

EXHIBIT A2



City of Dania Beach

Chapter 11
Public School Facilities Element

9J-5.025
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PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITIES ELEMENT

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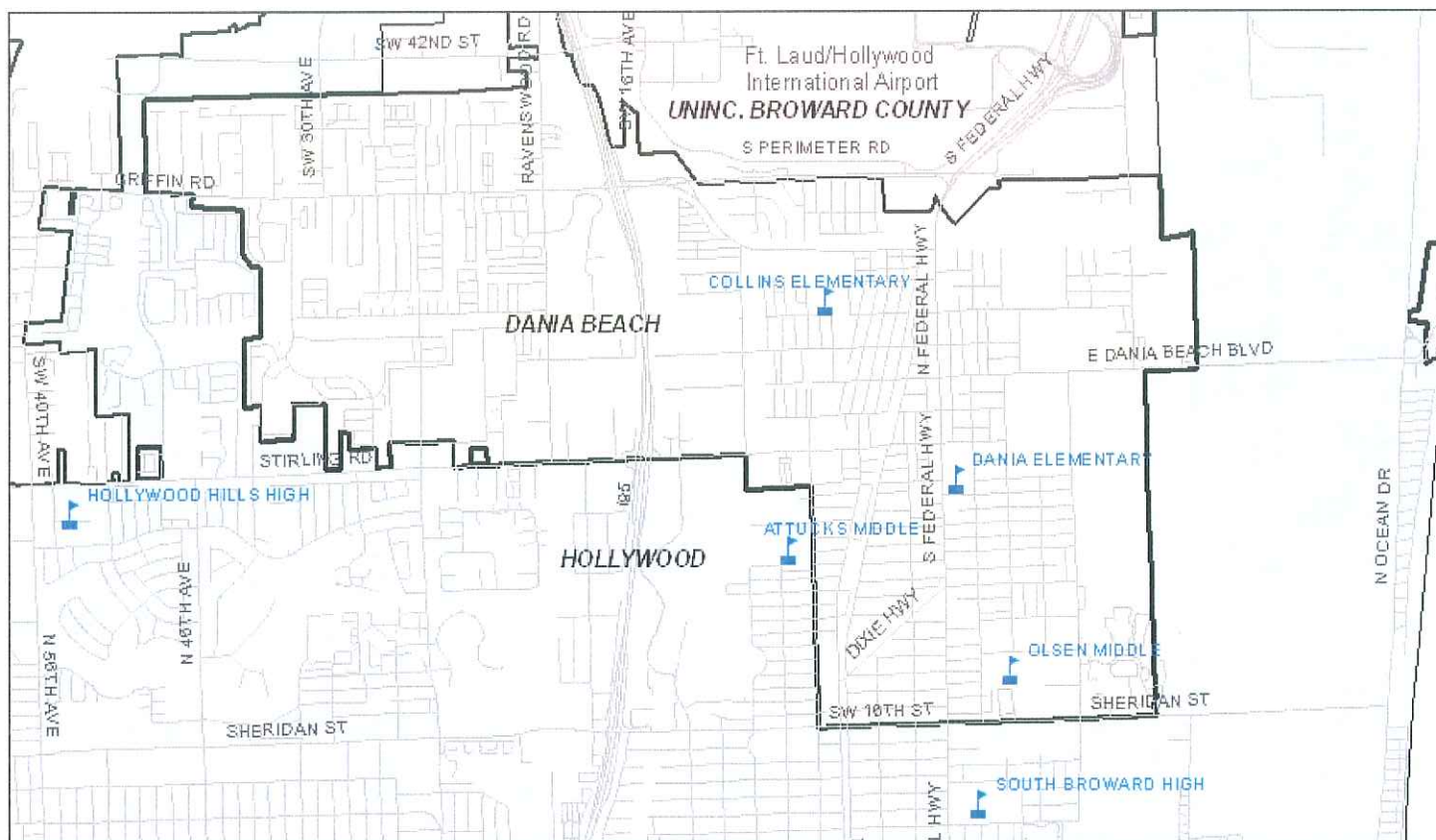
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ADOPTION REFERENCES

04/08/08	Public School Facilities Element Adopted	Ord. 2008-001
___/___/___	Public School Facilities Element Update	Ord. _____

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Schools serving the City of Dania Beach include Dania Beach Elementary, Collins Elementary, Olsen Middle, Attucks Middle, Hollywood Hills High, and South Broward High. Collins Elementary, Dania Beach Elementary and Olsen Middle School are situated within the city limits. There are no Charter or Special schools located within the city. The below figure depicts the location of the schools serving the city.



source: Leigh Robinson Kerr & Associates, Inc.; Broward County GIS data

The service area for Dania Beach Elementary generally includes the area east of the FEC Railroad. Collins Elementary serves the balance of the City. Olsen Middle serves the majority of the City with some students attending Attucks Middle. South Broward and Hollywood Hills High Schools serve the City and are located within 2 miles of the City limits.

Below is a summary of the current and projected capacity and enrollment data for schools serving the city.

School	Current		Projected							
	10/11		11/12		12/13		13/14		14/15	
	20 th day	Cap.	Enroll.	Cap.	Enroll.	Cap.	Enroll.	Cap.	Enroll.	Cap.
Collins Elementary	349	399	363	399	367	399	377	399	387	399
Dania Elementary	443	623	461	623	468	623	472	623	476	623
Attucks Middle	895	1227	905	1227	910	1227	905	1227	931	1227
Olsen Middle	1122	1698	1147	1698	1166	1698	1175	1698	1150	1698
Hollywood Hills High	1855	2786	1899	2786	1866	2786	1883	2786	1838	2786
South Brwrd High	2085	2289	2165	2289	2123	2289	2163	2289	2141	2289

Source: School Board of Broward County Adopted District Educational Facilities Plan 10/11-14/15, Attachment G.

No schools serving the City of Dania Beach are projected to be over capacity through the current planning horizon (14/15).

I. INTRODUCTION

Over the past decade the Florida Legislature has progressively strengthened the ties between school planning and general land use and comprehensive planning through amendments to Chapters 163 and 1013, Florida Statutes. The 2005 Legislature mandated that the availability of public schools be made a prerequisite for the approval of residential construction and directed a closer integration of planning for school capacity with comprehensive planning. Under the provisions adopted with Senate Bill 360:

- Existing Interlocal Agreements between school boards and local governments will be updated and expanded to comply with the legislation.
- Each local government is to adopt a Public School Facilities Element as part of its comprehensive plan.
- Mandates school concurrency
- Local governments must update their Intergovernmental Coordination Element and Capital Improvements Element to coordinate public school planning
- Procedures for comprehensive plan amendments
- Establish a process and uniform methodology for proportionate share mitigation.

Public School Facilities Element Requirements

The law requires that local governments adopt a public school facility element as a part of their comprehensive plans to establish a framework for the planning of public schools. (s. 163.3177(12), F.S.). Local governments were granted approximately three years to adopt a public school facilities element. As directed by the legislation, the Florida Department of Community Affairs has established a phased schedule for adoption of the elements with each local government adopting no later than December 1, 2008. This schedule established due dates which are staggered throughout the course of the 2008 calendar year. Broward County is required to adopt it no later than February 1, 2008. In addition, the Legislature established enforcement mechanisms should a local

government and school district fail to adopt a public school concurrency program.

The legislation prescribed the following minimum content requirements for goals, objectives, and policies:

- procedure of annual update process;
- procedure for school site selection;
- procedure for school permitting;
- provision of infrastructure necessary to support proposed schools;
- provision for collocation of other public facilities in proximity to public schools;
- provision for location of schools proximate to residential areas and to complement patterns of development;
- measures to ensure compatibility of school sites and surrounding land uses; and
- coordination with adjacent local governments and the school district on emergency preparedness issues.

In addition, the element is to include one or more future conditions maps which generally depict;

- The anticipated location of educational and ancillary plants anticipated over the five-year and long-term planning period.
- Depict the anticipated location of educational and ancillary plants, including the general location of improvements to existing schools or new schools anticipated over the 5-year or long-term planning period; and
- Out of necessity, the maps will be general for the long-term planning period and more specific for the 5-year period. Maps indicating general locations of future schools or school improvements may not prescribe a land use on a particular parcel of land.

The data and analysis portion of the Public School Facilities Element must address:

- how level-of-service standards will be achieved and maintained;
- the interlocal agreement adopted pursuant to s. 163.31777 and the 5-year school district facilities work program adopted pursuant to s. 1013.35;

- the educational plant survey prepared pursuant to s. 1013.31 and an existing educational and ancillary plant map or map series;
- projected future population and associated demographics, including development patterns year by year for the upcoming 5-year and long-term planning periods; and
- Anticipated educational and ancillary plants with land area requirements.
- information on existing development and development anticipated for the next 5 years and the long-term planning period;
- an analysis of problems and opportunities for existing schools and schools anticipated in the future;
- an analysis of opportunities to collocate future schools with other public facilities such as parks, libraries, and community centers;
- an analysis of the need for supporting public facilities for existing and future schools;
- an analysis of opportunities to locate schools to serve as community focal points

A. Concurrency Management System (CMS)

The concurrency management system for Broward County is an intergovernmental effort that is grounded in the provisions of the Broward County Charter, which provide for county-wide planning processes implemented through the County's Land Development Code. The public school facility Concurrency Management System operates according to the state mandated requirements (Section 163.31777 F.S. and 163.3180 F.S.) for the implementation of school concurrency and the adopted School Board's Interlocal Agreement for Public School Facility Planning (Interlocal Agreement). These require Broward County, the School Board and non-exempt municipalities to ensure that the adopted Level of Service Standard (LOS) to be achieved and maintained for each school type and Concurrency Service Area (CSA).

Unlike existing concurrency services (roads, sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage, potable water, recreation and mass transit) which are the responsibility of local governments, the School Board, by constitutional mandate, has the responsibility of providing educational facilities to meet the needs of current and future students as represented in the School Board's adopted

Five Year District Educational Facilities Plan (DEFP). The local governments, therefore, do not have control of the funding sources or the allocation of funds for new or renovated schools which would add student capacity. However, since the School Board isn't empowered to implement a Concurrency Management System on its own, it must rely upon the local governments to do so through their Land Development Regulations.

The Broward County Land Development Code contains the County's Concurrency Management System. The Code requires plat approval of all parcels of land prior to receiving a Development Order. Plat approval applies to land within the municipal boundaries as well as that in the unincorporated areas. Per State requirements, the point of review for Public School Concurrency is at plat or site plan (or functional equivalent).

When a development application is reviewed for school concurrency, it must be determined if the development is exempted or vested (as per Section 8.11 of the Interlocal Agreement) or has been issued a School Capacity Availability Determination Letter (SCAD) by the School Board indicating that adequate school capacity exists. If so, it can be accepted by the County for further processing.

If the development application is not exempted or vested, it is subject to school concurrency and the applicant must submit a Public School Impact Application (PSIA) to the applicable local government for review by the School District according to the provisions and processes outlined in Section 8.13 of the Interlocal Agreement.

B. Collaborative Planning Process & Intergovernmental Coordination

The collaborative planning process has greatly increased with the passage of the 2005 Infrastructure and Planning Act (SB 360) which mandated the adoption of a Broward County Public School Facility Element and implementation of public school concurrency by February 1, 2008.

Since the beginning of 2006, School Board staff has been working collaboratively with the County and municipalities through the School Board's Staff Working Group and Oversight

Committee to form consensus on the amendments to the Interlocal Agreement and the preparation of a model Public School Facilities Element. Several Staff Working Group Subcommittees were also established to deal with issues including collocation of school facilities, land use changes and developing urban school standards. These committees continue to meet on a regular basis in order to implement the state mandated requirements to coordinate and collaborate on updates to the District Educational Financially Feasible Plan (DEFP), Concurrency Service Areas (CSAs) and amendments to the Comprehensive Plans of the County and non-exempt municipalities for the implementation of public school concurrency.

C. Level of Service Standard Methodology

The level of service standard is based upon the capacity of the school facility, which is the number of pupils to be served by the facility. The level of service is expressed as the percentage (ratio) of student enrollment to the student capacity of the school. The level of service is standard and is expressed in terms of Florida Inventory of School Houses (FISH) capacity. FISH capacity is determined by Florida Department of Education guidelines and represents a measure of the physical capacity of the facility itself. FISH capacity includes satisfactory student stations in classrooms. Based upon the second amendment to the Interlocal Agreement for Public School Facility Planning, which became effective in September 2010, the level of service standard is uniformly set at 100 percent of gross capacity (with relocatable classrooms) for each CSA until the end of the 2018/19 school year; and commencing at the 2019/20 school year, the LOS for each CSA shall be 110% of the permanent FISH capacity.

The relationship of enrollment to capacity, for individual schools and for concurrency service areas, is derived directly from the five-year schedule of capital improvements that incorporates the Five-Year District Educational Facilities Work Program adopted annually by the School Board. The school capacity and level of service analysis is assigned in a capacity/enrollment and level of service table. This table provides a year-by-year projection of capacity, enrollment, levels of service and available capacity, illustrating surpluses and deficiencies, based on the financially feasible capital program adopted by the school district.

Student enrollment is projected annually based on the specific function of the educational facility and the characteristics of the school attendance area, historical trends, the current and projected pace of development and the potential of vacant lands.

Other factors such as students attending schools outside their assigned attendance areas due to reassignments, magnet programs, charter schools and other educational choices are factored into the methodology for enrollment projections and for allocating school capacity.

Student enrollment projections are geographically based using local development trend data and the District's historic student enrollment data. School-by-school enrollment projections by concurrency service areas are applied. General locations of future public schools to be constructed within the District over five years are applied to concurrency service areas relative to the location serving the anticipated capacity deficit. In addition, as stated in School Board Policy 5000, the School Board will maximize the use of existing space throughout the District, not to exceed capacity equal to or greater than 100% of gross FISH capacity, through boundary changes in order to meet school concurrency. As a temporary solution, the implementation of alternative enrollment options as identified by the Superintendent will be the sole discretion of the School Board to ease overcrowding until permanent capacity becomes available through the building of additional facilities on site, boundary change, or new schools.

School enrollments exceeding the available capacity resulting in a level of service greater than 100% of gross FISH capacity in the first fiscal year, achieve the level of service standard by the fifth year due to planned capital improvements not yet available until the final year.

D. Problems and Opportunities for Existing and Future Schools

1. Land Availability

A major issue facing the School Board is land availability. Existing schools recovering from the last thirty years of rapid growth have seen the school sites become crowded with

classroom additions and relocatables. Additions/relocatables have taken over playfields, playgrounds, green space, and parking areas. The demand for larger water retention areas and more parking facilities has also reduced the useable area for the educational program.

Due to this land crisis, the School Board has worked with staff to develop strategies to reduce the site size requirement to build new schools and expand an already aggressive collocation model. In February 2009, the School Board adopted the Guidelines for Urban Concepts via Resolution #09-66. The resolution encourages designing a tighter building footprint, sharing parking and playfields, as well as exploring the use of parking garages verse surface parking, this will be possible. In addition, as a standard practice, the School District tries to purchase school sites adjacent to parks and recreation areas.

2. Construction Costs & Revenue Sources

Another major issue is the shrinking of capital revenue and the rising cost of construction. The School Board annually tackles the tough task of balancing the needs for capacity additions versus capacity maintenance at the existing schools. In a district that must maintain an estimated 34 million square feet of space the need is great to fund the life cycle replacement of major infrastructure systems such as roofing, air conditioning, plumbing, and electrical distribution. The School Board has the challenge to not only add capacity but to maintain the existing capacity and its infrastructure.

3. Enrollment Projections

Enrollment is not uniform throughout the District as local communities go through their aging cycles at different rates. The District is still experiencing growth in certain areas of the county that has stressed the educational facility capacities in that area. Planning based on sound enrollment projections has proven to be a crucial component especially in times of financial

The updated five-year student enrollment projections provide a basis for determining capital needs. Table 1 below,

summarizes the actual enrollment, by level, for the 2010-2011 and the projected enrollment for 2015-2016 school years. The enrollment projections are compared to the 20th day figures for the current (2010-2011) school year. As indicated in the table, an increase of 1,669 students occurred between 2009-2010 and 2010-2011.

Table 1: Summary of Enrollment Projections

School Type	2009-2010 20 th Day Enrollment	2010-2011 20 th Day Enrollment	2010-2011 Increase (Decrease) Over 2009- 10 20 th Day Enrollment	2015-2016 Projected 20 th Day Enrollment	2015-2016 Increase (Decrease) Over 2010- 2011 20 th Day
Pre-Kindergarten	4,244	4,465	221	4,465	0
Elementary (K-5)	102,495	101,344	(1,151)	103,338	1,994
Middle	52,952	52,369	(583)	53,108	739
High	70,234	69,516	(718)	69,276	(240)
Centers	4,676	5,904	1,228	5,904	0
Charters	20,602	23,274	12,672	23,274	0
TOTAL	255,203	256,872	1,669	259,365	2,493)

Source: School Board of Broward County, 2010

The District is projected to decrease by 2,493 total pre-kindergarten through twelfth grade students, including those in centers and charter schools, by the 2015-2016 school year. Enrollment in charter schools is 23,274 this year, with an undetermined number of additional charter schools anticipated in the next year. The increase in charter school enrollment will reduce the number of potential students that will need to be housed in existing or new District facilities. If the charter school trend does not continue, then these projected students will impact the capital needs of other public schools in the District. Recent trends and current birth data indicate that elementary (pre-kindergarten through grade 5) enrollment in District owned facilities will increase over the next five years by 1,994 students. Middle school enrollment in District owned facilities is projected to show an increase of 739 students and high school enrollment will

decrease by 240 students. By the end of the five-year period, Broward County School District's projected enrollment will total 259,365 students.

4. Class Size Reduction Requirements

In 2002, citizens approved an amendment to the Florida Constitution that set limits on the number of students in core classes (such as Math, English, Science, etc.) in the state's public schools. Beginning with the 2010-2011 school year, the maximum number of students in each core class would be:

- 18 students in prekindergarten through grade 3;
- 22 students in grades 4 through 8; and
- 25 students in grades 9 through 12.

In 2003, the Florida Legislature enacted Senate Bill 30-A that implemented the amendment by requiring the number of students in each classroom be reduced by at least two students per year beginning in the 2003-04 school year, until the maximum number of students per classroom did not exceed the requirements in law. The amendment would be calculated as follows:

- 2003-2004, 2004-2005 and 2005-2006 at the district level
- 2006-2007 and 2008-2009 at the school level
- The 2009 Legislature extended the calculation at the school level for an additional year to include 2009-2010.
- 2010-2011 at the classroom level

The District has achieved compliance during all years except for 2006-07. In 2007, the Superintendent established the Class Size Reduction Action Committee (CSRAC) to address compliance and prepare the District for period-by-period implementation. It is currently estimated that our cost to fully implement period-by-period class size is \$70 million dollars.

Florida's Class Size Amendment - 2010 Legislative Session

In 2010, the Florida Legislature approved a constitutional amendment to be placed on the ballot that will ask voters to

change the state constitution's current maximum class sizes to "school-wide average class sizes." If the amendment is approved by voters, maximum class size would be calculated based on the school-wide average of the number of students in core classes assigned to each teacher beginning with the 2010-2011 school year and be:

- 18 students in prekindergarten through grade 3;
- 22 students in grades 4 through 8; and
- 25 students in grades 9 through 12.

In addition, the proposed change to the constitution would set the maximum number of students assigned to each teacher, while not exceeding the school-wide average, to be:

- 21 students in prekindergarten through grade 3;
- 27 students in grades 4 through 8; and
- 30 students in grades 9 through 12.

Florida State Statute 1003.03 subsections (1)-(4), will be amended effective upon approval by the electors of Senate Joint Resolution 2 in the 2010 General Election and will be retroactive to the beginning of the 2010-2011 school year.

To ensure that BCPS will continue to address accurately the period-by-period Class Size Reduction Amendment implementation in 2010-11, the Class Size Reduction Action Committee (CSRAC) continues to meet and refine timelines, processes, and tools associated with the District's classroom space utilization process. The committee is comprised of Principals and District Administrative staff from Facilities, Budget, Curriculum, Instructional Staffing, and Educational Technology Services.

- In 2007-08 the CSRAC met and prepared the groundwork for period-by-period implementation of Class Size Reduction legislation.
- In 2008-09 the CSRAC identified 42 full implementation schools, continued development of a more robust on-line data monitoring tool of period-by-period class size compliance that incorporated classroom utilization functionality, and further aligned the District's calculations to FDOE average class size calculations.

- In 2009-10 further integration of school-by-school analysis of unassigned classrooms, floating teachers, programs, scheduling, and classroom student-station utilization continued.
- In 2010-11, it is expected that further development and refinement of the tools to determine District resource utilization (Budget, Personnel Staffing, Facilities, Boundaries, and ETS system modifications) will occur.

5. Options for Reducing Capacity

Broward County Schools has considered options to optimize the usage of educational facilities within the District. Each year the District undergoes an extensive boundary process and considers the effectiveness of programs that are being utilized as an alternative to adding capacity.

Boundary Process: Each year the District undergoes a boundary process that considers the demographic changes in student populations, available and future facility capacity, programming components, as well as the diversity at each school. As part of the annual boundary process the District relies on input from the communities and stakeholders. Through the boundary process, every effort is made to maintain equal educational opportunities.

Multi-track Scheduling: Broward County Schools has utilized multi-track schedules for an elementary school successfully. In that school, this multi-track schedule accommodated up to 150% of the school's FISH capacity in the 2005-06 school year. The community was content with the multi-track scheduling and has shown increases in student achievement, attendance and less discipline situations. The District has continued to utilize this method to increase the utilization of schools.

Grade Level Organization: Various grade level configurations are examined to reduce or add capacity. Presently we have one primary school with grade levels of K-3 and one K-8.

Block Scheduling: Broward County Schools have been in the forefront of implementing and evaluating block

scheduling. Broward County Schools utilize block schedules at several schools.

High School Options: Dual enrollment gives high school juniors and seniors the opportunity to take college level courses and receive credits towards high school graduation. If a student qualifies for this it can free up capacity while benefiting student achievement. The early admissions and 18 credit diploma option allows for high school students to apply for early graduation, which will also relieve enrollment at our high schools.

Other Alternatives: Broward County Schools has also been using creative alternative methods to assist in distributing the student population by allowing parents and students the choice of school assignment. Some examples are:

Broward Virtual School: Broward Virtual School offers full-time enrollment to students in grades K-12 through an online educational delivery system. Students in grades 6-12 may enroll part-time as well. BVS offers equitable access to high quality, individualized education, through the Internet and other distance learning technologies. The virtual environment provides flexibility of time and location, and promotes development of the skills, the attitudes, and the self-discipline necessary to achieve success in the 21st century. Broward Virtual School offers students the opportunity to earn a standard high school diploma entirely online. <http://www.bved.net/>

Magnet Schools: The District offers magnet programs in several locations largely in schools where space is available. These programs offer a thematic educational program; which entices students/parents to choose a school and fill available seats. They have been a popular choice alternative option.

Charter Schools: The District has led the state in the number of students attending charter schools. During the 1999-00 school year 3,873 students attended charter schools. Since that time charter

school enrollment has increased an additional 13,249 students, enrolling a total of 17,122 students during the 2007-08 school year.

Charters Serving Elementary School Students	Charters Serving Middle School Students:	Charters Serving High School Students:
Ben Gamla Charter	Ben Gamla Charter	City of Coral Springs
Ben Gamla Charter North Broward	Ben Gamla Charter North Broward	City of Pembroke Pines
Ben Gamla Charter South Broward	Ben Gamla Charter South Broward	Dolphin Park High
Broward Community Charter	Broward Community Charter	Eagle Academy
Broward Community Charter West	City of Coral Springs	International School of Broward
Central Charter School	City of Pembroke Pines - W/C	Lauderhill High
Charter Institute Training Center	Discovery Middle Charter	Life Skills
Charter School of Excellence	Eagle Academy	Mavericks High Central Broward
Charter School of Excellence @ Davie	Eagles' Nest	North University High
Charter School of Excellence @ Davie 2	Florida Intercultural Academy Middle	Parkway Academy
Charter School of Excellence, Ft Lauderdale 2	Hollywood Acad. of Arts & Science	Somerset Academy
Charter School of Excellence @ Tamarac 1	Imagine School at Broward Middle	Somerset Conservatory
Charter School of Excellence @ Tamarac 2	Imagine School at North Lauderdale	Somerset Prep Charter High @ N Lauderdale
Charter School of Excellence @ Riverland	International School of Broward	
Charter School of Excellence @ Riverland 2	North Broward Acad. of Excellence	
City of Pembroke Pines - E/W/C	Paragon Academy of Technology	
Eagles' Nest	Pompano Charter Middle	
Excelsior Charter of Broward	RISE Acad. School of Science and Tech., Tamarac	
Florida Intercultural Academy	Smart School	
Henry McNeal Turner Learning Academy	Somerset Academy	
Hollywood Acad. of Arts & Science	Somerset at Miramar	
Imagine School at Broward	Somerset Pines Academy	
Imagine School at North Lauderdale	Somerset Prep Charter School @ N Lauderdale	
Imagine School at Weston	Somerset Preparatory Charter Middle	

Charters Serving Elementary School Students	Charters Serving Middle School Students:	Charters Serving High School Students:
Kidz Choice Charter	Somerset Village Academy Middle	
North Broward Acad. of Excellence	Touchdowns4Life	
Paragon		
RISE Academy School of Science and Tech.		
RISE Acad. School of Science and Tech., Tamarac		
Somerset Academy		
Somerset Academy Davie		
Somerset Academy East		
Somerset at Miramar		
Somerset Neighborhood		
Somerset Pines Academy		
Somerset Prep Charter School @ N Lauderdale		
Somerset Village Academy		
Sunshine Elementary Charter		

Source: School Board of Broward County, 2010

E. Need to Support Public Facilities for Existing and Future Schools

1. Public & Private Partnerships

The Broward County Public School District understands how essential community involvement is to the success of its students. Developing partnerships with private as well as public entities helps to insure that the entire community becomes a part of and enhances the educational process for both K-12 and adult students. The school system has identified community involvement as one of the key areas within the school system's strategic plan. The district believes that community involvement is vital to student achievement.

The District has more than 45,000 volunteers and 2,700 school level partners that support Broward Schools. The District has launched the Speakers Bureau offering businesses, community groups and organizations the

opportunity to have education experts speak about Broward County Public Schools. The Speaker's Bureau is a component of the District's Strategic Communications Plan. It is designed to facilitate an understanding of the purpose, structures and effectiveness of Broward County Public Schools. This outreach project will increase the dissemination of positive information about the District and enhance relations with the community. The Speakers Bureau takes the dissemination of information to a personal level that allows discussion and encourages community input. The district also coordinates educational programs with the Museum of Discovery and Science, the Broward County Library System, as well as Broward County and local parks and recreation departments.

2. Student Enrichment in the Arts (SEAS)

The Student Enrichment in the Arts (SEAS) program was formed from collaboration between Broward County Public Schools and the Broward Center for the Performing Arts in March 1990. According to the partnership, the school system has a forty-year rent-free lease, which includes exclusive use of the Broward Center Amaturio Theater during the day throughout the school year. The SEAS program offers a different style of learning by integrating theatrical performances, such as music, dance and drama into the students' education. Since inception of the program, over 1.7 million students have attended. The Broward County Public School system and the Broward Center for the Performing Arts continue to be on the cutting edge of education. To complement SEAS, the Reading Residency program was designed to improve reading and verbal understanding for economically disadvantaged students.

F. Analysis of Infrastructure Needs for Existing and Proposed School Facilities (Rule 9J-5.025(2) (f), F.A.C).

Broward County currently has 302 public school facilities, including elementary, middle, high, charter and special schools. There are 22 additional school facilities which are planned to open within the next five years. Due to the fact that Broward County is predominately built out, the major infrastructure, including; roads, drainage, sanitary sewer and potable water

facilities are available to support existing and proposed school facilities.

One area which needs attention however, is pedestrian infrastructure. The County has some areas where sidewalks and unobstructed access to schools can be improved. To address this, Broward County promotes safe routes to schools through the Broward County MPO 2030 Long Range Transportation Plan. A goal to “ensure and where possible enhance safety and security” in transportation projects near schools is intended to reduce hazards by providing the necessary infrastructure for pedestrians within a 2 mile radius of schools deemed “hazardous” for school children. In furthering this goal, the 2030 Plan proposes sidewalk infrastructure improvements in areas which are deemed hazardous and/or enhance the safety and security of pedestrians.

In addition, during the development review and site selection process of any proposed school, all infrastructure needs are taken into consideration. These procedures and processes are outlined in Sections V and VI of the ILA. The School Board also requires that all major expansion, remodeling and/or replacements projects (exceeding \$1,000,000) go through a Master Planning process. This process, which involves public input, must evaluate infrastructure issues such as; site circulation, parking, retention areas and public utility locations.

II. DATA AND ANALYSIS

A. Population and Housing Conditions

1. Population Growth in Broward County

As displayed in Table 3 below, Broward County has experienced significant population growth since 1970. In 1970 Broward County had a population of 620,100 and in the 2010 population is estimated to be 1,772,060, a growth of almost 186%. Though the County is approaching “build-out”, expectations are that growth will continue. The future pace of growth will be less than in past years, both in terms of percentage and in absolute growth as Broward makes the transition from large tracts of “Greenfield” development to “redevelopment”. At the same time the demographics of the population will continue to change. A larger percentage of

growth will come as result of in-migration from abroad. Generally, migrants are younger and less likely to have a family. The "Median Age" and "% 65 or over" columns from Table 3 below are indicators of this change in the short term. Broward's median age increased as it became home to larger numbers of retirees during the 1970's and early 1980's. Since that time, the median age decreased and is expected to continue to do so. The population ages 65 or greater peaked in the early 1980's with 22%; but, as international migration to Broward increases that percentage drops significantly to 15% in 2010. At 13% of the total in 2010, it approaches its lowest level since 1960, before the migration of the retirees.

**Table 3
Population Broward County 1970-2035**

Year	Total	Preceding Years' Average Annual Change		Median Age	% 18 or Under	% 65 or over
		Percent	Population			
1970	620,100	8.6%	28,615	38.7	29%	18%
1980	1,018,257	6.4%	39,816	38.7	22%	22%
1990	1,255,531	2.3%	23,727	37.8	21%	21%
2000	1,623,018	2.9%	36,749	37.8	24%	16%
2005	1,765,855	0.9%	14,284	36.5	26%	14%
2010	1,772,060	0.9%	14,904	39.1	24%	15%
2015	1,876,261	1.2%	20,840	38.9	24%	15%
2020	2,000,888	1.3%	24,925	36.5	25%	16%
2025	2,114,586	1.1%	22,740	36.9	26%	18%
2030	2,214,420	0.9%	19,967	37.5	25%	20%
2035	2,298,006	0.8%	16,717	37.7	25%	21%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census for years 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000
Note: Populations for years 2005, 2010, 2015, 2020, 2025, 2030, and 2035 are taken from the Broward County Population Forecasting Model, 2009

2. School Age Population

As with population growth in general, Broward's school age population has experienced considerable growth since 1970. In some ways it reflects the overall demographics of the population growth. The influx of retirees through the early 1980's caused a drop in the Kindergarten through 12th Grade population to decrease by more than 5% of the total. The decline continued into 1990; but, by 2000 the K-12

population's percentage of the total increased. Though the current economic and housing condition eroded the population increases, increases are expected to resume in 2010. As the population grows larger the K-12 population is expected to stabilize at around 17% of the total population through 2020. By 2020, the school age population (elementary through high school) will have grown by 22%, compared to 2000. Most of the growth will occur in the elementary and middle school age groups as the younger immigrating population begins establishing families.

The Higher Education-age group grows more rapidly in the short-term and by 2020 is nearly 30% larger than its 2000 equivalent. More than anything, this large growth reflects a lower than average 2000 count of population for this age group in conjunction with the younger, international migration. According to the American Community Survey for 2005, this is happening in Broward County (though to a lesser degree than displayed by the Broward County Population Forecasting Model); a change that is consistent with neighboring counties and with the State of Florida as a whole.

Table 4
School Age Population Broward County 1970-2035

Year	School Age Population			Percent of Total Population		
	K-12	Higher Ed.	Total	K-12	Higher Ed.	Total
1970	133,064	118,673	251,737	21.5%	19.1%	40.6%
1980	164,431	250,044	414,475	16.1%	24.6%	40.7%
1990	177,638	317,283	494,921	14.1%	25.3%	39.4%
2000	279,888	348,245	628,133	17.2%	21.5%	38.7%
2010	275,186	381,513	656,599	15.5%	21.4%	37.1%
2015	302,831	428,588	731,419	16.1%	22.8%	38.9%
2020	340,856	453,320	794,176	17.0%	22.7%	39.7%
2025	367,412	458,367	825,779	17.4%	21.7%	39.1%
2030	380,525	476,064	856,589	17.2%	21.5%	38.7%
2035	391,376	504,130	895,506	17.0%	21.9%	38.9%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census for years 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000

Broward County Population Forecasting Model, 2009 for years 2010, 2015, 2020, 2025, 2030 and 2035

Note: All populations are for April 1.

K-12 is the population ages 5 through 17, Higher Education population consists of 18 through 34

3. Housing Characteristics

While Broward's housing inventory once was dominated by the single-family, detached home; that no longer is the case. The housing industry responded to the influx of retirees during the 1970's and 1980's by building large numbers of multi-family condominiums and apartments. Between 1970 and 1990, single family homes grew by nearly 87,000. During that same time period, multi-family homes grew by 264,000 units (averaging 13,000 per year). Expansion in the southwest and northwest portions of Broward brought about an increased emphasis on single-family homes. They increased by nearly as much during the decade of the 1990's as they did for the twenty years prior. Still, there are 38% more multi-family units than single-family.

Despite the changes in housing unit type, the percentage of owner-occupied units remains relatively stable at between 68% and 72.8%. As more multi-family homes are built, the tendency has been for the percentage of renter to increase; but, only slightly.

Reported vacancy rates are influenced primarily by the number of seasonally-occupied units and magnitude of current residential construction. Because Broward has been a destination for many seasonal residents and these units have been counted as vacant regardless of the actual status, the vacancy rate is higher in Broward than is traditionally thought of as acceptable. Also keeping the vacancy rate high is the U.S. Bureau of the Census practice of counting incomplete homes as vacant. At times of elevated building activity with significant numbers of units nearing completion, the Bureau may count them as vacant even though they are not yet ready for occupation. Both these influences on vacancy rates are expected decrease; costs of maintaining seasonal units are beyond what many could previously afford and future residential construction will seldom reach the level of activity experienced during the previous decades.

Table 5
Housing Characteristics Broward County 1970-2009

Year	Total Units	Single Family	% Single Family	Multi-Family	Other	Owner Occupied	Renter Occupied	% Vacant	% Owner Occupied
1970	253,325	149,447	59.0%	94,017	9,861	161,962	60,601	12.1%	72.8%
1980	477,468	202,898	42.5%	258,987	15,583	299,730	117,787	12.6%	71.8%
1990	628,660	236,321	37.6%	358,665	33,674	359,570	168,872	15.9%	68.0%
2000	741,043	303,357	40.9%	409,756	27,930	454,750	199,695	11.7%	69.5%
2005	790,308	329,142	41.6%	436,313	24,853	481,133	206,198	13.0%	70.0%
2009	807,137	330,403	40.9%	454,969	21,765	445,958	205,519	19.3%	68.5%

Source: 2009 American Community Survey, U.S. Bureau of the Census

All other years U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census

4. Development Trends

As Broward County approaches "build-out" while still feeling the pressure of population growth; new residential construction will be predominantly multi-family. Table 6 on the following page depicts forecasted Certificates of Occupancy, prepared by applying housing unit growth rates to municipally-provided data on unit type, shows that approximately 90% of dwelling unit growth will be multi-family. While the actual numbers will deviate from this, the general trend will apply. Most new units will be in the form of "redevelopment"; attempting to maximize the number of households accommodated and, at the same time, attempting to minimize the costs of construction.

Table 6
Residential Certificates of Occupancy Issued by Type 2008-2019

Year, Beginning April 1st	Residential Units Certificates of Occupancy			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Total	Change from previous year
2008	182	1,942	2,124	
2009	283	2,452	2,735	611
2010	554	2,560	3,114	379
2011	491	2,917	3,408	294
2012	385	4,115	4,500	1,092
2013	847	4,781	6,528	2,028
2014	917	9,128	7,066	538
2015	903	6,054	6,957	-109

2016	872	5,849	6,721	-236
2017	838	5,623	6,461	-260
2018	802	5,383	6,185	-276
2019	777	5,690	5,988	-197
Total	7,851	56,494	61,787	

Source: Broward County Planning and Redevelopment Division

B. Current Profile of Broward County Public Schools

1. Summary Profile of Public Schools in Broward County

The numbers of school buildings, student stations and classrooms are reflected in Table 7. The majority of buildings and student stations are utilized for elementary students, 55% and 39% respectively as compared to the total for the School District. High Schools have the highest level of relocatable stations (11,515) and elementary schools have the highest level of relocatable classrooms (529). As noted in Table 8, most of the school facility buildings were constructed in the last 10 years. Map 1 depicts the locations of all Public Schools and ancillary locations in Broward County.

Table 7: Summary Profile of School Capacity

School Type	Permanent Buildings	Relocatable Buildings	Permanent Stations	Relocatable Stations	Permanent Classrooms	Relocatable Classrooms	Permanent Net Sq. Ft.	Relocatable Net Sq. Ft.
Elementary	1,117	594	115,800	9,892	6,171	529	15,466,767	509,307
Middle	376	491	62,478	9,742	2,626	445	7,577,816	393,619
High	465	596	76,541	11,515	3,069	455	9,715,693	485,997
Special	158	120	10,636	2,262	560	100	1,884,069	98,356
Charter	N/A	N/A	33,915	0	1003	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	2,116	1,801	299,370	33,411	13,429	1,529	34,644,345	1,487,279

Source: School Board of Broward County, Florida inventory of School Houses (FISH), 2010

Table 8: Age of School Facility Buildings

School Type	% of sq.ft. 1-10 years	% of sq.ft. 11-20 years	% of sq.ft. 21-30 years	% of sq.ft. 31-40 years	% of sq.ft. 41-50 years	% of sq.ft. over 50 years
Elementary Schools	27%	37%	12%	12%	9%	3%
Middle Schools	20%	35%	14%	15%	13%	3%
High Schools	35%	10%	5%	26%	18%	6%
Special Schools	22%	11%	19%	28%	12%	8%
Charter Schools	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: School Board of Broward County, Florida inventory of School Houses (FISH), 2010

2. Elementary Schools

There are 141 public elementary schools in Broward County as of 2010/2011 not including Broward Virtual Elementary. There is one K-8 Combination school which opened August 2010. A profile of the existing schools is depicted in Table 9.

**Table 9
Current Profile- Broward County Elementary Schools 2010/11**

Facility Name	Site Size (Acres)	Age Range	Permanent Buildings	Relocatable Buildings	Current Enrollment (20 Day)	100% Gross FISH (Student Capacity)	LOS (100% of gross FISH)	% of Capacity
Atlantic West Elementary	8	1974-2004	6	13	747	1,009	1	74.0%
Banyan Elementary	10	1980-2009	5	13	743	983	1	75.6%
Bayview Elementary	2	1958-2000	4	0	551	500	2	110.2%
Bennett Elementary	8	1952-2007	11	0	396	542	1	73.1%
Bethune, Mary Elementary	18	1961-2008	13	17	689	1,313	1	52.5%
Boulevard Heights Elementary	10	1961-2008	15	0	827	812	2	101.8%
Broadview Elementary	10	1965-2006	7	11	970	1,130	1	85.8%
Broward Estates Elementary	10	1957-2007	18	7	623	799	1	78.0%
Castle Hill Elementary	9	1969-2007	8	22	595	901	1	66.0%
Central Park Elementary	13	1990-2004	10	10	1,146	1,123	2	102.0%
Challenger Elementary	8	2000-2004	3	0	851	1,000	1	85.1%
Chapel Trail Elementary	10	1994-2003	7	6	927	1,170	1	79.2%
Coconut Creek Elementary	10	1969-2002	6	3	845	803	2	105.2%
Coconut Palm Elementary	12	2000-2000	2	13	1,047	1,058	1	99.0%
Colbert Elementary	10	1952-2008	5	0	590	812	1	72.7%
Collins Elementary	10	1957-2005	13	2	349	399	1	87.5%
Cooper City Elementary	10	1970-2007	5	2	711	745	1	95.4%

**Table 9
Current Profile- Broward County Elementary Schools 2010/11**

Facility Name	Site Size (Acres)	Age Range	Permanent Buildings	Relocatable Buildings	Current Enrollment (20 Day)	100% Gross FISH (Student Capacity)	LOS (100% of gross FISH)	% of Capacity
Coral Cove Elementary	12	2004-2004	3	0	837	830	2	100.8%
Coral Park Elementary	11	1989-2007	13	6	598	825	1	72.5%
Coral Springs Elementary	10	1974-2006	7	2	677	943	1	71.8%
Country Hills Elementary	15	1990-2006	11	15	857	1,107	1	77.4%
Country Isles Elementary	9	1987-2004	13	6	938	1,096	1	85.6%
Cresthaven Elementary	10	1992-2008	8	0	546	705	1	77.4%
Croissant Park Elementary	12	1992-2003	8	2	712	846	1	84.2%
Cypress Elementary	13	1969-2010	11	2	788	909	1	86.7%
Dania Elementary	7	1958-2007	11	3	443	623	1	71.1%
Davie Elementary	14	1977-2003	7	5	692	831	1	83.3%
Deerfield Beach Elementary	14	1927-2010	11	3	757	797	1	95.0%
Deerfield Park Elementary	11	1978-2005	10	0	618	805	1	76.8%
Dillard Elementary	10	1994-1994	7	2	674	795	1	84.8%
Dolphin Bay Elementary	12	2005-2005	3	0	851	830	2	102.5%
Drew Elementary	15	1990-1990	9	0	622	579	2	107.4%
Driftwood Elementary	10	1960-2003	13	12	644	780	1	82.6%
Eagle Point Elementary	12	1994-2009	9	4	1,176	1,304	1	90.2%
Eagle Ridge Elementary	12	1994-1994	7	0	773	872	1	88.6%
Embassy Creek Elementary	14	1991-2008	8	0	955	1,087	1	87.9%
Endeavour Primary Learning Center	12	2002-2002	2	2	406	496	1	81.9%
Everglades Elementary	10	1998-2005	4	8	1,033	1,220	1	84.7%

**Table 9
Current Profile- Broward County Elementary Schools 2010/11**

Facility Name	Site Size (Acres)	Age Range	Permanent Buildings	Relocatable Buildings	Current Enrollment (20 Day)	100% Gross FISH (Student Capacity)	LOS (100% of gross FISH)	% of Capacity
Fairway Elementary	11	1968-2005	11	0	914	970	1	94.2%
Flamingo Elementary	14	1975-2006	5	9	743	779	1	95.4%
Floranada Elementary	11	1999-1999	2	0	700	814	1	86.0%
Forest Hills Elementary	8	1975-2004	4	2	590	831	1	71.0%
Foster, Stephen Elementary	9	1961-2007	16	8	624	895	1	69.7%
Fox Trail Elementary	26	1997-2004	4	7	1,240	1,304	1	95.1%
Gator Run Elementary	12	1998-2004	3	16	1,270	1,452	1	87.5%
Griffin Elementary	10	1979-1991	4	4	540	687	1	78.6%
Hallandale Elementary	14	2003-2003	3	5	1,106	1,212	1	91.3%
Harbordale Elementary	4	1959-2008	13	0	399	480	1	83.1%
Hawkes Bluff Elementary	12	1990-2006	11	11	873	1,062	1	82.2%
Hollywood Central Elementary	7	1992-1995	9	1	600	709	1	84.6%
Hollywood Hills Elementary	12	1959-2007	9	2	738	768	1	96.1%
Hollywood Park Elementary	12	1969-1991	4	0	440	593	1	74.2%
Horizon Elementary	8	1974-2001	6	9	555	699	1	79.4%
Hunt, James Elementary	13	1973-2004	6	0	881	841	2	104.8%
Indian Trace Elementary	12	1990-1990	9	10	708	843	1	84.0%
King, Martin Luther Elementary	11	1968-2007	9	4	410	881	1	46.5%
Lake Forest Elementary	11	1961-2006	11	12	877	946	1	92.7%
Lakeside Elementary	12	1997-2001	3	3	858	798	2	107.5%
Larkdale Elementary	10	1961-2008	16	5	385	713	1	54.0%

**Table 9
Current Profile- Broward County Elementary Schools 2010/11**

Facility Name	Site Size (Acres)	Age Range	Permanent Buildings	Relocatable Buildings	Current Enrollment (20 Day)	100% Gross FISH (Student Capacity)	LOS (100% of gross FISH)	% of Capacity
Lauderdale Manors Elementary	13	1954-2008	13	4	555	1,116	1	49.7%
Lauderhill, Paul Turner Elementary	11	1995-1995	6	0	560	872	1	64.2%
Liberty Elementary	12	2001-2004	3	1	1,042	1,282	1	81.3%
Lloyd Estates Elementary	8	1968-2008	9	10	476	727	1	65.5%
Manatee Bay Elementary	7	2001-2004	3	10	1,235	1,320	1	93.6%
Maplewood Elementary	11	1980-2004	7	8	754	961	1	78.5%
Margate Elementary	11	1962-2007	19	0	1,086	1,305	1	83.2%
Markham, Robert C Elementary	9	1967-2004	11	4	561	709	1	79.1%
Marshall, Thurgood Elementary	8	1991-2002	7	1	356	763	1	46.7%
McNab Elementary	10	1993-2002	8	1	797	695	2	114.7%
Meadowbrook Elementary	15	1958-2009	13	9	590	858	1	68.8%
Miramar Elementary	10	1991-2004	7	1	945	947	1	99.8%
Mirror Lake Elementary	13	1969-2009	9	7	574	737	1	77.9%
Morrow Elementary	10	1976-2008	7	0	553	831	1	66.5%
Nob Hill Elementary	8	1975-2004	4	7	686	857	1	80.0%
Norcrest Elementary	10	1976-2008	11	0	809	921	1	87.8%
North Andrews Gardens Elementary	10	1996-2006	8	6	840	921	1	91.2%
North Fork Elementary	10	1965-2007	10	3	406	771	1	52.7%
North Lauderdale Elementary	13	1974-2006	9	0	625	948	1	65.9%
North Side Elementary	5	1927-2001	8	0	447	608	1	73.5%
Nova,	10	1965-	6	3	767	836	1	91.7%

**Table 9
Current Profile- Broward County Elementary Schools 2010/11**

Facility Name	Site Size (Acres)	Age Range	Permanent Buildings	Relocatable Buildings	Current Enrollment (20 Day)	100% Gross FISH (Student Capacity)	LOS (100% of gross FISH)	% of Capacity
Blanche Forman Elementary		2003						
Nova, Eisenhower D D Elementary	10	1969-2003	9	0	777	777	2	100.0%
Oakland Park Elementary	7	1927-2004	13	0	573	828	1	69.2%
Oakridge Elementary	8	1959-1993	13	6	718	721	1	99.6%
Orange Brook Elementary	9	2006-2006	3	0	848	830	2	102.2%
Oriole Elementary	9	1971-2005	6	2	694	758	1	91.6%
Palm Cove Elementary	12	1992-2008	10	9	926	1,049	1	88.3%
Palmview Elementary	10	1969-2009	8	3	604	711	1	85.0%
Panther Run Elementary	12	1997-1997	2	1	686	800	1	85.8%
Park Lakes Elementary	15	2000-2006	6	5	1,200	1,304	1	92.0%
Park Ridge Elementary	10	1972-2008	7	4	400	610	1	65.6%
Park Springs Elementary	12	1990-2004	10	0	981	1,201	1	81.7%
Park Trails Elementary	12	2000-2008	4	0	871	1,276	1	68.3%
Parkside Elementary	10	1999-2008	4	2	817	980	1	83.4%
Pasadena Lakes Elementary	10	1971-2008	9	7	763	884	1	86.3%
Pembroke Lakes Elementary	8	1976-2007	5	4	690	741	1	93.1%
Pembroke Pines Elementary	9	1965-2008	6	8	613	763	1	80.3%
Perry, Annabel C Elementary	10	1969-2005	10	9	725	1,073	1	67.6%
Peters Elementary	11	1958-2008	17	12	645	845	1	76.3%
Pines Lakes Elementary	10	1979-2009	8	2	795	963	1	82.6%
Pinewood Elementary	10	1979-2001	7	11	765	1,038	1	73.7%

**Table 9
Current Profile- Broward County Elementary Schools 2010/11**

Facility Name	Site Size (Acres)	Age Range	Permanent Buildings	Relocatable Buildings	Current Enrollment (20 Day)	100% Gross FISH (Student Capacity)	LOS (100% of gross FISH)	% of Capacity
Plantation Elementary	12	1999-1999	2	0	621	814	1	76.3%
Plantation Park Elementary	10	1967-2002	5	0	514	579	1	88.8%
Pompano Beach Elementary	19	1992-1992	9	2	589	615	1	95.8%
Quiet Waters Elementary	18	1990-2008	13	17	1,414	1,388	2	101.9%
Ramblewood Elementary	10	1977-2004	5	1	908	1,003	1	90.5%
Riverglades Elementary	10	1991-1991	6	8	618	813	1	76.0%
Riverland Elementary	10	1991-2008	8	0	598	633	1	94.5%
Riverside Elementary	10	1987-2001	12	6	761	843	1	90.3%
Rock Island Elementary	14	2001-2008	4	0	672	580	2	115.9%
Royal Palm Elementary	12	1971-2004	10	8	754	1,034	1	72.9%
Sanders Park Elementary	12	1965-2004	9	7	506	791	1	64.0%
Sandpiper Elementary	14	1989-2006	12	1	774	931	1	83.1%
Sawgrass Elementary	12	1993-2007	9	0	952	1,184	1	80.4%
Sea Castle Elementary	12	1990-2004	11	1	923	1,109	1	83.2%
Sheridan Hills Elementary	7	1971-2001	6	0	584	607	1	96.2%
Sheridan Park Elementary	13	1966-2008	7	4	644	820	1	78.5%
Silver Lakes Elementary	12	1997-1997	2	5	743	850	1	87.4%
Silver Palms Elementary	14	1995-2001	3	5	816	896	1	91.1%
Silver Ridge Elementary	13	1989-2008	14	9	976	1,056	1	92.4%
Silver Shores Elementary	12	2002-2003	3	0	674	820	1	82.2%
Stirling Elementary	9	1991-2007	8	4	677	789	1	85.8%
Sunland Park Elementary	4	1992-1994	3	1	308	539	1	57.1%

**Table 9
Current Profile- Broward County Elementary Schools 2010/11**

Facility Name	Site Size (Acres)	Age Range	Permanent Buildings	Relocatable Buildings	Current Enrollment (20 Day)	100% Gross FISH (Student Capacity)	LOS (100% of gross FISH)	% of Capacity
Sunset Lakes Elementary	12	2002-2008	4	0	1,026	1,300	1	78.9%
Sunshine Elementary	9	1964-2002	15	5	805	893	1	90.1%
Tamarac Elementary	8	1974-2004	7	0	1,173	1,290	1	90.9%
Tedder Elementary	12	1964-2004	14	0	770	1,240	1	62.1%
Tradewinds Elementary	17	1995-2008	6	17	1,074	1,214	1	88.5%
Tropical Elementary	10	1971-2008	7	1	930	943	1	98.6%
Village Elementary	12	1968-2009	14	5	759	946	1	80.2%
Walker Elementary	10	1959-2009	9	2	599	1,017	1	58.9%
Watkins Elementary	10	1995-1995	2	3	763	868	1	87.9%
Welleby Elementary	13	1991-2004	7	6	811	915	1	88.6%
West Hollywood Elementary	11	1991-1991	5	5	612	687	1	89.1%
Westchester Elementary	10	1976-2009	12	8	1,156	1,184	1	97.6%
Westwood Heights Elementary	9	1958-2008	12	4	594	855	1	69.5%
Wilton Manors Elementary	8	1995-1998	5	0	596	615	1	96.9%
Winston Park Elementary	12	1990-2004	13	0	1,215	1,191	2	102.0%
Young, Virginia Shuman Elementary	8	1993-1993	8	0	724	687	2	105.4%
Discovery Elementary	15	2008-2009	3	0	849	942	1	90.1%
Beachside Montessori C Elementary	6	2008-2008	2	0	650	747	1	87.0%
Heron Heights Elementary	12	2007-2008	3	0	818	942	1	86.8%
Total	1533		1115	594	105,360	117,568		92.1%

Source: School Board of Broward County, 2010

Elementary school locations and attendance zones/concurrency service areas (CSAs) are illustrated in Map 2. Elementary school enrollment, including prekindergarten, for 2010/2011, not including Broward Virtual Elementary, centers or charters is 105,360 students. There are 16 elementary schools with enrollment greater than 100% of their gross FISH capacity, which is the adopted LOS standard (LOS). For the 2010/2011 school year, this translates into 11% of elementary schools in Broward County not meeting the LOS.

3. Middle Schools

There are 41 public middle schools in Broward County as of 2010/2011 not including Broward Virtual Middle. A profile of these schools is shown by Table 9A.

Table 9A
Current Profile - Broward County Middle Schools 2010/11

Facility Name	Site Size (Acres)	Age Range	Permanent Buildings	Relocatable Buildings	Current Enrollment (20 Day)	100% Gross FISH (Student Capacity)	LOS (100% of gross FISH)	% of Capacity
Apollo Middle	15	1969-2007	8	22	938	1,657	1	56.6%
Arthur R. Ashe, Jr Middle	24	2001-2001	2	0	652	1,052	1	62.0%
Attucks Middle	24	1960-1997	8	0	895	1,227	1	72.9%
Bair Middle	10	1975-1993	4	18	978	1,297	1	75.4%
Coral Springs Middle	19	1975-2005	4	0	1,746	1,899	1	91.9%
Crystal Lake Middle	14	1971-2002	4	16	1,427	1,640	1	87.0%
Dandy, William Middle	19	1991-1995	19	8	991	1,291	1	76.8%
Deerfield Beach Middle	32	1960-2003	10	12	1,188	1,681	1	70.7%
Driftwood Middle	22	1961-2005	17	9	1,552	1,729	1	89.8%
Falcon Cove Middle	21	1999-1999	2	48	2,463	2,239	2	110.0%
Forest Glen Middle	20	1990-2004	19	8	1,515	1,783	1	85.0%

**Table 9A
Current Profile - Broward County Middle Schools 2010/11**

Facility Name	Site Size (Acres)	Age Range	Permanent Buildings	Relocatable Buildings	Current Enrollment (20 Day)	100% Gross FISH (Student Capacity)	LOS (100% of gross FISH)	% of Capacity
Glades Middle	20	2006-2008	4	11	1,821	2,060	1	88.4%
Gulfstream Middle	7	1959-2010	17	15	334	692	1	48.3%
Indian Ridge Middle	26	1995-2005	5	28	2,123	2,233	1	95.1%
Lauderdale Lakes Middle	14	1969-1976	4	17	901	1,258	1	71.6%
Lauderhill Middle	22	1969-1995	7	9	586	1,202	1	48.8%
Lyons Creek Middle	22	1999-2006	3	14	2,056	2,135	1	96.3%
Margate Middle	23	1966-2001	9	2	1,047	1,354	1	77.3%
McNicol Middle	12	1997-1997	2	0	707	1,323	1	53.4%
Millennium Middle	11	2001-2006	4	8	1,725	1,776	1	97.1%
New Renaissance Middle	20	2000-2000	4	0	1,372	1,547	1	88.7%
New River Middle	18	1995-1995	3	6	1,322	1,493	1	88.5%
Nova Middle	14	1962-2008	12	7	1,281	1,344	1	95.3%
Olsen Middle	20	1954-1991	28	0	1,122	1,698	1	66.1%
Parkway Middle	15	1958-2010	28	2	1,160	1,670	1	69.5%
Perry, Henry D Middle	20	1991-1991	6	9	815	1,326	1	61.5%
Pines Middle	21	1993-2005	3	0	1,754	1,769	1	99.2%
Pioneer Middle	16	1975-1991	5	22	1,412	1,591	1	88.7%
Plantation Middle	22	1969-2004	5	6	949	1,504	1	63.1%
Pompano Beach Middle	12	1964-2008	10	10	1,109	1,235	1	89.8%
Ramblewood Middle	17	1976-2005	4	20	1,563	1,742	1	89.7%
Rickards, James Middle	13	1968-2004	5	10	880	1,267	1	69.5%
Sawgrass Springs Middle	20	1995-1998	8	13	1,305	1,473	1	88.6%

**Table 9A
Current Profile - Broward County Middle Schools 2010/11**

Facility Name	Site Size (Acres)	Age Range	Permanent Buildings	Relocatable Buildings	Current Enrollment (20 Day)	100% Gross FISH (Student Capacity)	LOS (100% of gross FISH)	% of Capacity
Seminole Middle	21	1958-2009	8	16	1,286	1,555	1	82.7%
Silver Lakes Middle	20	1983-2002	16	11	451	1,295	1	34.8%
Silver Trail Middle	22	1995-2009	3	35	1,666	2,059	1	80.9%
Sunrise Middle	18	1991-1999	15	8	1,124	1,403	1	80.1%
Tequesta Trace Middle	23	1990-2006	19	15	1,547	1,650	1	93.8%
Westglades Middle	24	2001-2001	4	16	1,524	1,766	1	86.3%
Westpine Middle	18	1990-2006	19	11	1,389	1,530	1	90.8%
Young, Walter C Middle	30	1987-2008	17	29	1,488	1,990	1	74.8%
Total	781		374	491	52,164	56,423		94.9%

Middle school locations and attendance zones/ concurrency service areas (CSAs) are illustrated in Map 3. Middle school enrollment for 2010/2011 is 52,164 students not including Broward Virtual Middle, centers or charters. There is 1 middle school with enrollment greater than 100% of its gross FISH capacity, which is the adopted LOS standard (LOS). For the 2010/2011 school year, this translates into 2% of middle schools in Broward County not meeting the LOS.

4. High Schools

There are 32 public high schools in Broward County as of 2010/2011 not including Broward Virtual High. A profile of these schools is shown by Table 9B.

**Table 9B
Current Profile - Broward County High Schools 2010/11**

Facility Name	Site Size (Acres)	Age Range	Permanent Buildings	Relocatable Buildings	Current Enrollment (20 Day)	100% Gross FISH (Student Capacity)	LOS (100% of gross FISH)	% of Capacity
Anderson, Boyd High	32	1972-2010	12	5	2,093	2,924	1	71.6%
Atlantic Tech. (Bldg 24)	N/A	2004-2004	1	N/A	595	566	2	105.1%
Coconut Creek High	40	1964-2000	13	34	2,028	2,884	1	70.3%
College Academy @ BCC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	349	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cooper City High	30	1971-2009	31	2	2,259	2,567	1	88.0%
Coral Glades High	45	2003-2008	5	0	2,290	2,637	1	86.8%
Coral Springs High	37	1975-2005	9	13	2,319	3,206	1	72.3%
Cypress Bay High	45	2001-2004	9	145	4,099	4,642	1	88.3%
Deerfield Beach High	41	1969-2010	15	22	2,402	2,848	1	84.3%
Dillard High	51	1959-2001	14	0	1,498	2,738	1	54.7%
Ely, Blanche High	39	1952-2010	28	7	1,947	3,639	1	53.5%
Everglades High	45	2002-2010	4	22	2,802	2,980	1	94.0%
Flanagan, Charles W High	45	1995-1995	11	31	3,241	3,034	2	106.8%
Fort Lauderdale High	27	1958-2007	16	6	1,811	2,633	1	68.8%
Hallandale High	28	1976-1976	6	10	1,507	1,829	1	82.4%
Hollywood Hills High	30	1968-2006	7	24	1,855	2,786	1	66.6%
McArthur High	40	1958-2002	30	5	2,117	2,335	1	90.7%
McFatter Technical	N/A	1997-1997	1	N/A	591	566	2	104.4%
Miramar High	38	1969-2005	13	30	2,760	3,235	1	85.3%
Monarch High	55	2002-2005	5	10	2,123	2,360	1	90.0%
Northeast High	52	1958-2010	29	3	2,196	2,389	1	91.9%
Nova High	51	1962-2009	24	41	2,233	2,474	1	90.3%

**Table 9B
Current Profile - Broward County High Schools 2010/11**

Facility Name	Site Size (Acres)	Age Range	Permanent Buildings	Relocatable Buildings	Current Enrollment (20 Day)	100% Gross FISH (Student Capacity)	LOS (100% of gross FISH)	% of Capacity
Piper High	30	1971-2007	20	46	2,667	3,550	1	75.1%
Plantation High	35	1963-2009	25	23	2,166	3,170	1	68.3%
Pompano Beach Inst. Int'l Studies	18	1952-2002	17	4	1,271	1,229	2	103.4%
South Broward High	25	1947-2008	29	0	2,085	2,289	1	91.1%
South Plantation High	32	1969-2006	15	19	2,371	2,778	1	85.3%
Stoneman Douglas High	45	1990-2008	13	44	3,176	3,571	1	88.9%
Stranahan High	38	1951-2004	27	9	1,730	2,541	1	68.1%
Taravella, J P High	31	1979-2006	10	18	3,009	3,809	1	79.0%
West Broward High	43	2007-2008	8	0	2,695	2,755	1	97.8%
Western High	40	1979-2009	19	23	3,008	3,754	1	80.1%
Total	1108		466	596	69,293	73124		102.30%

Source: School Board of Broward County, 2010

High school locations and attendance zones/ concurrency service areas (CSAs) are illustrated in Map 4. High school enrollment for 2010/2011 was 69,293 students not including Broward Virtual High. There is 1 high school with enrollment greater than 100% of its gross FISH capacity, which is the adopted LOS standard (LOS). This translates into 3% of high schools in Broward County not meeting the LOS.

5. Charter Schools

There are 68 charter schools operating in Broward County as of 2010/2011. The profiles of these schools are shown in Table 10.

Table 10 Current Profile – Broward County Charter Schools 2010/2011				
Facility Name & Location	Contract Capacity	Current Enrollment 2009/10	Surplus or Deficit Capacity	Projected Enrollment 2014/15
Ben Gamla Charter 2620 Hollywood Blvd Hollywood, FL 33020	610	576	34	576
Ben Gamla Charter North Broward 2620 Hollywood Boulevard Hollywood, FL 33020	900	17	883	17
Ben Gamla Charter South Broward 6501 W. Sunrise Blvd. Sunrise, FL 33313	900	223	677	223
Broward Community Charter 11421 NW 56th Drive Coral Springs, FL 33076	1,000	198	802	198
Broward Community Charter West 11421 NW 56th Drive Coral Springs, FL 33076	500	358	142	358
Central Charter School 4525 N. State Road 7 Lauderdale Lakes, FL 33319	630	620	10	620
Charter Inst Training Ctr 5420 N. State Road 7 Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33319	350	114	236	114
Charter School of Excellence 1217 SE 3 Avenue Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33316	310	288	22	288
Charter School of Excellence @ Davie 2801 N. University Drive Pembroke Pines, FL 33024	350	168	182	168
Charter School of Excellence @ Davie2 1217 SE 3rd Avenue Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33316	500	156	344	156
Charter School of Excellence, Ft Lauderdale2 1217 SE 3rd Avenue Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33316	500	30	470	30
Charter School of Excellence @ Riverland 3550 Davie Boulevard Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33312	350	132	218	132
Charter School of Excellence @ Riverland 2 3550 Davie Boulevard	500	94	406	94

Table 10				
Current Profile – Broward County Charter Schools 2010/2011				
Facility Name & Location	Contract Capacity	Current Enrollment 2009/10	Surplus or Deficit Capacity	Projected Enrollment 2014/15
Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33312				
Charter School of Excellence @ Tamarac 1 7595 NW 61 Street Tamarac, FL 33321	500	221	279	221
Charter School of Excellence @ Tamarac 2 7595 NW 61 Street Tamarac, FL 33321	500	195	305	195
City of Coral Springs 3205 N. University Drive Coral Springs, FL 33065	1,600	1,640	(40)	1,640
City of Pembroke Pines High 17189 Sheridan Street Pembroke Pines, FL 33331	1,600	1,721	(121)	1,721
City of Pembroke Pines Elementary 10801 Pembroke Road (East) Pembroke Pines, FL 33025				
1680 SW 184 Avenue (West) Pembroke Pines, FL 33025				
12350 Sheridan Street (Central) Pembroke Pines, FL 33026	1,800	1,926	(126)	1,926
City of Pembroke Pines Middle 18500 Pembroke Road (West) Pembroke Pines, FL 33029				
12350 Sheridan Street (Central) Pembroke Pines, FL 33026	1,200	1,239	(39)	1,239
Discovery Middle Charter 11421 NW 56th Drive Coral Springs, FL 33076	600	91	509	91
Dolphin Park High 3206 S. University Drive Miramar, FL 33025	500	303	197	303
Eagle Academy 3020 NW 33 Avenue Lauderdale Lakes, FL 33311	680	449	231	449
Eagles' Nest Elementary 201 N. University Drive	400	159	241	159

Table 10				
Current Profile – Broward County Charter Schools 2010/2011				
Facility Name & Location	Contract Capacity	Current Enrollment 2009/10	Surplus or Deficit Capacity	Projected Enrollment 2014/15
Coral Springs, FL 33071				
Eagles' Nest Middle 201 N. University Drive Coral Springs, FL 33071	420	55	365	55
Excelsior Charter of Broward (K-4) 10046 W. McNab Road Tamarac, FL 33321	500	160	340	160
Florida Intercultural Academy 1704 Buchanan Street Hollywood, FL 33019	130	258	(128)	258
Florida Intercultural Academy Middle 1704 Buchanan Street Hollywood, FL 33019	120	32	88	32
Henry McNeal Turner Learning Academy 404 NW 7th Terrace Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33311	250	75	175	75
Hollywood Acad of Arts & Science 1720 Harrison Street Hollywood, FL 33020	734	433	301	433
Hollywood Acad of Arts & Science Middle 1720 Harrison Street Hollywood, FL 33020	900	244	656	244
Imagine School at Broward 9001 Westview Drive Coral Springs, FL 33067	750	612	138	612
Imagine School at Broward Middle 9001 Westview Drive Coral Springs, FL 33067	330	66	264	66
Imagine School at North Lauderdale 1395 S. State Road 7 North Lauderdale, FL 33068	600	374	226	374
Imagine School at North Lauderdale Middle 1395 S. State Road 7 North Lauderdale, FL 33068	600	175	425	175
Imagine School at Weston 2500 Glades Circle Weston, FL 33327	1,050	833	217	833
International School of Broward	1,275	324	951	324

Table 10				
Current Profile – Broward County Charter Schools 2010/2011				
Facility Name & Location	Contract Capacity	Current Enrollment 2009/10	Surplus or Deficit Capacity	Projected Enrollment 2014/15
3100 N. 75th Avenue Hollywood, FL 33024				
Kidz Choice Charter 9063 Taft Street Pembroke Pines, FL 33024	750	101	649	101
Lauderhill High 4131 NW 16th Street Lauderhill, FL 33313	500	268	232	268
Life Skills 2360 W. Oakland Park Blvd. Oakland Park, Florida 33311	400	270	130	270
Mavericks High Central Charter Broward 424 W Sunrise Blvd. Ft Lauderdale, FL 33311	550	126	424	126
North Broward Acad of Excellence 8200 SW 17 Street N. Lauderdale, FL 33068	250	625	(375)	625
North Broward Acad of Excellence Middle 8200 SW 17 Street N. Lauderdale, FL 33068	800	328	472	328
North University High 4800 N. University Drive Sunrise, FL 33351	500	290	210	290
Paragon 3311 N. Andrews Avenue Pompano Bch, FL 33064	450	162	288	162
Paragon Academy of Technology 2210 Pierce Street Hollywood, FL 33020	350	99	251	99
Parkway Academy 7451 Riviera Blvd Miramar, FL 33028	650	491	159	491
Pompano Charter Middle 3311 N. Andrews Avenue Pompano Bch, FL 33064	600	68	532	68
RISE Academy School of Science and Tech. (K-4) 3698 NW 15 Street Lauderhill, FL 33313	150	272	(122)	272

Table 10				
Current Profile – Broward County Charter Schools 2010/2011				
Facility Name & Location	Contract Capacity	Current Enrollment 2009/10	Surplus or Deficit Capacity	Projected Enrollment 2014/15
RISE Acad. School of Sci. and Tech. Tamarac (5-7) 3698 NW 15th Street Lauderhill, FL 33311	300	106	194	106
Smart School (Middle) 3020 NW 33 Avenue Lauderhill, FL 33311	500	146	354	146
Somerset Academy Elementary 20801 Johnson Street Pembroke Pines, FL 33029	500	861	(361)	861
Somerset Academy Middle 20803 Johnson Street Pembroke Pines, FL 33029	600	798	(198)	798
Somerset Academy Davie 3788 Davie Road Davie, FL 33314	800	141	659	141
Somerset Academy East Preparatory 2000 South State Road 7 Miramar, FL 33027	801	234	567	234
Somerset Academy High 20805 Johnson Street Pembroke Pines, FL 33029	1,200	708	492	708
Somerset Academy Miramar 12601 Somerset Blvd. Miramar, FL 33027	675	694	(19)	694
Somerset Academy Miramar Middle 12601 Somerset Blvd. Miramar, FL 33027	325	391	(66)	391
Somerset Conservatory 20807 Johnson Street Pembroke Pines, FL 33029	200	78	122	78
Somerset Neighborhood 225 NW 29 Street Wilton Manors, FL 33311	175	78	97	78
Somerset Pines Academy 901 NE 3rd Street Pompano Beach, FL 33064	900	256	644	256
Somerset Prep Charter School @ N Lauderdale 7101 Kimberly Boulevard North Lauderdale, FL 33068	900	413	487	413

Facility Name & Location	Contract Capacity	Current Enrollment 2009/10	Surplus or Deficit Capacity	Projected Enrollment 2014/15
Somerset Preparatory Charter Middle 2000 State Road 7 Miramar, FL 33023	750	74	676	74
Somerset Prep Charter High @ N Lauderdale 7101 Kimberly Blvd. North Lauderdale, FL 33068	1,000	54	946	54
Somerset Village Academy Middle 225 NW 29h Street Wilton Manors, FL 33311	750	100	650	100
Somerset Village Academy 225 NW 29h Street Wilton Manors, FL 33311	750	305	445	305
Sunshine Elementary Charter 2210 Pierce Street Hollywood, FL 33020	500	113	387	113
Touchdowns4Life 10044 W. McNab Road, #28 Tamarac, FL 33321	175	65	110	65
Total	42,190	23,274	18,916	23,274

Source: School Board of Broward County, September 21, 2010 Twentieth Day student enrollment from TERMS

Contract Capacity reported by Charter Schools Support

Charter school locations are illustrated in Map 1. They have a district-wide attendance zone/concurrency service area, which means their LOS is measured on a county-wide basis. Charter school enrollment for 2010/2011 was 23,274 students.

6. Special Schools

There are 20 special schools in Broward County as of 2010/2011. Special schools are comprised of vocational and educational centers. There are no additional special schools planned in the near future. A profile of these schools is shown by Table 11 below.

Table 11
Current Profile - Broward County Special Schools 2010/11

Facility Name	Site Size (Acres)	Age Range	Permanent Buildings	Relocatable Buildings	Current Enrollment (20 Day)	100% Gross FISH (Student Capacity)	LOS (100% of FISH)	% of Capacity
Atlantic Tech Center*	30	1972-2004	24	33	595	566	2	105.1%
Bright Horizons Center	6	1977-1995	5	0	128	325	1	39.4%
Cross Creek Center	15	1990	6	4	113	228	1	49.6%
Cypress Run Alt Excep Center	6	2007	1	0	142	240	1	59.2%
Dave Thomas Education Center	3	1997	1	0	752	330	2	227.9%
Dave Thomas Education Center-West**	10	2003	3	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Drew, Charles Resource Center	10	1960-1998	13	21	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hallandale Adult Center*	13	1964-2001	18	21	1,054	2,101	1	50.2%
Lanier-James Education Center	5	1960-2009	5	0	95	298	1	31.9%
McFatter, William Tech Center*	34	1985-2001	11	0	591	566	2	104.4%
Pine Ridge Center	5	2005	2	0	93	252	1	36.9%
Seagull School	3	1961-2009	4	26	335	1,025	1	32.7%
Sheridan Tech Center*	18	1967-2007	19	3	58	1,298	1	4.5%
Sunset Learning Center	13	1996	2	0	170	273	1	62.3%
The Quest Center	9	1977-1993	4	0	229	313	1	73.2%
Whiddon Rogers Ed Center	15	1959-2004	20	2	633	1,560	1	40.6%
Whispering Pines Ex Ed	16	1990	9	3	183	210	1	87.1%

Center								
Wingate Oaks Center	20	1974-1991	5	0	80	357	1	22.4%
Total	258		159	141	5,251	9,942	1	52.8%

*Adult enrollment is not reflected

**Includes Charles Drew Resource Center, Dave Thos-West
Source: School Board of Broward County, 2010

Special school locations are illustrated in **Map 1**. Similar to charter schools, special schools also have a district-wide attendance zone/concurrency service area. Current enrollment for 2010/2011 for the Broward County special schools is 5,251.

7. Ancillary Facilities

Ancillary facilities provide general support for the operation of the district, not related to individual schools. There are 27 ancillary facilities in Broward County. Locations of these facilities are list in Table 12 and illustrated in Map 1.

Table 12
Ancillary Facility Inventory

Facility	Address	City
B.E.C.O.N.	6600 SW Nova Dr	Davie
Coral Springs Aquatic Ctr	12441 Royal Palm Blvd	Coral Springs
E.C.I.A / Title 1	701 NW 31 Ave	Oakland Park
HORTT Admin	1700 SW 14 Ct	Fort Lauderdale
ITV Relay	Hammondville & Turnpike	Coconut Creek
KC Wright	600 SE 3 Ave	Fort Lauderdale
KC Wright / HRD	3521 Davie Rd	Davie
Lockhart Stadium	5301 NW 12 Ave	Fort Lauderdale
M.E.T.R.I.C. - Multilingual/	1441 S Federal Hwy	Fort Lauderdale
North Area Bus Complex	2200 NW 18 St	Pompano Beach
North Area Bus Garage	2600 NW 18 Terr	Pompano Beach
North Area Maint.& Warehouse	6501 NW 15 Ave	Fort Lauderdale
North Area Superintendent-Pomp.	1400 NE 6 St	Pompano Beach
North Central Super. Office	7770 W Oakland Park	Sunrise

	Blvd	
Rock Island Annex (Prof Dev Ctr)	2301 NW 26 St	Oakland Park
South Area Bus Garage	900 S University Dr	Pembroke Pines
South Area Maintenance	1295 N 21 Ave	Hollywood
Pioneer MS Annex	5350 SW 90 Ave	Cooper City
South Area Portable Annex	201 SW 172 Ave	Pembroke Pines
South Central Area Super. Office	1619 NE 4 Ave	Fort Lauderdale
Southwest Area Bus Complex	20251 Stirling Rd	Pembroke Pines
Tech & Support Srvs	7720 W Oakland Park Blvd	Sunrise
Twin Lakes Admin	4200 NW 10 Ave	Oakland Park
Twin Lakes Annex	4140 NW 10 Ave	Oakland Park
Twin Lakes Warehouse & Transportation	3810 NW 10 Ave	Oakland Park
West Central Bus Compound	2500 College Ave	Davie
Edgewood Admin (Whiddon Rogers)	1300 SW 32 Ct	Fort Lauderdale

Source: School Board of Broward County, 2010

C. Projected 5 Year (S/T) School Enrollment, Capacity, LOS & Improvement Costs

The analysis of the current and five (5) year projected data of school facilities is compiled in the *Proposed Level of Service Plan (Attachment D)* and **Attachment G**. They both represent information for the years 2010/2011 through 2014/2015, except the table contains detail costs associated with capacity improvements. The table shows the current & projected enrollment; gross Florida Inventory of School Houses (FISH) capacity; Level of Service (LOS) percentage; surplus/deficit capacity to attain the gross FISH; improvement strategy; the cost; cost per student station; and the school district's funding source. The current and projected enrollment is shown for each school. Schools are sorted by administrative area (North, North Central, South Central, and South) and by grade level (elementary, middle, and high). The LOS was calculated for each school and for each year of the five year period. The district's major improvement strategy is to add new schools and additions to the existing schools. Classroom additions are being added to 46 of the district's 138 elementary schools; 19 of the district's 42 middle schools; and 9 of the district's 31 high schools. Using this strategy of adding permanent additions, new schools, and along with the School District's Policy 5000, the data confirms that the all schools will meet the LOS within the five year

planning period. It should be noted that school centers are not listed that is because the enrollment at the centers is relatively constant since the enrollment can be controlled by capping to insure they do not exceed their capacities.

Concurrency Costs – Affected Parties The costs associated with achieving and maintaining the LOS during the five (5) year period are paid for and shared by public and private funding sources. Table 16 details the primary public and private entities which pay for the capacity improvements. These include; *Millage* - funds collected through property taxes which are the primary revenue source. *Public Education and Capital Outlay (PECO)* is another source which is a fund allocation by the State. This is the third largest revenue source for the School Board. These are funds based on bonding capacity provided by the State from gross receipts tax. *Impact Fees/Mitigation Funds* is another source collected from developers to address capacity improvement costs.

The cost associated with the capacity additions for those school facilities not currently meeting the LOS are depicted in Table 11 which is attached as Attachment G. The improvement costs are derived from the financially feasible DEFP. There may be additional costs to meet concurrency which are addressed through Proportionate Share Mitigation provisions. These provisions and requirements are outlined in the Interlocal Agreement, specifically, Sections 8.14 and 8.15.

Land Area Requirements T There are currently no new schools planned which would require additional land to meet capacity improvements.

School Type	Improvement Type	# of Improvements	Estimated Acres Needed
Elementary	New school	0	0
Middle	New School	0	0
High	New School	0	0
Special	None	0	0
Total		0	0
Source: School Board of Broward County, September 7, 2010 Adopted District Educational Facilities Plan			

As previously states, the School Board adopted new "urban school" standards intended to reduce the acreage amounts required to build schools given the diminishing availability of land in Broward County.

Student Membership Projection Methodology The School District's primary projection tool for enrollment projections is a geographically based Cohort Survival model, which projects future students by grade. The Cohort Survival method is considered a very reliable procedure and is utilized by the State of Florida in their projections and the U.S. Census Bureau for their projections and reports. The model uses an "aging" concept that moves a group or cohort of people into the future and increases or decreases their numbers according to past experience through history.

The Cohort Survival methodology relies on historical enrollment and birth data to capture the effects of in and out-migration, housing changes, and natural trends in population. In essence, the model derives a growth factor or ratio for student survival matriculation to the next grade based upon previous survival numbers to the same grade of students in each Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ), the basic geographic area for the model. In most cases, TAZ areas represent neighborhoods. There are over 900 TAZ areas in Broward County. TAZ areas are further divided into smaller geographic areas to account for schools that matriculate to more than one school at each grade level, (e.g. an elementary school that feeds into 2 different middle schools). The combination of elementary, middle and high school attendance zones and TAZ areas create a unique identifiable area called a Study Area Identification or SAID. SAIDs capture the grade cohorts more accurately by including feeder patterns. For example, if elementary school A matriculates to 2 different middle schools B and C and one high school D, there would be 2 different SAIDs for elementary school A-one SAID to represent matriculation from elementary A to middle school B to high school D and another SAID to represent matriculation from elementary A to middle school C to high school D.

Once the model has been run for the small geographic units or SAIDs, the projections are then summarized by TAZ. In some instances, individual TAZ areas are corrected to reflect changes in growth which are not picked up in the projection model's

histories. A few examples where corrections are required include areas where:

1. new construction is anticipated to exceed the pace of historical construction for an area,
2. an area is reaching build-out and all new construction will cease or slow down,
3. an unprecedented slow-down in the economic market, or
4. a boundary change has artificially increased/decreased the area.

Birth Data

The historical number of births is a good indicator of future kindergarten class size. Birth data is acquired from the Florida Department of Health Vital Records by U. S. Census tract. Several steps are taken to interpolate future kindergarten enrollment based on births, as not all children born will enter kindergarten. To project kindergarten enrollment, births by census tract have to be estimated for a five year period i.e., births from 2005 will potentially enter kindergarten in 2010-11. Data is then increased or decreased based on past kindergarten populations by census tract. Once the number of births is adjusted, the percentage of students that are in each census tract is broken down to the SAID level. Since the census tract may intersect more than one SAID, a unique identifier is created between the census tracts and SAIDs. The percentage of actual attending kindergarten students for the past two years is calculated for each unique SAID/census tract. This percentage is used to extrapolate the number of kindergarten from the total number of kindergarten aged students within a given unique SAID/census tract. The SAIDs are then summarized to obtain the estimated number of kindergarten students by SAID for five years.

Residential Development Data

Each year Broward County municipal planning staff provides current and forecasted certificates of occupancy to assist county and BCPS demographic staff in estimating population changes. Residential growth is also shared and monitored through the Facility Management, Planning, and Site Acquisition Department. BCPS requests city and county planning staff to

estimate future certificates of occupancy over the next five years.

Other Data

Other information is analyzed to determine if the Cohort Survival rates may need to be adjusted to align with a shorter or longer historical time horizon. These data may include:

1. Existing home sales (source: Florida Association of Realtors)
2. Population Projections (source: U.S. Census, Broward County, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, and Florida Department of Education)

Attrition Rate of Attending Students

BCPS includes four years of attending enrollment to calculate the rate of attrition or rate of students matriculating to the next level within their SAID by grade. Attending enrollment is the total number of students within the attendance zone that are attending their geographically assigned school. Determining the attrition rate by SAID, keeps the feeder patterns intact as the grades matriculate to each specific school. For example:

$$\frac{(\# \text{ of } 2007-08 \text{ attending } 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ graders) by SAID}}{(\# \text{ of } 2006-07 \text{ attending } 1^{\text{st}} \text{ graders) by SAID}} = \text{SAID } 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ grade attrition rate } 2007-08 \text{ to } 2007-08$$

$$\frac{(\# \text{ of } 2008-09 \text{ attending } 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ graders) by SAID}}{(\# \text{ of } 2007-08 \text{ attending } 1^{\text{st}} \text{ graders) by SAID}} = \text{SAID } 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ grade attrition rate } 2008-09 \text{ to } 2008-09$$

$$\frac{(\# \text{ of } 2009-10 \text{ attending } 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ graders) by SAID}}{(\# \text{ of } 2008-09 \text{ attending } 1^{\text{st}} \text{ graders) by SAID}} = \text{SAID } 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ grade attrition rate } 2009-10 \text{ to } 2009-10$$

Once the attrition rate is calculated for each grade, grades one through twelve, over the past three years, it is then averaged and used as a factor to obtain next year's projections for that grade. For example:

$$\text{Average SAID } 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ grade attrition rate from } 2007-2010 * \# \text{ of } 2009-10 \text{ attending } 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ graders by SAID} = \text{projected } 2010-11 \text{ } 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ graders by SAID}$$

To calculate subsequent years of projections by grade, the model uses the projected rate of attrition based on the projected enrollment of the previous year to calculate the next projection year. For example:

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{Average SAID 2}^{\text{nd}} \text{ grade} & & \# \text{ of projected 2010-11} \\ \text{projected attrition rate} & * & \text{attending 2}^{\text{nd}} \text{ graders} \\ \text{from 2008-2011} & & \text{by SAID} \end{array} = \text{projected 2011-12 2}^{\text{nd}} \text{ graders by SAID}$$

Projections by SAID for each grade are then reviewed school-by-school. Attrition rates can cause projections to be exceedingly high or low in which case they will have to be adjusted so as not to cause an exponential effect in outer projection years. The following are possible corrections to rates:

Out-of-Boundary Students (OOB)

Out-of-boundary (OOB) students are students attending a school from outside their attendance area (i.e. approved reassignments).

BCPS assumes that OOB students at each grade level at each school will be the same as the existing year and will have a survival rate of 100% as they matriculate through the grade levels. For example, Middle School A currently has the following OOB students: 35-6th grade, 38-7th grade, and 42-8th grade. For all projected years, Middle School A will have 35-6th grade, 38-7th grade, and 42-8th grade OOB students.

However, adjustments can be made to OOB students if enrollments naturally decline based on the calculated cohort survival rate yet economic or other conditions may suggest enrollment should increase or if schools are eligible to receive assignment transfers. Since assignment data is determined after the release of the projections and is subject to change, the OOB students typically remain constant in the model based on the current year's data.

The school-by-school Cohort Survival model projections, by grade, are compared and tested for reasonableness with other models such as the Florida Department of Education (FDOE) projections and the Broward County Planning and Redevelopment Division school-aged population projections.

Accordingly, adjustments may be made to the Cohort Survival model based on the following factors:

1. changes in the rate or type of new housing development within Broward county
2. changes in economic conditions (e.g. the creation of jobs usually means families are moving in whereas a recession usually means families are moving out)
3. immigration
4. natural phenomena (e.g. Hurricanes)

There are also decisions made within BCPS, which may have a dramatic effect upon projections. These include:

1. future placement of English Language Learners (ELL) clusters
2. future placement of Exceptional Student Education (ESE) clusters
3. opening and closing of magnet programs (first year projections are difficult because of the lack of a "track record")
4. Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) choice reassignments
5. other approved reassignments
6. opening and closing of charter schools throughout the year

D. Projected 10 Year (L/T) School Enrollment, Capacity, LOS & Improvement Costs

The long-term planning period for school facilities is ten years. Table 14, below, represents capacity needs information for the end of the ten year period through 2020/2021. The data compares the School District's LOS by grade level and Planning Area to the 2020 - 2021 projected student enrollments and the needed permanent capacity. As mentioned earlier, commencing at the 2019/20 school year, the LOS is calculated at 110% of permanent FISH capacity. The cumulative information presents a total permanent capacity plus 10% of 261,051 versus a projected enrollment of 223,053 or an excess of 37,998 seats. The cumulative total solely based upon permanent capacity is 237,319 with an excess of 14,266 seats.

Table 14
Projected 10 Year School Facilities by Planning Area and District-Wide

Planning Area	School Type	LOS (110% Perm. Capacity)	Projected Enrollment 2020-21	Surplus or (Deficit) Capacity	Improvement Strategy	Projected Cost	Projected Added Capacity
Area A	Elementary School	16,364	14,954	1,409	None	N/A	N/A
	Middle School	8,289	7,699	590	None	N/A	N/A
	High School	13,197	10,607	2,589	None	N/A	N/A
	Charter	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Special School	N/A	N/A	N/A	None	N/A	N/A
Area B	Elementary School	21,157	19,116	2,042	New School	\$25,000,000	830
	Middle School	8,923	7,793	1,130	None	N/A	N/A
	High School	11,048	7,955	3,093	None	N/A	N/A
	Charter	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Special School	N/A	N/A	N/A	None	N/A	N/A
Area C	Elementary School	16,775	14,379	2,396	None	N/A	N/A
	Middle School	9,125	7,806	1,319	None	N/A	N/A
	High School	8,469	7,147	1,322	None	N/A	N/A
	Charter	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Special School	N/A	N/A	N/A	None	N/A	N/A
Area D	Elementary School	18,734	17,494	1,240	New School	\$50,000,000	1660
	Middle School	7,726	8,594	(867)	None	N/A	N/A
	High School	12,643	12,310	334	New School	\$130,000,000	2,850
	Charter	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Special School	N/A	N/A	N/A	None	N/A	N/A
Area E	Elementary School	14,529	10,397	4,132	None	N/A	N/A
	Middle School	5,875	4,387	1,488	None	N/A	N/A
	High School	8,521	5,200	3,321	None	N/A	N/A
	Charter	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 14
Projected 10 Year School Facilities by Planning Area and District-Wide

Planning Area	School Type	LOS (110% Perm. Capacity)	Projected Enrollment 2020-21	Surplus or (Deficit) Capacity	Improvement Strategy	Projected Cost	Projected Added Capacity
	Special School	N/A	N/A	N/A	None	N/A	N/A
Area F	Elementary School	20,137	15,909	4,228	New School	\$50,000,000	1,660
	Middle School	11,398	10,176	1,222	New School	\$50,000,000	1,754
	High School	13,885	13,689	197	None	N/A	N/A
	Charter	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Special School	N/A	N/A	N/A	None	N/A	N/A
Area G	Elementary School	16,488	14,310	2,178	None	N/A	N/A
	Middle School	8,572	5,949	2,623	None	N/A	N/A
	High School	9,196	7,183	2,013	None	N/A	N/A
	Charter	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Special School	N/A	N/A	N/A	None	N/A	N/A
District-Wide	Elementary School	124,183	106,559	17,625	New School	\$125,000,000	4,150
	Middle School	59,908	52,404	7,504	New School & Addition	\$50,000,000	1,754
	High School	76,959	64,090	12,869	New School & Addition	\$132,400,000	2,850
	Charter	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Special School	N/A	N/A	N/A	None	N/A	N/A
Total		261,051	223,053	37,998		\$53,900,000	8,853

Source: School Board of Broward County, 2010

Based on permanent capacity plus 10% (LOS) there are seat deficiencies only in Planning Area D at the middle and high school level. The range of seat availability by grade level is depicted in **Table 14A** below.

Table 14A			
Analysis of Planning Area / Seat Availability			
School Level	Planning Area	Seat Availability	Range
Elementary	A	1,409	High
	B	2,042	High
	C	2,396	High
	D	1,240	Medium
	E	4,132	High
	F	4,228	High
	G	2,178	High
Middle	A	590	Medium
	B	1,130	Medium
	C	1,319	Medium
	D	(867)	Low/Seat Deficit
	E	1,488	Medium
	F	1,222	Medium
	G	2,623	High
High	A	2,589	Medium
	B	3,093	High
	C	1,322	Medium
	D	334	Low/Seat Deficit
	E	3,321	High
	F	197	Medium
	G	2,013	Medium

Source: School Board of Broward County, 2010

Table 14A isolates seating availability by grade level in each planning area. The planning area ranking of low, medium, and high for each grade level is determined by the relationship between seat availability total and the district grade level new school capacity standard that is defined in the State Plant Survey. The capacity standards are: Elementary – 1191, Middle – 1781, and High – 2883. The grade level ranking determinations are set by the following:

Elementary

1191 and above is high

1190 to 0 is medium

0 and below is low

Middle

1781 and above is high

1781 to 0 is medium

0 and below is low

High

2883 and above is high

2883 to 0 is medium

0 and below is low

A low ranking or seating deficit (negative number indicated by parenthesis) means a planning area's projected enrollment exceeds the planning area's total LOS. A high ranking indicates that seats are available that exceed the size of a new school.

Table 14A shows that the elementary grade level rankings are Medium and High with Areas A, B, C, D, and G being Medium and Areas E and F being High. The middle schools rankings show all levels. Middle school Area D is low/seating deficit, Area G is high and all other area middle schools are medium. High school areas also show all levels. High school Area D is low/Seating deficit, Area E is high, and all other high school areas are medium.

Long Term Impact on Ancillary Facilities. With an increase of student enrollment comes the increase in operational costs to provide the needed support. School buses, custodial support, utility charges, and maintenance staff are all impacted as students and square footages increase. The school district owns 26 administrative sites totaling 648,960 square footage of permanent space. This space houses the district and area staffs. The total includes six bus lots that house approximately 1,546 school buses.

E. Collocation of School Facilities

The collocation of public school facilities with local government public/civic facilities, and shared use is used in the context of this analysis as public facilities collocated or located adjacent to each other, and used by both the School Board and local governments. Shared use facilities are facilities that are not located adjacent to each other, but owned by either the School Board or the local government, but shared by both parties through mutual agreement or understanding.

The School Board, Broward County and local governments currently have numerous collocated facilities, and the 2004 Annual Report on the implementation of the Interlocal Agreement indicated that further study might be needed to determine how the collocation of such facilities can be enhanced in Broward County. The Report further required an inventory of existing collocated facilities to determine if such a study is needed.

1. Existing Collocated Public School Facilities with Local Government Public/Civic Facilities, and Shared Use Facilities

The Collocation of Public School Facilities with Local Government Public/Civic facilities and Shared Use Report indicate that there are approximately 216 existing instances where public school facilities are collocated with local government public/civic facilities, and include shared use. Of this number, the School Board or local governments share use of 186 public school facilities or local government public/civic facilities. However, majority of such facilities are School Board owned facilities. The remaining 30 facilities are collocated.

Attachment E lists the existing collocation/shared use facilities. Map 8 depicts the location of collocation/shared use facilities

2. Potential Sites for the Collocation/Shared Use of Public School Facilities with Local Government Public/Civic Facilities and Shared Use Facilities

Information provided by the local governments did not identify any potential sites that might enable the collocation/shared use of public school facilities with local government public/civic facilities. Further, the information provided lists 19 instances that might potentially allow for the shared use of public school facilities and local government public/civic facilities. Nine (9) of the facilities are County owned, six (6) are School Board owned and four (4) are municipal owned.

Attachment F lists the potential collocation/shared use facilities. Map 9 depicts the location of potential collocation/shared use facilities

F. Opportunities to Locate Schools to Serve as Community Focal Points

Schools can act as an anchor in the community. They are a symbol of a neighborhood's stability and attract families to the community. They transmit knowledge to new generations, advance knowledge, display the achievements of society, plus bring neighbors together for Parent Teacher Association meetings, school plays, and sporting events. They offer their classrooms and media centers to residents for adult education classes, and community and club meetings. They are key determinants of the quality of life and are valued symbols of community identity and achievement. Moreover, the community is often evaluated on the basis of the quality of its schools.

Historically, the School District and the County's municipalities have successfully worked together to utilize school facilities for community purposes. Master Recreational Lease (MRL) Agreements provides local community residents and municipalities a shared use of school playgrounds and recreational fields after school hours and on non-school days. The Agreement recognized the School District's requirement to spend most of the available money on the operation of the classroom and limited funds on the development of school recreational grounds. The municipality's purpose and policy is to develop, operate and maintain parks and community recreational facilities. The municipalities were willing to expend monies to equip and maintain these recreational grounds in exchange for the use. A Reciprocal Use Agreement (RUA) is the mechanism used to accomplish shared use between the municipalities and the School District. Several municipalities have RUAs with the School District. These municipalities include: Cooper City, Coral Springs, Dania Beach, Deerfield Beach, Fort Lauderdale, Hallandale Beach, Hollywood, Lauderdale Lakes, Lauderdale, Miramar, North Lauderdale, Oakland Park, Parkland, Pembroke Pines, Plantation, Pompano Beach, Sunrise, and Tamarac. The agreements enable the entities to exchange use of their facilities without entering into a lease for such use. The agreements address each party's liability, operating and maintenance costs, scheduling of use, and other issues that may arise. School

facilities are often used as meeting places for community associations and house several community programs such as summer youth programs.

G. Emergency Shelters

New educational facilities located outside a category 1, 2 or 3 evacuation zone are required to have core facility areas designed as Enhanced Hurricane Protection Areas unless the facility is exempted based on a recommendation by the local emergency management agency or the Department of Community Affairs. Certain factors are considered to qualify for the exemption, such as low evacuation demand, size, location, accessibility and storm surge. For example, if the County has adequate shelter capacity, a school may be exempt Table 15 is an inventory of schools within Broward County that serve as emergency shelters. They are designated either Primary (P), Secondary (S), Tertiary (T), Pet Friendly (PF), Employee (E), or Special Needs (SN) facilities. Map 10 depicts the location of the emergency shelters.

SCHOOL NAME	ADDRESS
Arthur Robert Ashe, Jr. Middle	1701 NW 23rd Avenue, Ft. Lauderdale 33311
Challenger Elementary	5703 NW 94th Avenue, Tamarac 33321
Coconut Palm Elementary	13601 Monarch Lakes Blvd., Miramar 33027
Coral Cove Elementary	5100 SW 148th Avenue, Miramar 33027
Coral Glades High	2700 Sportsplex Drive., Coral Springs 33065
Everglades Elementary	2900 Bonaventure Blvd., Weston 33331
Everglades High	17100 SW 48th Court, Miramar 33027
Falcon Cove Elementary	4251 Bonaventure Blvd., Weston 33332
Floranada Elementary	5251 NE 14th Way, Ft. Lauderdale 33334
Fox Trail Elementary	1250 Nob Hill Road, Davie 33324
Gator Run Elementary	1101 Arvida Parkway, Weston 33327
Hallandale Elementary	900 SW 8th Street, Hallandale 33009
Indian Ridge Middle	1355 Nob Hill Road, Davie 33324
Lakeside Elementary	900 NW 136th Avenue, Pembroke Pines 33028
Liberty Elementary	2450 Banks Road, Margate 33063
Lyons Creek Middle	4333 Sol Press Blvd., Coconut Creek 33073
Manatee Bay Elementary	19200 SW 36th Street, Weston 33332
McNicol Middle	1602 South 27th Avenue, Hollywood 33020
Millennium Middle	5803 NW 94 Avenue, Tamarac 33321

Table 15
List of Emergency Shelters

SCHOOL NAME	ADDRESS
Monarch High	5050 Wiles Road, Coconut Creek 33073
New Renaissance Middle	10701 Miramar Blvd., Miramar 33027
New River Middle	3100 Riverland Road, Ft. Lauderdale 33312
Orangebrook Elementary	715 S. 46 Avenue, Hollywood 33021
Panther Run Elementary	801 NW 172nd Avenue, Pembroke Pines 33029
Park Lakes Elementary	3925 N. State Road 7, Lauderdale Lakes 33319
Park Trails Elementary	10700 Trails End, Parkland 33076
Parkside Elementary	10257 NW 29th Street, Coral Springs 33065
Pines Middle	200 N. Douglas Road, Pembroke Pines 33024
Plantation Elementary	651 NW 42nd Avenue, Plantation 33317
Pompano Beach High	600 NE 13th Avenue, Pompano Beach 33060
Rock Island Elementary	2350 NW 19th Street, Ft. Lauderdale 33311
Silver Lakes Elementary	2300 SW 173rd Avenue, Miramar 33029
Silver Palms Elementary	1209 NW 155th Avenue, Pembroke Pines 33028
Silver Shores Elementary	1701 SW 160th Avenue, Miramar 33027
Silver Trail Middle	18300 Sheridan Street, Pembroke Pines 33331
Sunset Lakes Elementary	18400 SW 25th Street, Miramar 33029
Sunset School Center	3775 SW 16th Street, Ft. Lauderdale 33312
Tradewinds Elementary	5400 Johnson Road, Coconut Creek 33073
Watkins Elementary	3520 SW 52nd Avenue, Pembroke Park 33023
West Broward High	500 NW 209 Avenue, Pembroke Pines 33029

Source: School Board of Broward County 2010

H. Funding Sources for Capital Improvements

The School Board of Broward County has total projected revenue, and financing sources of \$1,343,928,000 for public school capital improvements for the 5 year period ending 2014-2015 as depicted in Table 16. The major source of revenue is 2010-11 millage, which is collected from local property taxes and comprises 76% of total revenue. The projected appropriations for those funds are depicted in Table 17. The primary appropriation is for debt service, which comprises 56% of total appropriations.

Table 16
Estimated Revenue and Financing Sources 2010/11 to 2014/15 (stated in thousands)

	<i>1.50 mills</i>	<i>1.50 mills</i>	<i>1.50 mills</i>	<i>1.50 mills</i>	<i>1.50 mills</i>		
Revenue & Financing Sources	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total	%
Millage & Interest	200,440	198,503	201,348	205,711	211,402	1,017,404	75.71%
COPs Interest	2,000	1,000	500	500	500	4,500	0.33%
Quality School Construction Bonds (Federal Stimulus)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Capital Equipment Lease (E-Rate)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Impact/Mitigation Fees and Interest	1,300	1,400	1,700	2,400	2,400	9,200	0.68%
Miscellaneous Local	155	155	155	155	155	775	0.06%
Sale of Land	5,000	5,000	0	0	0	10,000	0.74%
PECO - Construction	0	698	2,783	7,664	5,299	16,444	1.22%
PECO - SSMA	11,688	15,393	16,498	18,531	19,584	81,694	6.08%
PECO - Charter School Capital Outlay	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000	3.72%
CO & DS & Interest	1,211	1,210	1,211	1,210	1,211	6,053	0.45%
COBI	2,000	0	0	0	0	2,000	0.15%
Class Size Reduction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
FEMA	2,000	2,000	0	0	0	4,000	0.30%
Designated Reserve	71,997	48,502	21,359	0	0	141,858	10.56%
	\$307,791	\$283,861	\$255,554	\$246,171	\$250,551	\$1,343,928	100.00%

Source: The School Board of Broward County -2010-2011 Adopted 5-Year DEFP, 2010

Estimated Appropriations	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total	%
Capacity Additions	\$5,162	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,162	0.38%
Remodeling & Renovations	3,655	0	0	0	0	3,655	0.27%
Debt Service	149,599	146,978	146,987	152,080	152,074	747,718	55.64%
Indoor Air Quality	6,095	4,000	5,000	1,000	2,000	18,095	1.35%
Technology & Equipment	806	200	1,200	3,200	0	5,406	0.40%
Safety	2,000	4,893	7,000	4,000	10,000	27,893	2.08%
Capital Improvements	34,500	27,107	6,494	5,170	12,034	85,305	6.35%
ADA Compliance	1,450	1,000	2,000	500	1,000	5,950	0.44%
Vehicles	107	0	2,000	3,000	0	5,107	0.38%
Facility Leases & Sites	6,233	3,025	3,102	1,111	1,120	14,591	1.09%
Facilities/Capital Salaries	20,282	20,282	14,603	12,600	12,600	80,367	5.98%
Legal & Contingency	1,262	1,397	2,427	2,519	7,032	14,637	1.09%
Lease Payments (Tech/Vehicles)	9,140	6,229	4,991	4,991	4,991	30,342	2.26%
Maintenance Transfer	54,000	54,000	45,000	41,300	33,000	227,300	16.91%
PECO Charter Schools Transfer	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000	3.72%
Property & Casualty Insurance	3,500	4,750	4,750	4,700	4,700	22,400	1.67%
	\$307,791	\$283,861	\$255,554	\$246,171	\$250,551	\$1,343,928	100.00%

Source: The School Board of Broward County -2010-2011 Adopted 5-Year DEFP, 2010

The projected capital outlays, by school facility for the 5 year period are depicted in Appendix E, Schedule 5 of the Adopted 5-Year DEFP, Attachment B. The projected millage rate and debt capacity over the 5 year period are included in Table 18 below.

Table 18: Estimated Expenditures - Debt Service/Capacity

Debt Service Description	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	5-Year Total
Series 1997B	51,325,788	51,525,775	0	0	0	58,671,569
Series 1997A	2,006,000	0	0	0	0	2,006,000
Series 2000 QZAB	395,712	353,712	349,712	0	0	1,499,136
Series 2001 QZAB	368,121	365,121	268,121	0	0	1,001,363
Series 2001A	31,386,513	5,625,613	5,625,613	5,625,613	5,625,613	55,868,965
Series 2001B	8,485,437	5,271,938	5,271,938	5,271,938	5,271,938	29,571,152
Series 2002A	11,561,041	11,561,744	11,561,744	11,561,744	11,561,744	73,847,008
Series 2002B	0	0	0	0	0	0
Series 2002C	8,725,628	8,725,628	8,725,628	8,725,628	8,725,628	43,428,916
Series 2002D	5,455,007	10,910,000	14,821,508	17,131,759	15,193,006	59,421,280
Series 2002E	10,125,571	16,118,104	19,125,811	19,125,811	19,099,783	80,595,080
Series 2002F	2,367,879	4,735,691	4,735,691	4,735,691	4,699,117	25,816,058
Series 2002 QZAB	21,002	33,002	21,002	21,002	21,002	105,010
Series 2002A	14,511,287	14,022,080	14,511,287	14,511,287	14,511,287	74,056,881
Series 2002B	1,725,422	1,725,400	1,725,400	1,725,400	1,725,400	8,662,002
2002A	9,542,898	16,122,068	18,117,888	16,122,268	18,120,180	82,314,452
2002B	2,812,002	2,812,000	2,812,000	2,812,000	2,812,000	14,060,002
Series 2007	20,118,174	20,118,134	20,118,174	20,118,174	20,119,321	100,572,987
Series 2008	15,143,282	25,493,960	29,482,391	26,423,480	22,402,320	99,036,233
Series 2008 A-1 (COPI)	25,331,267	0	0	0	0	25,331,267
Series 2008 A-2 (COPI)	45,433,000	0	0	0	0	45,433,000
Series 2008 A-3 (COPI)	11,173,173	0	0	0	0	11,173,173
Total Outstanding COPs Debt Service Payments	162,251,216	151,065,691	151,056,637	162,156,114	156,148,206	766,709,962
<i>Late Debt Service associated with BROWARD ERP Projects to be Serviced by the General Fund</i>						
Series 2007A - ERP	(2,431,331)	(2,357,119)	(2,426,190)	(2,455,000)	(2,454,500)	(12,524,130)
Series 2008A-3 - ERP	(786,352)	(7,241,002)	(2,245,342)	(7,241,812)	(2,241,760)	(9,756,116)
Total Outstanding Capital Funded - COPs Debt Service Projects	149,036,813	146,367,219	146,386,278	149,458,871	148,452,944	744,672,282

	Projected Annual Issuance by Year	Pay Amount	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	5-Year Total
Series 2015 A-1 (QZAB)	51,007,717	51,625,669	792,145	671,173	670,771	825,771	679,221	5,639,261
Series 2211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Series 2212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Series 2213	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Series 2214	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Series 2215	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	51,007,717	51,625,669	792,145	671,173	670,771	825,771	679,221	5,639,261

Variable Value Growth Factor	-12.50%	-6.97%	1.43%	2.17%	2.77%
Millage Rate	1.5 Mills	1.5 Mills	1.5 Mills	1.5 Mills	1.5 Mills

- Assumptions**
- 25 year financing term
 - Variable Growth on Property Values (see Millage Growth Factor above)
 - \$1.2 million of debt service per \$100 million of debt
 - Debt Service capacity calculated at 50% of projected COPs millage at 50%

Notes: The statutory limit for COPs debt service is 12% of the millage levied.

Source: The School Board of Broward County 2010-2011 Adopted 5-Year DEFP, 2010

Operating Cost Considerations: Transportation costs to operate the 1,586 buses which transport more than 90,307 students to and from school every day are significant in the operation of school facilities. Over the next five years it is estimated the district will spend approximately \$423 million dollars on transportation and \$1.3 billion dollars on maintenance. Utility costs are included as part of the maintenance estimate. The administrative sites also include the housing for four area maintenance departments, a district maintenance staff as well as the facilities and construction management departments that totals over a thousand employees.

III. GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The city of Dania Beach (City) and the Broward County Board of County Commissioners (Broward County) in collaboration with the School Board of Broward County (School Board) and Broward County municipalities (municipalities) shall ensure that public school facilities will be available for current and future students consistent with available financial resources and adopted level of service standards (LOS). This will be accomplished recognizing the School Board's statutory and constitutional responsibility to provide a uniform system of adequate public school facilities and the authority of the City, Broward County and the municipalities for development permitting and comprehensive planning.

The goal is also to maximize collaboration and coordination between the City, Broward County, the School Board and the municipalities, to effectively plan for public elementary and secondary school facilities to meet the current and future needs of Broward County's public school population. Pursuant to Chapter 163.3177 F.S., the City, Broward County and all non-exempt municipalities within the County, shall coordinate and cooperate to ensure the adopted public school facilities elements are consistent with each other.

Objective I

The School Board, pursuant to Chapters 163.3177 and 163.3180 F.S. and the Interlocal Agreement for Public School Facility Planning (ILA), shall prepare and annually update and adopt the Five-Year District Educational Facilities Plan (DEFP) which shall contain a five-year financially feasible schedule of capital improvements to address existing deficiencies and achieve and maintain the adopted level of service in all concurrency service areas (CSAs). The DEFP shall also contain an LOS plan which reflects the data required to demonstrate the achievement and maintenance of the adopted LOS. The School Board shall also ensure that school facilities are planned to meet the long-term planning period of the Public School Facility Element (PSFE) of the Broward County Comprehensive Plan.

Policy 1.1 The DEFP shall include a financially feasible schedule of capacity additions to existing schools and construction of new schools to eliminate existing level of service deficiencies and meet the needs of

projected growth for the five-year planning period. This financially feasible schedule shall be annually adopted into the City's, Broward County Comprehensive Plan Capital Improvements Element (CIE) and the capital improvement elements of the municipalities. This adoption may either be by reference or by restatement of the relevant portions of the adopted DEFP, but in no event shall the County or municipality attempt to modify the adopted DEFP.

- Policy 1.2 The DEFP shall provide year-by-year projections of the capacity needed to achieve and maintain the adopted LOS within the CSA for each school for the five-year planning period. These projections are included in the supporting documents of the PSFE.
- Policy 1.3 The DEFP's five-year financially feasible schedule shall provide for the remodeling/renovation of existing schools to meet the identified needs of aging schools and replace worn facilities.
- Policy 1.4 The DEFP shall be amended on an annual basis to: 1) add a new fifth year; 2) reflect changes in estimated capital revenues, planned capital appropriations costs, planned capital facilities projects, CSAs and school usage; and, 3) ensure the DEFP continues to be financially feasible for the five-year planning period.
- Policy 1.5 Annually adopted updates to the DEFP and CSA maps shall be coordinated with annual plan amendments to the CIE of the City's, Broward County Comprehensive Plan and comprehensive plans of the municipalities. The annual plan amendments shall ensure that the schedule of capital improvements within the CIE continues to be financially feasible and the LOS will be achieved and maintained.

Objective II

Broward County shall adopt a county-wide public school facilities concurrency management system for implementation of public school concurrency to ensure that

public school facilities are available at the adopted level of service standard concurrent with the impact of proposed residential development.

- Policy 2.1 The City, Broward County and the municipalities, in collaboration with the School Board shall implement concurrency management systems consistent with the policies included in the Broward County and municipal public school facility elements, procedures and requirements included within the ILA and Broward County and municipal land development regulations (LDRs).
- Policy 2.2 The CSAs shall be the annually adopted school attendance boundaries for each elementary, middle and high school. The maps of the CSAs are maintained in the data and analysis section of the PSFE.
- Policy 2.3 The Level of Service standard shall be 100% of gross capacity (with relocatable classrooms) for each CSA until the end of the 2018/19 school year; and commencing at the 2019/20 school year, the LOS for each CSA shall be 110% of the permanent Florida Inventory of School Housing (FISH) capacity for each public elementary, middle and high school.
- Policy 2.4 If adequate capacity is not available in a CSA for a proposed residential development, but capacity exists in one or more contiguous CSAs, the development may proceed consistent with the provisions and procedures in the ILA and County and municipal LDRs.
- Policy 2.5 If adequate capacity is not currently available in a CSA or contiguous CSA, for a proposed residential development, but capacity is scheduled in the DEFP to be available within 3 years after the issuance of final subdivision or site plan approval, (or functional equivalent), development of the project may proceed in accordance with the provisions and procedures in the ILA and County and municipal LDRs.

- Policy 2.6 The City, Broward County and the municipalities shall not approve a residential plat or site plan (or functional equivalent) until the School Board has reported that the school concurrency requirement has been satisfied consistent with the provisions and procedures in the ILA and County and municipal LDRs.
- Policy 2.7 The CSAs shall be established and subsequently modified to maximize available school capacity and make efficient use of new and existing public schools in accordance with the level of service standards and the capacity, taking into account special considerations such as, core capacity, special programs, transportation costs, geographic impediments, diversity programs, and class size reduction requirements to prevent disparate enrollment levels between schools of the same type (elementary, middle, high) and provide an equitable distribution of student enrollment district-wide.
- Policy 2.8 The projected student impact of a proposed residential development shall be determined using the student generation rates approved by the School Board and adopted within the Broward County Land Development Code. The student generation rates shall be reviewed and updated at least every 3 years.
- Policy 2.9 The public school concurrency approval for residential plats shall expire if development within the plat does not commence within 5 years following the date of County Commission approval.

Objective III

The School Board, pursuant to Chapter 163.3180 F.S. and the ILA, shall adopt proportionate share mitigation alternatives which provide an option for residential developments unable to meet the public school concurrency requirement. Upon approval of a proportionate share mitigation alternative by the School Board and completion of necessary binding agreements, a development will be deemed to have met the public school concurrency requirement and may proceed.

Policy 3.1 A residential development's proportionate share mitigation value shall be determined by multiplying the number of additional student stations needed to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on schools within the affected CSA(s) not meeting the adopted LOS standards by the State cost per student station for each school type plus a land impact cost share, if any. Pursuant to Section 163.3180 (13) (e) (2), F.S., the applicant's proportionate share mitigation obligation shall be credited toward any other impact or exaction fee imposed by local ordinance for the same need, on a dollar-for dollar basis, at fair market value.

Policy 3.2 Proportionate share mitigation shall enhance the capacity of the schools (or provide for the construction of new schools) serving the proposed residential development. The mitigation shall equate to at least one permanent classroom, which may be funded by one or more residential developments, or other identified funding sources. Mitigation that results in the need for school site(s) shall primarily be the dedication of land. Proportionate share mitigation shall include the following options, as further defined and subject to, procedures and requirements in the ILA;

1. Purchase or dedication of needed elementary, middle or high school sites.
2. Construction of capacity improvements identified in years four (4) or five (5) of the DEFP including advancement of such improvements into the first three years of the DEFP.
3. Construction of previously unplanned schools, classroom additions, modular classrooms or similar facilities. Such facility capacity shall be included in the first three years of the DEFP through an amendment approved by the School Board.
4. Construction of the needed capacity at one or

more charter schools.

5. Other mitigation options approved by the School Board on a case by case basis contingent upon a School Board finding that the option mitigates the impact of the proposed development.

Policy 3.3 Mitigation shall be assured by a legally binding agreement between the School Board, the applicant and the County and the City (as applicable), which shall be executed prior to the issuance of the final subdivision plat or the final site plan approval (or functional equivalent). If the School Board agrees to the mitigation, the School Board must commit in the agreement to placing the improvement required for mitigation in the first three years of the DEFP.

Objective IV

The City, Broward County, the School Board, and the municipalities shall establish coordination mechanisms to ensure that the locations of existing and proposed school sites are compatible with and proximate to the existing and planned land uses they serve. Such coordination shall also ensure there is adequate public infrastructure available to serve existing and planned school sites including infrastructure which provides safe access to schools.

Policy 4.1 The City, Broward County, the School Board, and the municipalities will coordinate through the procedures established in the ILA and the Broward County and municipal land use planning process to ensure that existing and proposed public school facility sites are consistent and compatible with the land use categories, future land use maps and policies of the County and municipal comprehensive plans and enable a close integration between existing and planned schools and surrounding land uses.

Policy 4.2 The City, Broward County, the School Board and the municipalities shall coordinate to prepare projections of future development and public school enrollment growth and to ensure such projections are consistent

with the Broward County and the City's future land use maps and the School Board's Long Range Public School Facilities Map consistent with the procedures and requirements identified in the ILA.

- Policy 4.3 Consistent with Section 163.3177 (12) (g), F.S., the Broward County PSFE shall include future conditions maps showing existing and anticipated school facilities for the short-term (5 year) and long-term (10 year) planning time frames. Maps 11 through 22 depict the short and long term existing and anticipated public school facilities and ancillary plants.
- Policy 4.4 Consistent with provisions and procedures in the ILA, the School Board will advise Broward County and the municipalities of inconsistencies in comprehensive plans and plan amendments with the DEFP and Long-Range School Facilities Plan.
- Policy 4.5 The School Board shall monitor and participate in the Broward County and/or the City's plat review and site plan review processes, the Development of Regional Impact (DRI) process, the land use plan amendment process and other development order/permit processes that may have an impact on current or planned public educational facilities in Broward County.
- Policy 4.6 The City, Broward County, the School Board and the municipalities shall utilize the procedures identified within the ILA, including the Staff Working Group and Oversight Committee established by the ILA, to coordinate the annual review of school enrollment projections in addition to the preparation and annual reviews of public school facilities elements and ensure that the elements are consistent with each other.
- Policy 4.7 The School Board shall annually update and adopt the DEFP and transmit it, including any supplemental amendments, to Broward County and the municipalities, which then shall amend their CIEs to

incorporate the updated DEFP consistent with the provisions and procedures of the ILA.

Policy 4.8 The City, Broward County, the School Board and the municipalities shall share and coordinate information through the plat, site plan and school siting processes and procedures identified in the ILA to ensure the location, phasing, and development of public school facilities, including additions to existing facilities, is coordinated with the provision of necessary public infrastructure including water and sewer, roads, drainage, sidewalks, mass transit and other infrastructure required to support the public school facilities.

Policy 4.9 Broward County shall coordinate with the School Board and the municipalities through the school siting process identified in the ILA and Broward County and municipal platting and site plan approval processes to implement strategies, consistent with Florida's Safe Ways to School Program, which reduce hazardous conditions and provide direct, unobstructed and safe access for pedestrian travel (including sidewalks, bicycle paths, signage and signalization) to existing and new school facilities.

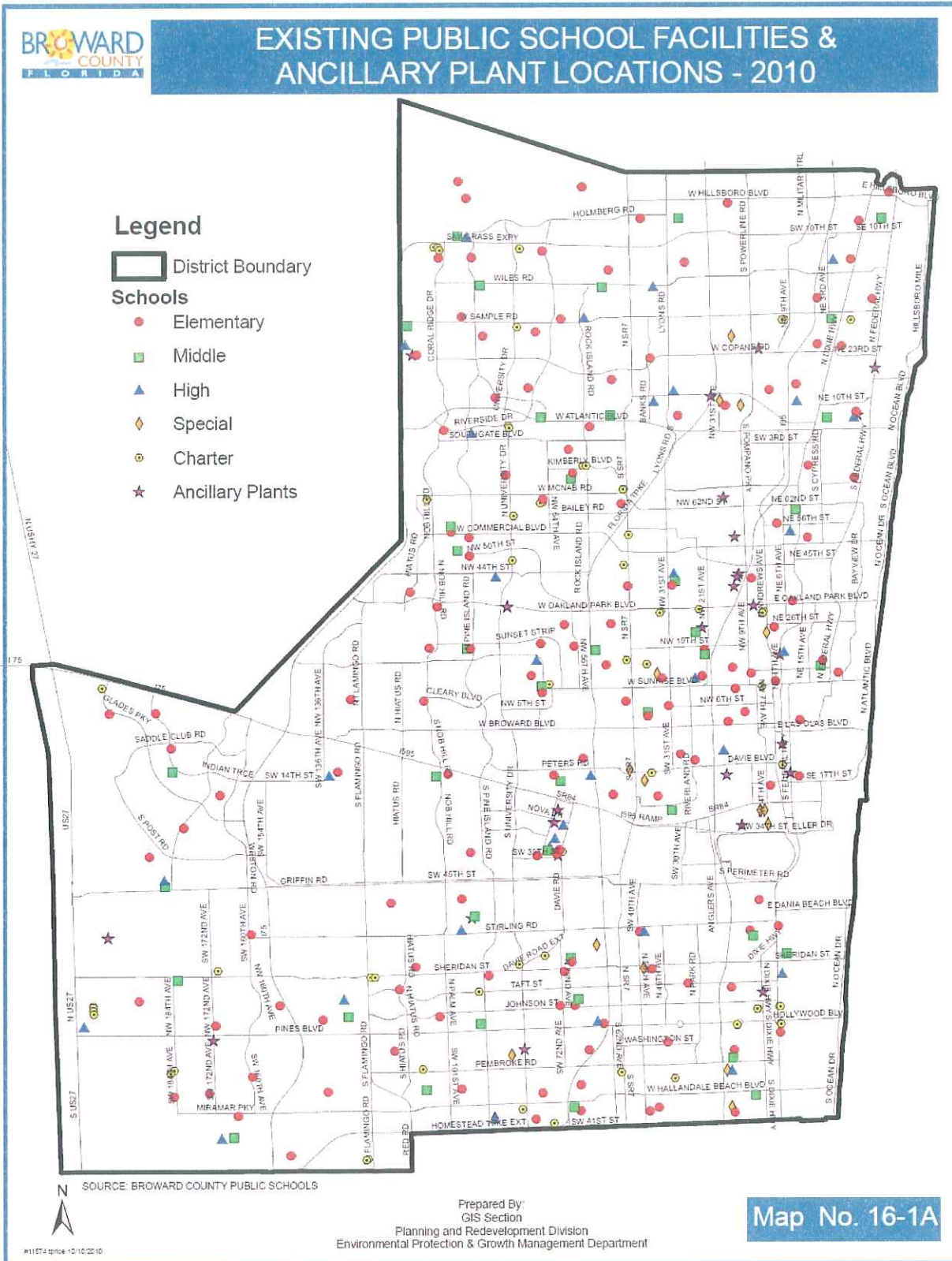
Objective V

The City, Broward County, the School Board and the municipalities, pursuant to the ILA, shall coordinate the location of public school facilities relative to the location of other public facilities such as parks, libraries and community centers and promote schools to be focal points within the community.

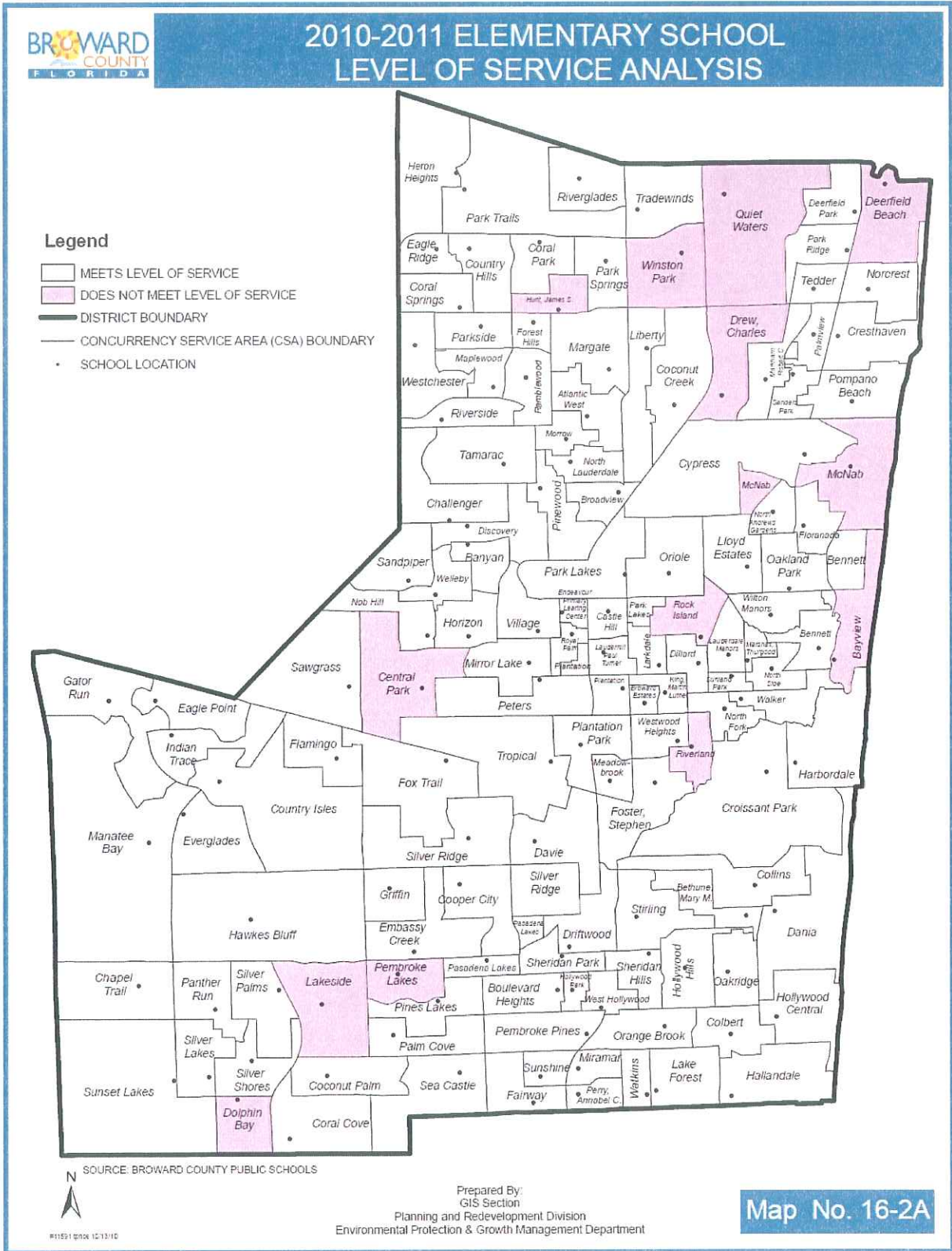
Policy 5.1 In the planning, siting, land acquisition, permitting and development of a new school facility or significant renovation or expansion, the School Board shall coordinate with the City, Broward County and the municipalities on the availability of public facilities, services and grounds (especially for the purposes of collocating parks, libraries, ball fields, community centers, public safety facilities, parking facilities, drainage facilities and other appropriate facilities).

- Policy 5.2 The City, Broward County, the School Board and the municipalities shall pursue shared-use and co-location of school sites with County and municipal facilities having similar facility needs, such as libraries, parks, ball fields, other recreation facilities. Per the ILA, the City will look for opportunities to collocate and share use of City facilities when preparing updates to the Schedule of Capital Improvements within the Comprehensive Plan and planning and designing new or renovated facilities.
- Policy 5.3 Through the design of school facilities, establishment of school siting standards and pursuit of collocation opportunities, the School Board shall encourage school facilities to serve as community focal points.
- Policy 5.4 Broward County will coordinate with the School Board and the municipalities on efforts to build new school facilities, which are designed to serve as emergency shelters as required by Section 1013.372, F.S., Broward County will also collaborate and coordinate with the School Board and the municipalities on emergency preparedness issues through the County's Emergency Operating Center.

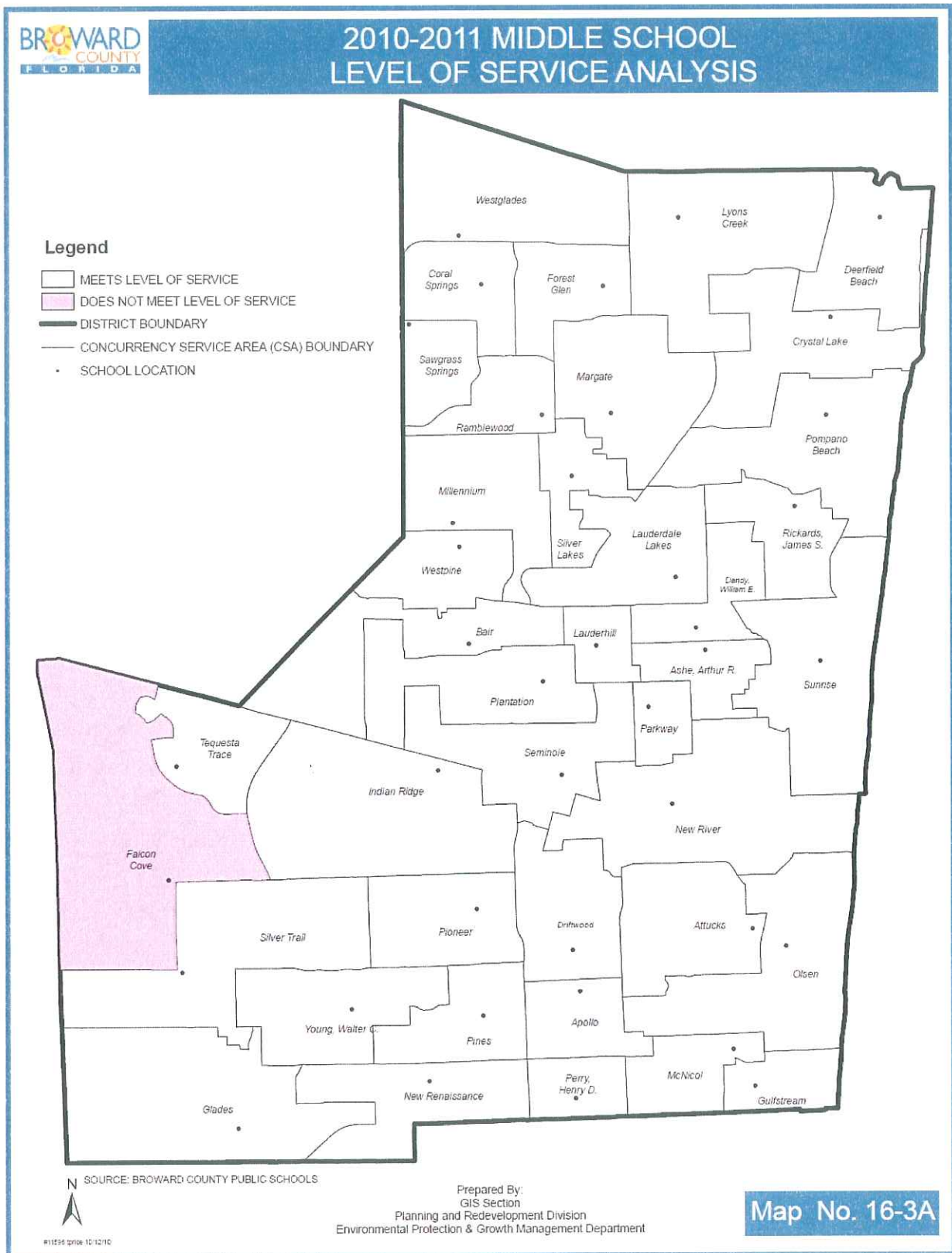
MAP 1: Existing Public Schools & Ancillary Facilities – 2010



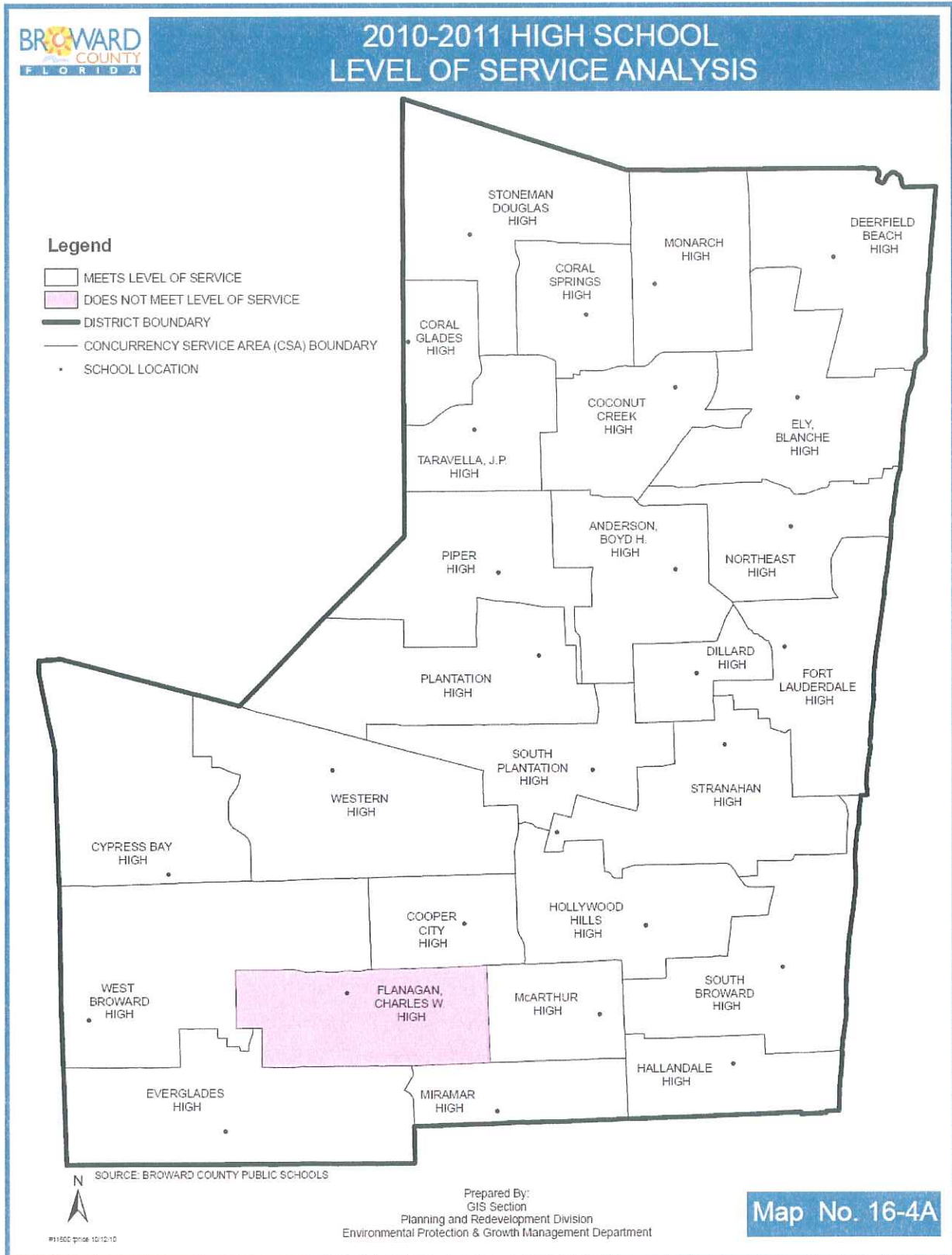
MAP 2: Elementary School LOS – 2010-2011



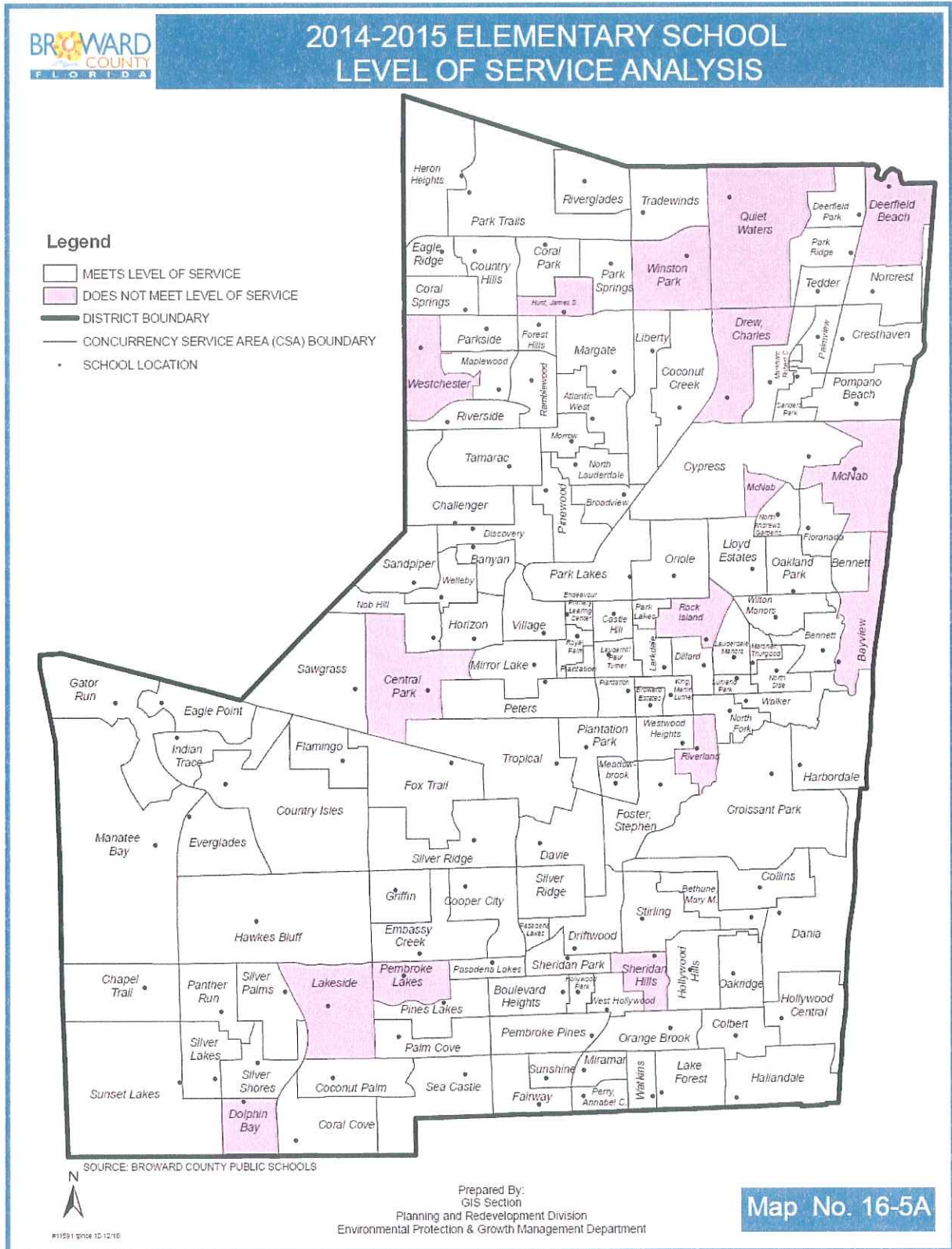
MAP 3: Middle School LOS – 2010- 2011



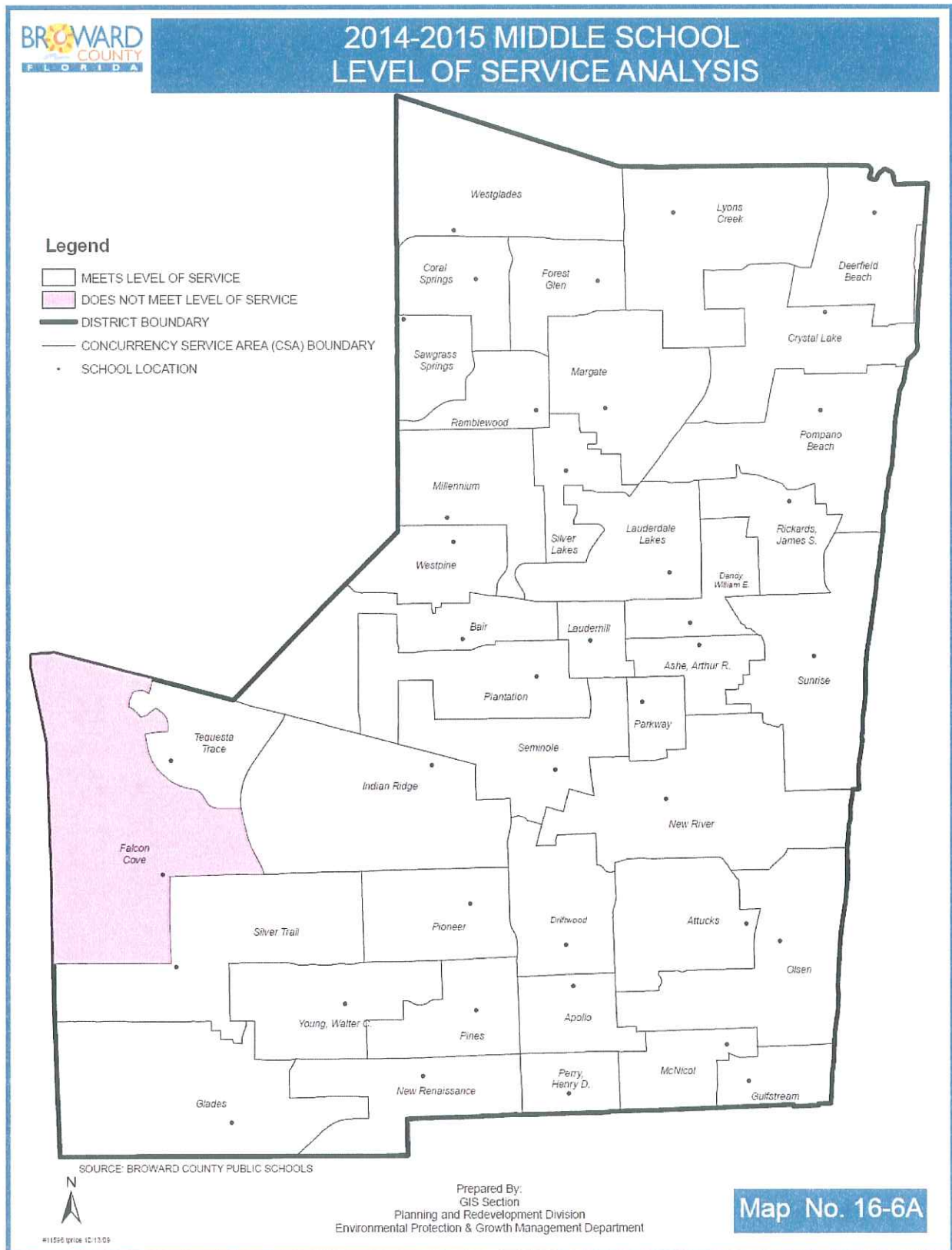
MAP 4: High School LOS – 2010- 2011



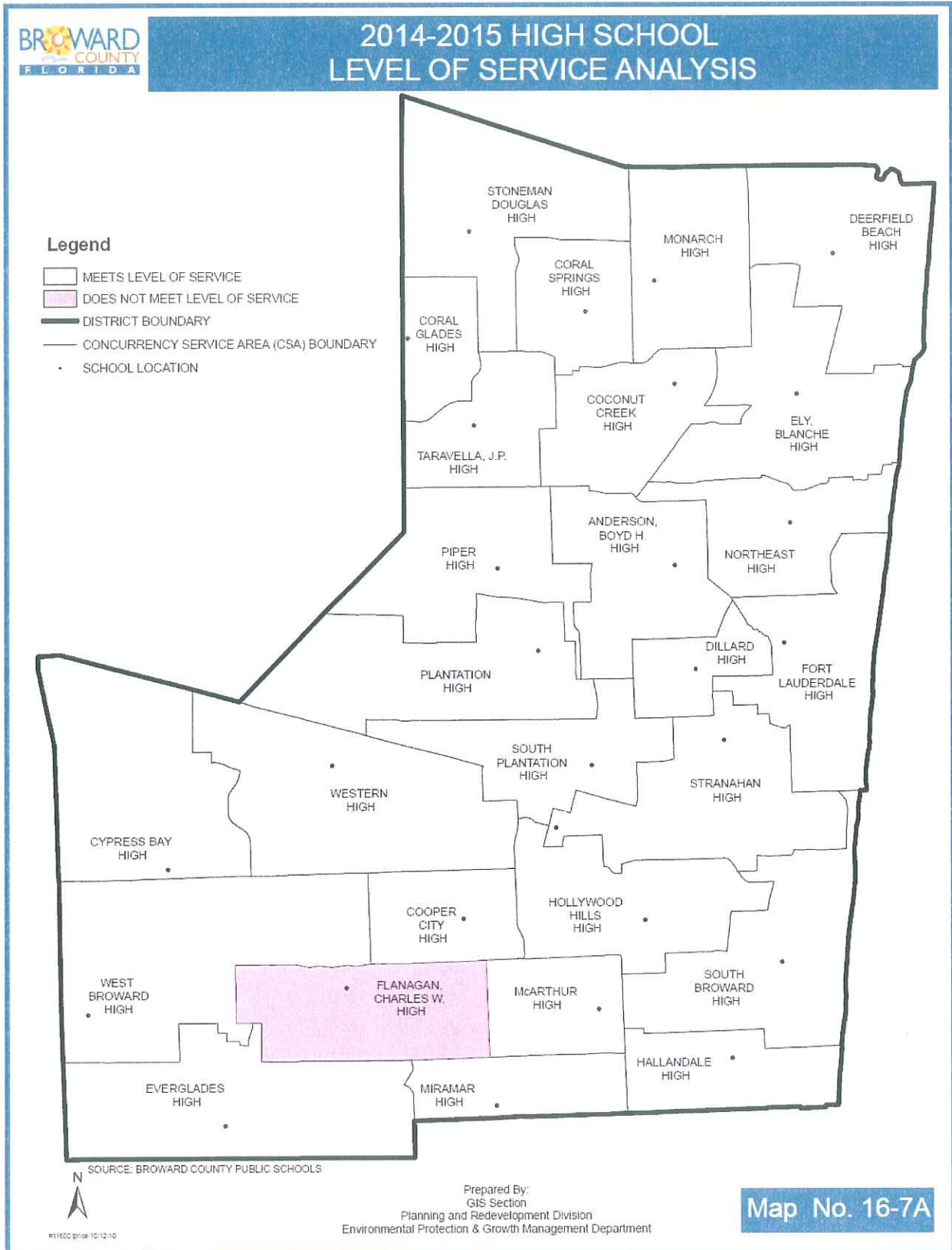
MAP 5: Elementary School LOS - 2014-2015



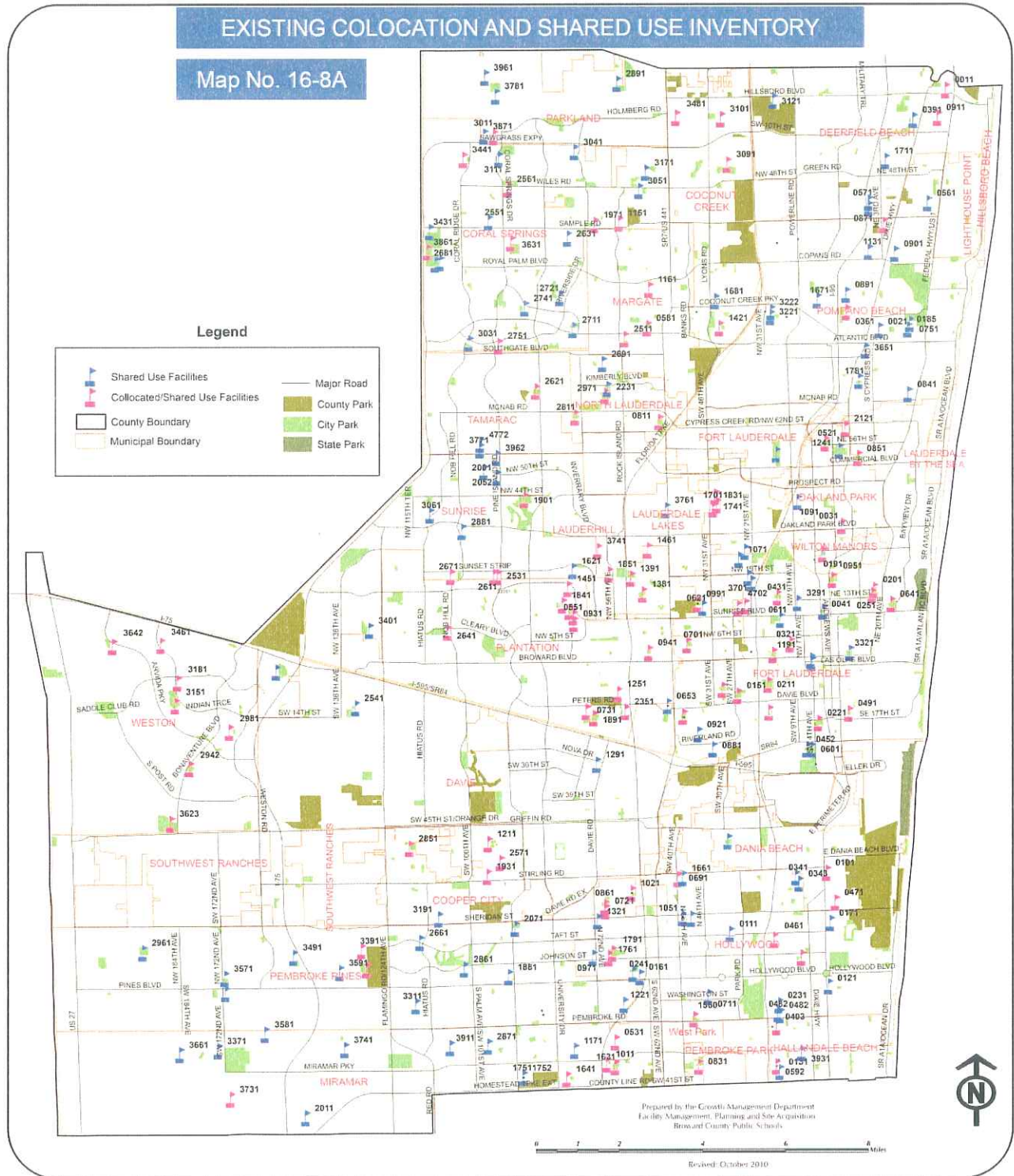
MAP 6: Middle School LOS – 2014 - 2015



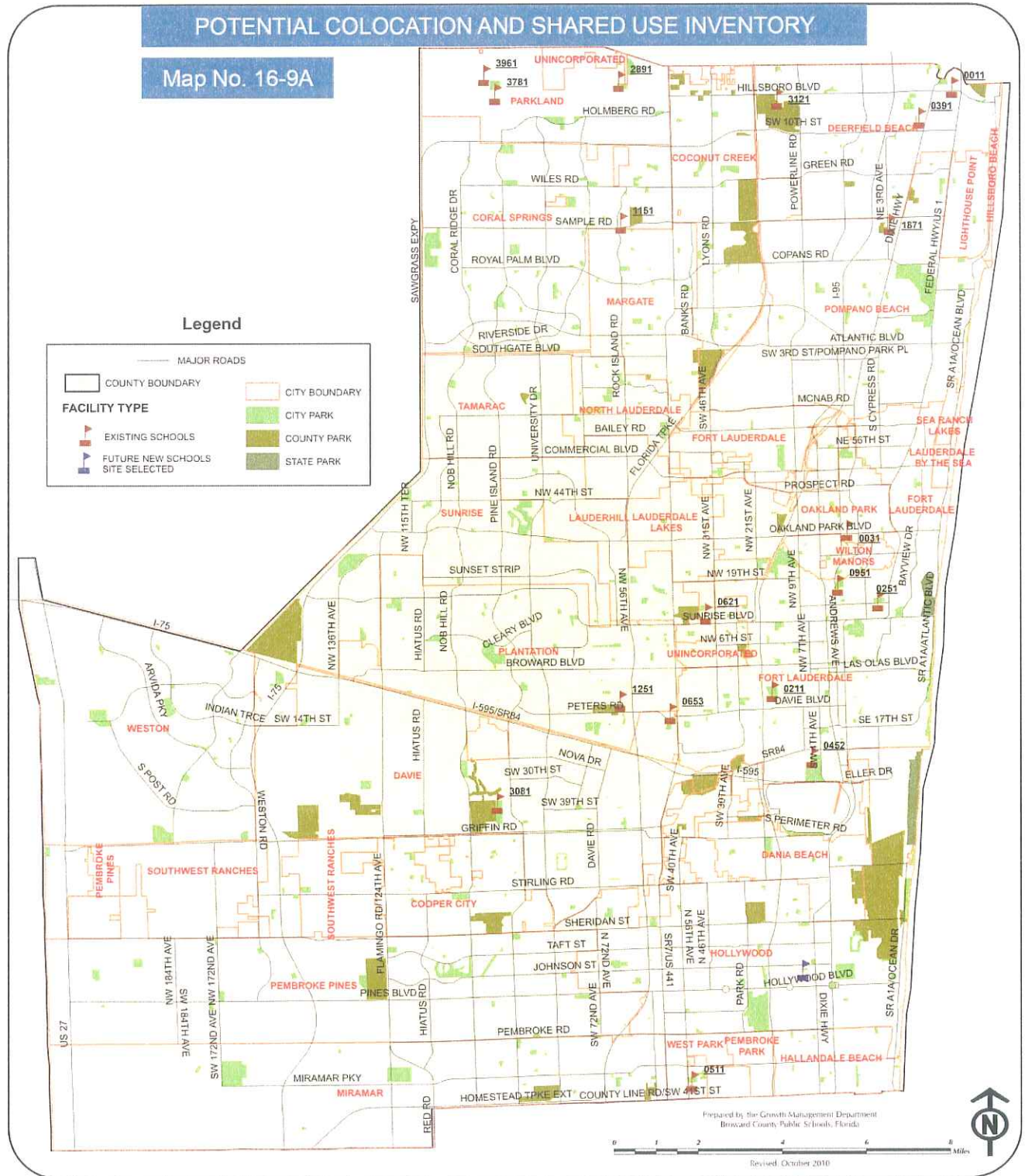
MAP 7: High School LOS – 2014- 2015



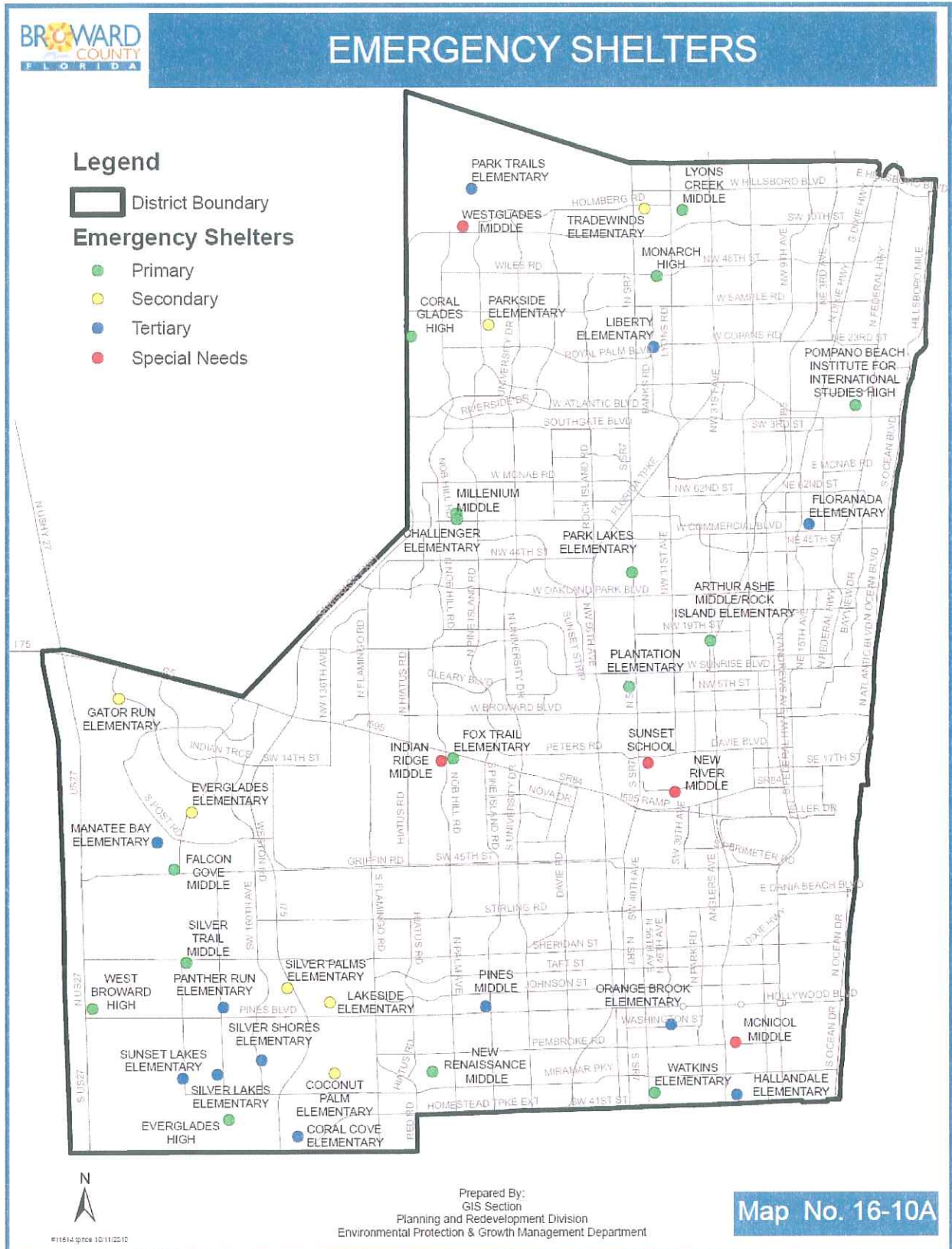
MAP 8: Existing Collocation and Shared Use Inventory



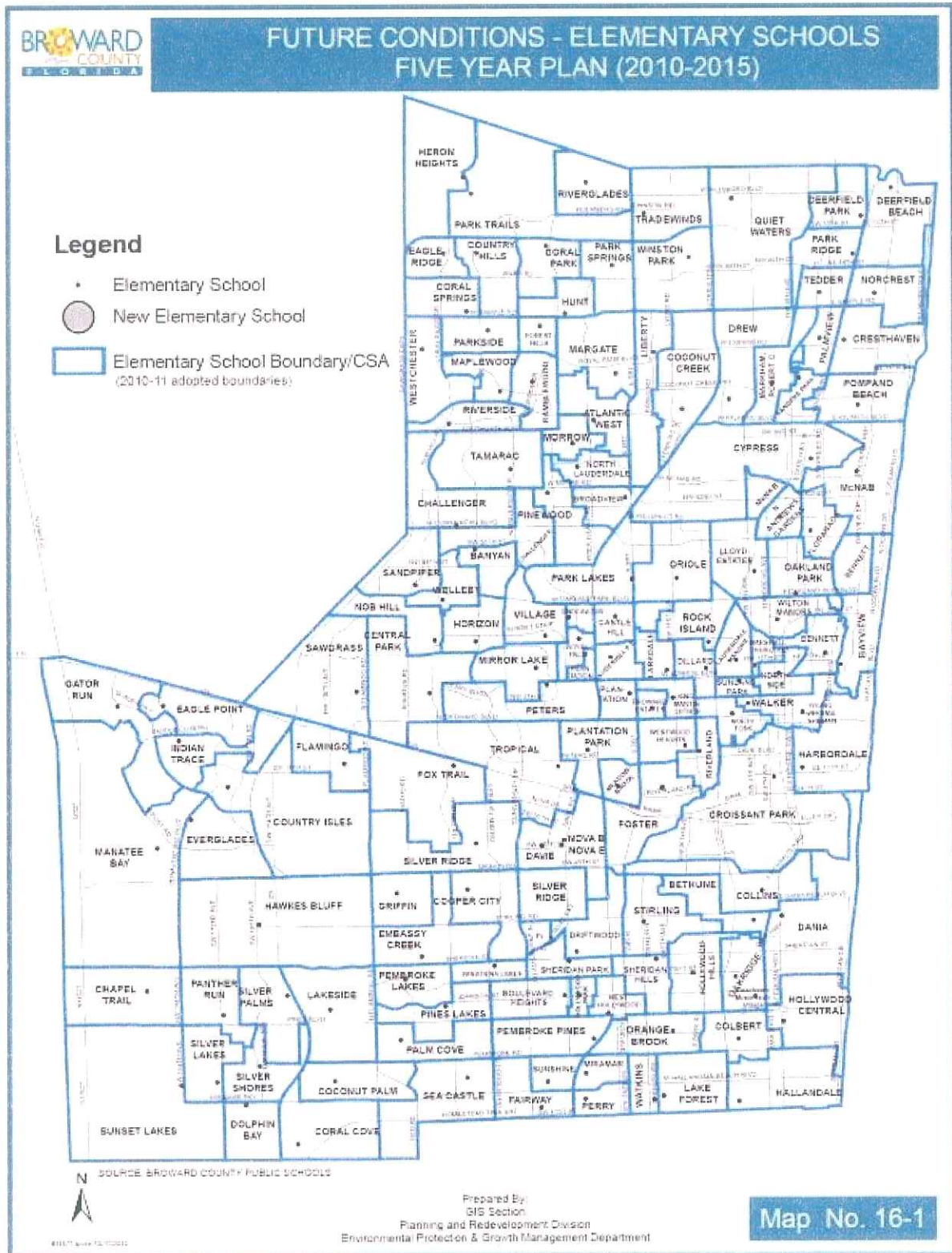
MAP 9: Potential Collocation and Shared Use Inventory



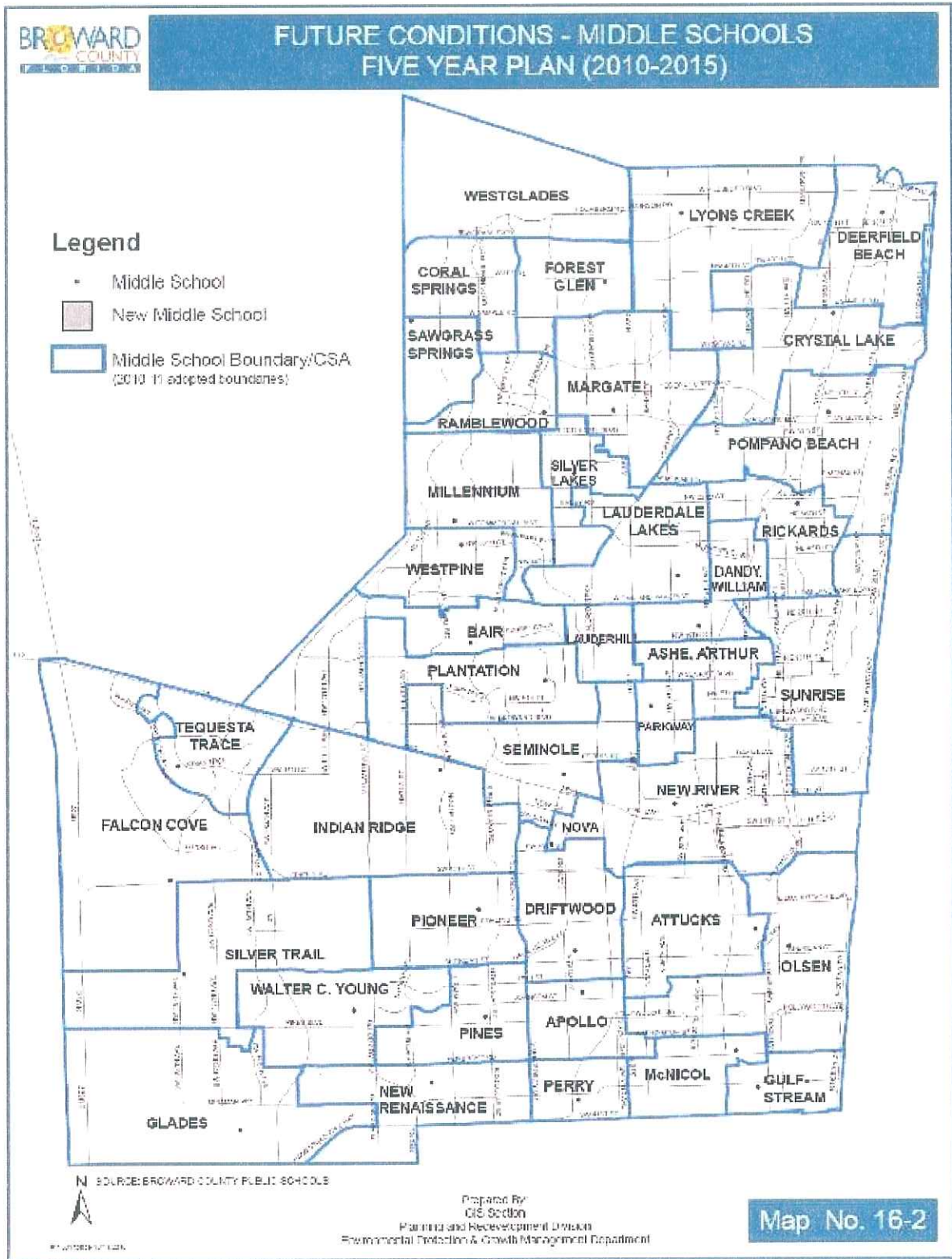
MAP 10: Emergency Shelters



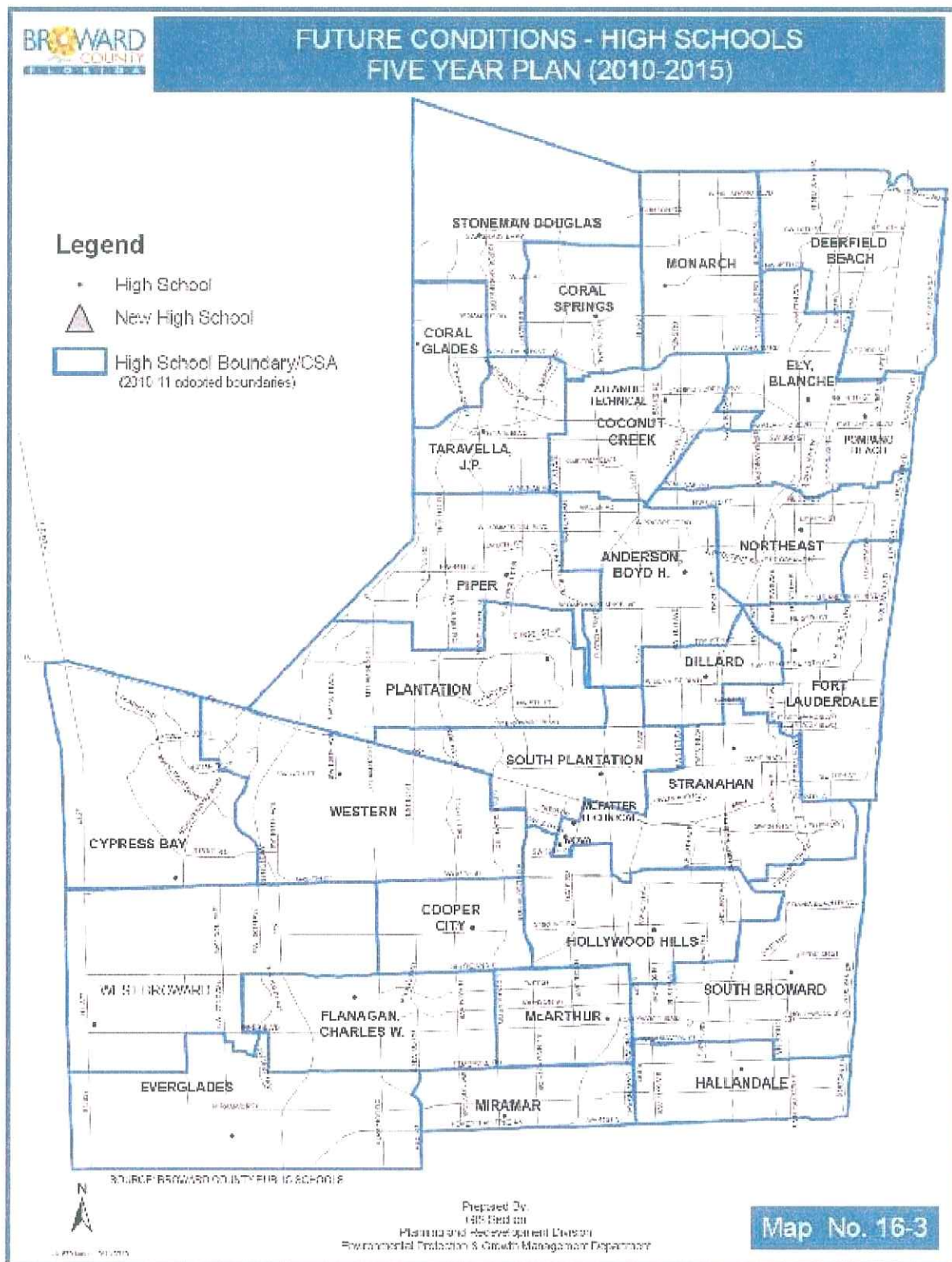
MAP 11 - Future Conditions – Elementary Schools – Five Year Plan



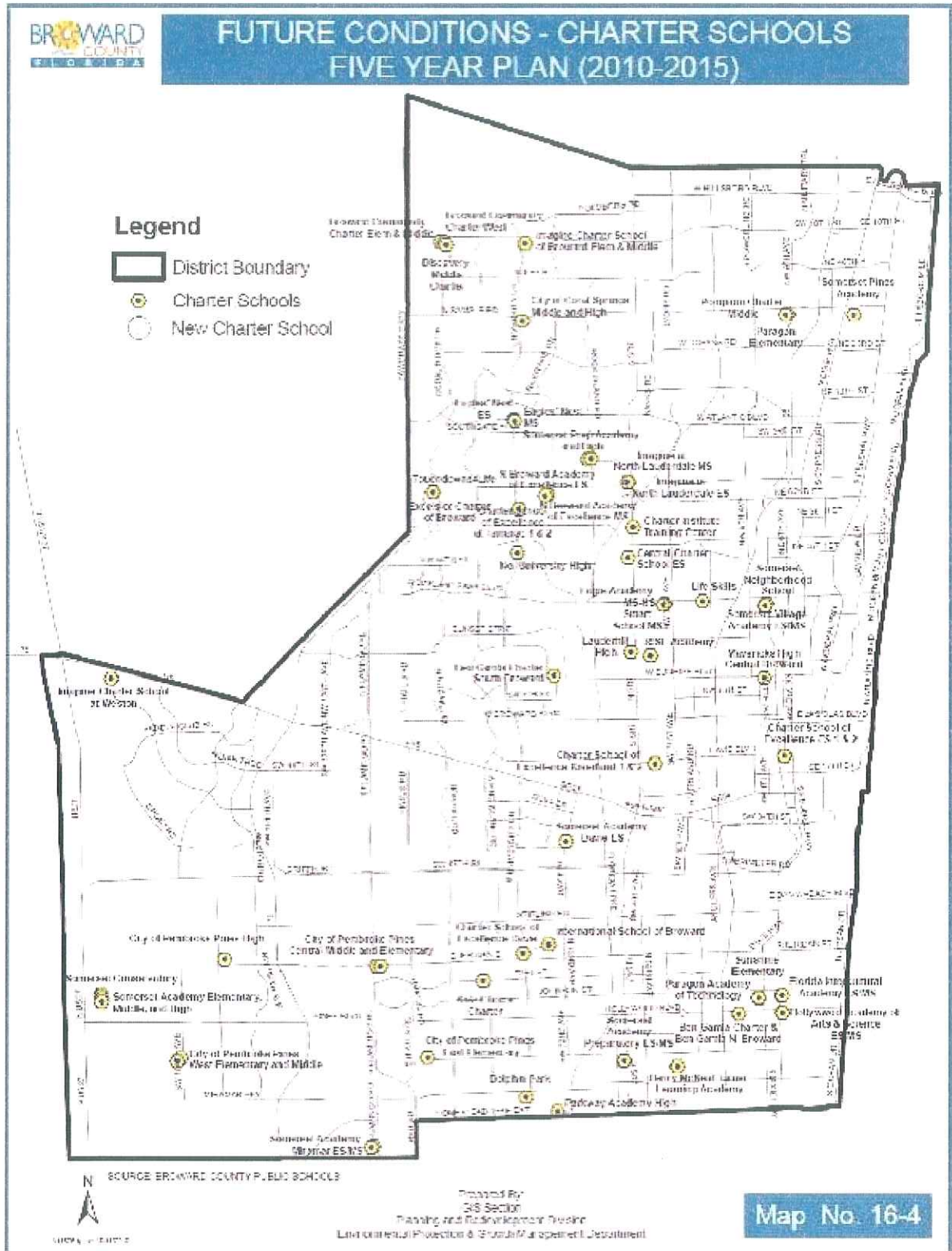
MAP 12 - Future Conditions - Middle Schools - Five Year Plan



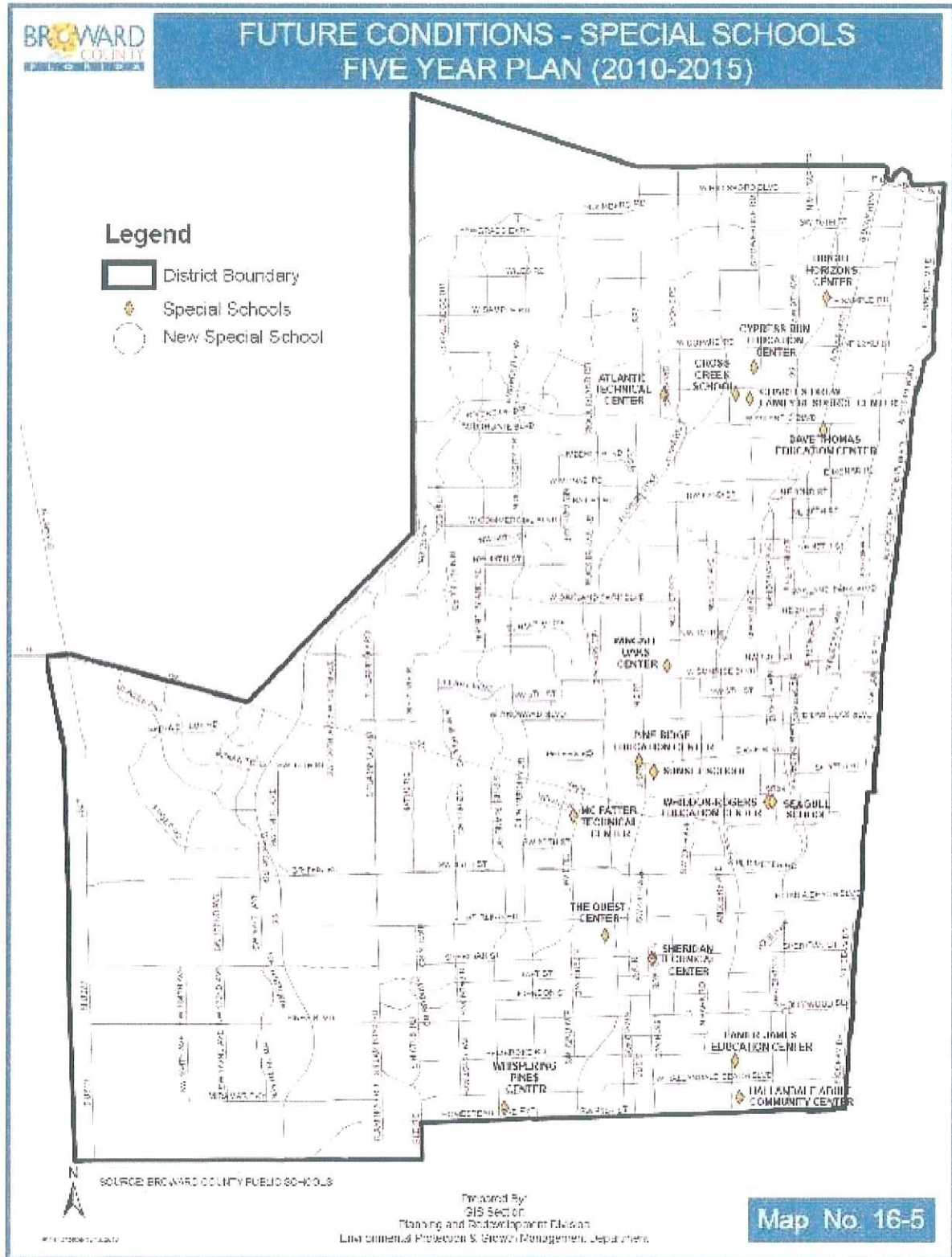
MAP 13 - Future Conditions - High Schools - Five Year Plan



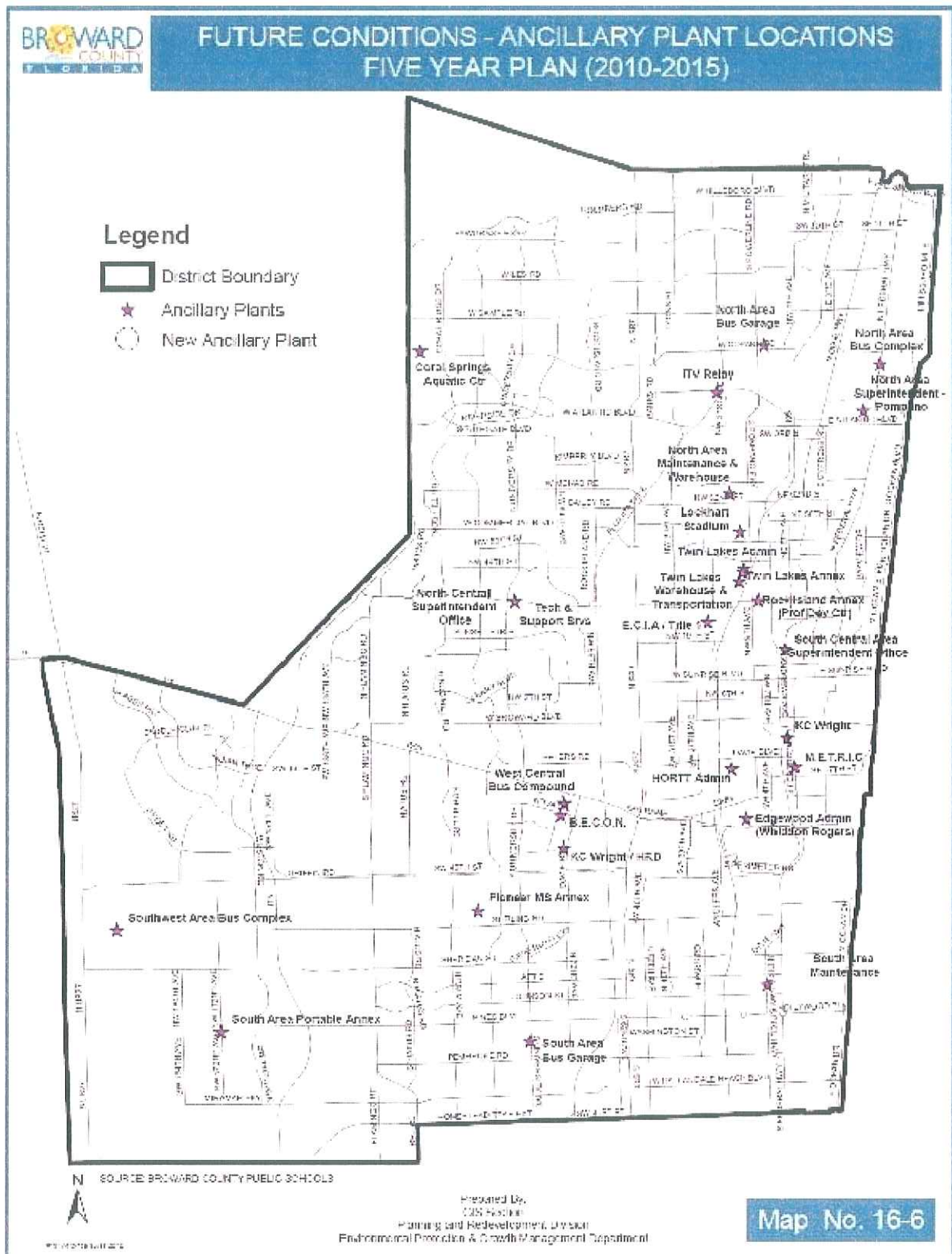
MAP 14 - Future Conditions – Charter Schools – Five Year Plan



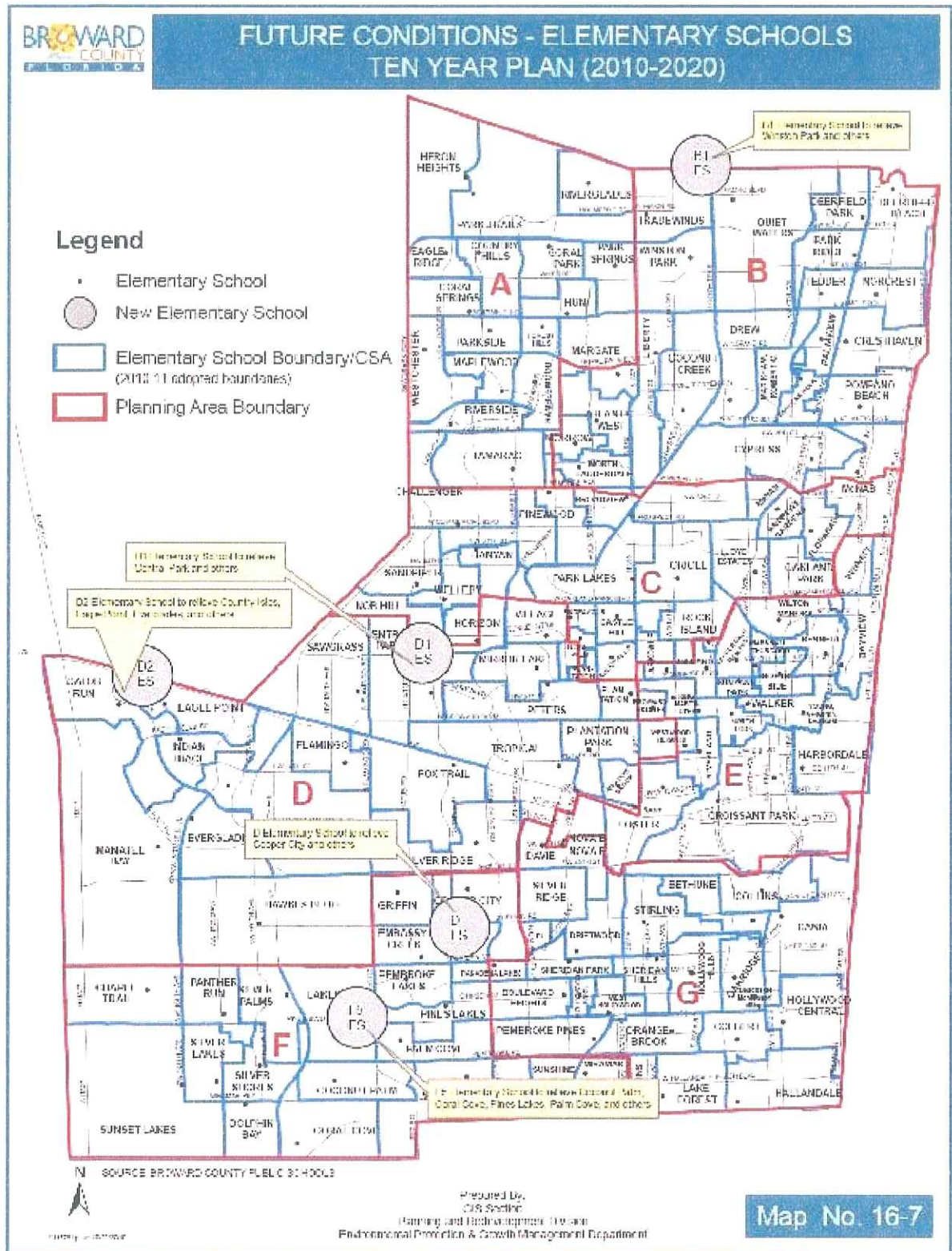
MAP 15 - Future Conditions – Special Schools – Five Year Plan



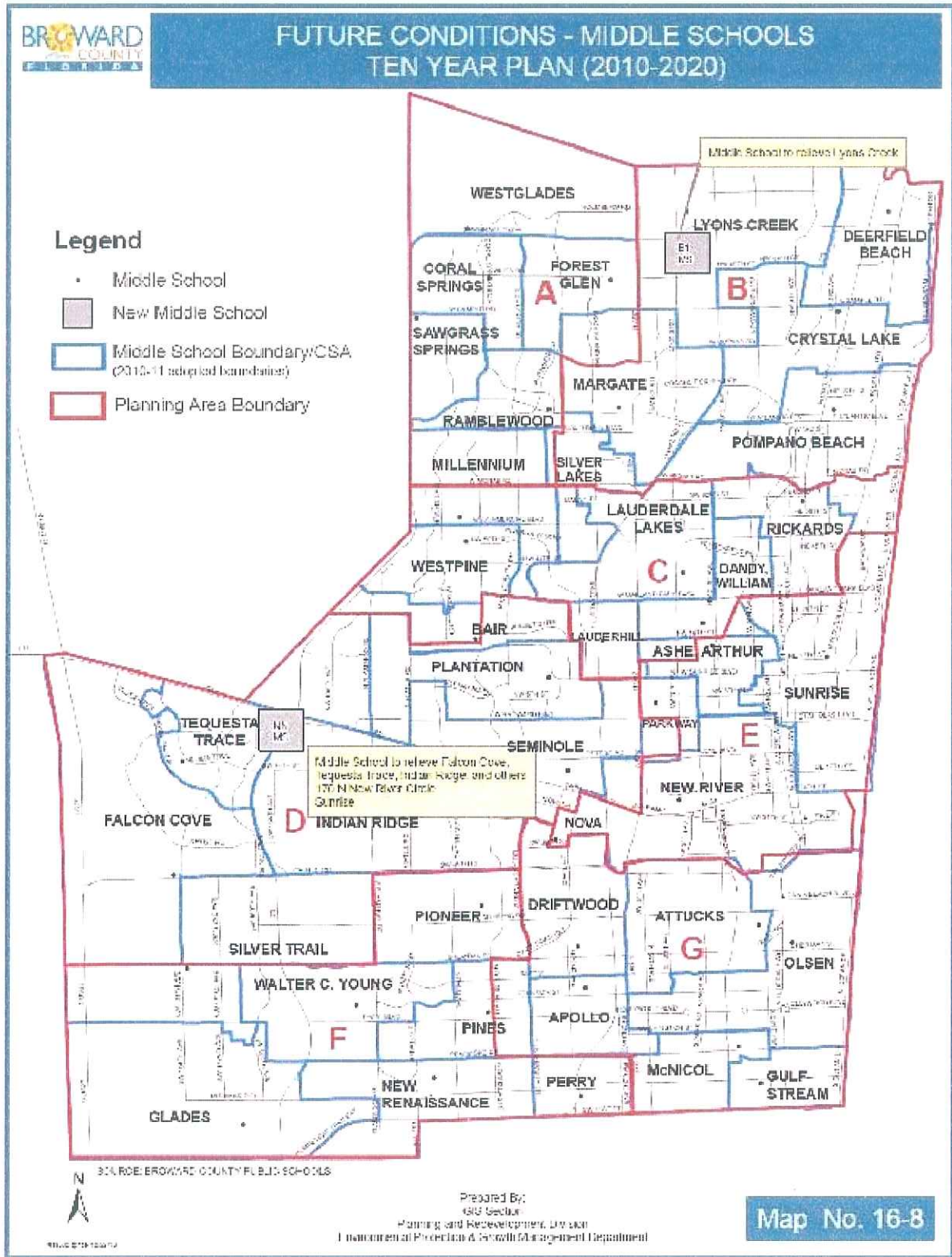
**MAP 16 - Future Conditions – Ancillary Plant Locations
– Five Year Plan**



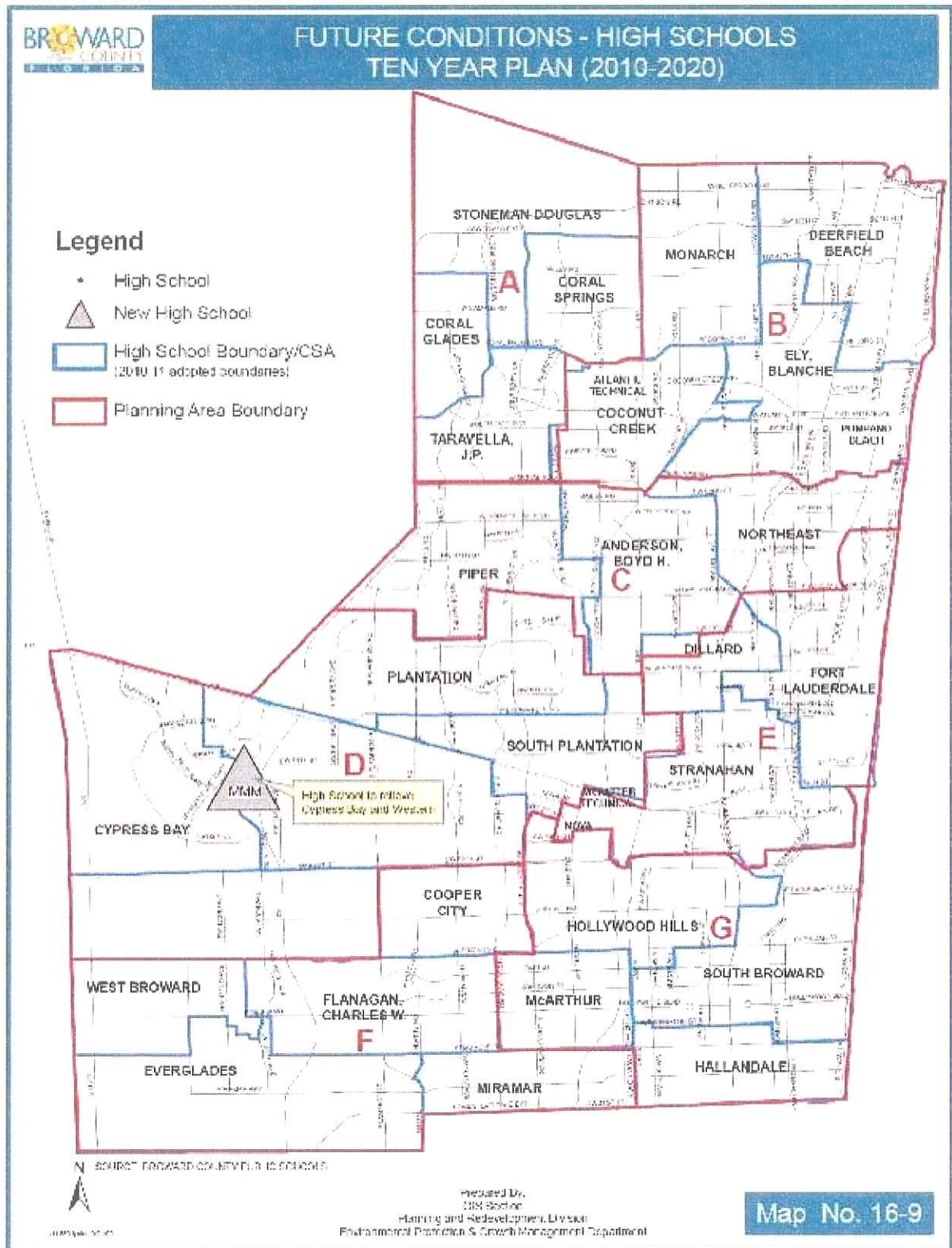
MAP 17 - Future Conditions – Elementary Schools – Ten Year Plan



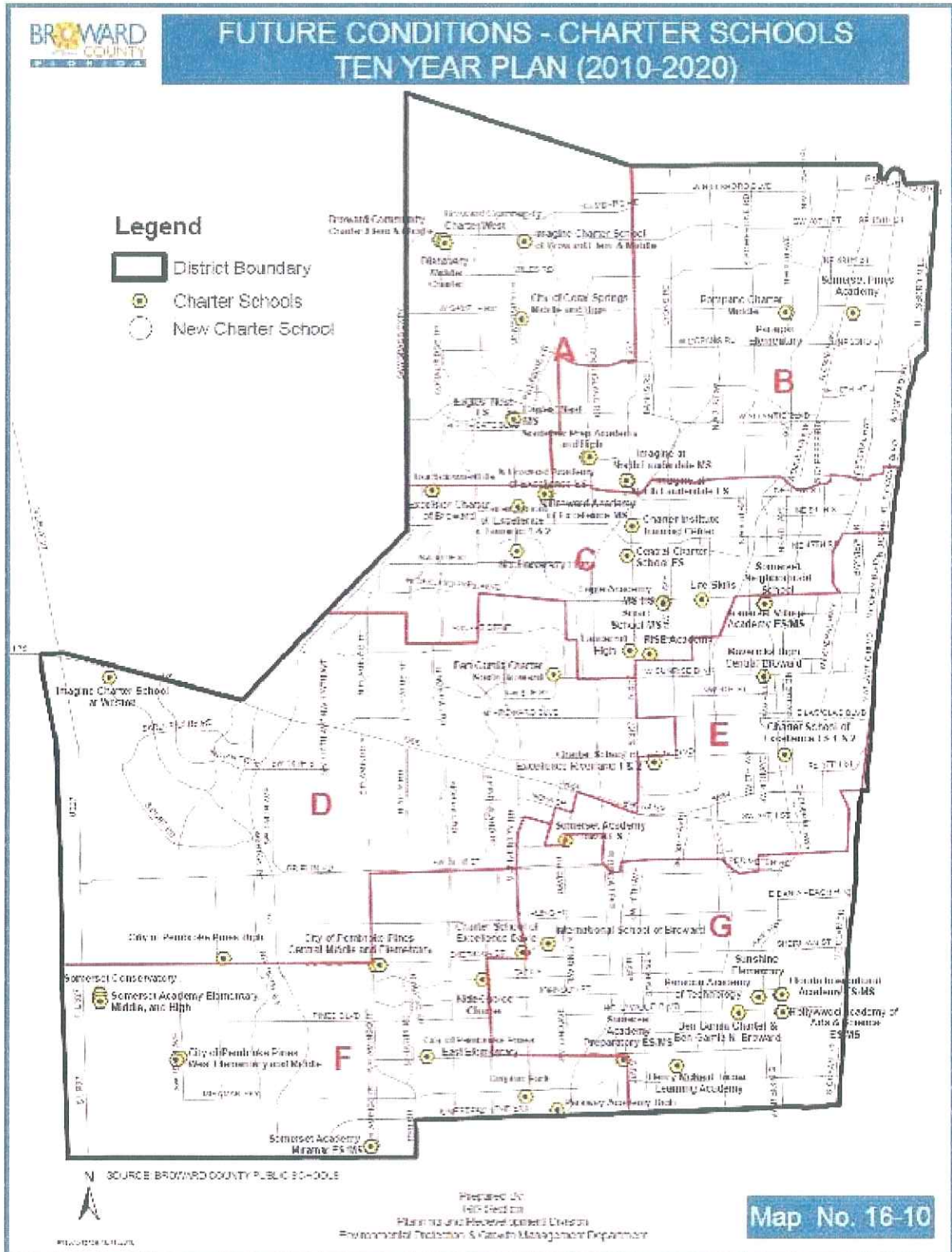
MAP 18 - Future Conditions – Middle Schools – Ten Year Plan



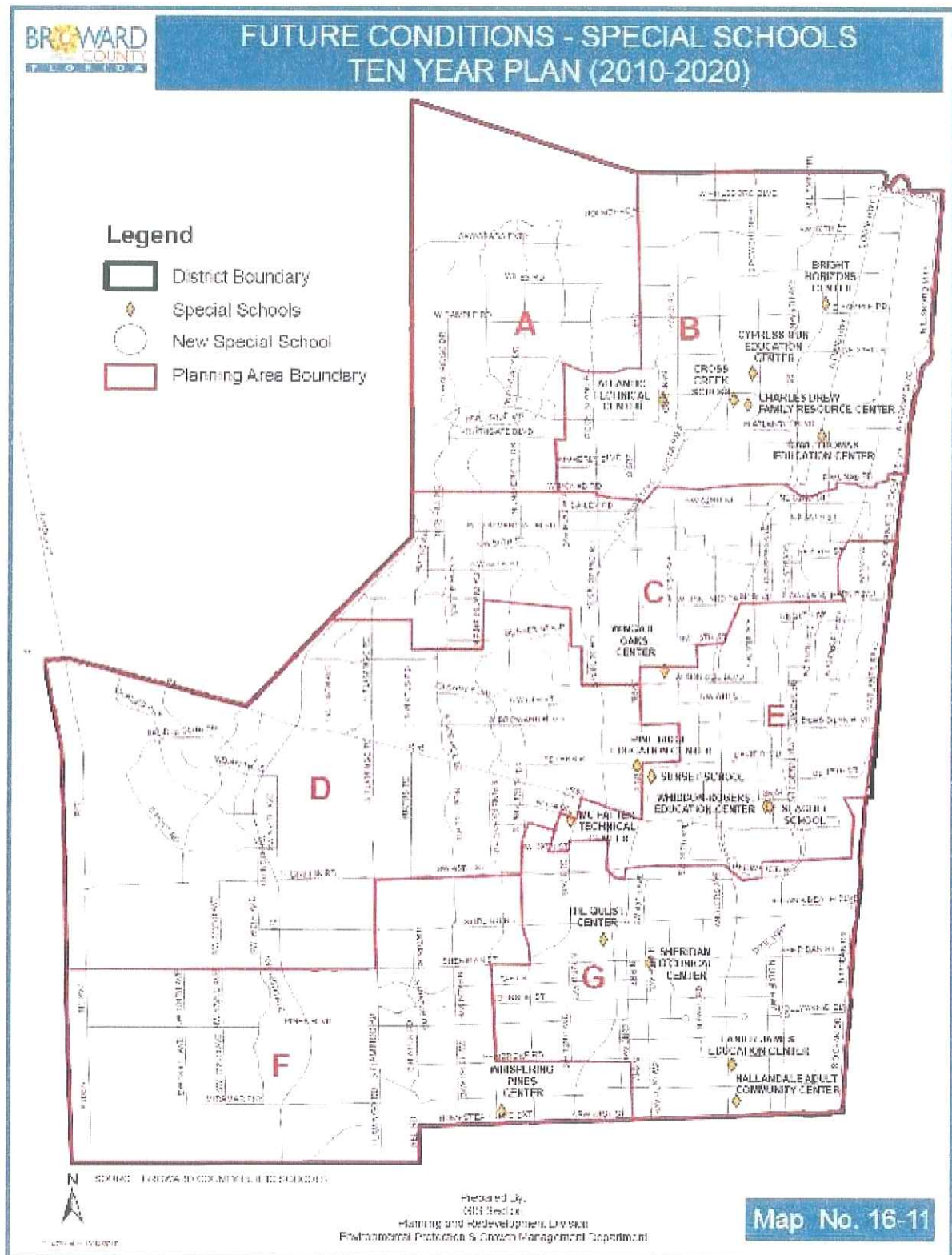
MAP 19 - Future Conditions – High Schools – Ten Year Plan



MAP 20 - Future Conditions - Charter Schools - Ten Year Plan



MAP 21 - Future Conditions - Special Schools - Ten Year Plan



MAP 22 - Future Conditions - Ancillary Plant Locations - Ten Year Plan

