely will not be a need for any new middle or high school capacity in the next 5 years.

Table 9.3 lists Exhibit D information for those schools serving Altamonte Springs residents.

**Table 9.3**  
**FISH Capacity for Schools Serving Altamonte Springs**

Type of School	Facility Name	Enrollment 10/16/09	School FISH Capacity	Over/ Below ( - ) Capacity	% of FISH Capacity
Elementary	Altamonte	758	991	-233	76.5%
	Bear Lake	996	1134	-138	87.8%
	Eastbrook	812	932	-120	87.1%
	Forest City	792	914	-122	86.7%
	Lake Orienta	637	863	-226	73.8%
	Spring Lake	816	820	-4	99.5%
Middle	Milwee	993	1,261	-268	78.7%
	Rock Lake	1,064	1,153	-89	92.3%
	Teague	1,494	1,595	-101	93.7%
High	Lyman	2,378	2,441	-63	97.4%
	Lake Brantley	2,950	2,859	91	103.2%

Source: Seminole County School Board, Facilities Planning Department, February, 2010.

## TIERED SCHOOL LEVEL OF SERVICE

The public school LOS standards were established in the 2007 Interlocal Agreement. The LOS standard measures utilization within a concurrency service area. It was agreed to by the School Board, County, and all seven cities that the desired LOS standard be 100% of the aggregate permanent FISH capacity for each school type within each Concurrency Service Area. To financially achieve this desired LOS standard at the high school level, a tiered LOS standard was established to bring the high school LOS standard into line with the other school types by year 2013. Table 9.4: Public School Level of Service Standards presents the LOS standards for Seminole County Public Schools.

**Table 9.4**  
**Public School Level of Service Standards**

Facility Type	2008 - 2012	Beginning 2013
Elementary and Middle Schools	100 % of Permanent FISH Capacity	100% of Permanent FISH Capacity
High School	110 % of Permanent FISH Capacity	100 % of Permanent FISH Capacity

Source: 2007 Interlocal Agreement for Public School Facility Planning and School Concurrency

## CONCURRENCY SERVICE AREAS

School concurrency is to be applied on a less than district wide basis. School Concurrency shall be measured and applied using a geographic area known as a Concurrency Service Area (CSA) that coincides with groupings of schools and their associated attendance zones. Attendance zones are geographical areas in which all resident students are assigned to a specific school. The School Board will apply concurrency based upon these CSAs on a less than district-wide basis. When an application for residential development is reviewed by the School Board for concurrency, the application will be evaluated by CSA for each type of school to determine the available capacity.

As stated above, Altamonte Springs' students are served by eleven schools; six elementary, three middle, and two high schools. With the grouping of the school attendance zones to create the CSAs, the City of Altamonte Springs will be served by one high school CSA (with two schools), two middle school CSAs (with a total of six schools), and three elementary school CSAs (with a total of 11 schools). Table 9.5 indicates which CSAs include those school's attendance zones serving Altamonte Springs. These CSAs serve not only Altamonte Springs but also unincorporated Seminole County as well as nearby cities of Lake Mary, Longwood, and Casselberry. For the current planning period, all CSAs which serve Altamonte Springs both achieve and maintain the adopted LOS standards for school concurrency.

**Table 9.5**  
**Concurrency Service Areas Serving Altamonte Springs**

Type	CSA Designation	Schools Included
Elementary	E8	Bear Lake, Forest City, Sable Point, Spring Lake, & Wekiva
Elementary	E7	Altamonte, Lake Orienta, & Woodlands
Elementary	E4	East Brook, English Estates, & Red Bug
Middle	M2	Milwee, Rock Lake, & Teague
Middle	M3	Indian Trails, South Seminole, & Tuskawilla
High	H2	Lake Brantley & Lyman

Source: 2007 Interlocal Agreement for Public School Facility Planning and School Concurrency

The CSAs were created as part of the 2007 *Interlocal Agreement for Public School Facility Planning and School Concurrency*, for purposes of providing the geographic basis for concurrency analysis. Countywide there are 10 CSAs for Elementary Schools (E1 – E10) and four CSAs each for the Middle (M1 – M4) and High Schools (H1 – H4). Countywide CSA maps are shown as Appendix A within Exhibit A: The 2007 Interlocal Agreement (as amended in January 2008).

Information on the existing capacity of the entire Seminole County School District system was obtained from the website of the Seminole County Public School District (SCPS). The information is dated October 17, 2008. According to the SCPS, the school district has 68,516 student stations for the 2009-10 school year. The total enrollment as of October 17, 2008, based on the Capital Outlay Full Time Equivalent (COFTE) numbers used by the FDOE, was 63,390. Therefore, the entire system is currently under capacity.

## USE OF CONCURRENCY SERVICE AREAS

School concurrency in Seminole County has been applied on a less than district wide basis from the outset since less than district wide analysis is required by Florida Statute within five years of the adoption of school concurrency. The changes from whole district to less than whole district application of concurrency were anticipated to result in confusion to applicants as well as the creation of administrative burdens for those operating the concurrency management system. Therefore, use of concurrency service areas was deemed to be the best approach from the outset. Initial consideration was given to the use of high school or middle school attendance zones as concurrency service areas. However, the school board staff advised that feeder schools (elementary and middle schools) boundaries do not always match up with the high schools they feed into, i.e., each attendance zone can be re-districted independently of the next level into which it feeds. To avoid the possibility of some middle or elementary school attendance areas serving two different concurrency service areas because their attendance zones do not match high school attendance zones, it was determined that three sets of concurrency service areas were needed.

## EXISTING POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS

Population and housing data are important components in the planning of any public facilities or services. Seminole County, its seven cities and the Seminole County School Board have agreed to use projections issued by the Florida Department of Education (FDOE) and provided to the School Board, based on Capital Outlay Full Time Equivalent (COFTE) cohort projections, for purposes of public school facility planning. These figures are based on past enrollment. However, projections of increased population and new residential units by local governments based on land use patterns are also an important component in understanding the potential future impacts on public school capacity. Changes in land use that result in increased residential density generally increase population, although they may not automatically result in an increase in the school aged population. Increases in population are not evenly distributed throughout the County and need to be closely and continuously evaluated in order to determine the need for new public school facilities, and potential impacts on existing facilities.

## HISTORICAL POPULATION STATISTICS

Past population data were taken from the US Census Bureau. Population totals from 1980, 1990, and 2000 are depicted in Table 9.6: Historical Population Growth and can be used to identify historical changes in population growth. The results of this comparison revealed that population is still growing countywide, but at a slower rate. Between 1980 and 1990, total population increased by 60%. Between 1990 and 2000, however; population growth was 27%. While the rate of population growth accelerated again between 2000 and 2006, it is now believed this rate of growth has slowed in tandem with the deceleration in the housing market. Average household size, which is one indirect indicator of possible need for increased school facility capacity, declined between the decennial Census dates. Between 1980 and 1990, average household size declined 6.4%. Between 1990 and 2000, average household size declined 2.0%.

**Table 9.6**  
**Historical Population Growth**

Demographics	1980	1990	Percent Change 1980 to 1990	2000	Percent Change 1990 to 2000
Population	179,752	287,528	60.0%	365,196	27.0%
<i>Percent Female</i>	<i>51.6%</i>	<i>51.1%</i>	<i>58.3%</i>	<i>51.0%</i>	<i>26.9%</i>
<i>Percent Male</i>	<i>48.4%</i>	<i>48.9%</i>	<i>61.8%</i>	<i>49.0%</i>	<i>27.2%</i>
Total Households	63,250	107,656	70.2%	139,572	29.6%
Average Household Size	2.82	2.64	-6.4%	2.59	-2.0%
Family Population	161,675	240,297	48.6%	306,065	27.4%
Group Quarters Population	1,078	2,856	164.9%	3,606	26.3%

Source: US Census Bureau

## EXISTING DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS

The past pattern of housing development impacts the demands for school capacity. Table 9.7: Housing Characteristics summarizes the number of housing units by type of unit for the City and countywide as of the 2000 Census. Based on this data alone, it is clear that the County is heavily oriented toward single family housing, and utilization of the student generation rate for single family residential use has been prominently used in order to determine impact on schools.

**Table 9.7**  
**Housing Characteristics**

SEMINOLE COUNTY HOUSING UNITS BY TYPE CENSUS 2000		
Type	City	Countywide
Single Family	5,555	95,809
Multi-Family	14,596	46,024
Mobile Home (incl. RV)	29	5246
Total	20,180	147,079

Source: US Census Bureau

## EXISTING SCHOOL AGE POPULATION AND ENROLLMENT

Table 9.8: Population by Age, provides information on historical trends for all age groups countywide, including school aged children (ages 5 to 19), between the 1990 Census to the 2000 Census, with an estimate for 2006. This information shows that the school aged population represented 7.0% of the total population of Seminole County in 1990, and had declined to 6.8% of the County's population according to the 2000 Census. The estimate for school age population as of 2006 showed that this age cohort represented 7.1% of the population. However, it is also of interest to note that the median age of the total population in Seminole County continued to increase over this time period. Although this information is not definitive, this is an indication that the age distribution appears to be making small changes over time toward an older population.

**Table 9.8**  
**Population by Age**

Age Bracket	1990 Census	Share	2000 Census	Share	2006 Estimate	Share	Share Loss/Gain 2000-'06
0 to 4	20,042	7.00%	23,062	6.30%	24,291	6.00%	Loss
5 to 14	40,651	14.10%	53,779	14.70%	53,978	13.40%	Loss
15 to 19	20,101	7.00%	24,802	6.80%	28,677	7.10%	Gain
20 to 24	19,641	6.80%	21,559	5.90%	26,752	6.60%	Gain
25 to 34	52,585	18.30%	51,933	14.20%	49,757	12.30%	Loss
35 to 44	49,904	17.40%	64,959	17.80%	60,941	15.10%	Loss
45 to 54	31,958	11.10%	54,636	15.00%	64,869	16.10%	Gain
55 to 64	22,943	8.00%	31,613	8.70%	48,188	11.90%	Gain
65 to 74	18,092	6.30%	21,392	5.90%	26,493	6.60%	Gain
75 to 84	9,038	3.10%	13,468	3.70%	14,456	3.60%	Loss
85+	2,564	0.90%	3,993	1.10%	4,933	1.20%	Gain
<b>Median Age:</b>	33.3		36.2		38.3		

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decision Data Resources, Inc.

## HOUSEHOLD COUNT

The total count of households within a jurisdiction, as well as information about the occupancy of those households, can also be used to help determine the need for future school capacity. This information for Seminole County is shown in Table 9.9: Household Statistics. According to Table 9.9, the total number of occupied households in Seminole County increased by 30% between the 1990 and 2000 Census counts. However, during that time period, the total number of occupied households with children increased by the lower percentage of 27%. During the same time period, the average household size decreased by 2%.

**Table 9.9**  
**Household Statistics**

Demographics	1990 Census	2000 Census	% Change '90-'00
Total Occupied Households	107,656	139,572	30%
Total Occupied Households with Children	40,720	51,594	27%
Average Household Size	2.64	2.59	-2%
Length of Residence:			
Stability (In Res. 5+ Yrs)	41.00%	41.20%	
Turnover (% Yearly)	26.00%	24.50%	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decision Data Resources, Inc.

## PROJECTED POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS

Seminole County prepared updated population projections for both permanent population (year-round residents) and 'functional' population (year-round + seasonal + population in group quarters) in five year increments from 2010 to the year 2025. The projection was performed by Seminole County, using a methodology reviewed and accepted by the Florida Department of Community Affairs (DCA) for the County's EAR. The County prepared its own projections, rather than using projections issued by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) of the University of Florida, because as of 2006, Seminole County had a limited amount of developable and re-developable land available, as is the case within the City. BEBR projections are not limited by land availability. The explicit consideration of the land constraint is a hallmark difference between the County and BEBR projections.

The County's projections are useful in helping to determine the need for public facilities in general, although, they are not broken-out by age cohort, they are by themselves an adequate guide to help determine the need for additional school capacity. Compared to BEBR projections, County projections show a slower overall increase in population over the planning horizon. The County's projected future population is contained in Table 9.10: Population Projections.

**Table 9.10**  
**Population Projections**

RESIDENT (YEAR-ROUND ONLY) AND FUNCTIONAL (YEAR-ROUND+SEASONAL)					
RESIDENT POPULATION (October 1)					
AREA	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Unincorporated County	234,075	248,692	253,751	255,075	254,766
Total County	457,207	482,190	490,195	492,260	491,827
FUNCTIONAL POPULATION (October 1)					
AREA	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Unincorporated County	236,621	251,263	256,379	257,764	257,549
Total County	464,634	489,954	498,250	500,582	500,387

Source: Seminole County Planning Department, Traffic Analysis Zone Data

## LONG TERM SCHOOL ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS

Projected school enrollment and long term capacity projections provided in Exhibit D shows the capacity and estimated school enrollment, based on COFTE numbers, out to year 2019/2020. By the end of the current five year planning period, five elementary schools, two middle schools and one high school are projected to be over capacity. By the 2019/2020 time period, only one elementary schools CSA (E9) is projected to be slightly over capacity.

## FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS

The City is approaching a complete 'built-out' condition whereby the most easily developed, sizable vacant parcels will have been either developed or committed to development. Without sizable vacant lots to develop a shift towards smaller 'infill' parcels originally avoided by developers and redevelopment proceeds a slower and less predictable growth rate.

Table 9.11 highlights the projected housing needs for Altamonte Springs through 2030 for owner occupied and renter occupied households. The data is from the Schimberg Center at the University of Florida. By 2030 the demand for owner occupied households in the City is expected to increase to 9,885, a 1,387 unit increase from 2010. The number of renter households demanded in the City is expected to increase by 624 units; or a total of 12,016 units by 2030.

It is not likely that the number of single-family households in the City will increase by 1,387 units. Given that there is a lack of sizeable vacant land in the City, and the majority of which will not be developed as single-family residences, a significantly smaller number of single-family homes are likely to be constructed. One possible source of an increase in single-family households is future annexations of single-family developments from unincorporated Seminole County. It is unlikely, however, that the City would annex large single-family development to the level projected in Table 9.11.

**Table 9.11**  
**2005-2030 Projected Demand for Housing Units by Tenure**

Tenure	2000	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Owner	7,828	8,498	8,767	9,166	9,566	9,885
Renter	10,930	11,392	11,542	11,724	11,856	12,016

Source: Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse

Should the expectation of lower housing growth bear out, especially with the single family development, public school capacity planning may be affected. According to the Table 9.12 single family homes generate more students than multi-family homes.

**Table 9.12**  
**Student Generation Rates**

Residence Type	Elementary	Middle	High	Total
Single Family	0.224	0.119	0.146	0.448
Multi-Family	0.118	0.049	0.057	0.219
Mobile Home	0.073	0.046	0.064	0.1825

Source: School Impact Fee Analysis, Seminole County Florida September 24, 2007. Adopted by the Seminole County Board of County Commissioners on October 23, 2007

As noted above, the School Board, the County and the seven cities are committed through the 2007 Interlocal Agreement to the use of student projections provided by the Department of Education based on Capital Outlay Full Time Equivalent (COFTE) cohort projections. The COFTE projections are based on prior enrollment. Over time, should the anticipated slowing of the development rate and movement toward less housing as anticipated take place, it is expected that enrollment figures will reflect this change. Annual sharing of data and ongoing coordination efforts will help to ensure that school capacity planning interrelates with the shift in the land development pattern within the City and throughout the county.

## ANALYSIS OF IMPACT OF PROJECTED DEVELOPMENT AND ENROLLMENT ON FACILITIES

The following data series were used as primary data sources:

- Existing enrollment and existing FISH capacity
- Surplus and deficiencies (shown in the Exhibit D: Current FISH Capacity, Enrollment, and Surplus/Deficiency,
- Existing and projected population, and
- Existing development pattern and projected development.

Most of these data came from the School Board and the Florida Department of Education. Utilizing these data, an analysis was performed of conditions that will impact public school capacity. As part of this analysis, the current and planned inventory of school facilities was reviewed in light of projected student population growth and available revenue to finance capital improvements. Information on available revenue streams is provided below in Section 19. The analysis was conducted to determine if the planned school capacity will be sufficient to accommodate the projected enrollment at the adopted level of service.

As identified in Exhibit D, the existing capacity of the entire Seminole County School District system is not projected to be over capacity by 2018-19. However, specific Concurrency Service Areas (CSAs) were determined to be over capacity and will require attention by SCPS to shift and/or balance school enrollment.

In addition to FDOE enrollment projections, forecasts of school aged population were also developed using the Seminole County's population projections. County population projections explicitly consider the availability of land in determining the ability to absorb future population growth. Utilizing these overall projections, the University of Florida's Shimerberg Center produced a breakout of population by age cohort for Altamonte Springs. The findings of this analysis are included in Table 9.13: Projection of School Aged Children – City of Altamonte Springs. The age groups included in the table contain children that are not of school age. The 0-4 age group was included to capture Pre-Kindergarten students (generally 3 and 4 year olds) and 19 year olds would be excluded from the 15-19 age group. As depicted in this exhibit, the numbers of school aged children are expected to ultimately decrease by year 2030. Of particular note, however, is the smaller scale of increase in school age population. In summary, between 2010 and 2015, there is an incremental decrease in school aged children. When compared to earlier student growth in Seminole County, the numbers of school aged children were on the rise. It is important to note that these increases are derived from County projections and may not correspond to FDOE or School Board figures. Moreover, public school enrollment is also

influenced by private school enrollment and demographics. Nevertheless, these figures suggest a slower growth trajectory in regard to school growth.

**Table 9.13**  
**Projection School Aged Children – City of Altamonte Springs**

Projection of School Age Children	2000	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
0-4	2429	2115	2108	2111	2075	2035
5-9	2309	2253	2278	2310	2297	2261
10-14	2268	2286	2142	2097	2132	2133
15-19	2418	2422	2335	2460	2521	2562
<b>Total Count School Age Children</b>	<b>9424</b>	<b>9076</b>	<b>8863</b>	<b>8978</b>	<b>9025</b>	<b>8991</b>

Source: University of Florida's Shimberg Center

Given the changes in projected enrollment and financial status of the School Board, no new construction improvements are programmed. All proposed school construction is shown in Table 9.14: Planned Public School Facility Construction - County Wide.

[This section intentionally left blank.]

**Table 9.14  
Planned Public School Facility Construction – County Wide**

EXPENDITURES	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
<b>New Construction</b>										
<b>Land</b>										
New Midway (Offsite)	\$500,000									
Modular Classroom										\$450,000
<b>Remodeling and Additions</b>										
Greenwood Lakes Middle					1,000,000	0,000,000				
Casselberry Media								3,000,000		
Geneva					1,000,000	4,000,000				
Hamilton	\$700,000	,000,000								
Heathrow and Partin										1,000,000
Idyllwilde Admin.									\$500,000	1,000,000
Indian Trails								8,000,000		
Jackson Heights	1,000,000	,000,000	8,000,000							
Keeth								1,000,000	\$6,500,000	
Lake Brantley Bldgs. 3, 4, 5						8,000,000				1,000,000
Lake Howell Bldg. 5							\$8,000,000			
Lawton				\$700,000	\$7,000,000					
Longwood and Bear Lake								5,000,000	\$5,000,000	
Lyman Bldgs. 7, 9, 10										6,000,000
Milwee Remodeling			\$1,000,000	\$10,000,000						
Pine Crest Remodeling						1,000,000	\$5,000,000			
South Seminole Media										3,000,000
Spring Lake	5,500,000									
Stenstrom							\$1,000,000	4,000,000		
Wekevia		600,000	\$4,000,000							
Wilson Geneva Pods & Ren.			\$800,000	\$3,900,000						
Winter Springs High										8,000,000
<b>Small Projects</b>	\$500,000	500,000	\$500,000	\$700,000	\$700,000	\$700,000	\$700,000	\$700,000	\$700,000	\$700,000

Source: Seminole County Public Schools, 2009-2010 Five Year Capital Improvement Plan, September 09, 2009

The Goal, Objectives and Policies of the Public School Facilities Element, the school concurrency program, and the public school capacity capital improvements program, were based on this data and analysis.

## FUNDING FOR SCHOOLS FACILITIES

The School Board must rely on multiple revenue sources to fund the new construction, renovation and maintenance needs identified in its 5-Year Capital Facilities Plan. The funding is made available from both State and Local sources. The primary funding source for the Seminole County Capital Facilities Plan is derived from property and sales taxes. There are many additional sources such as impact fees, certificates of participation (COPs) and other forms of taxation. These typical sources of revenue are identified below.

- Property Tax – Florida Statutes allows School Districts to levy up to 2 mils to fund capital improvement programs for public schools. Seminole County levies the full 2 mils and it is the single largest constant revenue source for the School District, averaging \$56 to \$77 million during the five year planning horizon.
- Sales Tax – Sales taxes generated by Seminole County residents, business owners and tourists may be used for public school projects.
- State Class Size Reduction – The recent legislative mandates have provided additional state funding for smaller class sizes and early childhood education. The Seminole County School Board will receive revenue of \$21,076,049 in School Year 2006/07 from the State.
- PECO – The utility Public Education Capital Outlay fund is derived from State gross receipts tax revenue may be used for expansion projects for student stations.
- Impact Fees – New residential development in Seminole County is required to provide public school impact fees to offset a portion of the cost associated with the students generated by the development.
- CO&DS Bonds – The Capital Outlay and Debt Service funds derived from the motor vehicle license tax may be used for expansion projects for student stations.

The School Board may also receive other revenues from undesignated sources, such as new development, but these sources do not provide constant and predictable revenue. Table 9.15 shows the School Board's Five Year Capital Improvement Revenue Sources. The School Board's complete Five Year Capital Improvement Plan is provided as Exhibit E.

**Table 9.15**  
**Capital Improvement Revenue Sources**

Revenue	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
<b>STATE</b>					
PECO New Construction	\$0	\$332,138	\$1,015,400	\$405,894	\$1,302,576
PECO Maintenance	\$820,604	\$3,633,627	\$3,437,174	\$3,425,177	\$3,650,123
CO&DS	\$280,380	\$280,380	\$280,380	\$280,380	\$280,380
<b>LOCAL</b>					
1.5 MILL	\$42,290,665	\$45,036,053	\$47,062,675	\$49,698,185	\$52,729,775
COPS					
Sales Tax	\$1,706,087	\$1,563,097	\$837,000	\$-	\$-
Impact Fees	\$1,900,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
Gasoline Tax Refund	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Interest	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>\$47,597,736</b>	<b>\$53,445,295</b>	<b>\$55,232,629</b>	<b>\$56,609,636</b>	<b>\$60,762,854</b>
Prior Year Carryover	\$4,906,618	\$4,551,354	\$3,248,496	\$2,448,984	\$801,929
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$52,504,354</b>	<b>\$57,996,649</b>	<b>\$58,481,125</b>	<b>\$59,058,620</b>	<b>\$61,564,783</b>

Source: Seminole County Public Schools 2009-2010 Five Year Capital Improvement Plan,  
Approved September 9, 2009

The School Ancillary Plant Facilities are shown on Exhibit F. No other ancillary plant facilities are scheduled within the next five year planning period. The Seminole County School Board's Educational Plant Survey is included in Exhibit G. This survey recommendation is for the five year period from 2005 to 2010 and was provided by the Seminole County Public School Board, Facilities Planning Department. The Educational Plant Survey identifies two of the 11 schools serving the City of Altamonte Springs are proposed for capacity creating improvements. These two schools are Forest City Elementary and Lake Orienta Elementary and the improvements have been completed.

## ANALYSIS OF PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXISTING SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLS ANTICIPATED IN FUTURE PERTAINING TO LOCATION

The most significant problems for the Seminole County School Board in planning for both existing schools and future schools is funding availability and the increased scarcity of vacant, developable land. These issues limit the ability of the School Board to locate sites for new schools that comply with the standards of the Florida Department of Education (FDOE). The scarcity of vacant land also limits the ability to expand most existing schools on their current sites and make it difficult to co-locate public schools with other public facilities.

The best opportunity for schools within the City would be the possible expansion of existing schools where there is adjacent land that is vacant or provides an opportunity for redevelopment. Annual consultations between the City and the School Board, as outlined in the 2007 Interlocal Agreement, may help to turn this situation into an opportunity rather than a problem.

Based on this analysis, the issue of availability of land for future schools was identified in the Public School Facilities Element, and Policy 9-1.3.2 noted that the City will support the Seminole County School Board in pursuing alternate site sizes for public schools for a more urban area, given the absence of large tracts of vacant developable land in the urban service area.

## ANALYSIS OF OPPORTUNITY TO CO-LOCATE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES, COMMUNITY FOCAL POINT PARKS

City recreational land includes approximately 210 acres spread across 11 locations designated for community parks, neighborhood parks and open space. The City also offers a variety of recreational programs at its parks that are designed to meet the needs of all age groups, including the elderly, handicapped, and is open to student activities and programs. Collocation efforts include the Fieldhouse at Lake Brantley High School. The City and Lake Brantley High School worked together to construct a joint-use multi-purpose community facility on Lake Brantley High School property. The Fieldhouse includes a swimming pool and gymnasium. Another example is the multi-use and baseball/softball fields at Forest Lake Elementary. The City has an ongoing relationship with the School Board in collocation of facilities, in accordance with Policy 3-1.15.3, as well as providing activities and programs for students at City parks.

### ***Libraries***

The City of Altamonte Springs operates one library on the east side of town. This library occupies a small site that would not have space to accommodate a public school co-location. There are no provisions in the Capital Improvement Program to expand this library or for additional libraries. Co-location of future public schools with the library does not appear likely within the five year planning horizon.

### ***Other City Facilities***

Other than roadways, stormwater improvements, police facilities and the Natural Lands Program, the City's capital budget does not envision additional public facilities, such as community centers. The roadways, stormwater improvements and public safety improvements do not lend themselves to co-location with public schools.

### ***Community Focal Point***

As noted above, the City lacks large tracts of land that can house significant new residential developments. Most future development is likely to occur within small infill properties, or as redevelopment. The City is open to the idea of working in partnership with the School Board and the private sector to include school facilities within such a redevelopment project that can serve as a Community Focal Point, but does not anticipate large scale projects that could accommodate this design in the five year planning period.

## ANALYSIS OF NEED FOR SUPPORTING FACILITIES

This portion of the Support Document focuses primarily on supporting facilities that are provided within the City of Altamonte Springs (with the exception of sidewalks that are also provided in unincorporated Seminole County). Each site proposed for a public school needs to be analyzed in terms of its own characteristics; some will be located within areas where all supporting facilities are already in place, while others may lack some facilities. The City's development review process will identify any supporting facilities that are lacking. The following information summarizes existing approaches for some of the supporting facilities. Other facilities will require arrangements between the School District and the City during the development review process.

### ***Sidewalks***

The City of Altamonte Springs' Land Development Code (LDC) requires developers to install sidewalks as a part of the development review process, although waivers are available (in such cases a payment towards a sidewalk bank is usually required). There are four public schools located within the City's boundaries: Lake Brantley High School and Forest City Elementary are both located on Sand Lake Road, a major collector; Lake Orienta Elementary located in the southeast portion of the City in a single family residential neighborhood on local streets; and Spring Lake Elementary located on Orange Avenue a minor collector. All four schools are connected to adjacent neighborhoods through a complete sidewalk network. Two other schools located outside of the City limits, but in close proximity to the City are also served by existing sidewalk networks. These schools are Altamonte Elementary located north of the City in a single family residential neighborhood, and Teague Middle School located west of the City on McNeil Road surrounded by single family residential developments.

### ***Water and Sewer Services***

The City of Altamonte Springs serves all five public schools with City owned potable water and sanitary sewer services. Currently there is more than adequate capacity in both systems to accommodate expansions at any of these schools.

### ***Other Supporting Facilities***

As stated in Section 5.3 of the *2007 Interlocal Agreement for Public School Facility Planning and School Concurrency*, the School Board and the City of Altamonte Springs will jointly determine the need for and timing of on-site and off-site improvements necessary to support each new school or the proposed remodeling of an existing school. The parties will agree to the timing, location and party or parties responsible for financing construction, operating and maintenance of the required improvements.

Based on the analysis contained in this section and the wording of the 2007 Interlocal Agreement, the City included Objective 9-1.7 and its associated policies within the City's Public School Facilities Element to address these issues.

## PROCESS FOR DETERMINING CONCURRENCY

Each school has its own school attendance zone. Exhibit B: School Attendance Zone Maps, provided by the Seminole County School Board, is included as required by the above referenced section of Florida Administrative Code.

Attendance zones may shift as new school capacity is added through expansion to existing schools or by construction of new schools. For concurrency purposes; therefore, it was determined that attendance zones alone would not be a good geographic analysis zone because of any need to change those zones. Therefore, Concurrency Service Areas (CSAs) were established that group together several school attendance zones. Exhibit A depicts the CSA boundaries for elementary, middle, and high schools countywide.

When an application for residential development is reviewed by the City for concurrency, the Seminole County School Board will evaluate the availability of school capacity within the CSA in accordance with the provisions of the 2007 *Interlocal* Agreement for Public School Capacity and Facility Planning for School Concurrency.

The process for determining concurrency capacity includes the following steps:

- A. Any developer submitting a development permit application (such as site plan or final subdivision) with a residential component that is not exempt under the terms of the 2007 Interlocal Agreement is subject to school concurrency and shall prepare and submit a School Impact Analysis (SIA) to the School Board for review.
- B. The SIA shall indicate the location of the development, the number of dwelling units by unit type (single-family detached, single family attached, multi-family, apartments), a phasing schedule (if applicable), and age restrictions for occupancy (if any).
- C. To determine a proposed development's projected students, the proposed development's projected number and type of residential units shall be converted into projected students for all schools of each type within the specific CSA using the adopted Student Generation Multipliers, as established in the most current adopted Seminole County BCC Public School Impact Fee Ordinance.

The School Board concurrency test shall follow the following steps:

- A. Test Submittal. The developer shall submit a SIA to the School Board with a copy to the local government with jurisdiction over the proposed development. The completed SIA must be submitted a minimum of five working days but not more than 30 days prior to Development Application submittal to the local government. The School Board shall perform a sufficiency review on the SIA application. An incomplete SIA application will be returned to the Owner/Developer without processing. The School Board will have 20 working days to determine sufficiency and complete the Test Review. The School Board may charge the applicant a non-refundable application fee payable to the School Board to meet the cost of review in accordance with Florida Statutes.
- B. Test Review. Each SIA application will be reviewed in the order in which it is received by the School Board. As each application is reviewed, capacity that is available will be encumbered until the final disposition of the Development Application is made by the local government.
- C. Passing the Test. If the available capacity of public schools for each type within the CSA [or contiguous CSAs as provided for below] containing the proposed project is equal to or greater than the proposed project's needed capacity, the concurrency test is passed. The School Board will issue a School Capacity Availability Letter of Determination (SCALD) identifying the school capacity available to serve the proposed project and that said capacity has been encumbered for the proposed project for a period of one year. A

capacity reservation fee will be established during the regulatory phase of this process.

- D. Failing the Test. If the available capacity of public schools for any type within the CSA (or contiguous CSAs as provided for in 12.2(c) below) containing the proposed project is less than the proposed project's needed capacity, the concurrency test is failed. The School Board will issue a School Capacity Availability Letter of Determination (SCALD) identifying what school capacity is available and what school capacity is not available and inform the developer may select one of the following options:
1. Accept a 30 day encumbrance of available school capacity, and within the same 30 day period, amend the Development Application to balance it with the available capacity; or
  2. Accept a 60 day encumbrance of available school capacity, and within the same 60 day period, negotiate with the School Board and the local government on a Proportionate Share Mitigation plan as outlined in Section 12.5 below; or
  3. Appeal the results of the failed test pursuant to the provisions in Section 12.6 below; or
  4. Withdraw the SIA application.

The School Board methodology for determining concurrency shall follow the steps outline below:

- A. Verification of the proposed development's projected students, as shown in the SIA application, shall be done.
- B. New school capacity within a CSA which is in place or will be under actual construction in the first three years of the School Board's Capital Improvement Plan will be added to the capacity shown in the CSA, and is counted as available capacity for the residential development under review.
- C. If the projected student growth from a residential development causes the adopted LOS to be exceeded in the CSA, an adjacent CSA which is contiguous with and touches the boundary of, the concurrency service area within which the proposed development is located shall be evaluated for available capacity. An adjacency evaluation review shall be conducted as follows:
  1. In conducting the adjacency review, the School Board shall first use the adjacent CSA with the most available capacity to evaluate projected enrollment impact and, if necessary, shall continue to the next adjacent CSA with the next most available capacity.
  2. Consistent with Rule 6A-3.0171 F.A.C., at no time shall the shift of impact to an adjacent CSA result in a total morning or afternoon transportation time of either elementary or secondary students to exceed 50 minutes or one hour, respectively. The transportation time shall be determined by the School Board transportation routing system and measured from the school the impact is to be assigned, to the center of the subject parcel/plat in the amendment application, along the most direct improved public roadway free from major hazards.

The School Board shall create and maintain a Development Review Table (DRT) for each CSA, and will use the DRT to compare the projected students from proposed residential developments to the CSAs available capacity programmed within the first three years of the current five-year capital planning period.

- A. Student enrollment projections shall be based on the most recently adopted School Board Capital Facilities Work Program, and the DRT shall be updated to reflect these projections. Available capacity shall be derived using the following formula:

$$\text{Available Capacity} = \text{School Capacity}^1 - (\text{Enrollment}^2 + \text{Approved}^3)$$

Where:

- <sup>1</sup> School Capacity = Permanent School Capacity as programmed in the first three years of the School Board's Five-Year CIP
  - <sup>2</sup> Enrollment = Student enrollment as counted at the Fall FTE.
  - <sup>3</sup> Approved = Students generated from approved residential developments after the implementation of school concurrency
- B. Using the Fall FTE, the vested number of students on the DRT will be reduced by the number of students represented by the residential units that received certificates of occupancy within the previous 12-month period.

**PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITIES ELEMENT**  
Data, Inventory, and Analysis

# Exhibit A

**2007 INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL  
FACILITY PLANNING AND SCHOOL CONCURRENCY  
AS AMENDED JANUARY 2008  
Seminole County, Florida**

THIS AGREEMENT is entered into with the Seminole County Board of County Commissioners (hereinafter referred to as the "County"), the Commission or Council of the Cities of Longwood, Altamonte Springs, Oviedo, Winter Springs, Lake Mary, Sanford, Casselberry (hereinafter referred to as the "Cities"), and the School Board of Seminole County (hereinafter referred to as the "School Board"), collectively referred to as the "Parties".

WHEREAS, the County, Cities and the School Board recognize their mutual obligation and responsibility for the education, nurturing and general well-being of the children within their community; and

WHEREAS, the County, Cities and the School Board are authorized to enter into this Agreement pursuant to Section 163.01, Section 163.3177(6)(h)2 and Section 1013.33, Florida Statutes (F.S.); and

WHEREAS, the County, Cities, and School Board recognize the following benefits to the citizens and students of their communities by more closely coordinating their comprehensive land use and school facilities planning programs: (1) better coordination of the timing and location of new schools with land development, (2) greater efficiency for the school board and local governments by siting schools to take advantage of existing and planned roads, water, sewer, and parks, (3) improved student access and safety by coordinating the construction of new and expanded schools with the road and sidewalk construction programs of the local governments, (4) better designed urban form by locating and designing schools to serve as community focal points, (5) greater efficiency and convenience by co-locating schools with parks, ball fields, libraries, and other community facilities to take advantage of joint use opportunities, and (6) reduction of the factors that contribute to urban sprawl and support of existing neighborhoods by appropriately locating new schools and expanding and renovating existing schools; and

WHEREAS, the County, Cities and School Board have determined that it is necessary and appropriate for the entities to cooperate with each other to provide adequate public school facilities in a timely manner and at appropriate locations, to eliminate any deficit of permanent student stations, and to provide capacity for projected new growth; and

WHEREAS, Section 1013.33, F.S., requires that the location of public educational facilities must be consistent with the Comprehensive Plan and implementing land development regulations of the appropriate local governing body; and

WHEREAS, Sections 163.3177(6)(h)1 and 2, F.S., require each local government to adopt an intergovernmental coordination element as part of their comprehensive plan that states principles and guidelines to be used in the accomplishment of coordination of the adopted comprehensive plan with the plans of the school boards, and describes the processes for collaborative planning and decision making on population projections and public school siting; and

WHEREAS, Sections 163.3177(7) and 1013.33, F.S., require the County, Cities and School Board to establish jointly the specific ways in which the plans and processes of the School Board and the local governments are to be coordinated; and

WHEREAS, Sections 163.3177(7), 163.3180(13), and 1013.33, F.S., require the County, Cities and School Board to update their Public School Interlocal Agreement to establish school concurrency to satisfy Section 163.3180(12)(g)1, F.S.; and

WHEREAS, the County and Cities are entering into this Agreement in reliance on the School Board's obligation to prepare, adopt and implement a financially feasible capital facilities program to achieve public schools operating at the adopted level of service consistent with the timing specified in the School Board's Capital Facilities Plan, and the School Board's further commitment to update the plan annually to add enough capacity to the Plan in each succeeding fifth year to address projected growth in order to maintain the adopted level of service and to demonstrate that the utilization of school capacity is maximized to the greatest extent possible pursuant to Section 163.3180(13)(c)2, F.S.; and

WHEREAS, the School Board, is entering into this Agreement in reliance on the County and Cities' obligation to adopt amendments to their local comprehensive plans to impose School Concurrency as provided in Section 163.3180(13), F.S.; and

NOW THEREFORE, be it mutually agreed among the School Board, the County and the Cities (hereinafter referred to collectively as the "Parties") that the following definitions and procedures will be followed in coordinating land use, public school facilities planning, and school concurrency.

2007 INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL  
 FACILITY PLANNING AND SCHOOL CONCURRENCY  
AS AMENDED JANUARY 2008  
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## **SECTION 1 DEFINITIONS**

**Adjacent Concurrency Service Area:** A concurrency service area which is contiguous and touches the boundary of another concurrency service area along one side.

**Attendance Zone:** The geographic area which identifies the public school assignment for students.

**Building Permit:** An approval by a local government authorizing residential construction on a specific property.

**Capital Outlay, Full Time Equivalent (COFTE) Projections:** Florida Department of Education (FDOE) COHORT student enrollment projections for Florida public school districts, issued annually and based on information produced by the demographic, revenue, and education estimating conferences pursuant to s. 216.136 and s. 1013.64(3), as adjusted by the FDOE Office of Educational Facilities and SMART Schools Clearinghouse. The projections do not include students in hospital, homebound, summer school, evening school, etc. since these students do not require an additional student station.

**Cities:** All municipalities in Seminole County, except those that are exempt from the requirements of school concurrency, pursuant to Section 163.3177(12), F.S.

**Charter School:** Public schools of choice which operate under a performance contract, or a "charter," in accordance with Section 1002.33, F.S. Charter schools in the Seminole County Public School District are Countywide schools of choice.

**Comprehensive Plan:** A plan that meets the requirements of Sections 163.3177 and 163.3178, F.S.

**Concurrency Service Area (CSA):** A geographic unit promulgated by the School Board and adopted by local governments within which the level of service is measured when an application for residential development is reviewed for school concurrency purposes.

**Consistency:** Compatible with and furthering the goals, objectives and policies of the County and Cities Comprehensive Plan Elements and this Agreement.

**Core Facilities:** The media center, cafeteria, toilet facilities, circulation space and like areas that do not carry permanent Florida Inventory of School Houses (FISH) capacity in an educational facility.

**Developer:** Any person, including a governmental agency, undertaking any construction.

**Development Approval:** Site plan, final subdivision or functional equivalent, issued by a local government granting, or granting with conditions, a Development Application.

**Educational Facility:** The buildings, equipment, structures, ancillary and special educational use areas that are built, installed or established to serve public school purposes.

**Educational Facilities Impact Fee:** A fee designated to assist in the funding for acquisition and development of school facilities, owned and operated by the School Board, needed to serve new growth and development.

**Educational Plant Survey:** A systematic study approved by the Florida Department of Education (FDOE) of present educational and ancillary plants and the determination of future needs to provide an appropriate educational program and services for each

student based on projected capital outlay FTE (COFTE) counts prepared and issued by the FDOE.

**Encumbered Capacity:** School capacity for a proposed project that set aside for a limited amount of time while the proposed project is undergoing review by the local government.

**Exempt Local Government:** A municipality which is not required to participate in school concurrency when meeting all the requirements for having no significant impact on school attendance, per Section 163.3177(12)(b), F.S.

**Financial Feasibility:** An assurance that sufficient revenues are currently available or will be available from committed funding sources for the first 3 years, or will be available from committed or planned funding sources for years 4 and 5, of a 5-year capital improvement schedule for financing capital improvements, such as ad valorem taxes, bonds, state and federal funds, tax revenues, impact fees, and developer contributions, which are adequate to fund the projected costs of the capital improvements identified in the comprehensive plan necessary to ensure that adopted level-of-service standards are achieved and maintained within the period covered by the 5-year schedule of capital improvements. The requirement that level-of-service standards be achieved and maintained shall not apply if the proportionate-share process set forth in Section 163.3180(12) and (16) is used [ref. 163.3164(32), F.S.].

**Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan:** The School Board's annually adopted financially feasible, five-year list of capital improvements which provide for student capacity to achieve and maintain the adopted level of service.

**Florida Inventory of School Houses (FISH):** Data, inventory and numbering system used by the Florida Department of Education, Office of Educational Facilities for parcels of land, buildings and rooms in public educational facilities (hereinafter referred to as "FISH).

**Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Student Count: Fall Semester:** The fall semester count of all "full-time equivalent" students, pursuant to Chapter 1011.62, F.S.

**Level of Service Standard (LOS):** A standard or condition established to measure utilization within a concurrency service area. Current Level of Service is determined by the sum of the FTE student count at the same type of schools within a concurrency service area, divided by the sum of the permanent FISH capacity of the same type of schools within a concurrency service area. Projected or future Level of Service is determined by the sum of the projected COFTE enrollments at the same type of schools within a concurrency service area, divided by the sum of the planned permanent FISH capacity of the same type of schools within a concurrency service area."

**Local Governments:** Seminole County and its Cities.

**Maximum School Utilization:** The balance of student enrollment system-wide, to ensure the most efficient operation of each school within the adopted LOS standard, based on the number of permanent student stations according to the FISH inventory, taking into account the Florida Department of Education (FDOE) utilization factor, special considerations such as, core capacity, special programs, transportation costs, geographic impediments, and the requirements of Article IX, Section 1(a) of the Florida Constitution, to prevent disparate enrollment levels to the greatest extent possible.

**Modular Classroom:** A room designated in FISH within a educational facility which contains student stations and where students receive instruction and which, the life

expectancy of the structure, also as designated in FISH is 35 - 49 years. Modular classrooms generally consist of pre-manufactured concrete and/or steel type structures owned by the School Board.

**Permanent School Capacity:** The optimal number of students that can be housed for instruction at an educational facility as prescribed in SBE Rule 6A-2.0010, F.A.C. (SREF Section 6.1) in permanent and modular type classroom spaces designated in FISH.

- A. Permanent capacity of an elementary school is equal to the sum of student stations assigned to permanent and modular classrooms at the school.
- B. Permanent capacity of a middle school is 90% of the sum of student stations assigned to permanent and modular classrooms at the school.
- C. Permanent capacity of secondary level [high] schools is less than the sum of student stations assigned to permanent and modular classrooms at the school. The amount less is prescribed in SBE Rule 6A-2.0010, F.A.C. (SREF Section 6.1). For high schools exceeding 1500 satisfactory student stations, the school capacity is 95% of the sum of student stations assigned to permanent and modular classrooms at the school.

**Permanent Classroom:** A room designated in FISH within an educational facility which contains student stations and where students receive instruction and which, the life expectancy of the structure, also as designated in FISH, is 50 years or more.

**Permanent Student Station:** A designated space contained within a permanent building or structure that can accommodate a student for an instructional program and is designated satisfactory in FISH data. The total number of permanent student stations at a educational facility is determined by the sum of individual permanent student stations at the facility. Permanent buildings or structure types are designated by the School Board and include permanently constructed buildings having a life expectancy of 50 years or more and modular buildings as identified in FISH, having a life expectancy exceeding 35 years or more.

**Planning Technical Advisory Committee (PTAC):** PTAC was formally created and established by the *Interlocal Planning Coordination Agreement of 1997*. This committee is comprised of planning staff representatives from Seminole County, each of the seven municipal corporations within the County, and the Seminole County School Board. PTAC serves as an advisory committee and working group to enhance intergovernmental coordination of comprehensive plan programs and assists in ensuring consistency between these programs and issues of multi-jurisdictional concern.

**Proportionate Share Mitigation:** A developer improvement or contribution identified in a binding and enforceable agreement between the Developer, the School Board and the local government with jurisdiction over the approval of the development approval to provide compensation for the additional demand on educational facilities created through the residential development of the property, as set forth in Section 163.3180(13)(e), F.S.

**Proposed New Residential Development:** Any application for new residential development or any amendment to a previously approved residential development, which results in an increase in the total number of housing units.

**Public Facilities:** Civic capital assets including, but not limited to, transit, sanitary sewer, solid waste, potable water, public schools, parks, libraries and community buildings.

**Public School Concurrency Program:** A program established by Seminole County, each of the seven municipal corporations within the County, and the Seminole County School Board to meet the requirements of Sections 163.31777, 163.3180, and 1013.33, F.S.

**Public Schools Facilities Planning Committee (PSFPC):** The PSFPC is created and established by this agreement. This committee is comprised of one elected official, or their designee, from Seminole County, each of the seven municipal corporations within the County, and the Seminole County School Board. The PSFPC is responsible for the oversight of the school concurrency program established in this agreement, and hears recommendations from PTAC on school planning issues and may make recommendations to the School Board.

**Relocatable Classroom:** A structure with a life expectancy less than 35 years, mobile trailer structures, or transportable wood frame structures.

**Reserved Capacity:** School capacity that is assigned to a proposed project once it has received a Development approval for the project's Development Application.

**Residential Development:** Any development that is comprised of dwelling units, in whole or in part, for permanent human habitation.

**School Board:** The governing body established under Article IX, Section 4, of the Florida Constitution.

**School Capacity:** See permanent school capacity.

**School Capacity Availability Letter of Determination (SCALD):** A letter prepared by the School Board of Seminole County, identifying if school capacity is available to serve a residential project, and if capacity exists, recommending whether the proposed development should be approved or has been vested.

**School District:** The School District of Seminole County is created pursuant to Article IX, Section 4, of the Florida Constitution.

**School Impact Analysis (SIA):** A formal description of a residential project subject to school concurrency review provided by the developer for School Board review in accordance with Section 12.1 of this Agreement.

**Student Station:** A satisfactory space contained within a building or structure as designated in FISH that can accommodate a student for an instructional program.

**Temporary Classroom:** Also referred to as a relocatable classroom. A room designated in FISH within an educational facility which contains student stations and where students receive instruction and which, the life expectancy of the structure, also as designated in FISH, is less than 35 years. Temporary classrooms generally consist of mobile trailer structures or transportable wood frame type structures. Student stations in temporary/relocatable classrooms shall not be considered for the purposes of determining concurrency or included in any capacity determination of any CSA.

**Educational Facilities Work Plan:** The School Board's annual capital planning document that includes long-range planning for facilities needs over 5-year and 10-year periods.

**Tiered Level of Service:** A level of service which is graduated over time, used to achieve an adequate and desirable level of service at the end of a specified period of time, as permitted by the Florida Statutes.

**Type of School:** An educational facility providing the same grade level of education, i.e.: elementary (grades PK-5), middle (grades 6-8), or high school (grades 9-12) or special purpose school such as magnet school.

**Utilization:** The comparison of the total number of students enrolled to the total number of permanent student stations as determined by FISH at a school facility.

## **SECTION 2 COMMITTEES AND DUTIES**

**2.1 Planning Technical Advisory Committee (PTAC).** PTAC will meet, at a minimum on a semi-annual basis, in July and January, to discuss issues and formulate recommendations to the PSFPC regarding coordination of land use and school facilities planning, including such issues as population and student projections, development trends, school needs, co-location and joint use opportunities, ancillary infrastructure improvements needed to support the schools, School Board Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan and the Public School Concurrency Program. Representatives from the Regional Planning Council will also be invited to attend. A designee of the School Board shall be responsible for coordinating and convening the semi-annual meeting.

**2.2 Public Schools Facilities Planning Committee (PSFPC).** The Parties hereby establish a Public Schools Facilities Planning Committee for the purpose of reviewing recommendations from PTAC on land use and school facilities planning, including such issues as population and student projections, development trends, school needs, co-location and joint use opportunities, ancillary infrastructure improvements needed to support the school, potential sites for new schools, and proposals for significant renovation and potential closure of existing schools. Based on the review of PTAC's recommendations, the PSFPC will submit recommendations to the School Board. Additionally, the PSFPC will be a standing committee to review the School Board Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan in accordance with Sections 4.1 and 10 of this Agreement, and serve as the required oversight committee for the Public School Concurrency Program as detailed in Section 14 of this Agreement.

The PSFPC will meet annually in a joint School Board workshop upon receipt of the draft School Board Educational Facilities Work Plan (Work Plan) from the School Board to discuss the Work Plan, submitted to the Department of Education. A representative of the Regional Planning Council will also be invited to attend. The joint workshop will provide the opportunity for the County, the Cities, and the School Board to hear reports, discuss policy, set direction, and reach understandings concerning issues of mutual concern regarding coordination of land use and school facilities planning, including population and student growth, development trends, school needs, off-site improvements, joint use opportunities, and school concurrency.

### **SECTION 3 STUDENT ENROLLMENT AND POPULATION PROJECTIONS**

- 3.1 Population and Student Enrollment Projections Distributed Annually.** In fulfillment of their respective planning duties, the County, Cities, and School Board agree to coordinate and base their plans upon consistent projections of the amount, type, and distribution of population growth and student enrollment. At the annual July PTAC meeting described at Subsection 2.1, the County and Cities shall provide updated five year population projections and the School Board will supply the annually updated student enrollment projections.
- 3.2 Student Projections.** The Parties agree to use student population projections per Section 1013.31(1)(b)2, F.S. based on Capital Outlay Full Time Equivalent (COFTE) cohort projections issued by FDOE in July of each year.
- 3.3 PTAC Review.** PTAC will review quantity, type and school distribution of COFTE student enrollment projections.

### **SECTION 4 COORDINATING AND SHARING OF INFORMATION**

- 4.1 School Board Educational Facilities Work Plan.** By August 1st of each year, the School Board shall submit to the County, each City and the Public Schools Facilities Planning Committee (PSFPC) the School Board Educational Facilities Work Plan prior to adoption by the Board.
- A.** The Plan will be consistent with the requirements of Section 1013.35, F.S., and include projected student populations apportioned geographically, an inventory of existing school facilities, projections of facility space needs, information on relocatables, general locations of new schools for the 5- and 10-year time periods.
- B.** The Plan will also include the financially feasible School Board Capital Improvement Plan for a 5-year period. The Cities and County shall review the plan and provide written comments to the School Board annually prior to September 1st.
- 4.2 Educational Plant Survey.** PTAC will assist the School Board in an advisory capacity in the preparation and update of the Educational Plant Survey. The Educational Plant Survey shall be consistent with the requirements of Section 1013.33, F.S. Upon receipt of the Educational Plant Survey, PTAC will have fifteen (15) calendar days to evaluate and make recommendations regarding the location and need for new schools, significant renovation or expansion, and closures of educational facilities, and the consistency of such plans with the local government comprehensive plan and relevant issues listed in Subsections 5.2, 5.3, 6.1, 7.1, and 8.1 of this Agreement.

### **SECTION 5 SCHOOL SITE SELECTION, REMODELING, AND SCHOOL CLOSURES**

- 5.1 New School Sites.** When the need for a new school is identified in the School Board's Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan, PTAC will review a list of potential sites in the area of need. Potential sites for new schools will be submitted to the local government with jurisdiction for an assessment regarding consistency with the local government Comprehensive Plan. This jurisdiction shall have

20 working days upon receipt of the request to respond with a consistency determination. If the site is consistent with the local government comprehensive plan and the School Board authorizes the acquisition of the property, the School Board shall proceed through the appropriate site plan review process. If a determination is made that a proposed school site is not consistent with the Comprehensive Plan, the local government shall identify whether it will support necessary amendments to the comprehensive plan to make the school site consistent. The coordination process shall be in accordance with Chapter 1013.33, F.S.

**5.2 School Site Plan Review.** Once a school site has been selected and site design has begun, the School Board shall comply with the appropriate site plan review process set forth within the applicable land development regulations. Nothing in this agreement exempts school sites from the site plan review process and ensuring the site plan is consistent with both the comprehensive plan and land development regulations. Standards and conditions shall not be imposed which conflict with the requirements established in Chapter 1013, F.S. or the Florida Building Code, unless otherwise agreed to by the School Board as a part of this Agreement.

**A.** The School Board shall not be required to obtain or condemn public right-of-way from private property owners for the purposes of constructing off-site infrastructure of which it is intended that fee simple title of the acquired right-of-way be transferred to the County or City.

**B.** The County and Cities shall exempt the School Board from the payment of planning and development fees, including but not limited to plan amendment fees, zoning and/or site plan fees, special exception fees, right-of-way utilization fees, permit fees, subdivision fees, and vacate fees, as may be required by the County or Cities in the development review process. The School Board shall be responsible for the payment of fees associated with advertising related public hearings.

**C.** The County and Cities shall accept the St. Johns River Water Management District permit for an educational facility to find that storm water collection, treatment, retention and drainage within a school site is sufficient. If off-site impacts are present, the County or City having jurisdiction may impose conditions on the application as provided in the jurisdiction's land development regulations.

**5.3 Remodeling and Closures.** When the need for a remodeling project that changes the primary use of a facility, resulting in a greater than 5 percent increase or decrease in student capacity, or the closure of a school has been identified in the School Board Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan, PTAC shall notify the PSFPC and make recommendations on the impacts the renovation or closure will have on the adopted level of service for schools.

**5.4 Joint Consideration of On-Site and Off-Site Improvements.** In conjunction with the land use consistency determination described in Subsection 5.1 of this Agreement, the School Board and the effected local government will jointly determine the need for and timing of on-site and off-site improvements necessary to support each new school or the proposed remodeling of an existing school. The School Board and the effected local government will agree to the timing,

location, and the party or parties responsible for financing constructing, operating and maintaining the required improvements.

## **SECTION 6 LOCAL PLANNING AGENCIES (LPA), COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AMENDMENTS, REZONINGS, AND DEVELOPMENT APPROVALS**

- 6.1 Appointed LPA Members.** The County and Cities will include School Board representative on the local planning agencies, or equivalent agencies, to attend those meetings at which the agendas consider comprehensive plan amendments and rezonings that would, if approved, increase residential density on the property that is the subject of the application. The Cities and County may at their discretion grant voting status to the appointed School Board representative.
- 6.2 County and City Development Applications Shared with the School Board.** The County and the Cities shall give the District Superintendent notification of land use applications and development proposals pending before them that may effect student enrollment, enrollment projections, or school facilities in accordance with Section 12 of this Agreement. Such notice will be provided within 10 working days with receipt of the application. This notice requirement applies to amendments to the comprehensive plan future land use map, rezonings, developments of regional impact, and/or major residential or mixed-use development projects.
- 6.3 Criteria for Evaluating Residential Development Applications.** The County and Cities will consider the following issues, in addition to the review process for school concurrency described in Section 13, when reviewing Comprehensive Plan amendments and rezonings for residential development proposals:
- A.** School Board comments on residential development proposals;
  - B.** The provision of school sites and facilities within neighborhoods;
  - C.** The compatibility of land uses adjacent to existing schools and reserved school sites;
  - D.** The co-location of parks, recreation and neighborhood facilities with school sites;
  - E.** The linkage of schools, parks, libraries and other public facilities with bikeways, trails, and sidewalks for safe access;
- 6.4 Formulating City and County Plans and Programs.** In formulating community development plans and programs, the County and Cities will consider the following issues:
- A.** Scheduling of capital improvements that are coordinated with and meet the capital needs identified in the School Board's Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan;
  - B.** Providing incentives to the private sector to identify and implement creative solutions to developing adequate school facilities in residential developments;
  - C.** Targeting community development improvements in older and distressed neighborhoods near schools; and
  - D.** Working to address and resolve multi-jurisdictional public school issues.

## **SECTION 7 CO-LOCATION AND SHARED USE**

**7.1 Co-Location and Shared Use.** The co-location and shared use of facilities are important to both the School Board and local governments. The School Board will seek opportunities to co-locate and share use of school facilities and civic facilities when preparing the Board's Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan. Likewise, co-location and shared use opportunities will be considered by the local governments when preparing the annual update to the Comprehensive Plan's schedule of capital improvements and when planning and designing new, or renovating existing, community facilities. Opportunities for co-location and shared use with public schools will be considered for the following:

- A.** Libraries;
- B.** Parks and recreation facilities;
- C.** Community centers;
- D.** Auditoriums;
- E.** Learning centers;
- F.** Museums;
- G.** Performing arts centers;
- H.** Stadiums; and
- I.** Governmental facilities.

**7.2 Mutual Use Agreement.** For each instance of co-location and shared use, the School Board and local government shall enter into a separate agreement which addresses liability, operating and maintenance costs, scheduling of use, and facility supervision or any other issues that may arise from co-location and shared use.

## **SECTION 8 SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PARTIES**

**8.1 Specific Responsibilities of the County and Cities.** When the Comprehensive Plan amendments adopted in accordance with this Agreement become effective, the County and Cities shall undertake the following activities:

- A.** Adopt the required school concurrency provisions into their Land Development Regulations (LDR) consistent with the time frame established by law, the requirements of this Agreement, and the County and Cities' Comprehensive Plans, unless electing to be bound by the provisions established by the County.
- B.** Withhold the approval of any site plan, final subdivision, or functional equivalent for new residential units not exempted under Section 12.1(C) of this Agreement, until the School Board has reported that there is school capacity available or a mitigation agreement has been reached.
- C.** Share information with the School Board regarding population projections, projections of development and redevelopment for the coming year, infrastructure required to support educational facilities, and amendments to future land use plan elements consistent with the requirements of this Agreement.

- D. Maintain data for approved new residential development. The data shall be provided to the School Board annually by October 15th, and include at a minimum, the following:
  - 1. Development name and location.
  - 2. Total number of dwelling units by unit type as defined in the most recently adopted public schools impact fee ordinance.
  - 3. Impact fee calculation.
  - 4. Total number of dwelling units with certificates of occupancy (CO) by Development.
- E. Transmit site plans, final subdivision or functional equivalency for approved new residential development upon request by the School Board.

**8.2 Specific Responsibilities of the School Board.** By entering into this Agreement, the School Board agrees to undertake the following activities:

- A. Annually prepare and update a financially feasible Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan to meet the anticipated demand for student stations identified by the COFTE projections so that no Concurrency Service Area exceeds the adopted level of service.
- B. Consider school attendance boundary adjustments as may be appropriate to maximize the utilization of capacity in order to ensure that all schools of each type (elementary, middle, high) in each Concurrency Service Area and each individual school operate at the adopted level of service, consistent with the requirements of this Agreement and School Board Policy 5.30. Initiation of attendance boundaries shall be at the sole discretion of the School Board.
- C. Construct capacity enhancing and remodeling projects necessary to maintain the adopted level of service consistent with the Five-Year CIP.
- D. Provide the County and Cities with the required data and analysis updated annually to support the Comprehensive Plan elements and any amendments relating to school concurrency.
- E. Adopt a five- and ten-year CIP consistent with the requirements of this Agreement.
- F. Review proposed new residential developments for compliance with concurrency standards, consistent with the requirements of this Agreement.
- G. Consider and approve proportionate share mitigation options for new residential development as appropriate.
- H. Prepare annual reports on enrollment and capacity, consistent with the requirements of this Agreement.
- I. Provide necessary staff and material support for meetings of the PSFPC as required by this Agreement.
- J. Provide information to the County and Cities regarding enrollment projections, school siting, infrastructure necessary to support educational

facilities, and amendments to future land use plan elements consistent with the requirements of this Agreement.

## **SECTION 9 SCHOOL BOARD CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN**

- 9.1 School Board's Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan.** In preparation of the School Board's Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan and each annual update, the School Board shall undertake the following:
- A.** Update and adopt the School Board's Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan for public schools in Seminole County on or before September 30th of each year.
  - B.** Specify all new construction, remodeling or renovation projects which will add permanent capacity or modernize existing facilities.
  - C.** Prepare the School Board's Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan and each annual update to provide a financially feasible program of school construction for a five (5) year period.
  - D.** Include school construction projects which, when completed, will add sufficient permanent capacity to achieve and maintain the adopted LOS standard for all schools based on the projected COFTE enrollment; provide for required modernizations; and satisfy the School Board's constitutional obligation to provide a uniform system of free public schools on a county-wide basis.
  - E.** Include a description of each school project, in the School Board's Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan.
  - F.** Maximize utilization of existing schools so that proposed projects add the necessary permanent capacity to maintain the adopted Level of Service standard.
  - G.** The School Board's Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan and each annual update shall identify the projected enrollment, capacity and utilization percentage of all schools.
- 9.2 Educational Facilities Work Plan.** In addition to the adopted School Board's Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan, the School Board shall annually adopt a five-year and ten-year work plan based upon revenue projections, COFTE enrollment projections and facility needs for the five-year and ten-year period. It is recognized that the projections in the five- and ten-year time frames are tentative and should be used only for general planning purposes. Upon completion, the Educational Facilities Work Plan will be transmitted to the local governments.
- 9.3 Transmittal.** The School Board shall transmit to the County, the local governments and the PSFPC copies of the proposed Educational Facilities Work Plan and the Five-Year CIP for review and comment. Transmittal to the PSFPC, the Cities and the County shall occur on or before August 1st of each year commencing after the effective date of this Agreement.
- 9.4 Adoption.** Unless the adoption is delayed by mediation or a lawful challenge, the School Board shall adopt their Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan no later than September 30th, and it shall become effective no later than October 1st of each year.

**9.5 Amendments to the School Board's Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan.**

The School Board shall not amend the School Board's Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan so as to modify, delay or delete any project in the first three (3) years of the Plan unless the School Board, with the concurrence of a majority vote by its Board members, provides written confirmation that:

- A. The modification, delay or deletion of a project is required in order to meet the School Board's constitutional obligation to provide a county-wide uniform system of free public schools or other legal obligations imposed by state or federal law; or
- B. The modification, delay or deletion of a project is occasioned by unanticipated change in enrollment projections or growth patterns or is required in order to provide needed capacity in a location that has a current greater need than the originally planned location and does not cause the adopted LOS to be exceeded in the Concurrency Service Area from which the originally planned project is modified, delayed or deleted; or
- C. The project schedule or scope has been modified to address local government concerns, and the modification does not cause the adopted LOS to be exceeded in the Concurrency Service Area from which the originally planned project is modified, delayed or deleted; and
- D. The PSFPC, as the required oversight committee for school concurrency as detailed in Section 14 of this Agreement, has had the opportunity to review the proposed amendment and has submitted its recommendation to the Superintendent or designee.
- E. The School Board may amend at anytime its Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan to add necessary capacity projects to satisfy the provisions of this Agreement. For additions to the Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan, the School Board must demonstrate its ability to maintain the financial feasibility of the Plan.

**SECTION 10 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN ELEMENTS**

**10.1 Required Comprehensive Plan Amendments.** The County and the Cities agree to adopt the following Comprehensive Plan amendments **no later than January 1, 2008.**

- A. An amended Capital Improvement Element (CIE) that includes the portion of the adopted School Board's Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan dealing with capacity improvements. The amended information shall be included in the next Comprehensive Plan amendment, but no later than December 1st, following the annual adoption of the Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan by the School Board. This will ensure that the CIE uniformly sets forth a financially feasible public school capital facilities program, consistent with the adopted Level of Service standards for public schools.
- B. A Public School Facilities Element (PSFE) consistent with the requirements of Sections 163.3177(12) and 163.3180, F.S. and this Agreement.

- C. An amended Intergovernmental Coordination Element as required by Section 163.3177(6)(h)1 and 2, F.S. and this Agreement.
- D. Each jurisdiction's amendments shall be consistent with this Agreement, and those adopted by the other jurisdictions as required by Section 163.3180, F.S.

**10.2 Development, Adoption, and Amendment of the Capital Improvements Element (CIE).** An annual update or any amendment to the School Board's Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan by the School Board, once adopted by the School Board, shall be transmitted to the County and the Cities. The County and the Cities shall adopt the capacity portions of the School Board's Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan into the Capital Improvement Element of their Comprehensive Plans.

- A. The County and the Cities, by adopting the capacity portions of "The Seminole County Public School's Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan" in the Capital Improvements Element of the Local Government's Comprehensive Plan, shall have neither the obligation nor the responsibility for funding or accomplishing the School Board Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan.

**10.3 Development, Adoption, and Amendment of the Public School Facilities Element (PSFE).** The County and the Cities shall adopt a Public School Facilities Element which is consistent with those adopted by the other local governments within the County. The PSFE must also be consistent with this Agreement, Chapter 163.3177(12), F.S., and Rule 9J-5.025, F.A.C. The County and the Cities shall notify the PSFPC when this element is adopted and when the element becomes effective.

- A. In the event that it becomes necessary to amend the PSFE, the local government wishing to initiate an amendment shall request review through the PSFPC prior to transmitting the amendment to the Department of Community Affairs pursuant to Section 163.3184, F.S. The PSFPC shall be responsible for distributing the amendment to all Parties to this Agreement for review and comment.
  - 1. To achieve required consistency, all local governments shall adopt the amendment in accordance with the statutory procedures for amending comprehensive plans.
  - 2. If any local government objects to the amendment and the dispute cannot be resolved between or among the Parties, the dispute shall be resolved in accordance with the provisions set forth in this Agreement. In such a case, the Parties agree not to adopt the amendment until the dispute has been resolved.
- B. Any local issues not specifically required by Statute or Rule in the PSFE may be included or modified in the Local Government PSFE by following the normal Comprehensive Plan amendment process.

## **SECTION 11 SCHOOL CONCURRENCY PROGRAM**

**11.1 Commencement of School Concurrency.** The School Concurrency Program described in this Agreement shall commence on **January 1, 2009 2008.**

**11.2 Concurrency Service Areas (CSA).** The Parties hereby agree that School Concurrency shall be measured and applied using a geographic area known as a Concurrency Service Area (CSA) which coincides with groupings of school attendance zones within each school type based on adjacency, as established in this Agreement. The mapping of the CSAs shall be included in the data and analysis of the Public School Facilities Element and are provided in Appendix "A" of this Agreement.

**A.** CSAs will be described geographically in the Comprehensive Plan pursuant to Section 163.3180 (13)(g)(5), F.S. Maps of the CSA boundaries will be included as support documents as defined in Rule 9J-5.003, FAC and may be updated from time to time by the School Board.

**B.** The County and Cities shall adopt the standards for modification of the Concurrency Service Area maps as defined here into the PSFE of the Comprehensive Plan based upon School Board Policy 5.30, titled "Student Assignment".

**C.** As future school attendance zone changes are required for schools programmed in the Seminole School Board Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan, the CSAs shall be modified to the greatest extent possible to provide maximum utilization.

**D.** Any Party may propose a change to the CSA boundaries. Prior to adopting any change, the School Board must verify that as a result of the change:

1. The adopted level of service standards will be achieved and maintained for each year of the five-year planning period; and
2. The utilization of school capacity will be maximized to the greatest extent possible, taking into account transportation costs, and other relevant factors.

**E.** The Parties shall observe the following process for modifying CSA maps:

1. Changes in school attendance boundaries shall be governed by School Board Policy 5.30, Section 120.54 F.S. and applicable uniform rules for administrative proceedings.
2. At such time as the School Board determines that a school(s) attendance boundary is appropriate considering the above standards, the School Board shall transmit the revised attendance zones or CSAs and data and analysis to support the changes to the Cities, to the County, and to the PSFPC.
3. The County, Cities, and PSFPC shall review the proposed amendment within the times prescribed by Section 120.54 F.S.
4. The change to a Concurrency Service Area boundary shall conform to revised attendance boundaries and become effective upon final adoption.

F. Charter schools and magnet schools will not have their own CSA. Charter and magnet schools are open to all students residing within the district and students are generally accepted through application approval. These special public schools vary in size, and may target a specific type of student and can limit the age groups or grade levels.

**11.3 Level of Service (LOS) Standard.** To ensure the capacity of schools is sufficient to support student growth, the County, Cities and School Board shall adopt a LOS standard for schools. The Parties hereby agree that the desired LOS standard shall be 100% of the aggregate permanent FISH capacity for each school type within each CSA.

To financially achieve the desired LOS standard at the high school level, a tiered LOS standard is established as follows:

	2008-2012	Beginning 2013
Elementary and Middle School CSA	100% of Permanent FISH Capacity	100% of Permanent FISH Capacity
High School CSA	110% of Permanent FISH Capacity	100% of Permanent FISH Capacity

**11.4 School Concurrency Regulations.** ~~Within 18 months of the effective date of this agreement, each~~ Each Local Government shall adopt school concurrency provisions into its land development regulations (LDRs) consistent with the requirements of this Agreement.

A. The County and the Cities shall amend their LDRs to adopt school concurrency provisions for the review of development approvals.

1. In the event that any participating City does not adopt LDRs within 18 months, that government shall be deemed to have "opted in" to the County regulations and agrees to be bound by the terms and provisions therein until it adopts its own ordinance.
2. At any time, any Local Government may opt out of the County's implementing ordinance through implementing its own ordinance.

**SECTION 12 UNIFORM SCHOOL CONCURRENCY PROCESS**

**12.1 General Provisions.** The County, the Cities and the School Board shall ensure that the Level of Service Standard established for each school type is maintained.

A. No site plan, final subdivision, or functional equivalent for new residential development may be approved by the County or Cities, unless the residential development is exempt from these requirements as provided in Section 12.1(C) of this Agreement, or until a School Capacity Availability Letter Determination (SCALD) has been issued by the School Board to the local government indicating that adequate school facilities exist.

B. A local government may condition the approval of the residential development to ensure that necessary school facilities are in place.

This shall not limit the authority of a local government to deny a site plan, final subdivision or its functional equivalent, pursuant to its home rule regulatory powers.

- C. The following residential uses shall be considered exempt from the requirements of school concurrency:
  - 1. All residential lots of record at the time the School Concurrency implementing ordinance becomes effective.
  - 2. Any new residential development that has a site plan approval, final subdivision or the functional equivalent for a site specific development approval prior to the commencement date of the School Concurrency Program.
  - 3. Any amendment to any previously approved residential development, which does not increase the number of dwelling units or change the type of dwelling units (single-family, multi-family, etc.).
  - 4. Any age restricted community with no permanent residents under the age of eighteen (18). An age restricted community shall be subject to a restrictive covenant on all residential units limiting the age of permanent residents to 18 years and older.
- D. Upon request by a developer submitting a land development application with a residential component, the School Board shall issue a determination as to whether or not a development, lot or unit is exempt from the requirements of school concurrency and submit a copy of the determination to the local government within 10 days.

## **12.2 School Concurrency Application Review**

- A. Any developer submitting a development permit application (such as site plan or final subdivision) with a residential component that is not exempt under Section 12.1(C) of this Agreement is subject to school concurrency and shall prepare and submit a School Impact Analysis (SIA) to the School Board for review.
- B. The SIA shall indicate the location of the development, the number of dwelling units by unit type (single-family detached, single family attached, multi-family, apartments), a phasing schedule (if applicable), and age restrictions for occupancy (if any). The School Board concurrency test shall follow the following steps:
  - 1. *Test Submittal.* The developer shall submit a SIA to the School Board with a copy to the local government with jurisdiction over the proposed development. The completed SIA must be submitted a minimum of five working days but not more than 30 days prior to Development Application submittal to the local government. The School Board shall perform a sufficiency review on the SIA application. An incomplete SIA application will be returned to the Owner/Developer without processing. The School Board will have 20 working days to determine sufficiency and complete the Test Review. The School Board may charge the applicant a non-refundable application fee payable to the School

Board to meet the cost of review in accordance with Florida Statutes.

2. *Test Review.* Each SIA application will be reviewed in the order in which it is received by the School Board.
3. *Passing the Test.* If the available capacity of public schools for each type within the CSA [or contiguous CSAs as provided for in 12.3(C) below] containing the proposed project is equal to or greater than the proposed project's needed capacity, the concurrency test is passed. The School Board will issue a School Capacity Availability Letter of Determination (SCALD) identifying the school capacity available to serve the proposed project and that said capacity has been encumbered for the proposed project for a period of one year. A capacity encumbrance fee will be established during the regulatory phase of this process.
4. *Failing the Test.* If the available capacity of public schools for any type within the CSA (or contiguous CSAs as provided for in 12.3(C) below) containing the proposed project is less than the proposed project's needed capacity, the concurrency test is failed. The School Board will issue a School Capacity Availability Letter of Determination (SCALD) and inform the developer. If capacity is not available the School Board will advise the developer of the following options:
  - a. Accept a 30 day encumbrance of available school capacity, and within the same 30 day period, amend the Development Application to balance it with the available capacity; or
  - b. Accept a 60 day encumbrance of available school capacity, and within the same 60 day period, negotiate with the School Board and the local government on a Proportionate Share Mitigation plan as outlined in Section 12.5 below; or
  - c. Appeal the results of the failed test pursuant to the provisions in Section 12.8 below; or
  - d. Withdraw the SIA application.
5. *Test Abandonment.* If no option under Section 12.2(B)(4) above is exercised by the developer within 45 days, then the application shall be deemed abandoned.

**12.3 Methodology.** The methodology for performing the concurrency test shall follow the steps outlined below:

- A. To determine a proposed development's projected students, the proposed development's projected number and type of residential units shall be converted into projected students for all schools of each type within the specific CSA using the adopted Student Generation Multiplier, as established in the most current adopted Seminole County BCC Public School Impact Fee Ordinance.

- B. New school capacity within a CSA which is in place or under actual construction in the first three years of the School Board's Capital Improvement Plan will be added to the capacity shown in the CSA, and is counted as available capacity for the residential development under review.
- C. If the projected student growth from a residential development causes the adopted LOS to be exceeded in the CSA, an adjacent CSA which is contiguous with and touches the boundary of, the concurrency service area within which the proposed development is located shall be evaluated for available capacity. An adjacency evaluation review shall be conducted as follows:
  1. In conducting the adjacency review, the School Board shall first use the adjacent CSA with the most available capacity to evaluate projected enrollment impact and, if necessary, shall continue to the next adjacent CSA with the next most available capacity.
  2. Consistent with Rule 6A-3.0171, F.A.C., at no time shall the shift of impact to an adjacent CSA result in a total morning or afternoon transportation time of either elementary or secondary students to exceed fifty (50) minutes or one (1) hour, respectively. The transportation time shall be determined by the School Board transportation routing system and measured from the school the impact is to be assigned, to the center of the subject parcel/plat in the amendment application, along the most direct improved public roadway free from major hazards.

**12.4 Development Review Table.** The School Board shall create and maintain a Development Review Table (DRT) for each CSA, and will use the DRT to compare the projected students from proposed residential developments to the CSAs available capacity programmed within the first three years of the current five-year capital planning period.

- A. Student enrollment projections shall be based on the most recently adopted School Board Capital Facilities Work Program, and the DRT shall be updated to reflect these projections. Available capacity shall be derived using the following formula:

$$\text{Available Capacity} = \text{School Capacity}^1 - (\text{Enrollment}^2 + \text{Approved}^3)$$

Where:

<sup>1</sup>School Capacity = Permanent School Capacity as programmed in the first three (3) years of the School Board's Five-Year CIP.

<sup>2</sup>Enrollment = Student enrollment as counted at the Fall FTE.

<sup>3</sup>Approved = Students generated from approved residential developments after the implementation of school concurrency.

- B. Using the Fall FTE, the vested number of students on the DRT will be reduced by the number of students represented by the residential units that received certificates of occupancy within the previous twelve (12) month period.

**12.5 Proportionate Share Mitigation.** In the event there is not available school capacity to support a development, the School Board shall entertain proportionate share mitigation options and, if accepted, shall enter into an enforceable and binding agreement with the developer to mitigate the impact from the development through the creation of additional school capacity.

- A.** When the anticipated student impacts from a proposed development cause the adopted LOS to be exceeded, the developer's proportionate share will be based on the number of additional student stations necessary to achieve the established LOS. The amount to be paid will be calculated by the cost per student station for elementary, middle and high school as determined and published by the State of Florida.
- B.** The methodology used to calculate a developer's proportionate share mitigation shall be as follows:

$$\text{Proportionate Share} = \frac{(\text{Development students} - \text{Available Capacity})}{\text{Total Cost per student station}}$$

Where:

<sup>1</sup>Development students = those students from the development that are assigned to a CSA and have triggered a deficiency of the available capacity.

<sup>2</sup>Total Cost = the cost per student station as determined and published by the State of Florida.

- C.** The applicant shall accept a 90 day encumbrance of available school capacity, and within the same 90 day period enter into negotiations with the School Board in an effort to mitigate the impact from the development through the creation of additional capacity. Upon identification and acceptance of a mitigation option deemed financially feasible by the School Board, the developer shall enter into a binding and enforceable development agreement with the School Board.
  - 1.** A mitigation contribution provided by a developer to offset the impact of a residential development must be directed by the School Board toward a school capacity project identified in the School Board's Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan. Capacity enhancing projects identified within the first three (3) years of the Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan shall be considered as committed in accordance with Section 9.5 of this Agreement.
  - 2.** If capacity projects are planned in years four (4) or five (5) of the School Board's Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan within the same CSA as the proposed residential development, the developer may pay his proportionate share to mitigate the proposed development in accordance with the formula provided in Section 12.5(B) of this Agreement.
  - 3.** If a capacity project does not exist in the Capital Improvement Plan, the School Board will add a capacity project to satisfy the impacts from a proposed residential development, if it is funded through the developer's proportionate share mitigation

contributions. Mitigation options may include, but are not limited to:

- a. Contribution of land or payment for land acquisition suitable for and in conjunction with, the provision of additional school capacity; or
- b. Mitigation banking based on the construction of a educational facility in exchange for the right to sell capacity credits; or
- c. Provide modular or permanent student stations acceptable for use as an educational facilities; or
- d. Provide additional student stations through the remodeling of existing buildings acceptable for use as an educational facility; or
- e. Construction or expansion of permanent student stations at the impacted school within the CSA; or
- f. Construction of a educational facility in advance of the time set forth in the School Board's Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan.

- D. For mitigation measures (a) thru (f) above, the estimated cost to construct the mitigating capacity will reflect the estimated future construction costs at the time of the anticipated construction. Improvements contributed by the developer shall receive school impact fee credit.
- E. Developer shall receive an impact fee credit for the proportionate share mitigation. Credits will be given for that portion of the impact fees that would have been used to fund the improvements on which the proportionate fair share contribution was calculated. The portion of impact fees available for the credit will be based on the historic distribution of impact fee funds to the school type (elementary, middle, high) in the appropriate CSA. Impact fee credits shall be calculated at the same time as the applicant's proportionate share obligation is calculated. Any school impact fee credit based on proportionate fair share contributions for a proposed development cannot be transferred to any other parcel or parcels of real property within the CSA.
- F. A proportionate share mitigation contribution shall not be subsequently amended or refunded after final site plan or plat approval to reflect a reduction in planned or constructed residential density.
- G. Impact fees shall be credited against the proportionate share mitigation total.
- H. Any proportionate share mitigation must be directed by the School Board toward a school capacity improvement identified in the School Board's Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan.
- I. Upon conclusion of the negotiation period, a second Determination Letter shall be issued. If mitigation is agreed to, the School Board shall issue a new Determination Letter approving the development subject to those mitigation measures agreed to by the local government, developer and

the School Board. Prior to, site plan approval, final subdivision approval or the functional equivalent, the mitigation measures shall be memorialized in an enforceable and binding agreement with the local government, the School Board and the Developer that specifically details mitigation provisions to be paid for by the developer and the relevant terms and conditions. If mitigation is not agreed to, the Determination Letter shall detail why any mitigation proposals were rejected and why the development is not in compliance with school concurrency requirements. A SCALD indicating either that adequate capacity is available, or that there is not a negotiated proportionate share mitigation settlement following the ninety (90) day negotiation period as described in Section 12.5(C) of this Agreement, constitutes final agency action by the School Board for purposes of Chapter 120, F.S.

**12.6 School Concurrency Approval.** Issuance of a SCALD by the School Board identifying that adequate capacity exists indicates only that school facilities are currently available, and capacity for the proposed development has been encumbered. Capacity will not be reserved until the local government issues a Development Approval.

**A.** A local government shall not issue a Development Approval for a residential development until receiving confirmation of available school capacity in the form of a SCALD from the School Board. The Development Approval shall include a reference to the findings of the SCALD indicating that the project meets school concurrency.

**B.** Local governments shall notify the School Board within ten (10) working days of any official change in the validity (status) of a Development Approval for a residential development.

**C.** The Local Government shall not issue a building permit or its functional equivalent for a non-exempt residential development until receiving confirmation of available school capacity from the School Board in the form of a SCALD. Once the local government has issued a final development approval, school concurrency for the residential development shall be valid for the life of the final development approval.

**12.7 Reserved Capacity.** School capacity will be reserved when there is a final disposition of the Development Application by the local government. If the local government approves the Development Application by means of a Development Approval, or its equivalent, the School Board shall move the school capacity from encumbered status to reserved status for the proposed project. When the local government issues a Development approval for a residential project it shall notify the School Board within 10 working days. The duration for which capacity is reserved shall be subject to the respective municipality's Land Development Code, but shall not exceed two years from the date of approval or the issuance of a building permit, whichever occurs first. If the building permit once issued expires under the development regulations of the local government, the project will lose its reserved capacity. Should a Development Approval for a residential development expire, the subject municipality shall notify the School Board. A capacity reservation fee will be established during the regulatory phase of this process.

- 12.8 Appeal Process.** A person substantially affected by a School Board's adequate capacity determination made as a part of the School Concurrency Process may appeal such determination through the process provided in Chapter 120, F.S.

### **SECTION 13 OVERSIGHT**

**13.1 Oversight.** The PSFPC will serve as the required oversight committee for school concurrency to monitor and evaluate the school concurrency program. The committee shall appoint a chairperson, meet at a minimum, semi-annually in mid-September and mid-March in accordance with the laws of Florida governing public meetings, and report to participating local governments, the School Board and the general public on the effectiveness with which this Agreement is being implemented. A representative of the School Board shall be responsible for coordinating the semiannual meeting.

- A.** The monitoring and evaluation of the school concurrency process is required pursuant to Section 163.3180(13)(g)(6)(c), F.S., and Section 2 of this Agreement. The PSFPC shall be responsible for preparing an annual assessment report on the effectiveness of the School Concurrency System. The report will be made available to the public and presented at the PSFPC March meeting.
- B.** The PSFPC members shall be invited to attend all meetings referenced in Section 2 and shall receive copies of all reports and documents produced pursuant to this Agreement.

The PSFPC shall evaluate the effectiveness of the CSAs for measuring the LOS and consider making recommendations to amend the CSA Map.

- C.** By August 1st of each year, the PSFPC shall receive the proposed School Board's District Educational Facilities Work Plan and the Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan. The PSFPC will report to the School Board, the County, and the Cities on whether or not the proposed Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan maintains the adopted Level of Service in each CSA by adding enough projects to increase the capacity. The PSFPC will examine the need to eliminate any permanent student station shortfalls by including required modernization of existing facilities, and by providing permanent student stations for the projected growth in enrollment over each of the five (5) years covered by the plan.

### **SECTION 14 SPECIAL PROVISIONS**

**14.1 School Board Requirements.** The Parties acknowledge and agree that the School Board is or may be subject to the requirements of the Florida and United States Constitutions and other state or federal statutes regarding the operation of the public school system and the rules by the State Board of Education or Commissioner of Education.

Accordingly, the County, the Cities and the School Board agree that this Agreement is not intended, and will not be construed, to interfere with, hinder, or obstruct in any manner, the School Board's constitutional and statutory obligation and sovereignty to provide a uniform system of free public schools on a Countywide basis or to require the School Board to confer with, or obtain the

consent of, the County or the Cities, as to whether that obligation has been satisfied. Further, the County, the Cities and the School Board agree that this Agreement is not intended and will not be construed to impose any duty or obligation on the County or City for the School Board's constitutional or statutory obligation. The County and the Cities also acknowledge that the School Board's obligations under this Agreement may be superseded by state or federal court orders or other state or federal legal mandates.

**14.2 Land Use Authority.** The Parties specifically acknowledge that each Local Government is responsible for approving or denying comprehensive plan amendments and development approvals within its own jurisdiction. Nothing herein represents or authorizes a transfer of any of this authority to the School Board.

## **SECTION 15 AMENDMENT PROCESS, NOTICE, AND TERM OF AGREEMENT**

**15.1 Amendment of the Agreement.** This Agreement may be amended by written consent of all parties to this Agreement. The Agreement will remain in effect until amended in accordance with Florida Statutes.

**15.2 Notice Requirements.** Any notices provided pursuant to this Agreement shall be sent to the following addresses:

City Manager  
City of Altamonte Springs  
225 Newburyport Avenue  
Altamonte Springs, Florida 32701

City Manager  
City of Sanford  
300 North Park Avenue  
Sanford, Florida 32771

City Manager  
City of Casselberry  
95 Triplet Lake Drive  
Casselberry, Florida 32707

City Manager  
City of Winter Springs  
1126 East State Road 434  
Winter Springs, Florida 32708

City Manager  
City of Lake Mary  
100 North Country Club Road  
Lake Mary, Florida 32746

County Manager  
Seminole County Government  
1101 East First Street  
Sanford, Florida 32771

City Manager  
City of Longwood  
175 West Warren Avenue  
Longwood, Florida 32750

School Board Superintendent  
Seminole County School Board  
400 East Lake Mary Boulevard  
Sanford, Florida 32773

City Manager  
City of Oviedo  
400 Alexandria Boulevard  
Oviedo, Florida 32765

- 15.3 Repeal of the Agreement.** If the Florida Statute as it pertains to school planning coordination and school concurrency is repealed, the Agreement may be terminated by written consent of all parties of this Agreement.
- 15.4 Termination of the Agreement.** No party to this Agreement may terminate its participation in the agreement except through the exemption process in which a municipality may not be required to participate in school concurrency when demonstrating that all the requirements are no longer having a significant impact on school attendance, per Section 163.3177(12)(b), F.S., at the time of a local government Evaluation and Appraisal Report, by providing a sixty (60) day written notice to at other parties and to the Florida Department of Community Affairs.
- 15.5 Withdrawal.** Withdrawal from the Agreement by any party shall not alter the terms of the Agreement with respect to the remaining signatories.

## **SECTION 16 RESOLUTION OF DISPUTES**

- 16.1 Dispute Resolution.** If the parties to this Agreement are unable to resolve any issue in which they may be in disagreement covered in this Agreement, such dispute will be resolved in accordance with governmental conflict resolution procedures specified in Chapter 164, F.S.

## **SECTION 17 EXECUTION IN COUNTERPARTS**

- 17.1 Agreement Execution.** This Agreement shall be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which so executed shall be deemed to be original, but all such counterparts shall, together, constitute but one in the same instrument.

## **SECTION 18 SUCCESSION OF AGREEMENT**

- 18.1 Succession of Agreement.** This Agreement supersedes any previous agreements regarding public school facilities planning upon the effective date of this agreement.

## **SECTION 19 EFFECTIVE DATE**

- 19.1 Effective Date.** This Agreement becomes effective as of January 1, 2008.

ATTEST:

*Patsy Mainwright*  
PATSY MAINWRIGHT, City Clerk

CITY OF ALTAMONTE SPRINGS

By: *Russel Hauck*  
RUSSEL HAUCK, Mayor

Date: 1/8/08



I hereby attest and certify this is  
a true and correct copy of the  
original record.

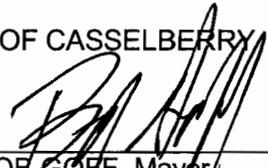
Signed *[Signature]*  
Deputy City Clerk

Date 1-10-08

ATTEST:

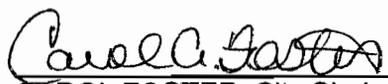
  
THELMA MCPHERSON, City Clerk

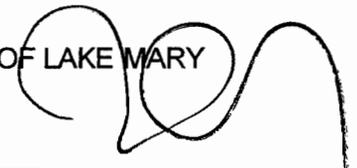
CITY OF CASSELBERRY

By:   
BOB GOFF, Mayor

Date: January 14, 2008

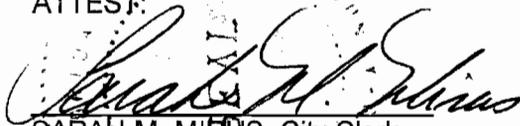
ATTEST:

  
CAROL FOSTER, City Clerk

CITY OF LAKE MARY  
  
By: THOMAS C. GREENE, Mayor  
Date: January 17, 2008

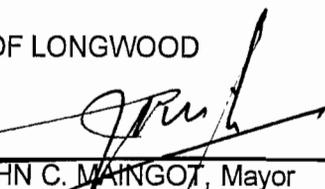
2007 INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL  
FACILITY PLANNING AND SCHOOL CONCURRENCY AS AMENDED JANUARY 2008  
Seminole County, Florida

ATTEST:



SARAH M. MIRUS, City Clerk

CITY OF LONGWOOD



By: \_\_\_\_\_  
JOHN C. MANGOT, Mayor

Date: January 23, 2008

2007 INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL  
FACILITY PLANNING AND SCHOOL CONCURRENCY AS AMENDED JANUARY 2008  
Seminole County, Florida

ATTEST:

  
BARBARA BARBOUR, City Clerk

CITY OF OVIEDO

By:   
MARY LOU ANDREWS, Mayor

Date: January 22, 2008

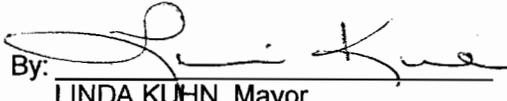


2007 INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL  
FACILITY PLANNING AND SCHOOL CONCURRENCY AS AMENDED JANUARY 2008  
Seminole County, Florida

ATTEST:

  
JANET R. DOUGHERTY, City Clerk

CITY OF SANFORD

  
By: LINDA KUHN, Mayor

Date: January 28, 2008

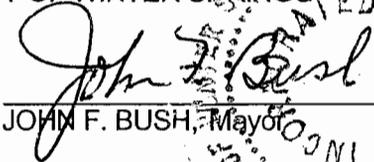


2007 INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL  
FACILITY PLANNING AND SCHOOL CONCURRENCY AS AMENDED JANUARY 2008  
Seminole County, Florida

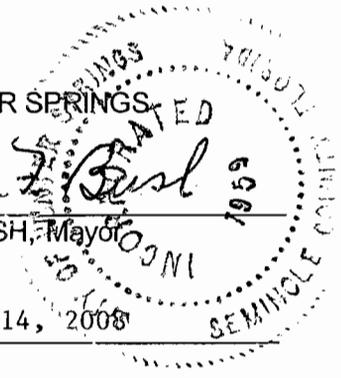
ATTEST:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
ANDREA LORENZO-LUACES  
City Clerk

CITY OF WINTER SPRINGS

By:   
\_\_\_\_\_  
JOHN F. BUSH, Mayor

Date: January 14, 2008



2007 INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL  
FACILITY PLANNING AND SCHOOL CONCURRENCY AS AMENDED JANUARY 2008  
Seminole County, Florida

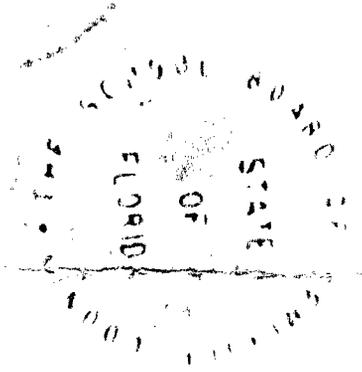
Attest:

SEMINOLE COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD

Bill Vogel  
DR. BILL VOGEL, Superintendent

By: Diane Bauer  
DIANE BAUER, Chairman

Date: January 8, 2008



2007 INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL  
FACILITY PLANNING AND SCHOOL CONCURRENCY  
Seminole County, Florida As Amended As To Date of  
Implementation

ATTEST: *[Signature]*  
MAYANNE MORSE  
Clerk to the Board of County  
Commissioners of Seminole  
County, Florida

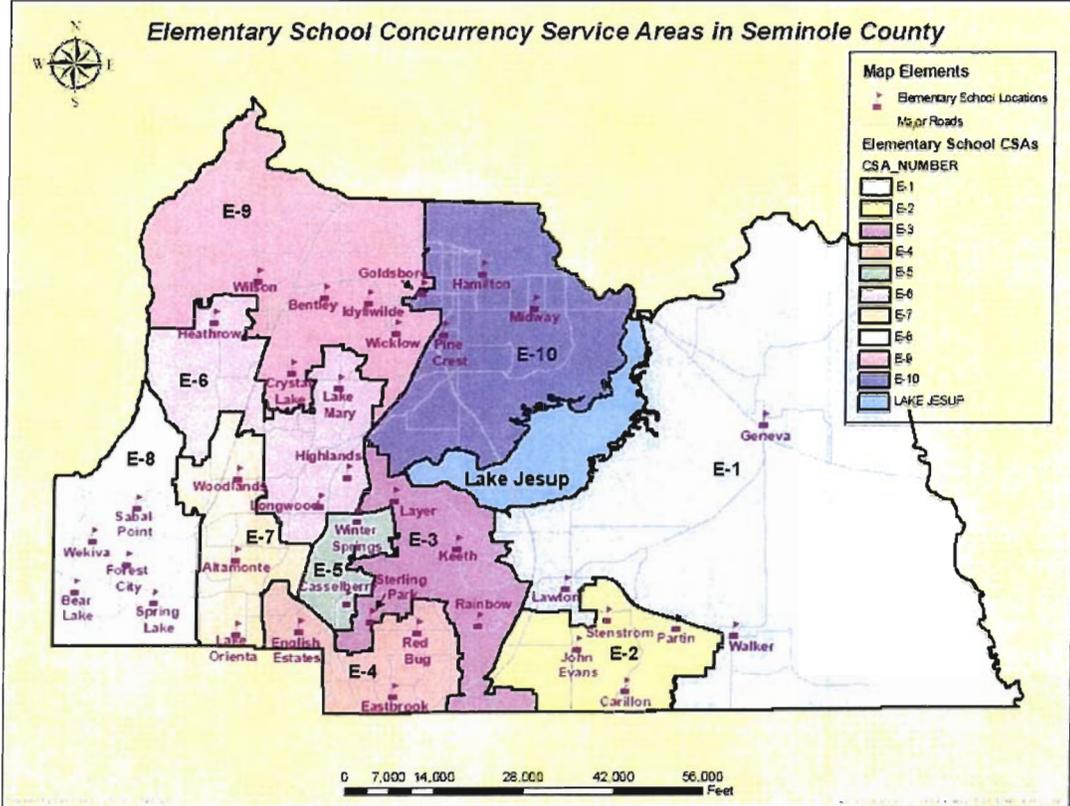
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS  
SEMINOLE COUNTY, FLORIDA

By: *Brenda Carey*  
BRENDA CAREY, Chairman

Date: *1/28/08*

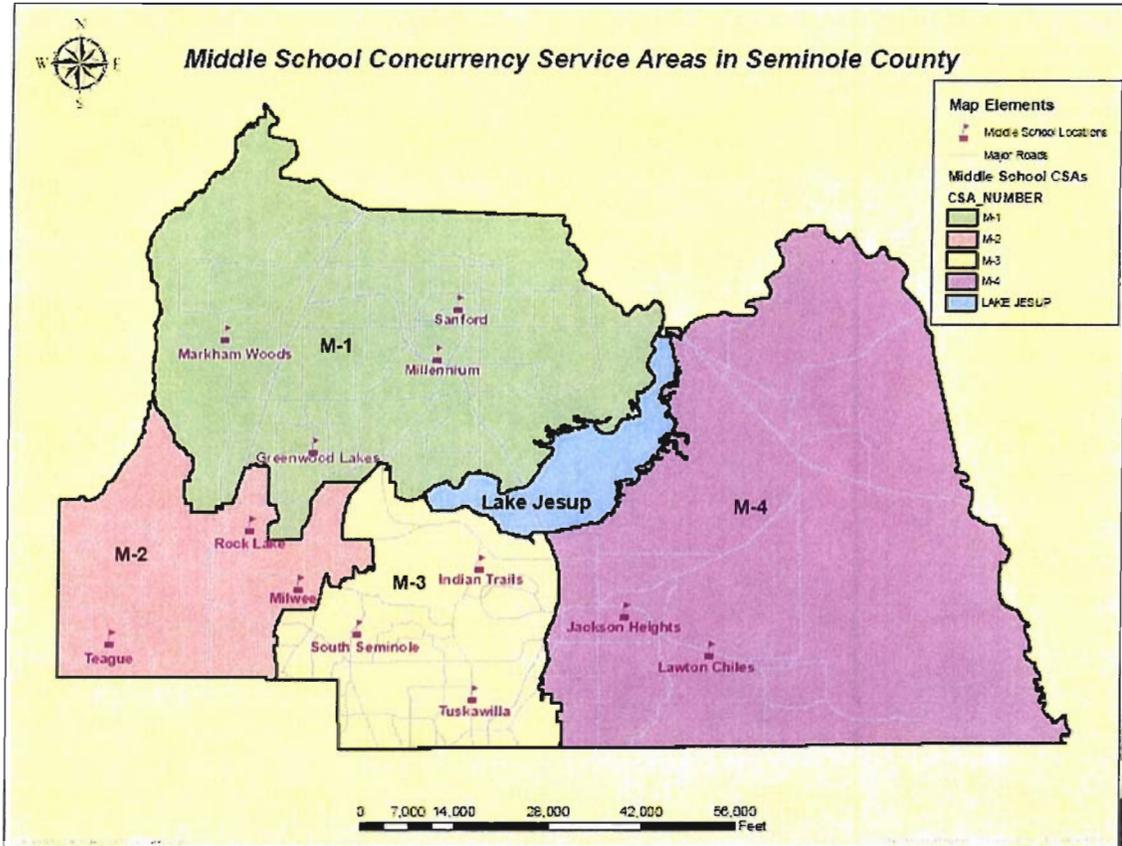
As authorized for execution by the Board of  
County Commissioners at their *1/22*,  
200*8* regular meeting.

**APPENDIX "A"**  
**Concurrency Service Area Maps (CSA)**

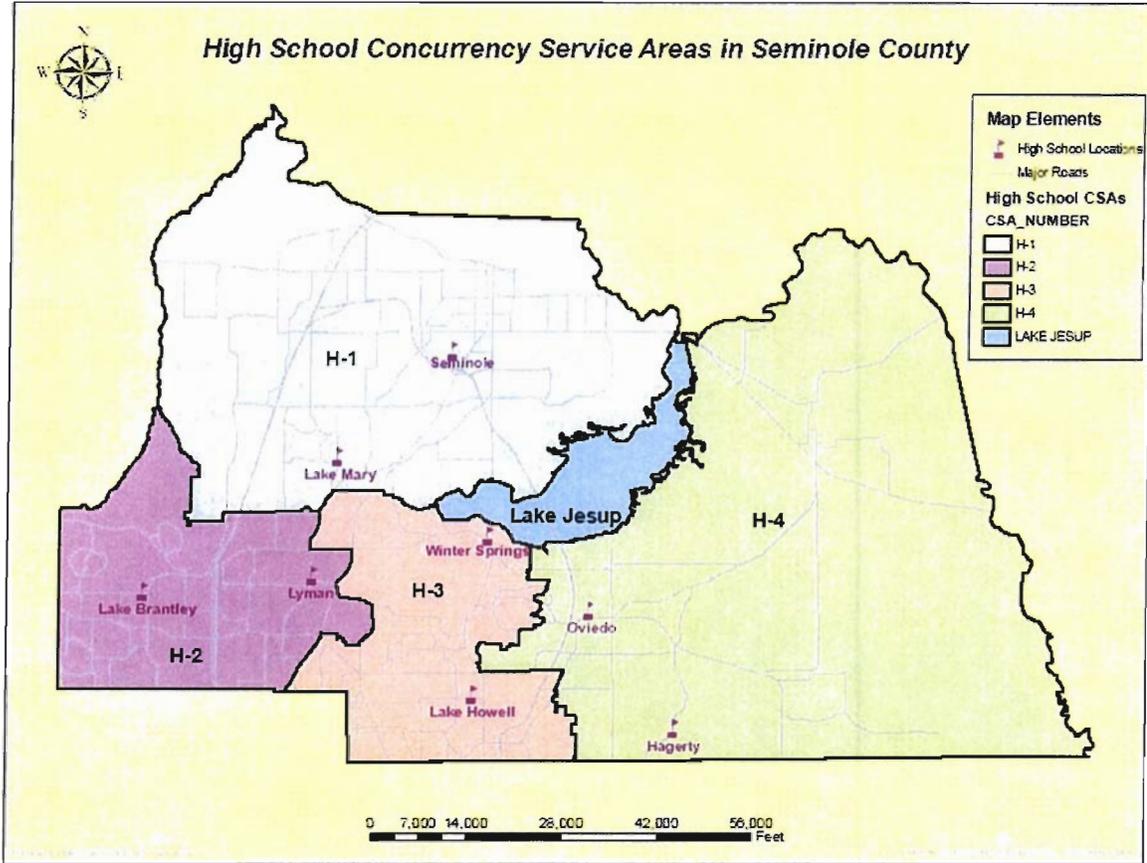


BK 356 PG 1891

**APPENDIX "A" Cont.  
Concurrency Service Area Maps (CSA)**



APPENDIX "A" Cont.  
Concurrency Service Area Maps (CSA)

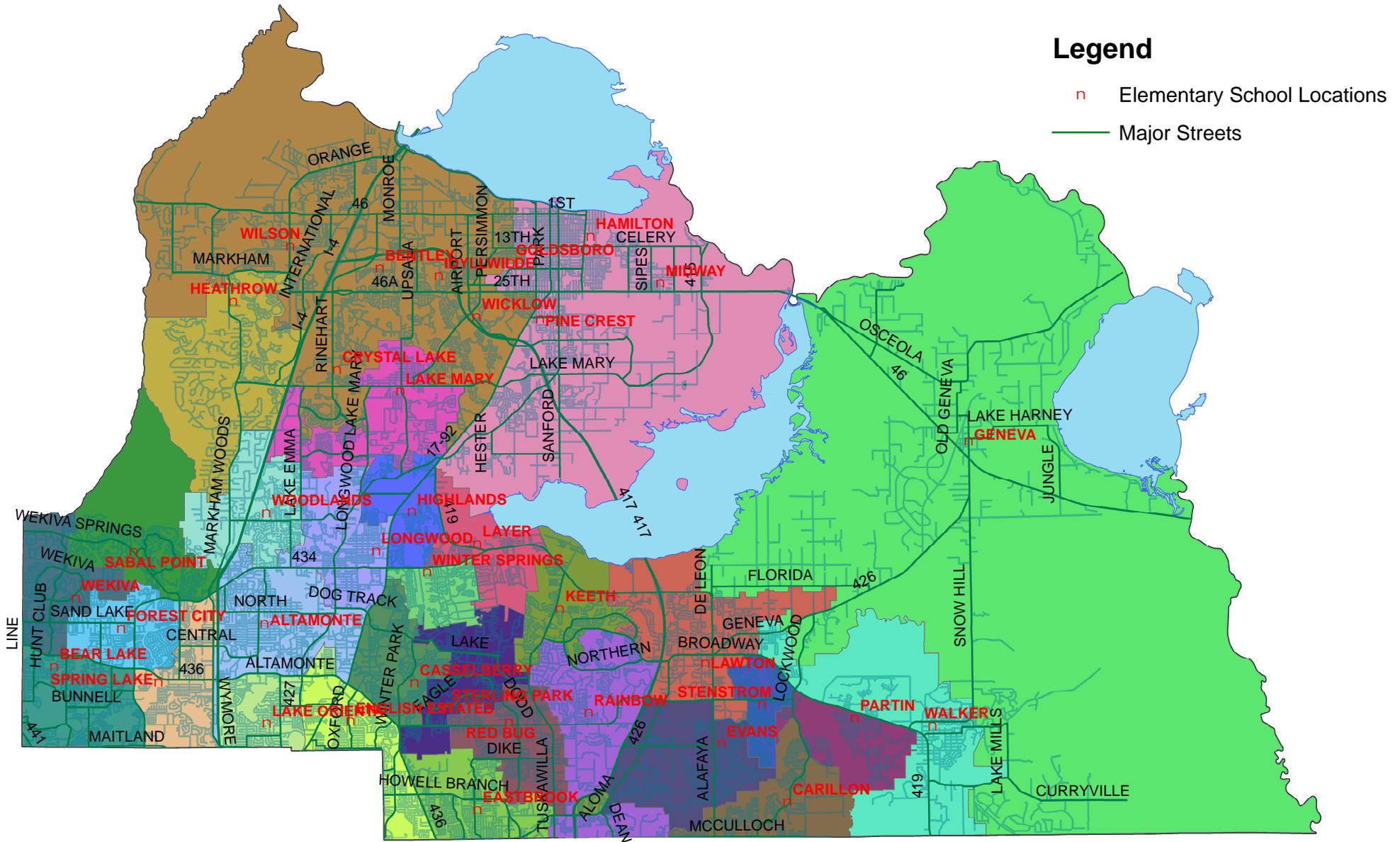


**PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITIES ELEMENT**  
Data, Inventory, and Analysis

# Exhibit B



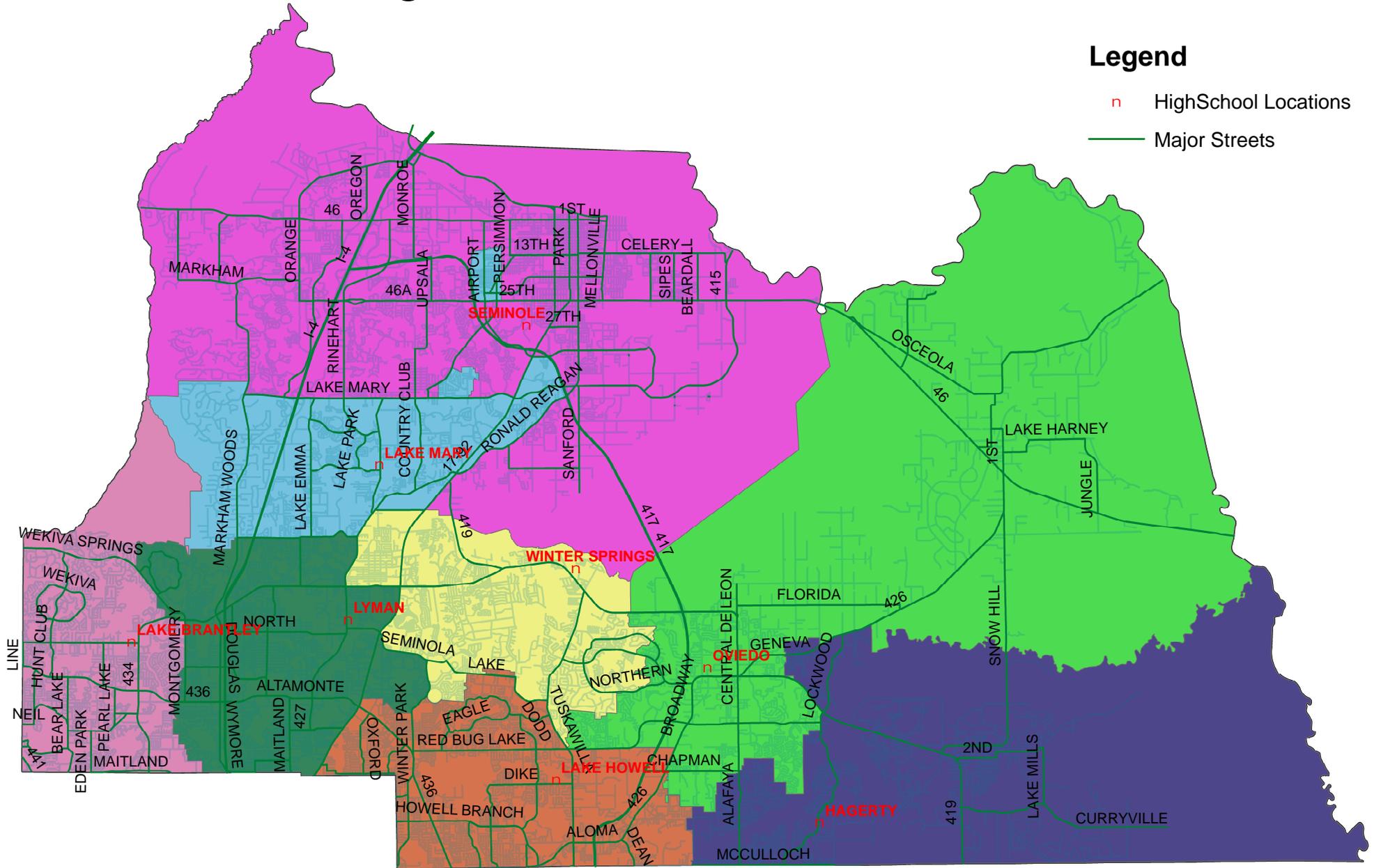
# Seminole County Schools Elementary School Attendance Zones







# Seminole County Schools High School Attendance Zones



**PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITIES ELEMENT**  
Data, Inventory, and Analysis

# Exhibit C

**Exhibit C  
Seminole County Public Schools**

School Name	Principal	School Address	Main	Internal #	Fax
Altamonte Elementary School	Fran Duvall	525 Pineview Street, Altamonte Springs, FL 32701	407-746-2950	32950	407-746-2999
Bear Lake Elementary School	Gayle Bennett	3399 Gleaves Court, Apopka, FL 32703	407-746-5550	35550	407-746-5599
Bentley Elementary	Ron Nathan	2190 Oregon Avenue, Sanford, FL 32771	407-871-9950	59950	407-871-9996
Carillon Elementary School	Marian Cummings	3200 Lockwood Boulevard, Oviedo, FL 32765	407-320-4650	54650	407-320-4699
Casselberry Elementary School	Beth Ransom	1075 Crystal Bowl Circle, Casselberry, FL 32707	407-746-2550	32550	407-746-2599
Chiles Middle School	Robin Dehlinger	1240 Sanctuary Drive, Oviedo, FL 32766	407-871-7050	57050	407-871-7099
Choices In Learning Charter School	Shannon McCutcheon	893 East State Road 434, Longwood, FL 32750	407-331-8477	58477	407-331-5075
Crooms Academy of Information Technology	Connie Collins	2200 West 13th Street, Sanford, FL 32771	407-320-5750	55750	407-320-5798
Crystal Lake Elementary School	Jo LeBlanc	231 Rinehart Road, Lake Mary, FL 32746	407-871-8150	58150	407-871-8199
Eastbrook Elementary School	Maria Katz	5525 Tangerine Avenue, Winter Park, FL 32792	407-746-7950	37950	407-746-7999
English Estates Elementary School	Beth Sharpe	299 Oxford Road, Fern Park, FL 32730	407-746-2850	32850	407-746-2858
Evans Elementary School	Robert Navarro	100 East Chapman Road, Oviedo, FL 32765	407-320-9850	59850	407-320-9899
Forest City Elementary School	Angela Zambaux	1010 Sand Lake Road, Altamonte Springs, FL 32714	407-746-1050	31050	407-746-1099
Geneva Elementary School	Tina Erwin	275 First Street, Geneva, FL 32732	407-320-4950	54950	407-320-4981
Goldsboro Elementary Magnet School	Cheryl Nicholas	1300 West 20th Street, Sanford, FL 32771	407-320-5850	55850	407-320-5896
Greenwood Lakes Middle School	Corbet Wilson	601 Lake Park Drive, Lake Mary, FL 32746	407-320-7650	57650	407-320-7699
Hagerty High School	Sam Momary	3225 Lockwood Boulevard, Oviedo, FL 32765	407-871-0750	50750	407-871-0749
Hamilton Elementary School	Irene Kelleher	1501 East 8th Street, Sanford, FL 32771	407-320-6050	56050	407-320-6005
Heathrow Elementary School	Barbara Nixon	5715 Markham Woods Road, Lake Mary, FL 32746	407-320-6850	56850	407-320-6890
Highlands Elementary School	Donna Weaver	1600 Shepard Road, Winter Springs, FL 32708	407-746-6650	36650	407-746-6700
Hopper Center	Barbara Kirby-Bentley	1101 Bay Avenue, Sanford, FL 32771	407-320-3950	53950	407-320-3949
Idyllwilde Elementary School	CarolAnn Darnell	430 Vihlen Road, Sanford, FL 32771	407-320-3750	53750	407-320-3799
Indian Trails Middle School	Lois Chavis	415 Tuskawilla Road, Winter Springs, FL 32708	407-320-4350	54350	407-320-4399
JOHN POLK ALTERNATIVE	Joe Acton	211 Bush Blvd, SANFORD, FL 32773	407-665-1405	51405	
Jackson Heights Middle School	Winston Bailey	141 Academy Avenue, Oviedo, FL 32765	407-320-4550	54550	407-320-4599
Journeys Academy	Mike Icardi	1722 W. Airport Boulevard, Sanford, FL 32771	407/320-7850	57850	407/320-7849
Keeth Elementary School	Peter Gaffney	425 Tuskawilla Road, Winter Springs, FL 32708	407-320-5350	55350	407-320-5399
Lake Brantley High School	Mary Williams	991 Sand Lake Road, Altamonte Springs, FL 32714	407-746-3450	33450	407-746-3600
Lake Howell High School	Shaune Storch	4200 Dike Road, Winter Park, FL 32792	407-746-9050	39050	407-746-9025
Lake Mary Elementary School	Deborah Wright	132 South Country Club Road, Lake Mary, FL 32746	407-320-5650	55650	407-320-5699
Lake Mary High School	Michael Kotkin	655 Longwood Lake Mary Road, Lake Mary, FL 32746	407-320-9550	59550	407-320-9512
Lake Orienta Elementary School	Ines Schmook	612 Newport Avenue, Altamonte Springs, FL 32701	407-746-2650	32650	407-320-2699
Lawton Elementary School	Ricky Carver	151 Graham Avenue, Oviedo, FL 32765	407-320-6350	56350	407-320-6399

Layer Elementary School	Gloria Staats	4201 SR 419, Winter Springs, FL 32708	407-871-8050	58050	407-871-8099
Longwood Elementary School	Ginny Fisher	840 Orange Avenue, Longwood, FL 32750	407-746-3350	33350	407-746-3349
Lyman High School	Frank Casillo	865 Ronald Reagan Blvd, Longwood, FL 32750	407-746-2050	32050	407-746-2024
Markham Woods Middle Schools	Roger Gardner	6003 Markham Woods Road, Lake Mary, FL 32746	407-871-1750	51750	407-871-1799
Midway Elementary School	Sharon Tanner	2368 Brisson Avenue, Sanford, FL 32771	407-320-5950	55950	407-320-5961
Millennium Middle School	Kate Eglof	21 Lakeview Drive, Sanford, FL 32773	407-320-6550	56550	407-320-6599
Milwee Middle School	Michelle Walsh	1341 S. Ronald Reagan Boulevard, Longwood, FL 32750	407-746-3850	33850	407-746-3899
Oviedo High School	Leon Merck, Acting Principal	601 King Street, Oviedo, FL 32765	407-320-4050	54050	407-320-4000
Partin Elementary School	Kristina Marshall	1500 Twin Rivers Boulevard, Oviedo, FL 32766	407-320-4850	54850	407-320-4899
Pine Crest Elementary School	Dianne Lebruto	405 West 27th Street, Sanford, FL 32773	407-320-5450	55450	407-320-5499
Rainbow Elementary School	Patricia Milliot	1412 Rainbow Trail, Winter Springs, FL 32708	407-320-8450	58450	407-320-8499
Red Bug Elementary School	Heidi Gooch	4000 Red Bug Road, Casselberry, FL 32707	407-746-8350	38350	407-746-8399
Rock Lake Middle School	Pamela Shellman-Ross	250 Slade Drive, Longwood, FL 32750	407-746-9350	39350	407-746-9399
Rosenwald School	Cathy Loyd	1096 Merritt Street, Altamonte Springs, FL 32701	407-746-3250	33250	407-746-3279
SCPS Alternatives	Mike Icardi	1722 W. Airport Blvd., Sanford, FL 32771	TBD	5TBD	TBD
Sabal Point Elementary School	Paul Senko	960 Wekiva Springs Road, Longwood, FL 32779	407-746-3050	33050	407-746-3058
Sanford Middle School	Mark Russi	1700 French Avenue, Sanford, FL 32771	407-320-6150	56150	407-320-6265
Seminole High School	Mike Gaudreau	2701 Ridgewood Avenue, Sanford, FL 32773	407-320-5050	55050	407-320-5024
South Seminole Middle School	Patricia Bowman	101 South Winter Park Drive, Casselberry, FL 32707	407-746-1350	31350	407-746-1420
Spring Lake Elementary School	Alexis Agosto	695 Orange Avenue, Altamonte Springs, FL 32714	407-746-1650	31650	407-746-1699
Stenstrom Elementary School	Sharon O'Rear	1800 Alafaya Woods Boulevard, Oviedo, FL 32765	407-320-2450	52450	407-320-2488
Sterling Park Elementary School	Frank Haynie	905 Eagle Circle South, Casselberry, FL 32707	407-746-8250	38250	407-746-8299
Teague Middle School	Adrienne DeRienzo	1350 McNeil Road, Altamonte Springs, FL 32714	407-320-1550	51550	407-320-1545
Tuskawilla Middle School	Michael Mizwicki	1801 Tuskawilla Road, Oviedo, FL 32765	407-746-8550	38550	407-746-8599
UCP Seminole Child Development Center Charter	Marife Gomez	3590 N. Hwy 17-92, Suite 114, Lake Mary, FL 32746	407-322-6222	56222	407-322-5596
Walker Elementary School	Kathy Phillips	3101 Snowhill Rd, Chuluota, FL 32766	407-871-7350	57350	407-871-7399
Wekiva Elementary School	Michael Pfeiffer	1450 East Wekiva Trail, Longwood, FL 32779	407-746-3150	33150	407-746-3163
Wicklow Elementary School	Greg Turner	100 Placid Lake Drive, Sanford, FL 32771	407-320-1250	51250	407-320-1215
Wilson Elementary School	Sallie Jenkins	985 Orange Boulevard, Sanford, FL 32771	407-320-6950	56950	407-320-6999
Winter Springs Elementary School	Michelle Morrison	701 West S.R. 434, Winter Springs, FL 32708	407-320-0650	50650	407-320-0600
Winter Springs High School	Michael Blasewitz	130 Tuskawilla Road, Winter Springs, FL 32708	407-320-8750	58750	407-320-8700
Woodlands Elementary School	Barry Liebovitz	1420 E.E. Williamson Road, Longwood, FL 32750	407-746-2750	32750	407-746-2799

Source: Seminole County Public Schools, 2010

**PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITIES ELEMENT**  
Data, Inventory, and Analysis

# Exhibit D

**GRADES PK-5 SCHOOL CAPACITY ANALYSIS**  
**Seminole County Public Schools**

February-10  
 For Planning 2009-10 COFTE

ELEMENTARY	CLUSTER	C S A	CAPACITY										ACTUAL ENROLLMENT 10/16/09	PROJECTED COFTE ENROLLMENT										D i f f e r e n c e s	D i f f e r e n c e s
			2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020		2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020		
Geneva Elementary	E1		601	601	601	601	601	601	601	601	601	601	548	542	543	542	548	554	563	568	572	576	581		
Lawton Elementary	E1		882	882	882	882	882	882	882	882	882	882	807	797	800	799	808	816	829	837	842	848	855		
Walker Elementary	E1		937	937	937	937	937	937	937	937	937	844	834	836	835	845	854	867	875	880	887	894			
			2420	2420	2420	2420	2420	2420	2420	2420	2420	2199	2173	2179	2177	2201	2225	2259	2280	2294	2311	2330	195	90	
Carillon Elementary	E2		942	942	942	942	942	942	942	942	942	664	656	658	657	665	672	682	689	693	698	704			
Evans Elementary	E2		974	974	974	974	974	974	974	974	974	872	862	864	863	873	882	896	904	910	917	924			
Partin Elementary	E2		854	854	854	854	854	854	854	854	854	799	790	792	791	800	808	821	829	833	840	847			
Stenstrom Elementary	E2		643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	722	713	715	715	723	730	742	749	753	759	765	321	174	
			3413	3413	3413	3413	3413	3413	3413	3413	3413	3057	3021	3029	3026	3060	3092	3141	3170	3189	3213	3239			
Keeth Elementary	E3		664	664	664	664	664	664	664	664	664	682	674	676	675	683	690	701	707	711	717	723			
Layer Elementary	E3		735	735	735	735	735	735	735	735	735	610	603	604	604	611	617	627	633	636	641	646			
Rainbow Elementary	E3		829	829	829	829	829	829	829	829	829	795	786	788	787	796	804	817	824	829	836	842			
Sterling Park Elementary	E3		926	926	926	926	926	926	926	926	926	671	663	665	664	672	679	689	696	700	705	711	364	231	
			3154	3154	3154	3154	3154	3154	3154	3154	3154	2758	2725	2733	2730	2760	2790	2834	2860	2877	2899	2923			
Eastbrook Elementary	E4		932	932	932	932	932	932	932	932	932	812	802	805	804	813	821	834	842	847	853	860			
English Estates Elementary	E4		843	843	843	843	843	843	843	843	843	794	785	787	786	795	803	816	823	828	835	841			
Red Bug Elementary	E4		913	913	913	913	913	913	913	913	913	874	864	866	865	875	884	898	906	912	919	926			
			2688	2688	2688	2688	2688	2688	2688	2688	2688	2480	2451	2458	2455	2482	2509	2548	2572	2587	2607	2628	179	60	
Casselberry Elementary	E5		906	906	906	906	906	906	906	906	906	733	724	726	726	734	742	753	760	765	770	777			
Winter Springs Elementary	E5		810	810	810	810	810	810	810	810	810	496	490	492	491	496	502	510	514	517	521	526	473	414	
			1716	1716	1716	1716	1716	1716	1716	1716	1716	1229	1214	1218	1216	1230	1243	1263	1274	1282	1292	1302			
Heathrow Elementary	E6		804	804	804	804	804	804	804	804	804	943	932	934	933	944	954	969	978	984	991	999			
Highlands Elementary	E6		625	625	625	625	625	625	625	625	625	506	500	501	501	506	512	520	525	528	532	536			
Lake Mary Elementary	E6		933	933	933	933	933	933	933	933	933	802	793	795	794	803	811	824	832	837	843	850			
Longwood Elementary	E6		715	715	715	715	715	715	715	715	715	578	571	573	572	579	585	594	599	603	608	612			
			3077	3077	3077	3077	3077	3077	3077	3077	3077	2829	2796	2803	2800	2831	2862	2907	2934	2951	2973	2998	215	79	
Altamonte Elementary	E7		991	991	991	991	991	991	991	991	991	758	749	751	750	759	767	779	786	791	797	803			
Lake Orienta Elementary	E7		863	863	863	863	863	863	863	863	863	637	629	631	631	638	644	655	661	664	670	675			
Woodlands Elementary	E7		840	840	840	840	840	840	840	840	840	743	734	736	735	744	752	763	770	775	781	787	531	428	
			2694	2694	2694	2694	2694	2694	2694	2694	2694	2138	2113	2119	2116	2140	2163	2197	2217	2230	2247	2266			
Bear Lake Elementary	E8		1134	1134	1134	1134	1134	1134	1134	1134	1134	996	984	987	986	997	1008	1023	1033	1039	1047	1055			
Forest City Elementary	E8		914	914	914	914	914	914	914	914	914	792	783	785	784	793	801	814	821	826	832	839			
Sabal Point Elementary	E8		964	964	964	964	964	964	964	964	964	746	737	739	738	747	755	767	774	778	784	791			
Spring Lake Elementary	E8		820	820	820	820	820	820	820	820	820	816	806	809	808	817	825	838	846	851	858	865			
Wekiva Elementary	E8		713	713	713	713	713	713	713	713	713	763	754	756	755	764	772	784	791	796	802	809	384	187	
			4545	4545	4545	4545	4545	4545	4545	4545	4545	4113	4064	4076	4071	4117	4161	4226	4265	4290	4323	4358			
Bentley Elementary	NW	E9	1008	1008	1008	1008	1008	1008	1008	1008	1008	1007	995	998	997	1008	1019	1035	1044	1050	1058	1067			
Crystal Lake	NW	E9	827	827	827	827	827	827	827	827	827	802	793	795	794	803	811	824	832	837	843	850			
Goldsboro Elementary	E9		761	761	761	761	761	761	761	761	761	673	665	667	666	674	681	692	698	702	707	713			
Idyllwild Elementary	NW	E9	888	888	888	888	888	888	888	888	888	905	894	897	896	906	915	930	938	944	951	959			
Wicklow Elementary	NW	E9	861	861	861	861	861	861	861	861	861	868	858	860	859	869	878	892	900	905	912	920			
Wilson Elementary	NW	E9	949	949	949	949	949	949	949	949	949	927	916	919	918	928	938	953	961	967	974	982			
			5294	5294	5294	5294	5294	5294	5294	5294	5294	5182	5121	5135	5129	5187	5242	5325	5374	5406	5447	5491	52	-197	
Hamilton Elementary	NE	E10	797	797	797	797	797	797	797	797	797	667	659	661	660	668	675	685	692	696	701	707			
Midway Elementary	NE	E10	817	817	817	817	817	817	817	817	817	457	452	453	452	457	462	470	474	477	480	484			
Pine Crest Elementary	NE	E10	801	801	801	801	801	801	801	801	801	777	768	770	769	778	786	798	806	811	817	823	492	401	
			2415	2415	2415	2415	2415	2415	2415	2415	2415	1901	1879	1884	1882	1903	1923	1953	1971	1983	1998	2014			
Hopper			50	51	50	51	52	52	53	53	54	51	50	51	50	51	52	52	53	53	54	54	0	0	
			31466.4	31466.54	31466.48	31467.04	31467.59	31468.4	31468.88	31469.2	31469.6	31470	27937	27607	27684	27653	27962	28261	28706	28970	29143	29364	29604	3207	1866
Difference (- Is Deficit Capacity)			3860	3783	3814	3505	3207	2763	2499	2327	2106	1866													
Classrooms			193	189	191	175	160	138	125	116	105	93													
													COFTE Data	27,607	27,684	27,653	27,962	28,261	28,706	28,970	29,143	29,364	29,604	3.7	2.1
																								Equivalent Schools	

**GRADES 6-8 SCHOOL CAPACITY ANALYSIS**  
**Seminole County Public Schools**

February-10  
 For Planning 2009-10 COFTE

		CAPACITY										PROJECTED COFTE ENROLLMENT										D i f f e r e n c e s	D i f f e r e n c e s		
	C S A	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028			2029	2030
<b>MIDDLE</b>		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0		10/16/09	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0		
Greenwood Lakes Middle	M1	1262	1262	1262	1262	1262	1262	1262	1262	1262	1262		1031	1036	1014	1023	1007	1007	999	1021	1041	1061	1071		
Markham Woods Middle	M1	1223	1223	1223	1223	1223	1223	1223	1223	1223	1223		1040	1045	1023	1032	1016	1016	1008	1030	1050	1071	1080		
Millennium Middle	M1	1564	1564	1564	1564	1564	1564	1564	1564	1564	1564		1629	1636	1603	1617	1591	1591	1578	1613	1645	1677	1692		
Sanford Middle	M1	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414	1414		1453	1459	1429	1442	1419	1419	1408	1438	1467	1496	1509		
		5463	5463	5463	5463	5463	5463	5463	5463	5463	5463		5153	5176	5069	5114	5032	5034	4993	5101	5203	5305	5351	429	112
Milwee Middle	M2	1261	1261	1261	1261	1261	1261	1261	1261	1261	1261		993	997	977	985	970	970	962	983	1003	1022	1031		
Rock Lake Middle	M2	1153	1153	1153	1153	1153	1153	1153	1153	1153	1153		1064	1069	1047	1056	1039	1039	1031	1053	1074	1095	1105		
Teague Middle	M2	1595	1595	1595	1595	1595	1595	1595	1595	1595	1595		1494	1501	1470	1483	1459	1459	1448	1479	1508	1538	1551		
		4009	4009	4009	4009	4009	4009	4009	4009	4009	4009		3551	3567	3493	3524	3468	3469	3441	3515	3585	3656	3688	540	321
Indian Trails Middle	M3	1386	1386	1386	1386	1386	1386	1386	1386	1386	1386		1182	1187	1163	1173	1154	1155	1145	1170	1193	1217	1227		
South Seminole Middle	M3	1211	1211	1211	1211	1211	1211	1211	1211	1211	1211		1148	1153	1129	1139	1121	1121	1112	1136	1159	1182	1192		
Tuskawilla Middle	M3	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250		1112	1117	1094	1104	1086	1086	1077	1101	1123	1145	1155		
		3847	3847	3847	3847	3847	3847	3847	3847	3847	3847		3442	3457	3386	3416	3361	3362	3335	3407	3475	3544	3574	485	273
Chiles (New) Middle	M4	1435	1435	1435	1435	1435	1435	1435	1435	1435	1435		1344	1350	1322	1334	1312	1313	1302	1330	1357	1384	1396		
Jackson Heights Middle	M4	1345	1345	1345	1345	1345	1345	1345	1345	1345	1345		1277	1283	1256	1267	1247	1247	1237	1264	1289	1315	1326		
		2780	2780	2780	2780	2780	2780	2780	2780	2780	2780		2621	2633	2578	2601	2559	2560	2540	2595	2646	2698	2722	219	58
Hopper		22	22	22	21	21	21	22	22	23	23		22	22	22	22	21	21	21	22	22	23	23	0	0
Rosenwald		20	20	20	20	20	19	20	20	21	21		20	20	20	20	20	20	19	20	20	21	21	0	0
		16141	16140	16140	16140	16140	16139	16140	16141	16142	16143		14809	14874	14568	14696	14461	14467	14349	14660	14952	15246	15378	1673	764
<b>Difference (- Is Deficit Capacity)</b>		1267	1572	1444	1678	1673	1790	1480	1190	896	764														
<b>Classrooms</b>		58	71	66	76	76	81	67	54	41	35														
		COFTE Data										14,874	14,568	14,696	14,461	14,467	14,349	14,660	14,952	15,246	15,378	Equivalent Schools	1.25	0.57	

**GRADES 9-12 SCHOOL CAPACITY ANALYSIS**  
**Seminole County Public Schools**

February-10

For Planning 2009-10 COFTE

SCHOOL	C S A	CAPACITY										ENROLLMENT 10/16/09	PROJECTED COFTE ENROLLMENT										D i f f e r e n c e s  5 Y e a r	D i f f e r e n c e s
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009		
<b>HIGH</b>		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009		
Lake Mary High	H1	2765	2765	2765	2765	2765	2765	2765	2765	2765	2765	2483	2447	2437	2393	2361	2346	2336	2322	2321	2322	2337		
Crooms (85% Utilization)	H1	759	759	759	759	759	759	759	759	759	759	602	593	591	580	572	569	566	563	563	563	567		
Seminole High	H1	3122	3122	3122	3122	3122	3122	3122	3122	3122	3122	3314	3266	3252	3193	3151	3131	3118	3100	3098	3099	3120	601	622
		6646	6646	6646	6646	6646	6646	6646	6646	6646	6646	6399	6306	6280	6166	6085	6045	6020	5985	5981	5984	6024		
Lake Brantley High	H2	2859	2859	2859	2859	2859	2859	2859	2859	2859	2859	2950	2907	2895	2843	2805	2787	2775	2759	2757	2759	2777		
Lyman High	H2	2438	2441	2441	2441	2441	2441	2441	2441	2441	2441	2378	2343	2334	2291	2261	2246	2237	2224	2223	2224	2239	267	284
		5297	5300	5300	5300	5300	5300	5300	5300	5300	5300	5328	5251	5229	5134	5066	5033	5012	4983	4980	4983	5016		
Lake Howell High	H3	2277	2277	2277	2277	2277	2277	2277	2277	2277	2277	2240	2207	2198	2158	2130	2116	2107	2095	2094	2095	2109		
Winter Springs High	H3	2360	2360	2360	2360	2360	2360	2360	2360	2360	2360	2183	2151	2142	2103	2076	2062	2054	2042	2040	2042	2055	459	473
		4637	4637	4637	4637	4637	4637	4637	4637	4637	4637	4423	4359	4341	4262	4206	4178	4161	4137	4134	4136	4164		
Hagerty High	H4	2691	2691	2691	2691	2691	2691	2691	2691	2691	2691	2312	2278	2269	2228	2198	2184	2175	2162	2161	2162	2176		
Oviedo High	H4	2801	2801	2801	2801	2801	2801	2801	2801	2801	2801	2099	2068	2060	2023	1996	1983	1975	1963	1962	1963	1976	1325	1340
		5492	5492	5492	5492	5492	5492	5492	5492	5492	5492	4411	4347	4329	4250	4194	4167	4150	4126	4123	4125	4152		
Rosenwald		61	61	60	59	59	58	58	58	58	58	62	61	61	60	59	59	58	58	58	58	58	0	0
		22133	22136	22135	22134	22134	22133	22133	22133	22133	22133	20623	20323	20240	19872	19610	19482	19402	19288	19277	19286	19414	1325	2719
<b>Difference (- Is Deficit Capacity)</b>		1510	1813	1895	2262	2524	2652	2731	2845	2856	2847													
<b>Classrooms</b>		60	73	76	90	101	106	109	114	114	114													
												COFTE Data	20,323	20,240	19,872	19,610	19,482	19,402	19,288	19,277	19,286	19,414	0.5	1.0
																							Equivalent Schools	

**PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITIES ELEMENT**  
Data, Inventory, and Analysis

# Exhibit E



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### OVERVIEW

Capital Outlay Funds are a category of funds used for acquisition and construction of major capital facilities and improvements to existing facilities. Land acquisition, equipment and technology purchases, school buses, facilities maintenance, and capital debt service are also typical expenditures with these funds. The Capital Improvement Plan & Budget is prepared in 5 and 10 year planning periods. The plans determine the necessary expenditures to meet projected student enrollment growth, maintain a quality environment in existing school facilities, and to maintain a desired level of service of school equipment and technology. Ensuring the prescribed level of service capacity pertaining to public school concurrency and student growth is also a major factor in developing the district's Capital Improvement Plan & Budget.

Development of a capital outlay budget differs from the creation of an annual operating budget in that projects generally span more than a single year and revenues are carried over year to year. Revenues and expenditures are not balanced each separate year. Because each year brings a five year average of additional revenue of approximately \$55 million (a decrease from an average last year of \$78 million), the timing of projects and bid awards becomes the dominant factor in the plan. Matching total expenditures to total revenue is not as difficult as placing the projects within an appropriate time frame. There may be funding for a need within the plan, but it may not mathematically "fit" with the other projects until a later year. This is often the case for large dollar volume projects. Some projects have total funding in a given year, while other substantially larger ones must be phased, or funds accrued, over multiple years.

In such cases, the first year of funding starts the planning and design phase of a project. During that time, the budget (as the scope becomes more definitive) can then be adjusted as needed in the subsequent year(s). Many of the budgets for projects identified in year 2 and beyond are more less "placeholder" amounts that cannot be precisely determined until the final scope and cost factors are determined.

The total amount of new capital revenue available for distribution in the 2009-2010 fiscal year is \$47,597,736 (a 55% decrease from last year's revenue of \$105,794,823). The total five year capital revenue is projected to be \$273,648,150 (a 34% decrease from last year's amount of \$415,832,151). Expenditures in the five year plan represent \$270,505,551 in facilities construction, improvements, equipment and various operating support programs. The expenditures have been reduced from the 2008-2009 plan by \$141,721,077 (34%). This decrease in expenditures means that previously planned projects must be deferred beyond the 5, and in some instances the 10 year planning periods. Although **92.9%** of the capital revenue is generated by local sources, the Legislature places restrictions on **86.5%** of the total locally generated revenue in prescribing what and how the funds can be used.

The 2009-2010 Capital Improvement Plan & Budget, for both the 5 and 10 year planning periods are included in TAB A.

## REVENUE

Capital Outlay Funds are generated through State and local sources. A chart indicating the comparison of the two sources is in TAB B. Both sources have designated three digit numeric accounting codes for each fund that indicates the revenue source of the funds. Since most capital outlay funds have prescribed restrictions on how the particular fund can be used, the individual revenue coding makes it easy to determine how the funds were appropriated and expended. Those restrictions are primarily established by legislative statute however, other restrictions can also be established by local voter referendum (such as the local option sales tax) and local government ordinance (impact fees).

Revenue estimates are calculated based on official State notifications, certified county tax assessments, and historical trends. The greatest source of capital revenue is the ad valorem "1.5 mill" tax levy, which is determined from the certified tax roll and capital millage levy. State revenue sources, such as Public Education Capital Outlay (PECO) and Capital Outlay and Debt Service (CO&DS), are budgeted at the official notification amounts from the State. Sales tax proceeds, interest income, impact fees, and other locally generated revenues are based on expected cash flow, projected interest rates, and historical trends. Section 1011.14, Florida Statutes, provide for Loans and Certificates of Participation (COPs). These are funds determined by District administration based upon capital project needs, and approved by the School Board. Estimated revenues are updated as new data becomes available throughout the budget process and legislative session. State revenue monies not encumbered within a prescribed time frames after their appropriation, revert back to the State Trust Fund.

### State Generated Revenue Sources

#### **Capital Outlay and Debt Service (CO&DS)**

Distributed to districts by the Florida Department of Education, Office of Educational Facilities, the funds come from license fees collected by the local agencies and remitted to the State. These funds can only be spent on projects listed on a current Project Priority List (PPL), approved by the State Board of Education. The projects must also be included in an FDOE approved educational plant survey. These funds typically carry the most restrictive requirements for expenditure.

These funds may be used in acquiring, building, constructing, altering, remodeling, improving, enlarging, furnishing, equipping, maintaining, renovating, or repairing of capital outlay projects per FDOE guidelines.

CO&DS revenue is **0.5%** of the total revenue in the 2009-2010 Capital Improvement Plan & Budget.

#### **Public Education Capital Outlay (PECO)**

The source of revenue for PECO funds is the Gross Receipts Tax, General Revenue funds appropriated to the fund for educational capital outlay purposes, and all capital outlay funds previously appropriated and certified forward pursuant to Section 215.301,

Florida Statutes. In other words, these are a portion of utility services taxes paid to the State. PECO fund distributions have two categories; PECO New Construction and PECO Maintenance. PECO appropriations can vary substantially from year to year depending upon receipts, legislative priorities and distribution of funds. Some years have actually resulted in little or no PECO, new construction funding. PECO Maintenance can vary as well. Any reductions in PECO maintenance funds from year to year are made up with local two mill funds to make certain current levels of service and support for the schools do not decrease. Ten percent of PECO Maintenance revenue must be spent on correcting facility Safety To Life deficiencies that are identified in annual inspections by district staff and local fire officials.

PECO funds may be used for debt service payments, remodeling, new construction, furniture and equipment, sites, library books, and asbestos removal. Restrictions for PECO New Construction projects require the programs to be included in an FDOE approved educational plant survey.

PECO revenue is **6.6%** of the total revenue in the 2009-2010 Capital Improvement Plan & Budget however, all of the revenue appropriated is PECO maintenance funding (no PECO construction funding).

### **Classrooms For Kids/Class Size Reduction**

In 2002, Florida voters passed the class size reduction amendment to the State constitution that obligated the Legislature to provide funding such that the number of students in a core curriculum class met a specific class size. By the beginning of the 2010 school year, there is to be a sufficient number of public school classrooms so that the maximum number of students in each core curriculum classroom does not exceed 18 students for grades PK through 3, 22 students for grades 4 through 8, and 25 students for grades 9 through 12. The State inventory of classrooms, student stations and capacity at a school (referred to as the Florida Inventory of School Houses or FISH) reflects the mandated class size ratios in determining a school's capacity.

As authorized by Section 1013.737, Florida Statutes, the issuance of revenue bonds is authorized to finance or refinance the construction, acquisition, reconstruction, or renovation of educational facilities. The revenue source securing the bonds is State lottery proceeds. Funds are allocated to school districts annually by the Florida Department of Education, Office of Educational Facilities as determined by the Legislature.

Restrictions for these funds require them to be used on adding new classrooms (increasing the number of student stations) and substantiated in an FDOE approved educational plant survey. The projects must also be certified by the school board and approved by FDOE. The amount each year to be appropriated to the districts is determined by the Legislature. Appropriations can vary substantially from year to year, depending upon Legislative priorities. Past annual funding has ranged from \$2 million, to a maximum amount of over \$21 million in 2006

The last year in which Classrooms For Kids funding was appropriated by the Legislature received was 2007-2008, in the amount of \$5,409,345.

**State Revenue Summary:** State generated revenue is **7.1%** of the total revenue in the 2009-2010 Capital Improvement Plan & Budget.

## **Locally Generated Revenue Sources**

### **Capital Outlay Millage Levy (1.5 Mill)**

Section 1011.71(2), Florida Statutes, authorizes each school board to levy not more than 2 mills against the taxable value of property for school capital outlay purposes. This is the largest source of revenue available to the district in funding capital outlay needs.

Funds may be used for new construction, remodeling, and site improvement; expansion to new sites, existing sites, auxiliary facilities, or ancillary facilities; maintenance; renovations; school buses; new and replacement equipment; lease purchase agreement payments; payment of loans; environmental regulation compliance costs; and leasing of educational facilities.

While these funds are generated through local property tax sources, the legislature restricts the expenditure of these funds to only projects included in an FDOE approved educational plant survey. The expenditure of these funds must also be advertised with the annual operating budget prior to budget approval.

For the past two years, the Legislature has reduced the maximum amount a district can levy to 1.75 mill in 2008-2009, and 1.5 mill in 2009-2010. This has resulted in a decrease of capital outlay millage levy of over \$16 million in 2009-2010, from the previous 2 mill levy.

The revenue generated from the 1.5 mill capital outlay tax levy is **86.5%** of the total revenue for the 2009-2010 Capital Improvement Plan & Budget.

### **Local Option Sales Tax**

On September 4, 2001, the voters of Seminole County approved a one-cent sales tax for ten years to fund roadway improvements, flood control and school facility projects. Twenty-five percent of the sales tax proceeds are distributed to the District, having been used to increase the capacity of selected existing schools, to build new schools, and remodel others as listed in the sales tax project list. TAB C indicates the sales tax projects approved in the referendum and the current status of each project. This tax will end in 2011 unless it is extended by voter referendum.

The local option sales surtax revenue has decreased substantially for 2009-2010. Sales tax revenue forecasts for 2009-2010 have decreased \$6,390,141, or 80% from last year's projection.

The local option sales surtax revenue is **1.5%** of the total revenue in the 2009-2010 Capital Improvement Plan & Budget.

### **Impact Fees**

On October 23, 2007, the Seminole County Board of County Commissioners passed Ordinance 2007-41 updating the Seminole County Public Educational System Impact Fee Ordinance, effective February 1, 2008. The fees to be paid by developers at time

of issuing a building permit are:

Single Family Detached House Dwelling Unit	\$5,000.00 per
Town Home Units Dwelling Unit	\$2,450.00 per
Multi-Family Units Dwelling Unit	\$2,100.00 per
Mobile Home Units Dwelling Unit	\$1,924.00 per

Impact fees are one-time payments that are used to construct public education system improvements needed to accommodate associated growth. The fees are assessed when issuing a building permit for the new dwelling unit within the County or Cities. Funds can be used for equipment, site acquisition, and the construction or expansion of facilities necessary to accommodate the impact of the housing unit.

As with all other revenue categories, impact fee revenue has also decreased. Impact fee revenue forecasts for 2009-2010 have decreased \$1,400,000, or 42% from last year.

Impact fee revenue is **3.8%** of the total revenue in the 2009-2010 Capital Improvement Plan & Budget.

### **Interest**

These funds are generated through interest earnings, proceeds from property sales, and other capital fund earnings. The estimate is modeled on an analysis of the actual capital outlay fund balances, estimated revenues, interest rates, and anticipated rates of expenditure. Some of the interest earnings (those unrelated to restricted fund sources) help fund projects that cannot be funded with other more restrictive revenue sources. Examples of such projects include contributions made to the Central Florida Zoo.

Interest revenue is **0.9%** of the total revenue in the 2009-2010 Capital Improvement Plan & Budget.

### **Gas Tax Refund**

These funds are generated through tax rebates from vehicle fuel purchased and used by the district. The funds are restricted for use in improving roadways adjacent to school sites, and are normally used on construction projects where off-site roadway improvements are necessary.

Gas Tax Refund revenue is **0.2%** of the total revenue in the 2009-2010 Capital Outlay Budget.

Local Revenue Summary: Locally generated revenue is **92.9%** of the total revenue in the 2009-2010 Capital Improvement Plan & Budget.

## **Undesignated/Balance Carryover**

These are non-appropriated funds brought forward from the previous fiscal year. There are two sources associated with these funds. The first source is the end of the year balance in the budgeted contingency account from the previous year. The second source is the fund balance amount at the end of the prior fiscal year. Fund balance is essentially the difference in actual funds received during the year, less the amounts that were budgeted (also referred to as appropriated) at the beginning of the previous fiscal year. A desirable estimate of fund balance is in the range of 5% of the total planned budget.

## EXPENDITURES

### The 2009-2010 Capital Improvement Plan & Budget

Capital Improvement Plans & Budgets (TAB A) typically consist of the following projects and programs:

#### **Growth (New Construction) Projects:**

The costs to construct or acquire new classroom spaces, either permanent (new schools, additions, and modular structures) or temporary (purchased or leased portables). Ten year Capital Outlay Full Time Equivalency (COFTE) student enrollment projections are released in July of each year by the Office of Economic and Demographic Research of the Florida Legislature. These projections are developed using a statistical population projection model known as Cohort Survival. The model uses birth rates, and establishes a survival rate for each age cohort (based on historical trend), and then projects the survival rate of each cohort as it matriculates through subsequent grade levels. These projections are also used in determining future student growth for both the educational plant survey and public school concurrency level of service. Statutes regarding public school concurrency require the district to develop a financially feasible capital budget that maintains the prescribed levels of service for each grade grouping (elementary, middle, high) within each concurrency service area to accommodate COFTE enrollment projections in the 5<sup>th</sup> year of the Capital Improvement Plan.

Over the next 10 years, elementary enrollment is projected to hold fairly steady until 2012-2013. Elementary enrollment is then projected to increase (at a much lesser rate than forecast in 2008-2009) at an average rate of 300 students per year. Middle school enrollment is projected to continue declining until 2015-2016, at which time, the elementary cohorts will matriculate into the middle school level. In 2017-2018, middle school enrollment will exceed the current permanent capacity at the middle school level. As a result, the 10 year CIP reflects minor capacity needs with additional modular classroom space. High school enrollment is projected to decrease at an average rate of 100 students per year until 2014-2015 upon which, the enrollment will level out over the remainder of the 10 year planning period. COFTE enrollment projections graphs are included in TAB D.

Past programmed projects that will be completed and ready for students in 2009-2010 are as follows:

1. New Midway Elementary School: An additional 400 student stations.
2. Sterling Park Elementary Additions & Remodeling: An additional 440 student stations.

Given the changes in 2009-2010 COFTE projections, there are no projects planned to accommodate growth in the 2009-2010 Capital Improvement Plan & Budget. Given recent trends in COFTE projections, there most likely will not be a need for any new middle or high school capacity in the next 5 years.

\$500,000 is planned for the new Midway Elementary School project to fund off-campus roadway and utility improvements along SR 46 and Brisson Ave. This is the only New Construction expenditure in the 5 year Capital Improvement Plan. Funded through a prior year COPS sale in 2008-2009, Endeavor School (the new "Rosenwald" campus)

will begin construction in December 2009.

New Construction [Midway Elementary off-site improvements only] Projects comprise **0.2%** of the total expenditures in the 2009-2010 Capital Improvement Plan & Budget.

**Remodeling, Additions & Renovations:**

These are projects to maintain and/or improve, existing school district facilities. These projects may provide additional classroom spaces to accommodate projected growth as recommended in the educational plant survey or, as needed to accommodate classrooms displaced under a remodeling project.

With new capacity school projects being deferred due to decreases in projected student growth rates through 2016-2017, other (non-growth related) projects identified in previous capital outlay budgets can be accomplished depending upon revenue. In addition, previously planned and current project budgets can be adjusted as needed to address current cost factors and to ensure the planned project scope is accomplished.

Two programmed renovation projects, Jackson Heights Middle School and Hamilton Elementary School will begin design in 2009-2010. Construction has begun on both the Spring Lake Elementary, and the Red Bug Elementary School projects.

Sales tax projects: With the July 2009 contract award for the Red Bug Elementary School project, the district **has completed, and is in the process of constructing, all of the school related projects that were proposed in the 2001 sales tax referendum.** This is notable in that the district was able to plan, budget and successfully complete all of the projects that were approved in the 2001 referendum. A list and current status of the sales tax projects are included in TAB C.

Remodeling, Additions & Renovation Projects comprise **25.0%** of the total expenditures in the 2009-2010 Capital Improvement Plan & Budget.

**General Operating Fund Support:**

These are expenditures for equipment or projects that support existing school or district level operations, consistent with revenue restrictions. These items include the purchase of school buses, technology, maintenance & repair, school capital outlay, etc. These expenditures tend to be recurring from year to year and may increase (or decrease) as operating needs and costs change.

The budget includes ongoing maintenance and repair programs for roof replacement, painting, floor covering, HVAC equipment, pavement resurfacing, and continuing support of the Facilities Services Department. These programs are listed in TAB E. Also included are programs for school bus replacement, communication and technology programs, magnet school equipment, school capital outlay funding, high school stadium improvement, district vehicle replacement, and band uniforms. A five year program to improve network connectivity for voice and data services, which too will increase the access speed onto the Internet for students, teachers and administrators, is also included in the this program. Given the substantial decrease in total capital revenue, many of these programs were reduced as supported by the affected cost centers, to accommodate the loss in revenue and balance the CIP budget.

General Operating Fund Support programs comprise **28.3%** of the total expenditures in the 2009-2010 Capital Improvement Plan & Budget.

**Debt Service:**

These are expenditures to pay back incurred debt or loans, such as COPS, general obligation bonds, or revenue anticipation loans. Currently, the entire amount of debt service in the 2009-2010 Capital Outlay Budget is for prior year COPS sales.

Debt Service payments comprise **41.9%** of the total expenditures in the 2009-2010 Capital Improvement Plan & Budget.

**Miscellaneous:**

This small category primarily includes an operating contingency for the overall capital outlay budget. Budgeted funds that are not expended in the current fiscal year are carried over into the next fiscal year budget.

Miscellaneous expenditures comprise **5.2%** of the total expenditures in the 2009-2010 Capital Improvement Plan & Budget.

# **TAB A**

**2009-2010 Five Year Capital  
Improvement Plan & Budget**

**2009-2010 Ten Year Capital Improvement  
Plan & Budget**

**2009-2010 FIVE (5) YEAR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN  
SEMINOLE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS**

**Board Approved: 9/8/09**

REVENUE	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	%
<b>STATE</b>						7.1%
CLASSROOMS FOR KIDS						0.0%
PECO NEW CONSTRUCTION	\$0	\$332,138	\$1,015,400	\$405,894	\$1,302,576	1.1%
PECO MAINTENANCE	\$820,604	\$3,633,627	\$3,437,174	\$3,425,177	\$3,650,123	5.5%
CO&DS	\$280,380	\$280,380	\$280,380	\$280,380	\$280,380	0.5%
<b>LOCAL</b>						92.9%
1.50 MILL	\$42,290,665	\$45,036,053	\$47,062,675	\$49,698,185	\$52,729,775	86.5%
COPS						0.0%
SALES TAX	\$1,706,087	\$1,563,097	\$837,000			1.5%
IMPACT FEES	\$1,900,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,200,000	\$2,200,000	3.8%
GASOLINE TAX REFUND	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	0.2%
INTEREST	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	0.9%
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>\$47,597,736</b>	<b>\$53,445,295</b>	<b>\$55,232,629</b>	<b>\$56,609,636</b>	<b>\$60,762,854</b>	
PRIOR YEAR CARRYOVER	\$4,906,618	\$4,551,354	\$3,248,496	\$2,448,984	\$801,929	
	\$52,504,354	\$57,996,649	\$58,481,125	\$59,058,620	\$61,564,783	

EXPENDITURES	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	%
<b>SUPPORT GENERAL FUND</b>						28.3%
CATASTROPHIC LOSS/MAINT RESERVE						0.0%
PROPERTY & CASUALTY PREMIUM		\$3,000,000	\$3,778,976	\$3,778,976	\$3,778,976	5.3%
MAINTENANCE	\$3,841,000	\$3,841,000	\$3,841,000	\$3,841,000	\$3,841,000	7.1%
SCHOOL INSTRUCTIONAL EQUIPT PURCH	\$650,000	\$650,000	\$650,000	\$650,000	\$650,000	1.2%
BUS REPLACEMENT	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1.5%
VEHICLES	\$0	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	0.4%
FLOOR CVRNG	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	0.4%
HVAC	\$2,300,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	2.3%
REROOF	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1.5%
PAVEMENT	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$250,000	0.3%
PAINTING	\$150,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	0.4%
LEASED PORTABLES	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	0.6%
SCHOOL CAP OUTLAY	\$0	\$500,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	1.3%
MAGNET SCHOOL EQUIPT	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	0.2%
EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT	\$0	\$0	\$750,000	\$0	\$750,000	0.6%
CROOMS TECH REPLACEMENT	\$265,000	\$265,000	\$265,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	0.5%
COMMUNICATIONS	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	0.2%
TECHNOLOGY UPGRADES	\$900,000	\$900,000	\$900,000	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000	1.8%
DISTRICT LEVEL SUPPORT EQUIPT	\$0	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	0.1%
MISC.	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	0.4%
INSTRUCTIONAL TECH EQUIPT	\$347,000	\$347,000	\$347,000	\$347,000	\$347,000	1.3%
DATA & VOICE NETWORK	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	1.1%
<b>DEBT SERVICE</b>						41.9%
COPS PAYMENT	\$22,250,000	\$22,795,153	\$22,800,165	\$22,789,715	\$22,798,590	
<b>NEW CONSTRUCTION</b>						0.2%
LAND						
NEW MIDWAY (OFFSITE)	\$500,000					
<b>REMODELING &amp; ADDITIONS</b>						25.0%
GREENWOOD LAKES MIDDLE					\$1,000,000	
GENEVA					\$1,000,000	
HAMILTON	\$700,000	\$5,000,000				
JACKSON HEIGHTS	\$1,000,000	\$9,000,000	\$8,000,000			
LAWTON				\$700,000	\$7,000,000	
MILWEE REMODELING			\$1,000,000	\$10,000,000		
SPRING LAKE	\$5,500,000					
WEKIVA		\$600,000	\$4,000,000			
WILSON/GENEVA PODS & RENOVATIONS			\$800,000	\$3,900,000		
SMALL PROJECTS	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$700,000	\$700,000	
<b>2001 SALES TAX PROJECTS</b>						
RED BUG	\$5,500,000					
<b>MISC.</b>						5.2%
CONTINGENCY & FUND BALANCE	\$2,500,000	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$47,953,000</b>	<b>\$54,748,153</b>	<b>\$56,032,141</b>	<b>\$58,256,691</b>	<b>\$53,515,566</b>	

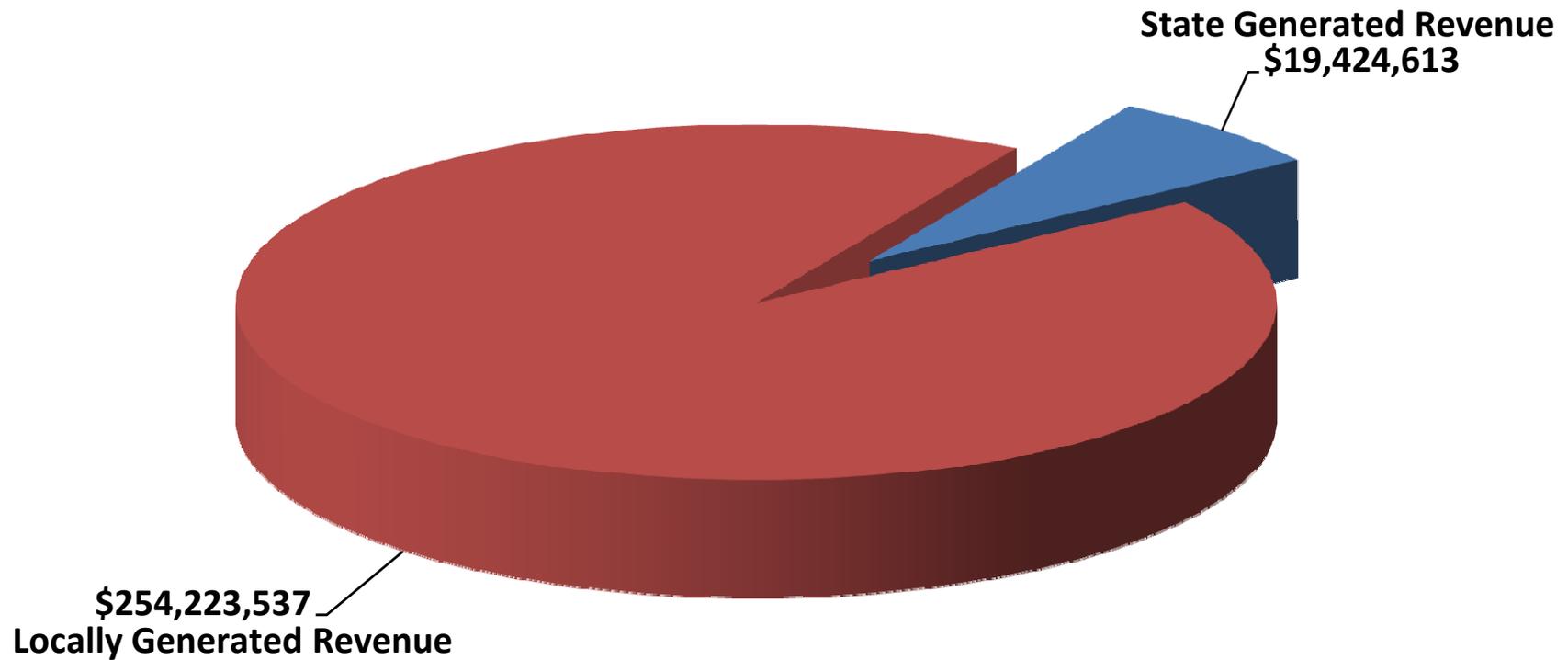
**2009-2010 TEN (10) YEAR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN  
SEMINOLE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS**

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	%
<b>REVENUE</b>											
<b>STATE</b>											7.3%
CLASSROOMS FOR KIDS											0.0%
PECO NEW CONSTRUCTION	\$0	\$332,138	\$1,015,400	\$405,894	\$1,302,576	\$673,552	\$304,468	\$330,843	\$330,843	\$330,843	0.9%
PECO MAINTENANCE	\$820,604	\$3,633,627	\$3,437,174	\$3,425,177	\$3,650,123	\$3,912,560	\$3,927,556	\$3,944,052	\$3,944,052	\$3,944,052	5.9%
CO&DS	\$280,380	\$280,380	\$280,380	\$280,380	\$280,380	\$280,380	\$280,380	\$280,380	\$280,380	\$280,380	0.5%
<b>LOCAL</b>											92.7%
1.5 MILL	\$42,290,665	\$45,036,053	\$47,062,675	\$49,698,185	\$52,729,775	\$53,257,073	\$53,789,643	\$54,327,540	\$54,870,815	\$55,419,523	87.2%
COPS											0.0%
SALES TAX	\$1,706,087	\$1,563,097	\$837,000								0.7%
IMPACT FEES	\$1,900,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,200,000	\$2,200,000	\$2,400,000	\$2,400,000	\$2,400,000	\$2,400,000	\$2,400,000	3.8%
GASOLINE TAX REFUND	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	0.2%
INTEREST	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	0.9%
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	\$47,597,736	\$53,445,295	\$55,232,629	\$56,609,636	\$60,762,854	\$61,123,565	\$61,302,047	\$61,882,815	\$62,426,090	\$62,974,798	
PRIOR YEAR CARRYOVER	\$4,906,618	\$4,551,354	\$3,248,496	\$2,448,984	\$801,929	\$8,049,217	\$2,412,970	\$5,951,887	\$2,472,492	\$6,676,797	
	\$52,504,354	\$57,996,649	\$58,481,125	\$59,058,620	\$61,564,783	\$69,172,782	\$63,715,017	\$67,834,702	\$64,898,582	\$69,651,596	
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>											
<b>SUPPORT GENERAL FUND</b>											28.5%
CATASTROPHIC LOSS/MAINT RESERVE											0.0%
PROPERTY & CASUALTY PREMIUM	\$0	\$3,000,000	\$3,778,976	\$3,778,976	\$3,778,976	\$3,778,976	\$3,778,976	\$3,778,976	\$3,778,976	\$3,778,976	5.7%
MAINTENANCE	\$3,841,000	\$3,841,000	\$3,841,000	\$3,841,000	\$3,841,000	\$3,841,000	\$3,841,000	\$3,841,000	\$3,841,000	\$3,841,000	6.6%
SCHOOL INSTRUCTIONAL EQUIPT PURCH	\$650,000	\$650,000	\$650,000	\$650,000	\$650,000	\$650,000	\$650,000	\$650,000	\$650,000	\$650,000	1.1%
BUS REPLACEMENT	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	2.0%
VEHICLES	\$0	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	0.4%
FLOOR CVRRG	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	0.4%
HVAC	\$2,300,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	2.1%
REROOF	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	2.1%
PAVEMENT	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	0.4%
PAINTING	\$150,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	0.4%
LEASED PORTABLES	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$600,000	0.7%
SCHOOL CAP OUTLAY	\$0	\$500,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000	1.5%
MAGNET SCHOOL EQUIPT	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	0.2%
EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT	\$0	\$0	\$750,000	\$0	\$750,000	\$750,000	\$750,000	\$0	\$750,000	\$750,000	0.8%
CROOMS TECH REPLACEMENT	\$265,000	\$265,000	\$265,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	0.5%
COMMUNICATIONS	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	0.2%
TECHNOLOGY UPGRADES	\$900,000	\$900,000	\$900,000	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	1.9%
DISTRICT LEVEL SUPPORT EQUIPT	\$0	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	0.1%
MISC.	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	0.4%
INSTRUCTIONAL TECH EQUIPT	\$347,000	\$347,000	\$347,000	\$347,000	\$347,000	\$347,000	\$347,000	\$347,000	\$347,000	\$347,000	0.6%
DATA & VOICE NETWORK	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000						0.5%
<b>DEBT SERVICE</b>											38.9%
COPS PAYMENT	\$22,250,000	\$22,795,153	\$22,800,165	\$22,789,715	\$22,798,590	\$22,792,836	\$22,796,154	\$22,795,234	\$22,804,809	\$22,800,294	
<b>NEW CONSTRUCTION</b>											0.1%
LAND											
NEW MIDWAY (OFFSITE)	\$500,000										
MODULAR CLASSROOM STRUCTURES										\$450,000	
<b>REMODELING &amp; ADDITIONS</b>											27.5%
GREENWOOD LAKES MIDDLE					\$1,000,000	\$10,000,000					
CASSELBERRY MEDIA								\$3,000,000			
GENEVA					\$1,000,000	\$4,000,000					
HAMILTON	\$700,000	\$5,000,000									
HEATHROW & PARTIN										\$1,000,000	
IDYLLWILDE ADMIN									\$500,000	\$1,000,000	
INDIAN TRAILS								\$8,000,000			
JACKSON HEIGHTS	\$1,000,000	\$9,000,000	\$8,000,000								
KEETH								\$1,000,000	\$6,500,000		
LAKE BRANTLEY BLDG. 3, 4, 5						\$8,000,000				\$1,000,000	
LAKE HOWELL BLDG. 5							\$8,000,000				
LAWTON				\$700,000	\$7,000,000						
LONGWOOD & BEAR LAKE								\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000		
LYMAN BLDGS. 7, 9, 10										\$6,000,000	
MILWEE REMODELING			\$1,000,000	\$10,000,000							
PINE CREST REMODELING						\$1,000,000	\$5,000,000				
SOUTH SEMINOLE MEDIA										\$3,000,000	
SPRING LAKE	\$5,500,000										
STENSTROM							\$1,000,000	\$4,000,000			
WEKIVA		\$600,000	\$4,000,000								
WILSON/GENEVA PODS & RENOVATIONS			\$800,000	\$3,900,000							
WINTER SPRINGS HIGH										\$8,000,000	
SMALL PROJECTS	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$700,000	\$700,000	\$700,000	\$700,000	\$700,000	\$700,000	\$700,000	
2001 SALES TAX PROJECTS											
RED BUG	\$5,500,000										
<b>MISC.</b>											5.0%
CONTINGENCY & FUND BALANCE	\$2,500,000	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$47,953,000	\$54,748,153	\$56,032,141	\$58,256,691	\$63,515,566	\$66,759,812	\$57,763,130	\$65,362,210	\$58,221,785	\$66,667,270	

# **TAB B**

**STATE vs. LOCALLY GENERATED  
REVENUE  
2009-2010 Five Year CIP**

# 5 YEAR CAPITAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES 2009-2010



# **TAB C**

## **2001 Local Option Sales Tax Program & Status**

## 2001 Local Option Sales Tax Program & Status

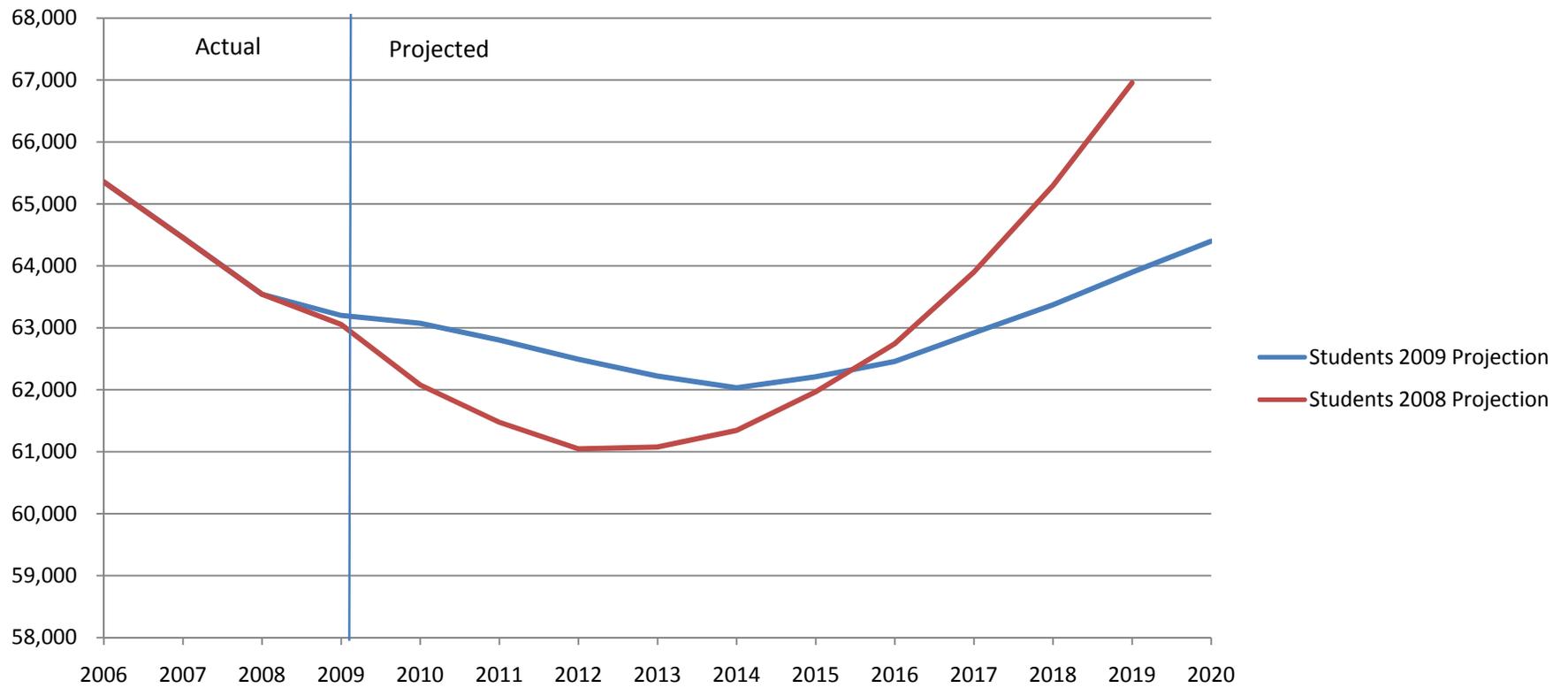
September 2009

SCHOOL	DESCRIPTION	CONST. START	SCHEDULED COMPLETION DATE	STATUS
ALTAMONTE ELEM	CONVERT OPEN PLAN TO SELF-CONTAINED CLASSROOMS; ADD MEDIA CENTER; ADD CLASSROOMS	2002	2004	COMPLETED
FOREST CITY ELEM	CONVERT OPEN PLAN TO SELF-CONTAINED CLASSROOMS; ADD MEDIA CENTER; ADD CLASSROOMS	2005	2007	COMPLETED
SABAL POINT ELEM	CONVERT OPEN PLAN TO SELF-CONTAINED CLASSROOMS; ADD MEDIA CENTER; ADD CLASSROOMS	2007	2009	COMPLETED
STERLING PARK ELEM	CONVERT OPEN PLAN TO SELF-CONTAINED CLASSROOMS; ADD MEDIA CENTER; ADD CLASSROOMS	2008	2010	UNDER CONSTRUCTION
WINTER SPRINGS ELEM	CONVERT OPEN PLAN TO SELF-CONTAINED CLASSROOMS; ADD MEDIA CENTER; ADD CLASSROOMS	2002	2004	COMPLETED
EASTBROOK ELEM	CONVERT OPEN PLAN TO SELF-CONTAINED CLASSROOMS; ADD CLASSROOMS	2002	2004	COMPLETED
LAKE MARY HIGH	RENOVATE AND UPGRADE CLASSROOMS; ADD PERFORMING ARTS CENTER/CLASSROOMS; UPGRADE MEDIA CENTER	2002	2006	COMPLETED
OVIDO HIGH	RENOVATE CLASSROOMS; ADD PHYSICAL EDUCATION FACILITY, BAND AND CHORUS ROOMS AND GENERAL CLASSROOMS	2006	2010	COMPLETED
NEW MIDDLE SCHOOL MARKHAM WOODS MIDDLE SCHOOL	TO PROVIDE RELIEF FOR GREENWOOD LAKES, MILLENNIUM, AND SANFORD MIDDLE	2004	2006	COMPLETED
NEW ELEMENTARY WALKER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	TO PROVIDE RELIEF IN THE OVIDO AREA	2003	2004	COMPLETED
RED BUG ELEM	CONVERT OPEN PLAN TO SELF-CONTAINED CLASSROOMS; ADD CLASSROOMS	2009	2010	UNDER CONSTRUCTION

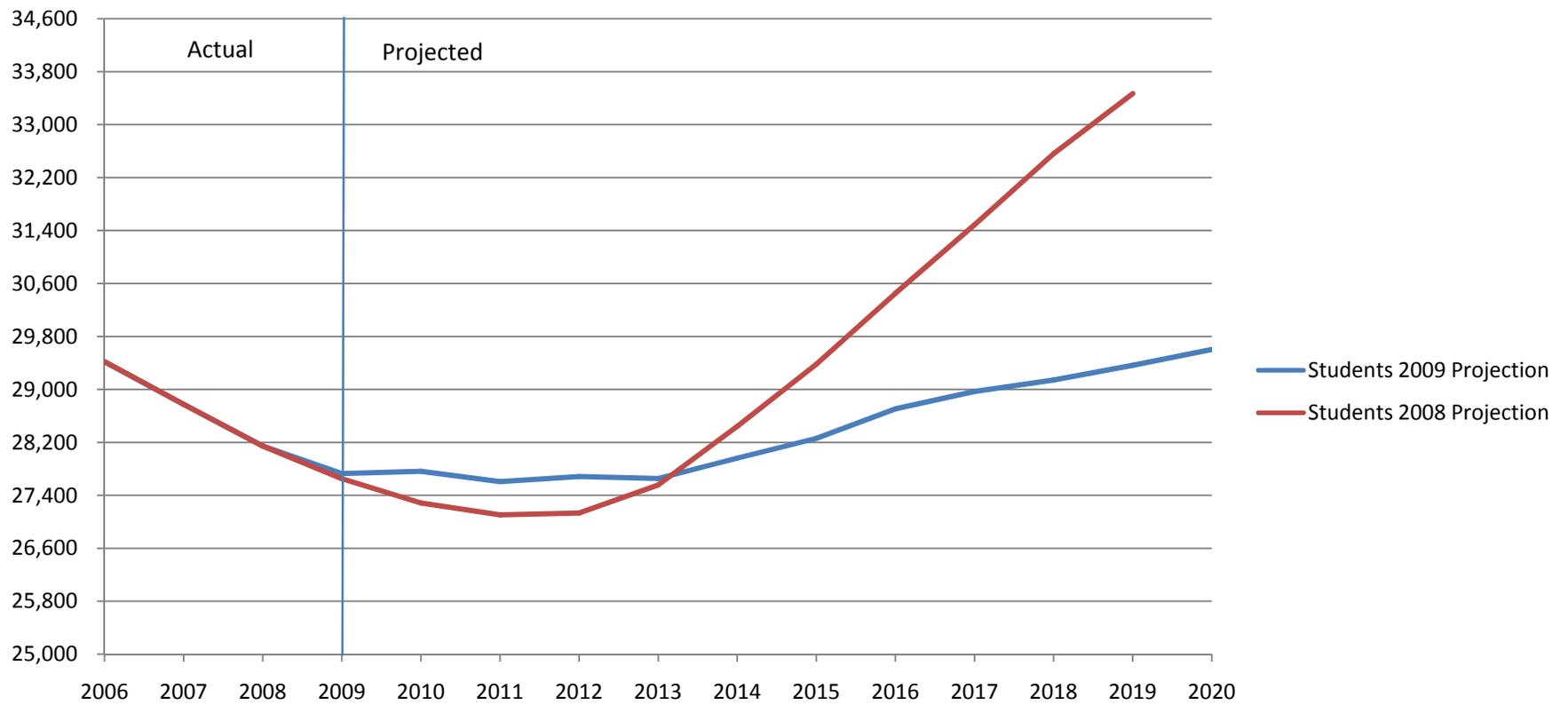
# **TAB D**

## **2009 Capital Outlay FTE (COFTE) Enrollment Projections**

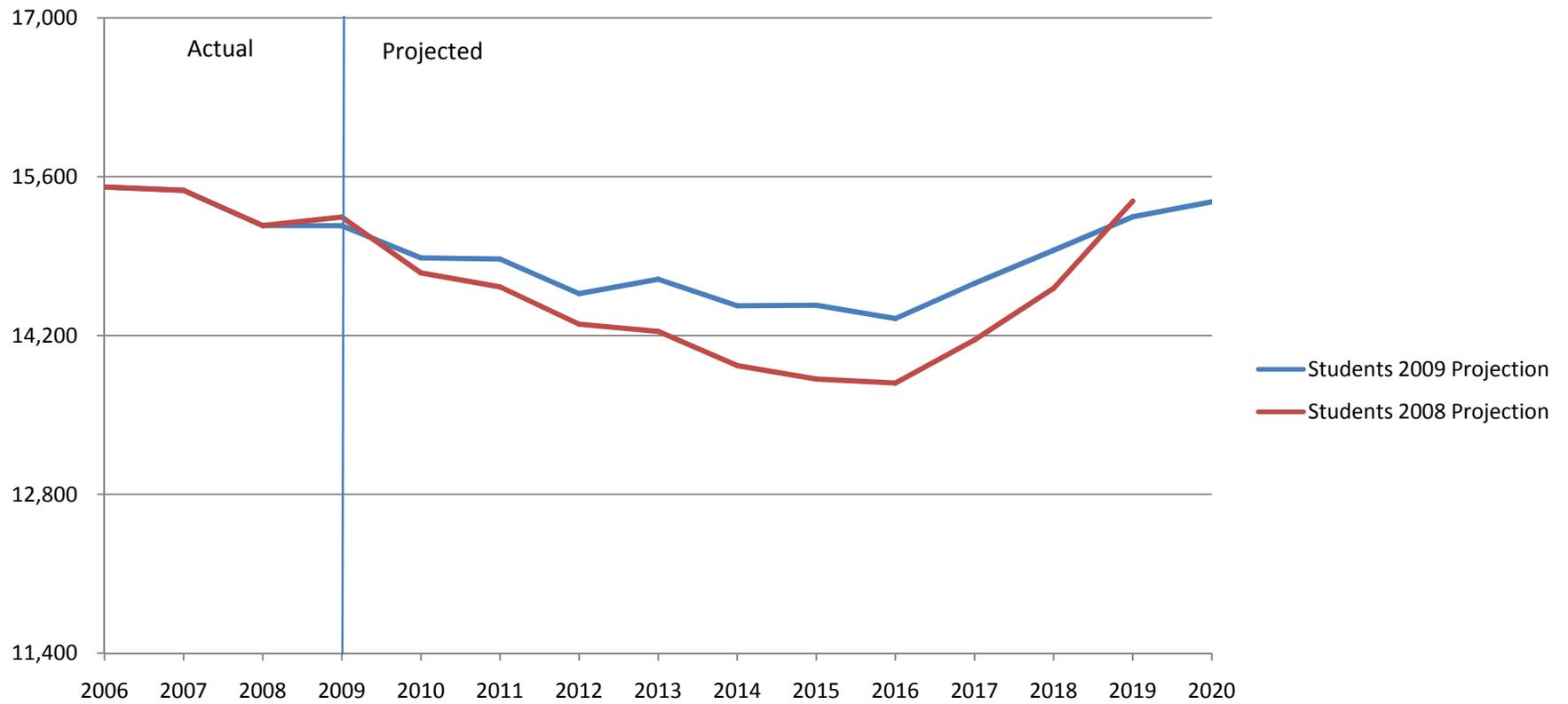
## 2009 State COFTE Projections Seminole K-12



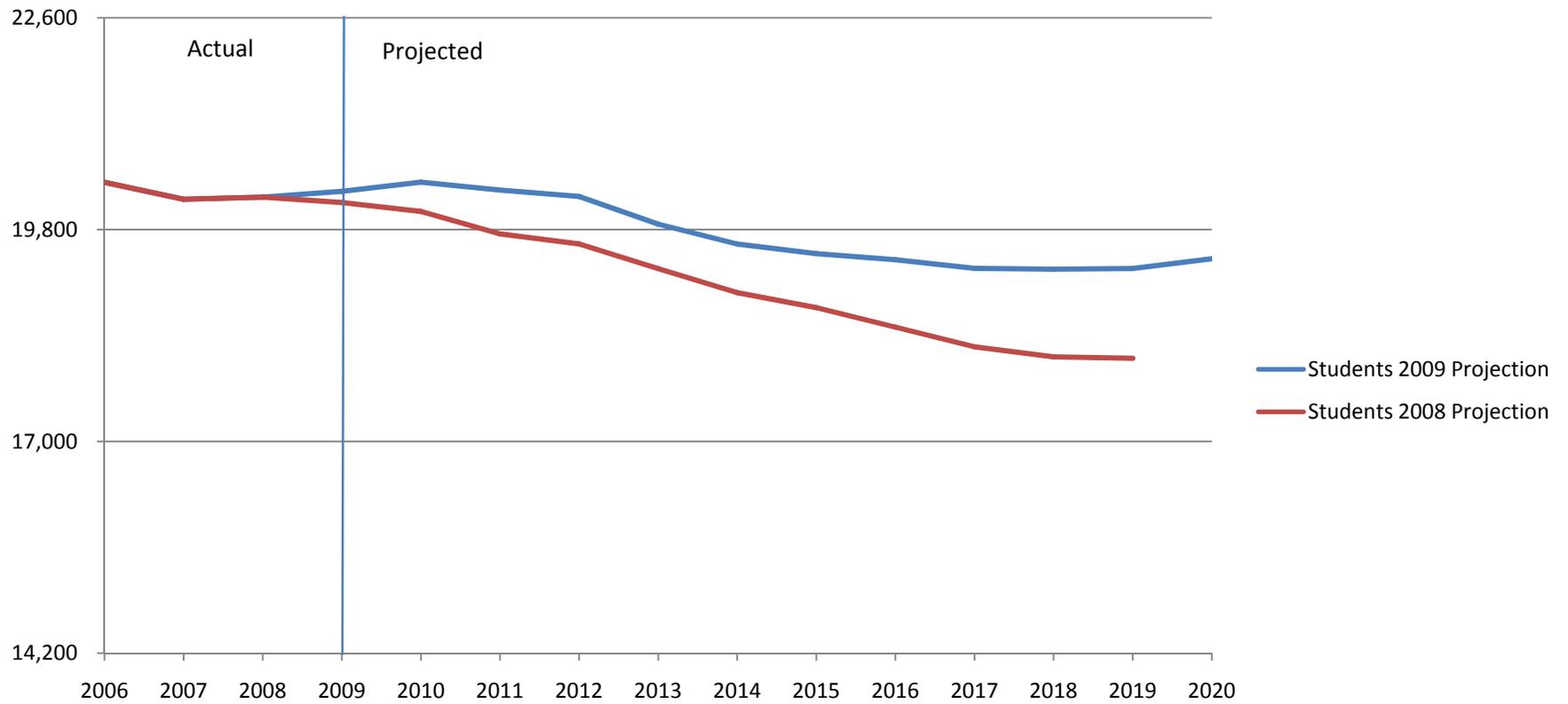
## 2009 State COFTE Projections Seminole K-5



## 2009 State COFTE Projections Seminole Grades 6-8



## 2009 State COFTE Projections Seminole Grades 9-12



# **TAB E**

## **Five Year Facility Maintenance Plans**

**INTERIOR BUILDING PAINT PROGRAM  
SCPS - FACILITIES SERVICES DEPARTMENT**

SCHOOL	Year Last Completed	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
<b><u>Elementary Schools</u></b>						
Altamonte Elementary	2003					
Bear Lake Elementary	1995-96				\$80,000	
Bentley	2001-02					
Carrillon Elementary	1996-97					
Casselberry Elementary	1995-96					\$80,000
Crystal Lake	2006					
Eastbrook Elementary	2004					
English Estates Elementary	2003					
Evans	1999-00					
Forest City	2006					
Geneva Elementary	1996-97					
Goldsboro Elementary	2007-08					
Hamilton	1995-96			\$ 80,000		
Heathrow Elementary	2002-03					
Highlands Elementary	2007-08					
Hopper	1997-98					
Idyllwilde Elementary	2000-01					
Keeth Elementary	1997-98					
Lake Mary Elementary	1995-96		\$ 80,000			
Lake Orienta Elementary	1999-00					
Lawton Elementary	2001-02					
Layer	2003					
Longwood Elementary	1995-96		\$ 80,000			
Midway Elementary	1995-96					
Partin Elementary	2003					
Pine Crest Elementary	2009					
Rainbow Elementary	1993	\$ 50,000	\$ 40,000			
Red Bug Elementary	2002-03					
Sabal Point Elementary	1997-98					
Spring Lake Elementary	1996-97					
Stenstrom Elementary	2000-01					
Sterling Park Elementary	2009					
Walker	2003					
Wekiva	1995-96					
Wicklow Elementary	1997-98					
Wilson Elementary	1996-97					
Winter Springs Elementary	2004					
Woodlands Elementary	1996-97				\$80,000	

**INTERIOR BUILDING PAINT PROGRAM  
SCPS - FACILITIES SERVICES DEPARTMENT**

SCHOOL	Year Last Completed	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
<b><u>Middle Schools</u></b>						
Chiles	2005					
Greenwood Lakes Middle	2006					
Indian Trails Middle	2005					
Jackson Heights Middle	2007-08					
Markham Woods	2006					
Millennium Middle	1999-00					
Milwee Middle	2004					
Rock Lake Middle						\$150,000
Rosenwald E.S.E. Center	1998-99					
Sandford Middle	2009					
South Seminole Middle	1996-97			\$ 120,000	\$40,000	
Teague Middle	1996-97					
Tuskawilla Middle	2005-06					
<b><u>High Schools</u></b>						
Crooms	2002					
Hagerty	2006					
Lake Brantley High	1999-00					
Lake Howell High	1998-99					
Lake Mary High	2004					
Lyman High	2003					
Oviedo High School	2009					
Seminole	2009					
Winter Springs High	2009	\$ 100,000				
<b><u>Ancillary Facilities</u></b>						
Educational Support Center	2005					
ESC Annex	1999-00					
Environmental Center	2004					
Facilities Services						
Media Technology Building						
Student Museum	2001-02					
Transportation	2003					
<b>Total program cost</b>		<b>\$ 150,000</b>	<b>\$ 200,000</b>	<b>\$ 200,000</b>	<b>\$ 200,000</b>	<b>\$ 230,000</b>
<b>Proposed funding</b>		<b>\$ 150,000</b>	<b>\$ 200,000</b>	<b>\$ 200,000</b>	<b>\$200,000</b>	<b>\$200,000</b>

<b>EXTERIOR BUILDING PAINT PROGRAM</b>						
<b>SCPS - FACILITIES SERVICES DEPARTMENT</b>						
<b>SCHOOL</b>	<b>Year Last Completed</b>	<b>2009-2010</b>	<b>2010-2011</b>	<b>2011-2012</b>	<b>2012-2013</b>	<b>2013-2014</b>
<b>Elementary Schools</b>						
Altamonte Elementary	2001-02				\$15,000	
Bear Lake Elementary	2005					
Bentley	2001-02				\$15,000	
Carrillon Elementary	2003-04					
Casselberry Elementary	2007-08					
Crystal Lake	2006					
Eastbrook Elementary	2000-01		\$ 12,000			
English Estates Elementary	2004					
Evans Elementary	1999-00		\$ 10,000			
Forest City	2006					
Geneva Elementary	2003-04					
Goldsboro Elementary	2008					
Hamilton	2001-02					
Heathrow Elementary	2007-08					
Highlands Elementary	2001-02					\$15,000
Hopper ESE Center	2005-06					
Idyllwilde Elementary	2006					
Keeth Elementary	1996-97	\$ 8,000				
Lake Mary Elementary	2001-02					\$15,000
Lake Orienta Elementary	2009					
Lawton Elementary	2007					
Layer	2003-04					
Longwood Elementary	2002-03					
Midway Elementary	2002-03					
Partin Elementary	2003-04					
Pine Crest Elementary	2003-04					
Rainbow Elementary	1999-00	\$ 6,000				
Red Bug Elementary	2000-01					
Sabal Point Elementary	2005-06					
Spring Lake Elementary	2002-03					
Stenstrom Elementary	2006-07					
Sterling Park Elementary	2005-06					
Walker	2003-04					
Wicklow Elementary	2006-07					
Wilson Elementary	2001-02				\$20,000	
Winter Springs Elementary	2005					
Wekiva	2001-02					
Woodlands Elementary	2000-01		\$ 10,000			



**HVAC REPLACEMENT PROGRAM**  
**SCPS - FACILITIES SERVICES DEPARTMENT**

SCHOOL	SYSTEM TYPE	MANUFACTURER	INSTALLED	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2014-15
<b>Elementary Schools</b>								
Altamonte	Package DX-Roof	Carrier/York	2005					
Altamonte,Cafet,Kgdn	Split DX	Trane	2005					
Altamonte, ILC	Air cooled chiller	McQuay	2003					
Bear Lake	Split DX	York	1995				\$400,000	
Bear Lake, ELC	Air Cooled Chiller	York	1999					
Bear Lake, Office	Package DX	Rheem	1996					
Bentley	Air Cooled Chiller	Trane	2001					
Bentley, ELC			2004					
Carillon, ELC	Air Cooled Chiller	York	2001					
Carillon	Air Cooled Chiller	Trane	1996			\$100,000		
Casselberry	Split DX	Trane/Rudd	1994-95					\$500,000
Casselberry,Media	Split DX	Rheem	1992					
Crystal Lake			2006					
Eastbrook	Air Cooled Chiller	McQuay	2003					
Eastbrook, Cafe, Kgdn	Split DX	Weatherking	1990					
Eastbrook, ILC			2003					
English Estates	Trane/Rudd	Carrier	1989	\$150,000				
English Estates, ELC	Air cooled chiller	York	2003					
English Estates, Main	Air Cooled Chiller	Carrier	1996					
Evans	Air Cooled Chiller	Trane	2000					
Forest City, Main	Package DX Roof	Carrier	1997					
Forest City, ESE, Cafe	Split DX	Trane	1989	\$100,000				
Forest City, ILC								
Geneva	Water-Air-Heat Pumps	Evapco	2004					
Geneva (Kgdn)	Split DX	Trane/Rudd	1988		\$50,000			
Goldboro	Air Cooled Chiller	Trane	1999					
Hamilton	Package DX Roof	Carrier	2002					
Heathrow	Water-Air-Heat Pumps	Weatherking	1991					
Heathrow	Split DX	Weatherking	1991	\$120,000				
Highlands	Air cooled Chiller	Carrier	1996			\$100,000		
Hopper	Split DX	Trane	1996					
Idyllwilde, Main	Package DX Roof	Weatherking	2006		\$100,000			
Idyllwilde, ILC	Air Cooled Chiller	Trane	1999					
Idyllwilde, ESE	Split DX	Trane	1986					
Keeth	Air Cooled Chiller	York	2004					
Lake Mary	Air Cooled Chiller	Carrier	1985				\$200,000	
Lake Mary, Ramps	Split DX	Rheem	1995					
Lake Mary, ILC			2007					
Lake Orienta, Main	Package DX Roof	Weatherking	1996					
Lake Orienta, Cafe, Kgdn, E	Split DX	Trane	1989					
Lake Orienta, ILC			2007					
Lawton(4,5,6)	Split DX	AirQuest/Rudd	1991	\$70,000				
Lawton(1,9,11)	Split DX	AirQuest/Rudd	1991					
Lawton, 3-Metal	Split DX	AirQuest/Rudd	1991					
Lawton, ELC	Air Cooled Chiller	Cairer	2000					

**HVAC REPLACEMENT PROGRAM**  
**SCPS - FACILITIES SERVICES DEPARTMENT**

SCHOOL	SYSTEM TYPE	MANUFACTURER	INSTALLED	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2014-15
Lawton (96 Addns)	Split DX	Carrier	1997					
Longwood	Split DX	York	1995					
Longwood (88 Add)	Split DX	Carrier	1988	\$300,000				
Longwood (7,11)	Split DX	York	1995					
Midway	Split DX	W.King/Rudd	1989		\$60,000			
Midway, Media, Admin	Split DX	Weatherking	1989					
Midway	Split DX	Trane	1995					
Midway, NEW			2009					
Partin	Water-Air-Heat Pumps	Weatherking	1991			\$100,000		
Partin	Split DX	Weatherking	1991					
Pine Crest	Package DX Roof	Weatherking	1985					\$400,000
Pine Crest (95 Addns)	Split DX	Carrier	1988					
Rainbow	Water-Air-Heat Pumps	Trane	1993				\$100,000	
Red Bug	Package DX Roof	Trane	1992					
Red Bug(office)	Package DX Roof	Lennox	2003					
Red Bug (88 Addns)	Split DX	Carrier	1988					
Red Bug, ILC			2005					
Sabal Point	Package DX Roof	Carrier	1997					
Sabal Point (88 Addns)	Split DX	Trane	1988					
Sabal Point, ILC			2007					
Spring Lake	Pkg DX Roof	Carrier	1999					
Spring Lake (88 Addns)	Split DX	York	1988					
Stenstrom	Water-Air-Heat Pumps	Weatherking	1988					
Stenstrom	Split DX	Weatherking	1988	\$70,000				
Sterling Park	Package DX Roof	Weatherking	1999					
Sterling Park, ESE	Package DX Roof	Weatherking	1999					
Sterling Park (88 Addns)	Split DX	York	1988					
Sterling Park, ILC			2008					
Wekiva	Package DX Roof	York	1993					
Wekiva (89 Addns)	Split DX	Weatherking	1989			\$100,000		
Wicklow								
Wilson	Water-Air-Heat Pumps	Weatherking	1988					
Wilson	Package DX Roof	York	1993					
Wilson	Split DX	Weatherking	1988		\$100,000			
Wilson, ELC			2004					
Winter Springs	Package DX Roof	Weatherking	1999					
Winter Springs	Split DX	Trane	1988		\$100,000			
Winter Springs, ILC			2002					
Woodlands (88 Addns)	Split DX	Carrier	1988		\$100,000			
Woodlands, ESE	Split DX	Carrier	1994					
<b>Middle Schools</b>								
Chiles	Chiller							
Greenwood Lakes	Air cooled Chiller	York	2003					
Greenwood Lakes (Admin)	Split DX	Carrier	1984		\$50,000			
Indian Trails	Chiller	York	2004					

**HVAC REPLACEMENT PROGRAM**  
**SCPS - FACILITIES SERVICES DEPARTMENT**

SCHOOL	SYSTEM TYPE	MANUFACTURER	INSTALLED	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2014-15
Jackson Heights, 5, Gym	Package DX Roof	Weatherking	1995			\$50,000		
Jackson Heights	Split DX	Weatherking	1992					
Jackson Heights	Split DX	Trane	1985					
Markham Woods			2005					
Millennium (Lakeview)	Split DX	Carrier	1986			\$50,000		
Milwee	Split DX	Carrier	1992	\$90,000				
Milwee, Cafe, Gym	Split DX	Carrier	1992			\$150,000		
Rock Lake	Chiller	York	2000					
Rock Lake (89 Addns)	Chiller	York	2000					
Rosenwald (88 Addns)	Split DX	Carrier	1988					
Rosenwald Center	Split DX	Trane	1989					
Rosenwald Center	Split DX	Trane	1992					
Sanford	Trane Chiller	Trane	1994			\$160,000		
Sanford, Media, Ramps	Trane Chiller	Trane	1990					
Sanford	Trane Chiller	Trane	1998					
South Seminole	Chiller	Trane	1996					
South Seminole, Media	Split DX	York	1987		\$100,000			
Teague, New	Chiller	Trane	1996					
Teague, Gym	Split DX	Carrier	1990			\$90,000		
Tuskawilla			2007					
Tuskawilla, Gym, Café	Split DX	Carrier	1989				\$100,000	
<b>High Schools</b>								
Crooms School	Air Cooled Chiller	McQuay	2002					
Crooms School, Gym L	Split DX	Weatherking	1994-95					
Crooms School, Gym U	Split DX	Weatherking	1994-95		\$60,000			
Hagerty, old Chiles	Chiller	York	2000					
Hagerty			2005					
Lake Brantley	Chiller	Carrier	1999					
Lake Brantley, 5, Café	Chiller	Carrier	1988					
Lake Brantley, Blue Gym	Chiller	Carrier	1999					
Lake Brantley Field House	Split Dx	Rheem	1994					
Lake Howell (New)	Chiller	Trane	1997					
Lake Howell (88 Addns)	Chiller	York	1988		\$100,000		\$100,000	
Lake Mary	Chiller	Trane	1996					
Lake Mary (89 Addns)	Chiller	Trane	1996					
Lake Mary Field House	Split Dx	Trane	1991					
Lyman	Package DX Roof	Carrier	1994					
Lyman	Package DX Roof	York	1994					
Lyman	Split Dx	Trane	1995					
Lyman	Split Dx	Trane	1991					
Lyman,Gym	Air Cooled Chiller	Trane	1977					
Lyman (91 Addns)	Air Cooled Chiller	York	1991					
Oviedo, Main	Chiller	Trane	1993					
Oviedo, Metal	Chiller	Trane	1993					
Oviedo Bldg.21	Air Cooled Chiller	Trane	1995					



**ROOF REPLACEMENT PROGRAM  
SCPS - FACILITIES SERVICES DEPARTMENT**

SCHOOL	TYPE	WARRANTY	YEAR	WARRANTY REMAINING	AREA	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
<b>Elementary Schools</b>										
Altamonte ESE	Single Ply (EPDM)	10	1990	2000	1,000					
Altamonte	Single Ply	20	1998	2018	53,000					
Altamonte, Cafe, Kgdn	Metal/Recoat	20	1988	2008	16,500					
Altamonte (PLC)	Single Ply (Fibertite)	15	2003	2018						
Bear Lake	SinglePly (TP)	10	1988	1998	76,912					
Bear Lake, Media	SinglePly (TP)	10	1995	2005	6,200					
Bear Lake, PLC	Single-Ply(TP)	20	2000	2020	21,000					
Bentley	Metal	20	2001	2021	92,000					
Bentley PLC	Metal	20	2005	2025						
Carrillon, PLC	Asphalt Shingle	20	2001	2021	33,000					
Carrillon	Asphalt Shingle	20	1997	2017	98,000					
Casselberry	Built-Up	10	1988	1998	65,900				\$550,000	
Casselberry, Media	SinglePly (TP)	10	1995	2005	31,000					
Crystal Lake	Metal	20	2006	2026						
Eastbrook	Modified	10	2003	2018	85,020					
Eastbrook(PLC)	Single Ply (Fibertite)	15	2003	2018						
English Estates	Metal/Recoat	20	1988	2008	81,201					
English Estates, Main	SinglePly (TP)	20	1997	2017	63,200					
English Estates, Media	SinglePly (TP)	15	1997	2012	7,200					
English Estate PLC	Single Ply (Fibertite)	15	2003	2018						
Evans	Metal	20	2000	2020	92,000					
Forest City, Main	SinglePly (TP)	15	1997	2012	53,000					
Forest City, ESE, Café	Grace, (MB)	10	1988	1998	21,000					
Forest City PLC	Single Ply [TP]									
Geneva	Metal/Recoat/Seal	20	1987	2007	94,201					\$1,000,000
Geneva, Bldg 11	Built-Up	20	1976	1996	8,600					
Geneva, Health Clinic	SinglePly (TP)	10	1992	2002	3,200					
Goldsboro, Bldg. 7	SinglePly (TP)	20	1999	2019	22,000					
Goldsboro, Media/Cafet	Metal	10	1999	2009	25,000					
Goldsboro, 88 Addns	Metal/Recoat	20	1988	2008	40,000					
Hamilton	Metal/Recoat	20	2001	2020	82,278					
Hamilton	Single Ply	10	2000	2010	20,000					
Heathrow	Metal/Recoat	20	1992	2012	88,772					
Highlands	Metal/Recoat (G)	20	1997	2017	92,000					
Idylwilde, Main	Single Ply (EPDM)	10	1994	2004	53,000					
Idylwilde, ESE	Single Ply (EPDM)	10	1990	2000	7,100					
Idylwilde, Cafe, Kgdn	Metal/Recoat	20	1988	2008	16,500					
Idylwilde, PLC	SinglePly (TP)	15	1999	2014	32,000					
Idylwilde, Intermediate	SinglePly (TP)	20	2000	2020	22,000					
Keeth	SinglePly (TP)	15	1996	2011	79,841					
Lake Mary	SinglePly (TP)	10	1988	1998	16,700				\$250,000	
Lake Mary, Ramps	Built-Up	10	1992	2002	61,000					
Lake Mary PLC	Single Ply [tp]	20	2008	2028						
Lake Orienta, Main	Single Ply (EPDM)	10	1994	2004	53,000					
Lake Orienta, ESE	Single Ply (EPDM)	10	1990	2000	7,100					
Lake Orienta, Cafe, Kgdn	Grace (MB)	10	1988	1998	16,500				\$200,000	
Lawton (4, 5 6)	Built-Up	15	2001	2016	18,800					
Lawton(1, 9, 11)	Built-Up	10	1989	1999	30,200			\$600,000		
Lawton, 3-Metal	Metal/Recoat	20	1984	2004	21,000					
Lawton, PLC	SinglePly (TP)	15	2000	2015	27,000					
Lawton (96 Addns)	SinglePly (TP)	20	1996	2016	13,570					
Layer	Metal	20	2004	2024						
Longwood	SinglePly (TP)	10	1988	1998	65,000			\$150,000		
Longwood (7, 11)	Metal/Recoat	20	1993	2013	20,500					
Midway	Built-Up	10	1995	2005	40,600					

**ROOF REPLACEMENT PROGRAM  
SCPS - FACILITIES SERVICES DEPARTMENT**

SCHOOL	TYPE	WARRANTY	YEAR	WARRANTY REMAINING	AREA	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Midway, Media, Admin	Metal/Recoat	20	1988	2008	25,400					
Partin	Metal/Recoat	20	1992	2012	88,772					
Pine Crest	SinglePly (TP)	15	1988	2003	66,700					
Pine Crest (95 Addns)	SinglePly (TP)	15	1995	2010	31,000					
Rainbow	Metal/Recoat	20	1993	2013	91,341					
Red Bug	SinglePly (TP)	20	2000	2020	54,200					
Red Bug PLC	Single Ply (Fibertite)	20	2005	2025						
Red Bug (88 Addns)	SinglePly (TP)	15	1988	2003	18,000					
Sabal Point	Single Ply (TP)	10	1997	2007	53,000					
Sabal Point (88 Addns)	Grace (MB)	10	1988	1998	21,500					
Spring Lake	Single Ply (TP)	20	1999	2019	84,000					
Stenstrom	Metal/Recoat	20	1988	2008	88,372					
Sterling Park	Single Ply	20	1998	2018	53,000					
Sterling Park, ESE	Single Ply (EPDM)	10	1990	2000	7,100					
Sterling Park (88 Addns)	Grace (MB)	10	1988	1998	21,500			\$250,000		
Walker	Metal	20	2003	2023						
Wekiva	Metal/Recoat	20	1993	2013	41,738					
Wekiva (89 Addns)	Metal/Recoat	20	1989	2009	18,600					
Wicklow	Metal/Recoat (G)	20	1997	2017	121,000					
Wilson	Metal/Recoat	20	1988	2008	74,750					
Wilson, Bldg 100	Single Ply (TP)	20	2000	2020	8,600					
Wilson PLC	Single Ply [ TP ]	20	2005	2025						
Winter Springs	Single Ply (TP)	20	1998	2018	53,000					
Winter Springs (88 Addns)	Grace (MB)	10	1989	1999	21,500					
Winter Springs PLC	Single Ply(EPDM)	15	2003	2018						
Woodlands	Asphalt Shingle	20	2000	2020	38,000					
Woodlands (88 Addns)	Built-Up	10	1988	1998	22,500					
Woodlands, ESE	SinglePly (TP)	10	1993	2003	9,900					
<b>Middle Schools</b>										
Chiles			2005							
Greenwood Lakes	Metal/Recoat	10	2004	2014	185,964					
Hopper ESE Center	Asphalt Shingle	20	1997	2017	18,500					
Indian Trails	SinglePly (TP)	10	1993	2003	166,449					
Jackson Heights building 5	Single Ply (TP )	10	1995	2005	54,500					
Jackson Heights, , Gym	Built-Up	20	1989	2009	93,279					
Jackson Heights	Metal/Recoat	20	1993	2013	42,000					
Markham Woods	Single Ply (TP J	20	2006	2026						
Millennium	SinglePly (TP)	10	2000	2010	168,000					
Millennium, Clinic	SinglePly (TP)	15	1992	2007	1,800					
Milwee	Metal/Recoat	20	1992	2012	115,829					
Milwee, Gymnasium Upper Roof	Single-Ply (TP)	20	1999	2019	8,300					
Milwee, Caf� & Lower Gym	Built-Up	15	2001	2016	18,600					
Rock Lake	Single Ply (TP J	20	2008	2028	107,456					
Rock Lake (89 Addns)	SinglePly (TP)	10	2008	2018	5,500					
Rock Lake, Gymnasium	SinglePly (TP)	15	2000	2015	8,200					
Rosenwald Center	Built-Up	10	2000	2015	40,990					
Sanford	SinglePly (TP)	20	1998	2018	124,000					
Sanford (92 Additions)	Metal/Recoat	20	1990	2010	73,420					
Sanford, Bldg. 5	Built-Up	15	2001	2016	6,500					
South Seminole	SinglePly (TP)	20	1997	2017	156,000					
South Seminole, Multi-Purpose	Built-Up	20	1999	2019	9,600					
South Seminole, Media	Single Ply (TP )	20	2008	2028	4,300					
Teague-McNeil Road	SinglePly (TP)	15	1996	2011	150,000					
Teague-OLD, Gym	Metal/Recoat	20	1989	2009	5,800					
Tuskawilla	Single Ply ITP 1	10	2005	2015	77,980					

**ROOF REPLACEMENT PROGRAM  
SCPS - FACILITIES SERVICES DEPARTMENT**

SCHOOL	TYPE	WARRANTY	YEAR	WARRANTY REMAINING	AREA	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Tuskawilla, Gym, Café	Metal/Recoat	20	1989	2009	27,600					
<b>High Schools</b>										
Crooms, Bldg 1&3	SinglePly (TP)	15	2002	2017	113,000					
Crooms, Bldg 2	Metal/Recoat	15	2002	2017	18,500					
Hagerty	SinglePly (TP)	15	2000	2015	131,000					
Hagerty (New)	SinglePly (TP)	20	2005	2025						
Lake Brantley	Modified Bit/Gran Surf	15	1999	2014	280,000					
Lake Brantley, 5, Café	Grace (MB)	10	1988	1998	29,500		\$350,000			
Lake Brantley, Auditorium	Metal/Recoat	20	1988	2008	13,400					
Lake Howell	SinglePly (TP)	20	1997	2017	253,300					
Lake Howell, Concession	shingles									
Lake Mary	Built-Up	20	1995	2015	136,000					
Lake Mary (89 Addns)	Built-Up	15	1989	2004	21,300					
Lyman Building 15	Build Up	15	2001	15	41,788		\$650,000			
Lyman Building 2-4	Build Up	15	2002		56,000					
Lyman Building 5	Build Up	15	2003		52,167					
Lyman Remaining Buildings	Built-Up	15	1980	1995	143,885					
Lyman (91 Addns)	Built-Up	10	1991	2001	62,010					
Oviedo (86 Additions)	Built-Up	20	1986	2006	130,200					
Oviedo Buildings 10,11,12	Build-Up	20	1986	6	79,750					
Oviedo, Metal	Metal/Recoat	20	1993	2013	206,390					
Oviedo, Bldg 5, 6	SinglePly (TP)	15	1996	2011	9,500					
Seminole	Built-Up	10	1976	1986	242,710					
Seminole (88 Addns)	Built-Up	20	1988	2008	122,710					
Seminole (95 Addns)	Metal/Recoat	20	1995	2015	84,600					
Winter Springs	SinglePly (TP)	15	1996	2011	186,020					
Winter Springs	Repair Flashing		2001							
<b>District Relocatables</b>										
221 @ 792 SF Each	Asphalt Shingle				204,930					
<b>Ancillary</b>										
Educational Support Ctr	SinglePly (TP)	10	1995	2005	25,124					
Educational Support Ctr Annex	SinglePly (TP)	20	2006	2026	62,000					
Facilities Services	Metal/Recoat	15	1991	2006	71,094					
Mellonville Annex	Built-Up	10	1980	1990	43,178					
Mellonville Annex, ATEN Facility	Metal/Recoat	20	1987	2007	7,129					
Student Museum	Modified Bit	10	1983	1993	11,540					
Tech Park			2003							
Transportation Services	Metal/Recoat	15	1987	2002	28,907					
				<b>Total Program Cost</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,000,000</b>	<b>\$1,000,000</b>	<b>\$1,000,000</b>	<b>\$1,000,000</b>
				<b>Proposed funding</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,000,000</b>	<b>\$1,000,000</b>	<b>\$1,000,000</b>	<b>\$1,000,000</b>

**FLOOR COVERING REPLACEMENT PROGRAM  
SCPS - FACILITIES SERVICES DEPARTMENT**

School	Est. SF	Year Installed	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
<b>Elementary Schools</b>							
Altamonte Elementary (ESE, Offices)	22,211						
Altamonte Elementary	57,200	2004					
Altamonte Elementary (ILC)	43,790	2003					
Bear Lake Elementary	101,200	2006					
Bear Lake (ELC)	27,910	1999					
Bentley	103,280	2001					
Bentley (ELC)	23,908	2004					
Carillon Elementary	126,000	1997				\$110,000	
Carillon (ELC)	31,185	2001					
Crystal Lake	114,566	2006					
Eastbrook Elementary	80,158	2004					
Eastbrook (ILC)	29,557	2003					
Casselberry Elementary	100,783						
English Estates Elementary	76,867	1998					
English Estate (ELC)	34,146	2003					
Evans Elementary	103,084	2000					
Forest City Elementary	73,143	2007					
Forest City (ILC)	39,783	2005					
Geneva	102,574	1999					
Goldsboro Elementary	106,421	1998					
Hamilton Elementary	89,598	2004					
Heathrow Elementary	88,773	2006					
Highlands Elementary	106,395	2007					
Hopper	15,320	1997					
Idyllwilde Elementary	99,249	2001					
Idyllwilde (ILC)	27,043	1999					
Keeth Elementary	76,921	2006-07					
Lake Mary Elementary	68,450						
Lake Mary (ILC)	37,194	2007					
Lake Mary office guidance		2009					
Lake Orienta Elementary	76,067	1999					
Lake Orienta (ILC)	33,287	2007					
Lawton Elementary	119,445	2001					
Lawton (ELC)	26,511	2000					
Layer carpet ( recarpet )	45,900	2008					
Layer VCT	115,700	2005					
Longwood Elementary	81,562	2007-08					
Midway Elementary	63,113						
New Midway	111,642	2009					
Partin Elementary	92,990	2006					
Pinecrest Elementary office		2006					
Pinecrest Elementary remaining	104,710	2008					
Rainbow Elementary	91,341	2006-07					
Red Bug Elementary	68,723	2010					
Red Bug (ILC)	28,852	2005					
Sabal Point Elementary	74,047	1997					
Sabal Point (ILC)	33,102	2007					
Spring Lake Elementary	79,638	2010					
Stenstrom Elementary	88,372	2001					
Sterling Park Elementary	78,500	2009					
Sterling Park (ILC)	34,429	2008					
Walker	115,700	2005	\$ 140,000				
Wekiva Elementary	60,338	1996					\$110,000
Wicklow Elementary	113,694	1997					
Wilson Elementary	88,966	2001					

**FLOOR COVERING REPLACEMENT PROGRAM  
SCPS - FACILITIES SERVICES DEPARTMENT**

School	Est. SF	Year Installed	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Wilson (ELC)	25,011	2004					
Winter Springs Elementary	76,415	2004					
Winter Springs (ILC)	31,983	2002					
Woodlands Elementary	95,295	2000					
<b><u>Middle Schools</u></b>							
Chiles (Lawton M.) Middle	178,381	2005					
Greenwood Lakes Middle	185,964	1996					\$40,000
Indian Trails Middle	166,449	2004					
Jackson Heights Middle	146,427	2005					
Markham Woods	210,011	2005					
Millennium Middle	187,751	2000					
Milwee Middle	146,298	2003					
New Teague Middle	149,120	1996		\$ 140,000			
Rock Lake Middle	131,545	2004					
Rosenwald	38,945	1999					
Sanford Middle	163,135	2001					
South Seminole Middle	143,730	1999					
Tusawilla Middle	106,922	2006					
<b><u>High Schools</u></b>							
Crooms School	131,000	2002					
Hagerty (Chiles)	364,843	2005					
Lake Brantley High	367,700	2003					
Lake Howell (88 additions)	165,000	2002					
Lake Howell (97 Additons)	157,000	1997	\$ 30,000	\$ 11,000	\$151,000	\$41,000	
Lake Mary High	316,700	2004					
Lyman High (91 Additions)	54,236	1991					
Lyman High (Administration)	10,702	2005					
Oviedo High	334,939	2008					
Seminole High Building 25-3-4		2003					
Seminole High	316,330	2008					
Winter Springs High	313,500	2009					
<b><u>Ancillary Facilities</u></b>							
Educational Support Center	92,600	2005					
Educational Support Center Annex	62,000						
Facilities Services	82,742						
Media/Technology Services	28,727						
Rinehart Annex	10,593	1991					
Student Museum	15,600	2002					
Tech Park	22,069	1988					
Transportation Services	48,734	1986					
T & M for VCT floor finish			\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
Gym floors			\$ 20,000	\$ 39,000	\$39,000	\$39,000	\$40,000
<b>Total Program Cost</b>			<b>\$ 200,000</b>	<b>\$ 200,000</b>	<b>\$200,000</b>	<b>\$200,000</b>	<b>\$200,000</b>
<b>Proposed project funding</b>			<b>\$ 200,000</b>	<b>\$ 200,000</b>	<b>\$200,000</b>	<b>\$200,000</b>	<b>\$200,000</b>

**GYMNASIUM FLOOR REFINISHING / RESURFACING PROGRAM  
SCPS - FACILITIES SERVICES DEPARTMENT**

School	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Crooms Academy	2,000	2,000	2,000	15,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Chiles	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	15,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Greenwood Lakes		2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	15,000
Hagerty	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	15,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Jackson Heights	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	15,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Lk Brantley	15,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Lk Howell	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	15,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Lk Mary	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	15,000	2,000
Lyman	2,000	2,000	15,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Markham Woods	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	15,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Milwee Middle	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	15,000
Oviedo	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	15,000	2,000	2,000
Seminole	2,000	15,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Teague	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	15,000	1,000
Tuskawilla	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	15,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Winter Springs	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	15,000	2,000	2,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 37,000</b>	<b>\$ 39,000</b>	<b>39,000</b>	<b>\$ 39,000</b>	<b>\$ 40,000</b>	<b>\$ 39,000</b>	<b>\$ 53,000</b>	<b>\$ 54,000</b>	<b>\$52,000</b>	<b>\$53,000</b>	<b>53,000</b>

NOTES:

- Gym floor resurfacing is estimated at \$4,000 per treatment. Facilities Services will fund one half the cost of one resurfacing per year. Scope of work includes screeding to smooth floor and applying two coats of epoxy finish.
- Facilities Services will refinish gym floors on a 11 year cycle. Estimated cost to refinish is \$15,000 per treatment. Scope of work includes sanding to bare wood, applying two coats of sealer, applying stripping and applying two coats of epoxy finish.

<b>ASPHALT PAVING &amp; RESURFACING PROGRAM</b>						
<b>SCPS - FACILITIES SERVICES DEPARTMENT</b>						
<b>SCHOOL</b>	<b>Year Resurfaced</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14</b>
<b><u>Elementary Schools</u></b>						
Altamonte	2001				\$9,500	
Bear Lake	2000					\$13,000
Bentley	2001			\$8,500		
Carrillon	1996				\$9,500	
Casselberry	1989					\$10,000
Crystal Lake	2006		\$10,000			
Eastbrook	1994					\$9,500
English Estates	1998			\$9,500		
Evans	2000				\$9,500	
Forest City	2007		\$9,500			
Geneva	1994					\$10,000
Goldsboro	1999					\$10,000
Hamilton	1994					\$7,500
Heathrow	2004		\$8,500			
Highlands	1996			\$7,500		
Hopper Center	1997		\$5,000			
Idyllwilde	2004		\$9,500			
Keeth	2001		\$7,500			
Lake Mary	1995					\$10,000
Lake Orienta	1994					\$10,000
Lawton	1998		\$11,000			
Layer	2004				\$9,500	
Longwood	1994			\$9,500		
Midway	1999		\$6,000			
Partin	1991					\$10,000
Pine Crest	1993		\$8,000			
Rainbow	1993		\$8,000			
Red Bug	1995				\$9,500	
Sabal Point	1995		\$7,000			
Spring Lake	1994			\$9,500		
Stenstrom	1994					\$10,000
Sterling Park	1994		\$8,000			
Walker	2004				\$9,500	
Wekiva	1994			\$9,500		
Wicklow	1997				\$11,500	
Wilson	1999			\$9,500		
Winter Springs	1990					\$15,000
Woodlands	2001		\$9,500			
<b><u>Middle Schools</u></b>						
Chiles	2005				\$15,000	
Greenwood Lakes	1999			\$8,000		
Indian Trails	1992					\$15,000
Jackson Heights	2000				\$9,500	
Markham Woods	2006			\$10,000		
Millennium	2000		\$9,500			
Milwee	2001		\$8,000			
Rock Lake	F-1994 B-2000		\$6,000			
Rosenwald Center	1994		\$3,000			
Sanford	1998				\$9,500	
South Seminole	1997			\$15,000		

<b>ASPHALT PAVING &amp; RESURFACING PROGRAM</b>						
<b>SCPS - FACILITIES SERVICES DEPARTMENT</b>						
<b>SCHOOL</b>	<b>Year Resurfaced</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14</b>
Teague	1996		\$11,000			
Tuskawilla	2006					\$15,000
Tuskawilla Track	2006					\$5,000
<b>High Schools</b>						
Crooms	2002				\$9,500	
Hagerty	2006	\$37,500				
Hagerty--track	2006					
Hagerty--tennis cts	2006					
Lake Brantley	2000	\$37,500				
Lake Brantley Track-rubber	2003					
Lake Brantley -tennis cts	2008					
Lake Howell	1997	\$37,500				
Lake Howell Track	1997					
Lake Howell Tennis cts	2008					
Lake Mary	1999	\$37,500				
Lake Mary Track - rubber	2006					
Lake Mary Track - tennis cts	2006					
Lyman	2003					
Lyman Track- rubber	2005					
Oviedo	1998					
Oviedo Track	2007					
Oviedo Track--tennis cts	2007					
Seminole	2001			\$40,500		
Seminole Track	2001					
Seminole Tennis cts						
Winter Springs	1996					
Winter Springs Track	1996					
Winter Springs --tennis cts	1996					
<b>Ancillary</b>						
Educational Support Center	1996				\$12,000	
ESC Annex (Concrete)						
Facilities Services	1999			\$13,000		
Mellonville Annex	1980					
Rinehart Annex						
Student Museum	1975					
Tech Park	?					
Transportation Services	1998				\$21,000	
Minor Sealing/Surf.-Contingency			\$5,000		\$5,000	
<b>Total Program Cost</b>		<b>\$150,000</b>	<b>\$150,000</b>	<b>\$150,000</b>	<b>\$150,000</b>	<b>\$150,000</b>
<b>Proposed project funding</b>		<b>\$150,000</b>	<b>\$150,000</b>	<b>\$150,000</b>	<b>\$150,000</b>	<b>\$250,000</b>

**RELOCATABLE PROGRAM - BUDGET WORKSHEET**  
**SCPS - FACILITIES SERVICES DEPARTMENT**

Location	District Units/Hybrids						Leased Units									Total Cost			
	End	Start	Gain/	End Yr	Year	Service	End	Start	Gain/	+ / -	# Mo.	End Yr.	Annual	Company	Service	District	Didt/Leased	Project	
	08-09	09-10	Loss	09-10	G / L	Connect \$	08-09	09-10	Loss	09-10	On Site	09-10	Lease \$	Set/Remove \$	Connect \$	Growth \$	Growth \$	Growth \$	
<b>Elementary Schools</b>																			
Altamonte Elementary	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Bear Lake Elementary	2	1	-1	0	0	\$ 3,500	7	0	-7	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ 21,700	\$ 3,500	\$ -	\$ 3,500	\$ 25,200	\$ -
Bentley Elementary	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Carrillon Elementary	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Casselberry Elementary	1	0	-1	0	0	\$ 3,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,500	\$ -	\$ -
Eastbrook Elementary	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Evans Elementary	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
English Estates Elementary	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Forest City Elementary	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Geneva Elementary	1	0	-1	0	0	\$ 3,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,500	\$ -	\$ -
Goldsboro Elementary	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Hamilton Elementary	10	8	-2	8	0	\$ 7,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,000	\$ -	\$ -
Hamilton Headstart	6	5	0	5	0	\$ 3,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,500	\$ -	\$ -
Heathrow Elementary	3	3	0	3	0	\$ -	10	10	0	0	0	0	\$ 60,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 60,000	\$ -
Highlands Elementary	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Hopper Center	0	1	1	1	1	\$ 3,500	1	1	0	0	0	0	\$ 6,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,500	\$ 6,000	\$ -
Idyllwild Elementary	6	6	0	6	0	\$ -	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Keeth Elementary	7	7	0	7	0	\$ -	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Lake Mary Elementary	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Lake Orienta Elementary	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Lawton Elementary	1	1	0	1	0	\$ -	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Longwood Elementary	4	3	-1	3	0	\$ 3,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,500	\$ -	\$ -
Midway Elementary	7	7	0	7	0	\$ -	3	3	0	0	0	0	\$ 18,000	\$ 10,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 28,500	\$ -
Partin Elementary	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Pinecrest Elementary	9	9	0	9	0	\$ -	3	1	-2	0	0	0	\$ 6,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 1,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,000	\$ -
Rainbow Elementary	6	6	0	6	0	\$ -	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Red Bug Elementary	1	0	-1	0	0	\$ 500	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 500	\$ 500	\$ -
Rosenwald ESE Center	4	4	0	4	0	\$ -	2	2	0	0	0	0	\$ 9,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,000	\$ -
Sabal Point Elementary	4	0	-4	0	0	\$ 14,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,400	\$ -	\$ -
Spring Lake Elementary	3	3	0	0	-3	\$ 10,500	5	5	0	0	0	0	\$ 30,000	\$ 17,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,500	\$ 47,500	\$ -
Stenstrom Elementary	6	6	0	6	0	\$ -	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Sterling Park Elementary	8	8	0	0	-8	\$ 28,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 28,000	\$ -	\$ -
Walker Elementary	9	9	0	9	0	\$ -	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Wekiva Elementary	5	5	0	5	0	\$ -	3	0	-3	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ 9,300	\$ 1,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,800	\$ -
Wicklow Elementary	10	10	0	10	0	\$ -	6	0	-6	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ 3,100	\$ 500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,600	\$ -
Wilson Elementary	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	6	0	-6	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ 18,600	\$ 3,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 21,600	\$ -
Winter Springs Elementary	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Woodlands Elementary	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Middle Schools</b>																			
Chiles Middle	7	7	0	7	0	\$ -	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Greenwood Lakes Middle	1	1	0	1	0	\$ -	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Indian Trails Middle	5	5	0	5	0	\$ -	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Jackson Heights Middle	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Markam Woods	3	3	0	3	0	\$ -													
Millennium Middle	11	11	0	11	0	\$ -	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Milwee Middle	2	2	0	2	0	\$ -	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Rock Lake Middle	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Sanford Middle	4	4	0	4	0	\$ -	2	2	0	0	0	0	\$ 11,160	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,160	\$ -
South Seminole Middle	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Teague Middle	4	4	0	4	0	\$ -	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Tuskawilla Middle	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

**RELOCATABLE PROGRAM - BUDGET WORKSHEET**

**SCPS - FACILITIES SERVICES DEPARTMENT**

Location	District Units/Hybrids						Leased Units									Total Cost			
	End	Start	Gain/	End Yr	Year	Service	End	Start	Gain/	+ / -	# Mo.	End Yr.	Annual	Company	Service	District	Dist/Leased		
	08-09	09-10	Loss	09-10	G / L	Connect \$	08-09	09-10	Loss	09-10	On Site	09-10	Lease \$	Set/Remove \$	Connect \$	Growth \$	Growth \$	Project \$	
<b>High Schools</b>																			
Lake Brantley High	3	3	0	3	0	\$ -	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Lake Howell High	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Lake Mary High	6	6	0	6	0	\$ -	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Lyman High	7	11	0	11	0	\$ 35,100	1	0	-1	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ 3,100	\$ 500	\$ 35,100	\$ 3,600	\$ -	
Oviedo High	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Seminole High	22	22	0	22	0	\$ -	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Winter Springs High	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
<b>Ancillary</b>																			
ESC Annex	1	1	0	1	0	\$ -	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Facilities Services (Construction Use, or [-] Disposal)																			
Transportation Services	10	10	0	10	0	\$ -	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	2	2	0	2	0	\$ -	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>-29</b>	<b>182</b>		<b>\$ 130,500</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>18</b>	<b>\$ 140,160</b>	<b>\$ 88,800</b>	<b>\$ 10,000</b>	<b>\$ 116,500</b>	<b>\$ 355,460</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	

Notes:

1. Costs As Follows:

- A. Service Connection : Power, F/A, I/C, ITV, (\$3,500) Data, Tel, (\$3,500) Security (\$1,000) Plumbing (\$2,500) sidewalk (\$1,500) site prep (\$750) = \$12,700 per portable. Site repair \$500.
- B. Current Type IV monthly leasing costs with RR \$729 without RR is \$685
- C. Type IV portables have set up freight and delivery of \$3100 with dismantle, freight and return of \$3000

**SCPS Vehicle Replacement**

District Number	Year	Make/Model	Division	Mileage	Driver	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
A-005	1987	Chevy S-10	CS	117,273	B Jones		\$ 18,000			
M-001	1991	Ford Ranger	CS	131,830	T Carver			\$18,000		
M-003	1995	GMC Van	200	163,459	V Bocchesiamp		\$ 19,000			
M-007	1991	Ford Box Bed	100	107,793	spare					
M-008	1991	Ford HiLift	100	125,304	G Morgan				\$40,000	
M-010	1989	Ford Van	200	87,794	spare					
M-011	1987	Ford Flatbed	100	216,280	spare					
M-012	1991	Ford Van	300	138,049	spare					
M-013	1991	Ford Van	300	161,000	G Varner		\$ 19,000			
M-015	1986	Ford Box Bed	300	169,909	M Bedient		\$ 25,000			
M-016	1995	GMC Step Van	400	113,352	J Glass		\$ 52,000	\$52,000		
M-017	1986	Ford Dump	100	121,875	spare					
M-018	1986	Ford Dump	400	130,266	Spare					
M-025	1990	Ford P/U	100	97,440	T Robinson		\$ 17,000			
M-026	1987	Ford P/U	100	180,009	spare					
M-027	1991	Ford Box Bed	100	83,220	spare					
M-028	1993	Ford Van	400	186,858	H Rivers		\$ 19,000			
M-029	1991	Ford Box Bed	100	116,027	R. Abell		\$ 25,000			
M-031	1988	Chevy Step Van	400	137,632	B. Powers					
M-032	1988	Ford Van	300	155,499	spare					
M-034	1989	Ford Van	300	171,989	spare					
M-035	1995	GMC Van	300	89,521	C. Dees		\$ 19,000			
M-038	1993	Ford P/U	100	111,520	S Gallego					
M-039	1993	Ford P/U	100	86,286	Spare					
M-041	1995	GMC Van	200	127,173	M Diblase			\$19,000		
M-047	1997	Step Van	400	96,744	S. Hoffon				\$52,000	
M-048	1997	Step Van	400	79,476	C. Scarbro					\$52,000
M-049	1995	GMC Step Van	400	65,996	J Richards					
M-050	1995	GMC Van	200	99,076	B Blackard			\$19,000		
M-052	1997	Dodge Van	300	116,784	T. Force			\$19,000		
M-055	1993	Ford Diesel B/B	100	102,350	spare					
M-056	1995	Ford Box Bed	100	78,871	A Cintron					
M-057	1992	Dodge Ram P/U	400	145,000	spare					
M-061	1982	Chevy StepVan	400	262,429	W. White					
M-064	1996	Ford Hi Lift	100	75,398	spare					\$38,000
M-075	1985	Ford HiLift	400	152,329	B. Enright					
M-078	1987	Ford Moving Trk	100	148,505	spare					
M-080	1988	Ford Box Bed	400	133,089	Spare					
M-084	1988	Ford Box Bed	400	110,084	Spare					
M-085	1988	Ford P/U	300	183,654	D Peterson			\$19,000		
M-090	1989	Chevy Dump	100	80,354	spare					
M-094	1991	Ford Crew Cab	400	94,494	spare					
M-096	1990	Ford Box Bed	100	119,500	J Cassanova				\$25,000	
M-097	1990	Ford Dump	100	86,445	spare					
M-098	1990	Ford Van (long)	200	108,793	spare					
M-099	1990	Ford Van	300	198,576	spare					
M-100	1990	Ford Van	600	121,637	M. Burnsed				\$19,000	
M-101	1990	Ford Van	200	103,428	K Breazeal		\$ 19,000			
M-102	1990	Chevy StepVan	400	108,162	N Young					
M-103	1990	Chevy P/U	100	175,565	G Matthews			\$17,000		
M-105	1993	Ford Flatbed	400	95,537	Spare					
M-107	1992	Ford HiLift	400	161,539	D. Wilkinson					
M-108	1991	Ford Van	400	174,641	spare					
M-113	1995	Chevy S-10	600	43,871	N Emery					
M-114	1995	Chevy S-10	CS	84,440	A Turner					\$18,000
M-115	1995	Chevy S-10	600	50,373	V Mayle					\$15,000
M-116	1995	Chevy S-10	600	88,293	J Martin					
M-117	1996	Ford Hi Lift	100	99,815	spare					
CS-01	1995	GMC Mini Van	CS	97,567	T. Simms				\$18,000	
9802	1998	Chevy Van	300	139,842	J. Collins				\$19,000	
9803	1998	Chevy Van	200	99,395	D Lander				\$19,000	
9804	1998	Chevy Van	200	56,887	M. Muse					
9805	1998	International Semi	100	437,956	T Gracey					
9901	1999	Chevy Van	300	87,767	J. Miller				\$19,000	
9902	1999	Chevy Van	300	58,259	R. Rightmeyer					
9903	1999	Chevy Van	200	89,084	H. Cunningham					\$19,000
9904	1999	Chevy Van	200	63,647	J. Thompkins					\$19,000
9905	1999	GMC Van	400	74,494	B. Jones					
M-2000-1	2001	Stirling Moving Van	100	137,393	S. Dennis			\$60,000		
M-2001-1	2001	Ford Van	200	138,883	C Romero					
M-2001-2	2001	Ford Boxbed	400	77,877	B. Wilkinson					\$25,000
M-2001-03	2001	International Dump	100	151,231	Land Crews					
M2001-4	2001	Ford Step Van	300	76,285	E Hart					
M-2002-1	2002	Hillift	300	106,238	J. Wesley				\$45,000	
M-2002-2	2002	GMC Step Van	400	49,036	P. Moore					
M-2002-3	2002	Sterling Dump	100	35,236	T Gracy					
M-2002-4	2000	GMC Step Van	400	46,942	D. Barnes					
M-2002-5	2002	Dodge Van	300	56,408	D. McCloud					
M-2002-6	2002	Dodge Van	300	55,426	C Davis					
M-2002-7	2002	Dodge Van	200	38,885	J. Bohm					
M-2002-8	2002	Dodge Van	CS	51,608	K. Wright					



**PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITIES ELEMENT**  
Data, Inventory, and Analysis

# Exhibit F

# Seminole County Public Schools Ancillary Facilities Map



## Legend

- SCPS Ancillary Sites Planned and Current
- Major Roads

