GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2017

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Short Title:

SENATE BILL DRS35227-MKx-141D* (03/17)

Sponsors:	Senators Meredith, Tillman, and Rabon (Primary Sponsors).
Referred to:	
	A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL FLEXIBILITY TO LOCAL BOARDS OF EDUCATION TO ENTER INTO LEASES FOR SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND OTHER FACILITIES AND REVISE THE PROCEDURES FOR QUALIFIED ZONE ACADEMY BONDS.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

School Construction Flexibility.

SECTION 1. G.S. 115C-105.25(b) is amended by adding a new subdivision to read:

"(12) Notwithstanding G.S. 115C-408, funds allotted by the State Board of Education for noninstructional support personnel to a local school administrative unit may be used for the purpose of lease payments for leases entered into under G.S. 115C-530 by a local board of education of a local school administrative unit located in a county that, at the time the lease was entered into, was in a development tier one area, as defined in G.S. 143B-437.08. Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to obligate either the State or the State Board of Education to provide funds for any lease payments for leases entered into under G.S. 115C-530 by a local board of education. Any leases entered into by a local board of education under G.S. 115C-530 shall not involve or be secured by the faith, credit, or taxing power of the State. If funds allotted by the State Board of Education to a local school administrative unit are decreased, the county in which the local school administrative unit is located shall be responsible for any lease payments for leases entered into under G.S. 115C-530 by the local board of education of the local school administrative unit."

SECTION 2. G.S. 115C-530 reads as rewritten:

"§ 115C-530. Operational Operating leases of school buildings and school facilities.

- (a) Local boards of education may enter into operational leases of real or personal property for use as school buildings or school facilities. Operational Operating leases for terms of less than three years shall not be subject to the approval of the board of county commissioners. Operational Operating leases for terms of three years or longer, including periods that may be added to the original term through the exercise of options to renew or extend, are permitted if all of the following conditions are met:
 - (1) The budget resolution includes an appropriation authorizing the current fiscal year's portion of the obligation.



- (2) An unencumbered balance remains in the appropriation sufficient to pay in the current fiscal year the sums obligated by the lease for the current fiscal year.
 (3) The leases are approved by a resolution adopted by the board of county
- The leases are approved by a resolution adopted by the board of county commissioners. If an operational operating lease is approved by the board of county commissioners, in each year the county commissioners shall appropriate sufficient funds to meet the amounts to be paid during the fiscal year under the lease.
- (4) Any construction, repair, or renovation of the property is in compliance with the requirements of G.S. 115C-521(c) relating to energy guidelines.and (c1).

For purposes of this section, an operational operating lease is defined according to generally accepted accounting principles and may be for new or existing buildings.

- (a1) In addition to meeting the requirements of subsection (a) of this section, an operating lease entered into by a local board of education with a private developer for a new school building shall be on a site owned either by the local board of education or the county containing the proposed site. The local board of education or the county that owns the site shall enter into a ground lease with the private developer for the purposes of facilitating the construction of the new building.
- Local boards of education may enter into contracts for the construction, repair, or renovation of leased property if (i) the budget resolution includes an appropriation authorizing the obligation, (ii) an unencumbered balance remains in the appropriation sufficient to pay in the current fiscal year the sums obligated by the transaction for the current fiscal year, and (iii) the construction, repair, or renovation is in compliance with the requirements of G.S. 115C-521(c) relating to energy guidelines and (c1). Construction, repair, or renovation work undertaken or contracted by a private developer is subject to the requirements of Article 8 of Chapter 143 of the General Statutes. A private developer undertaking or contracted with for construction, repair, or renovation work shall select a general contractor through one of the methods listed under G.S. 143-128(a1)(1) through G.S. 143-128(a1)(7). Payment bond requirements shall be in accordance with the selected contracting method. In addition, the private developer shall provide letters of credit or a payment bond in an amount equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the fees for any design and contracting services. Contracts for new construction and renovation that are subject to the bidding requirements of G.S. 143-129(a) and which do not constitute continuing contracts for capital outlay must be approved by the board of county commissioners.
- (b1) A local board of education that determines it is in the local school administrative unit's best interests to pursue an operating lease with a private developer for one or more school buildings or facilities in the unit shall adopt a resolution justifying entering into an operating lease agreement along with a description of the school building or school buildings being pursued.
- (b2) After adoption of the resolution under subsection (b1) of this section, the local board of education shall issue a public notice of the request for qualifications of private developers and evaluate the qualifications of the private developers. The notice shall be published in a newspaper having general circulation within the county in which the local school administrative unit of the local board of education is located. The notice shall be published a minimum of 30 days prior to evaluating the proposals received.
- (b3) Before entering into a predevelopment or lease agreement to lease a school building or facility, the local board of education shall select the private developer on the basis of demonstrated competence and qualifications consistent with Article 3D of Chapter 143 of the General Statutes. Any private developer submitting qualifications shall submit and the local board of education shall consider the following:

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- Evidence of financial stability. However, "trade secrets" as that term is 1 **(1)** 2 defined in G.S. 66-152(3) shall be exempt from disclosure under Chapter 3 132 of the General Statutes. 4
 - Experience with similar projects. <u>(2)</u>
 - The knowledge, skill, and reputation of the developer and his or her (3) associated persons.
 - Statement of availability to undertake the project and projected time line for (4) project completion.
 - The goals and plans of providers for utilization of minority business <u>(5)</u> enterprises.
 - Any other information required by the local board of education. (6)

Following evaluation of the qualifications of the private developers, the three most highly qualified developers shall be ranked. If after the solicitation for developers, not as many as three responses have been received from qualified developers, the local board of education shall again solicit for developers. If as a result of such second solicitation not as many as three responses are received, the local board of education may then begin negotiations with the highest-ranked private developer under G.S. 143-64.31, even though fewer than three responses were received. If the local board of education deems it appropriate, the local board may invite some or all responders to interview with the local board.

- Operational Operating leases and contracts entered into under this section are subject to approval by the Local Government Commission under Article 8 of Chapter 159 of the General Statutes if they meet the standards set out in G.S. 159-148(a)(1), 159-148(a)(2), and 159-148(a)(3). For purposes of determining whether the standards set out in G.S. 159-148(a)(3) have been met, only the five hundred thousand dollar (\$500,000) threshold shall apply.
- (d) If a local board of education enters into an operating lease of real property for use as a school building or for school facilities, then the county may borrow money for a purpose allowed pursuant to 26 USC § 54E(d)(3) with respect to the building or facilities. The operating lease shall be for a period of at least 10 years."

SECTION 3. G.S. 115C-426(f) reads as rewritten:

- "(f) The capital outlay fund shall include appropriations for:
 - The acquisition of real property for school purposes, including but not (1) limited to school sites, playgrounds, athletic fields, administrative headquarters, and garages.
 - The acquisition, construction, reconstruction, enlargement, renovation, or (2) replacement of buildings and other structures, including but not limited to buildings for classrooms and laboratories, physical and vocational educational purposes, libraries, auditoriums, gymnasiums, administrative offices, storage, and vehicle maintenance.
 - The acquisition or replacement of furniture and furnishings, instructional (3) apparatus, data-processing equipment, business machines, and similar items of furnishings and equipment.
 - The acquisition of school buses as additions to the fleet. (4)
 - The acquisition of activity buses and other motor vehicles. (5)
 - Lease payments for leases entered into pursuant to G.S. 115C-530. (5a)
 - Such other objects of expenditure as may be assigned to the capital outlay (6) fund by the uniform budget format.

The cost of acquiring or constructing a new building, or reconstructing, enlarging, or renovating an existing building, shall include the cost of all real property and interests in real property, and all plants, works, appurtenances, structures, facilities, furnishings, machinery, and equipment necessary or useful in connection therewith; financing charges; the cost of plans,

specifications, studies, reports, and surveys; legal expenses; and all other costs necessary or incidental to the construction, reconstruction, enlargement, or renovation.

No contract for the purchase of a site shall be executed nor any funds expended therefor without the approval of the board of county commissioners as to the amount to be spent for the site; and in case of a disagreement between a board of education and a board of county commissioners as to the amount to be spent for the site, the procedure provided in G.S. 115C-431 shall, insofar as the same may be applicable, be used to settle the disagreement.

Appropriations in the capital outlay fund shall be funded by revenues made available for capital outlay purposes by the State Board of Education and the board of county commissioners, supplemental taxes levied by or on behalf of the local school administrative unit pursuant to a local act or G.S. 115C-501 to 115C-511, the proceeds of the sale of capital assets, the proceeds of claims against fire and casualty insurance policies, <u>funds allotted by the State Board of Education for noninstructional support personnel used for the purpose of lease payments as provided in G.S. 115C-105.25(b)(12), and other sources."</u>

SECTION 4. G.S. 115C-489.6(a) reads as rewritten:

- "(a) QZAB Program. The State Board of Education is designated the State education agency responsible for administering the qualified zone academy bond program in North Carolina for the purposes of 26 U.S.C. § 54E. The State Board of Education shall perform all activities required to implement and carry out the qualified zone activity bond program in North Carolina. Those activities include:
 - (1) Defining those areas and schools that are eligible under federal law to participate in the qualified zone academy bond program in North Carolina.
 - (2) Designing an application process under which proposals may be solicited from qualified zone academies. The application process shall ensure that bond proceeds are allocated so as to prioritize use in counties having greater economic distress, as ranked pursuant to G.S. 143B-437.08. The application shall include a requirement for any information necessary to enable the Board to accomplish the prioritization and efficient use of the bond proceeds.
 - (3) Determining the eligibility of an applicant to be a participating qualified zone academy.
 - (4) Awarding the State's allocation of total funds among selected applicants and establishing conditions upon the usage of the allocation. These conditions must include:
 - Requiring that the bond proceeds be used_used, (i) with respect to facilities under an operating lease defined in G.S. 115C-530, for any purpose allowed pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 54E(d)(3), or (ii) with respect to any other facility, only for rehabilitating or repairing the public school facility in which the qualified zone academy is located, which may include (i)-wiring and other infrastructure improvements related to providing technology and (ii)may include equipment related to the rehabilitation or repair, but not personal computers or similar technology equipment.
 - b. Conditions designed to assure that the allocation is used in a timely manner.
 - (5) Confirming that the terms of any qualified zone academy bonds issued in accordance with this program are consistent with the terms of the federal program."

SECTION 5. Section 1 of this act becomes effective July 1, 2017. The remainder of this act is effective when it becomes law. Section 2 of this act applies to agreements, sites leased, and leases entered into on or after that date. Section 3 of this act applies to

- 1 appropriations made on or after that date. Section 4 of this act applies to bond proceeds used on
- 2 or after that date.