

Acronyms & Special Terms

Comprehensive Plan (Comp Plan) – statutorily required long-range planning document adopted and maintained by local governments (e.g., towns, cities, counties)

Concurrency – shall mean the provision of capacity within public facilities or services needed to support development and redevelopment, such that the capacity is provided at the time the impacts of development are realized. Public facilities subject to concurrency include schools, roadways, water and sewer, stormwater drainage systems, parks and recreational facilities, and garbage collection. State law requires local governments coordinate the provision of public facilities and services with the impacts of development.

Concurrency Service Area (CSA) - shall mean the specific geographic area within the School District in which school concurrency is applied and measured.

Concurrency Service Area LOS (Level of Service) Standards - shall mean the maximum acceptable number of students at a given school in each Concurrency Service Area determined by the School District's Fall FTE Enrollment Count and the number of Permanent Student Stations (identified in the School District's FISH Report).

Core Facilities – shall mean that portion of an Educational Plant, excluding classroom space, that is necessary for operation of an educational facility, defined by State Statutes as “the media center, cafeteria, toilet facilities, and circulation space of an educational plant” (Ch. 1013.01(5), F.S.)

Development of Regional Impact (DRI) – project with multi-jurisdictional impacts requiring special review process coordinated by regional planning council; size thresholds set by state statute

Data & Analysis – information required by DCA to support amendments to Comprehensive Plans

Evaluation & Appraisal Report (EAR) – periodic update to Comprehensive Plan required by state statute

Educational Facilities – shall mean “the (individual) buildings and equipment, structures, and special educational use areas that are built, installed, or established to serve primarily educational purposes and secondarily the social and recreational purposes of the community and which may lawfully be used as authorized by the Florida Statutes and approved by boards” (Ch. 1013.01(6), F.S.). A collection of individual Educational Facilities (e.g., individual buildings) comprise an Educational Plant (e.g., a school campus).

Educational Plant – shall mean the combination of “educational facilities, site and site improvements necessary to accommodate students, faculty, administrators, staff, and the activities of the educational program of each plant” (Chapter 1013.01(7), F.S.). Within the Educational Plant of a typical school, the component parts would tend to

include: (1) Classrooms (which include Permanent Student Stations); (2) Core Facilities (e.g., media center, toilets, cafeteria); (3) Additional Educational Facilities (e.g., gymnasium, auditorium, ballfields, administrative offices); (4) Site Improvements (e.g., parking lot, drainage retention area); and (5) Auxillary Facilities. Individual school boards maintain locally determined standards for appropriate educational plants for different types of educational facilities (e.g., elementary, middle, high schools).

Five-Year School Capital Improvements Plan (CIP) – shall mean the adopted financially feasible plan which details all capital improvements as well as revenue and financing sources (both existing and planned) to correct deficiencies, meet future needs, and maintain the adopted Level of Service for each year of the five (5) year planning period. The Five-Year School CIP includes projects in the DOE-approved Five-Year Plant Survey as well as maintenance and repair of existing facilities.

FTE (Full Time Equivalent) Enrollment Count – shall mean a comprehensive count of all “full time equivalent” students in each facility in the School District, undertaken each Fall and Spring on dates determined by DOE, pursuant to Ch. 1011.62, F.S.. The FTE Enrollment Count is utilized by DOE for projecting the CO-FTE student populations and by the School District for staffing and academic program decision-making.

Florida Inventory of School Houses (FISH) – shall mean the annual report indicating the capacity of existing facilities. The FISH capacity of any facility (school) is the number of students that may be housed there at any given time based on a formula that considers the designated size for each program and the number of existing satisfactory student stations.

Interlocal Agreement (ILA) – multi-jurisdictional or multi-agency agreement

Land Development Regulations (LDR) – locally maintained zoning code that implements the provisions of a comprehensive plan.

Level of Service (LOS) –shall mean the measure of demand upon facilities and services versus their capacity. Depending on the facility or service, state law often allows the LOS for a particular facility or service to surpass 100% of its capacity. For school facilities, LOS is typically determined by comparing the number of students in the facility or area with the respective number of satisfactory student stations (FISH capacity). For example, a school with 1000 students and a FISH capacity of 970 has an LOS of 103%. LOS also refers to the **utilization** of a facility or service.

Planned Unit Development (PUD) – a type of site plan approval offered by local governments for typically larger projects where the approval can include specific conditions for approval along with phasing of development.

Public Schools Facilities Element (PSFE) – statutorily required element of a comprehensive plan to address the process by which new schools are sited, land development approvals are processed, and data is shared between local governments and school districts.