By Senator Montford

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to public education; creating s. 1003.615, F.S.; providing a short title; providing legislative intent and purpose; providing an exemption from certain statutes in chs. 1000-1013, F.S., and corresponding administrative rules for school districts; providing for specified exceptions to such exemption; authorizing the State Board of Education to enter into a performance contract with a school district to provide a statutory waiver; authorizing a school district, upon a super majority vote by the district school board, to apply for a waiver from any statute for a specified period after approval by the Commissioner of Education and the State Board of Education; requiring that an application for each waiver request be submitted to the commissioner and the State Board of Education; providing requirements for the application; providing that a waiver may be requested at any point during the fiscal year; requiring that the commissioner and the State Board of Education consider each waiver request in a timely manner; providing that a school district may be granted a waiver from certain statutes governing school or school district operations and policies if the commissioner and the State Board of Education agree; providing exceptions from such waiver; requiring that a school district receiving one or more waivers be in compliance with certain statutes; providing that the governing board of a school

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district is the duly elected district school board; requiring that each school district submit an annual report to the Governor and the Legislature by a specified date; providing requirements for the report; providing an effective date.

WHEREAS, Education Week ranks Florida's education system fifth in the nation in its Quality Counts 2011 report, up from 31st place in 2007, and

WHEREAS, the report notes that Florida's students were stellar in their performance on the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), and

WHEREAS, Florida is one of only four states whose students were shown by the report to have improved significantly in both 4th and 8th grade reading on the NAEP, and

WHEREAS, the report shows that more than 100,000 of Florida's 2009 public and nonpublic high school graduating seniors took the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT), the most ever, and

WHEREAS, the report shows that the combined score of African Americans in Florida who have taken the SAT is 7 points higher than the national average for African American students, and

WHEREAS, the report shows that the combined score of Hispanics in Florida who have taken the SAT is 42 points higher than the national average for Hispanic students, and

WHEREAS, the report shows that Florida's participation in the ACT assessment program reached its highest point ever, with more than 100,000 of its graduating seniors taking the

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assessment in 2009, up 12 percent from the previous year, and WHEREAS, the report shows that Florida ranked first in the nation in the percentage of students who took a College Board Advanced Placement (AP) exam in high school, and shows Florida tied for fifth in the nation in the percentage of students taking the exam who earned a score of 3 or higher, and

WHEREAS, the report shows that Florida students had the highest single-year increase in the percentage of students in the class of 2009 who earned a score of 3 or higher on an AP exam, and

WHEREAS, seven Florida public schools were recognized in the report as leading the nation in increasing access to AP courses among traditionally underserved students, more schools than in any other state in the nation, and

WHEREAS, the 2010 FCAT results for grades 4 through 10 in reading, mathematics, and science showed increases in the percentage of students scoring proficient and above in almost every middle and high school grade level in reading and mathematics, and

WHEREAS, science achievement also showed positive momentum with gains in all tested grade levels, and

WHEREAS, nearly 95 percent of students in grades 4, 8, and 10 scored a 3 or higher on the 6-point grading scale in writing, and

WHEREAS, in 2010, 74 percent of elementary schools, and 78 percent of middle schools, earned an "A" or a "B" grade, and

WHEREAS, the performance of Florida's high schools reached record levels in 2009-2010 under a newly expanded high school grading system, and

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WHEREAS, nearly 71 percent of the state's high schools achieved either an "A" or "B" grade during the 2009-2010 school year, and

WHEREAS, Florida's high school graduation rate soared to new heights in 2010, continuing a 5-year trend of increases, and

WHEREAS, the state's graduation rate climbed more than 2.5 percentage points to 79 percent, which included a 3.5 percentage point increase for African American students, a 3.2 percentage point increase for Hispanic students, and a 2.3 percentage point increase for white students, and

WHEREAS, Florida's dropout rate declined for the fifth straight year to a record low of 2 percent, and

WHEREAS, in order for Florida's students to continue to be successful, and for school districts to be innovative and efficiently operated, each school district must have the statutory and regulatory flexibility to move the public school system from an industrial model to a knowledge-based model by revolutionizing the school calendar and day, expanding public school choice, expanding public school virtual education options, and incorporating other innovations that will increase student achievement and incorporate efficiency into the delivery of public education, NOW, THEREFORE,

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Section 1003.615, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

1003.615 Public Education Innovation and Efficiency Act.—
(1) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the "Public

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117 Education Innovation and Efficiency Act."

- (2) LEGISLATIVE INTENT; PURPOSE.—The Legislature intends to provide school districts with the statutory and regulatory flexibility to reform public education in the state by exempting school districts from certain statutes in chapters 1000-1013.

  The purpose of this section is to maintain and significantly improve student achievement through a variety of means, including, but not limited to:
- (a) Developing public-private partnerships with local communities to expand opportunities for increased student performance;
- (b) Expanding public school parental choice programs within the school district to meet local community employment and educational needs;
  - (c) Expanding public school virtual education programs; and
- (d) Authorizing greater flexibility in the use of tax revenue, which will allow that revenue to be redirected to classroom expenditures, while ensuring compliance with the applicable constitutional and statutory requirements.
  - (3) EXEMPTION FROM STATUTES AND RULES.-
- (a) Each school district is exempt from the statutes in chapters 1000-1013 and the corresponding administrative rules; however, each school district shall comply with the statutes in those chapters:
- 1. Specifically pertaining to the student assessment program and school grading system.
- 2. Pertaining to the provision of services to students with disabilities.
  - 3. Pertaining to civil rights, including s. 1000.05,

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- 4. Pertaining to student health, safety, and welfare.
- 5. Governing the election, duties, and responsibilities of district school board members.
- 6. Governing the election or appointment of and duties and responsibilities of the district school superintendent.
  - (b) In addition, each school district shall comply with:
- 1. Section 286.011, relating to public meetings and records, public inspection, and criminal and civil penalties.
  - 2. Chapter 119, relating to public records.
- 3. Section 1003.03, relating to the maximum class size, except that the calculation for compliance pursuant to s.

  1003.03 shall be the average at the school level for any school choice program in which a parent or guardian chooses to place his or her child, rather than the school district assignment.
- $\underline{\text{4. Section 1012.22(1)(c), relating to compensation and}}$  salary schedules.
  - 5. Section 1012.33(5), relating to workforce reductions.
- 6. Section 1012.335, relating to contracts with instructional personnel hired on or after July 1, 2011.
- 7. Section 1012.34, relating to the substantive requirements for performance evaluations for instructional personnel and school administrators.
- 8. Those statutes pertaining to financial matters, including statutes in chapter 1010, except s. 1010.20(3).
- 9. Those statutes pertaining to planning and budgeting, including statutes in chapter 1011, except s. 1011.62(9)(d), relating to the requirement for a comprehensive reading plan. A school district that is exempt from submitting the plan is

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deemed approved to receive the research-based reading instruction allocation.

- 10. Those statutes pertaining to educational facilities, including statutes in chapter 1013, except s. 1013.20, relating only to covered walkways for portables, and s. 1013.21, relating to the use of relocatable facilities that exceed 20 years of age.
- 11. Those statutes pertaining to instructional materials, except s. 1006.37, relating to the requisition of state-adopted materials from the depository under contract with the publisher, and s. 1006.40(3)(a), relating to the use of 50 percent of the instructional materials allocation.
  - 12. This section.
  - (4) STATUTORY WAIVERS.—
- (a) The State Board of Education may enter into a performance contract with a school district for the purpose of providing a statutory waiver, upon the school district's request, with the intent of continuing significant improvements in student achievement through a variety of means. A school district, upon a super majority vote by the district school board, may apply for a waiver from any statute for a period up to 3 years after the date upon which the Commissioner of Education and the State Board of Education approve the waiver. A school district shall submit an application for each waiver request to the commissioner and the State Board of Education which must include the purpose for making the request, the goal or goals to be achieved by the waiver, and supporting evidence or other documentation outlining the impact if the waiver is approved or disapproved. Each waiver request must contain a

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statement indicating how the waiver would enhance instructional programs or provide for greater efficiency or efficacy in school district operations. A waiver may be requested at any point during a fiscal year. The commissioner and the State Board of Education shall consider a waiver request in a timely manner after receiving the request.

- (b) A school district that requests a waiver may be granted a waiver from any statute governing school and school district operations and policies if the commissioner and the State Board of Education agree that the waiver will assist the school district in maintaining or improving its academic or fiscal performance status. However, the commissioner and the State Board of Education may not issue a waiver from statutes:
- 1. Pertaining to the provision of services to students with disabilities.
- 2. Pertaining to civil rights, including s. 1000.05, relating to discrimination.
  - 3. Pertaining to student health, safety, and welfare.
- 4. Governing the election, duties, and responsibilities of district school board members.
- 5. Governing the election or appointment of and duties and responsibilities of the district school superintendent.
- 6. Pertaining to the student assessment program and the school grading system, including chapter 1008.
- (c) In addition, any school district receiving one or more waivers shall comply with:
- 1. Section 286.011, relating to public meetings and records, public inspection, and criminal and civil penalties.
  - 2. Those statutes pertaining to public records, including

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233 chapter 119.

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- 3. Those statutes pertaining to financial disclosure by elected officials.
- 4. Those statutes pertaining to conflicts of interest by elected officials.
- (5) GOVERNING BOARD.—The governing board of a school district shall be the duly elected district school board.
- (6) ANNUAL REPORT.—By January 15, 2013, and each year thereafter, each school district shall submit an annual report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the State Board of Education. The report must contain the strategies that the school district used to implement the provisions of this section and the results of student performance evaluations and district operational efficiency programs.
  - Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2012.

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