

Listed below are fund sources pertaining to our district.

Public Education Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund PECO - is a primary source of state capital outlay funding for Florida's school districts, community colleges, and the State University System. It is the only plate capital outlay fund source for state universities. PECO funds are generated by a 2.5 percent levy on the gross receipts of utility companies and municipal corporations that provide electricity, natural gas, and telecommunication services and those that transmit co-generated electrical power. PECO funds are used not only for new construction, but also for remodeling, renovation, repair, and site improvement of educational facilities.

Special Facility Construction Account - is a part of the Public Education Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund. It is a separate account, in an amount determined by the Legislature. It is used to provide necessary construction funds to school districts that have urgent construction needs, lack sufficient resources at present, and cannot reasonably anticipate sufficient resources within the next 3 years for construction from currently authorized sources of capital outlay revenue. A school district requesting funding from the Special Facility Construction Account submits one specific construction project to the committee.

School District and Community College Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund CO&DS - is constitutionally authorized and is a source of capital outlay funds for public schools and community colleges. CO&DS funds are derived from motor vehicle license tag fees and are distributed according to the formula established by section 9(d), Article XII, of the State Constitution.

Local Capital Outlay Sources - each district school board may levy up to 2 mills of non-voted ad valorem tax for the capital outlay purposes defined by s. 236.25(2), F.S. The statute has been amended many times since 1980 to give school districts more flexibility in using this local revenue source.

Voter-approved Additional Millage Levies/Bonds - a district school board may levy ad valorem tax in excess of the constitutional cap of 10 mills for up to two years with voter approval and for more than two years for voter-approved bond issues backed by ad valorem taxes.

0.5 Percent Sales Surtax for School Capital Outlay - each district school board may levy, with approval by referendum, a discretionary sales surtax of up to 0.5 percent on all items subject to state sales tax (except for amounts exceeding \$5,000 on any item of tangible personal property or long distance service). School districts may use the proceeds of the tax to fund school capital outlay projects, technology implementation, and to pay debt service on bonds, but may not use the proceeds for operating expenses. Each district that levies the surtax must freeze discretionary noncapital property taxes for at least 3 years at the assessment level of the year prior to implementing the surtax.

Impact Fees - at least 14 counties impose impact fees on new residential construction for school-related capital improvements.