

|            | LEGISLATIVE ACTION |       |
|------------|--------------------|-------|
| Senate     |                    | House |
| Comm: OO   |                    |       |
| 02/28/2018 |                    |       |
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The Committee on Appropriations (Braynon) recommended the following:

# Senate Substitute for Amendment (903516) (with title amendment)

Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert:

Section 1. Subsections (4) and (5) of section 1001.10, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1001.10 Commissioner of Education; general powers and duties.-

(4) The Department of Education shall provide technical

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assistance to school districts, charter schools, the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, and private schools that accept scholarship students under s. 1002.385, s. 1002.39, or s. 1002.395, or another state scholarship program under chapter 1002 in the development of policies, procedures, and training related to employment practices and standards of ethical conduct for instructional personnel and school administrators, as defined in s. 1012.01.

- (5) The Department of Education shall provide authorized staff of school districts, charter schools, the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, and private schools that accept scholarship students under s. 1002.385, s. 1002.39, or s. 1002.395, or another state scholarship program under chapter 1002, with access to electronic verification of information from the following employment screening tools:
- (a) The Professional Practices' Database of Disciplinary Actions Against Educators; and
- (b) The Department of Education's Teacher Certification Database.

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This subsection does not require the department to provide these staff with unlimited access to the databases. However, the department shall provide the staff with access to the data necessary for performing employment history checks of the instructional personnel and school administrators included in the databases.

Section 2. Section 1001.4205, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1001.4205 Visitation of schools by an individual school

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board or charter school governing board member. - An individual member of a district school board may, on any day and at any time at his or her pleasure, visit any district school in his or her school district. An individual member of the State Legislature may, on any day and at any time at his or her pleasure, visit any district school, including any charter school, in his or her legislative district. An individual member of a charter school governing board member may, on any day and at any time at his or her pleasure, visit any charter school governed by the charter school's governing board.

- (1) The visiting individual board member must sign in and sign out at the school's main office and wear his or her board or State Legislature identification badge, as applicable, at all times while present on school premises.
- (2) The board, the school, or any other person or entity, including, but not limited to, the principal of the school, the school superintendent, or any other board member, may not require the visiting individual board member to provide notice before visiting the school.
- (3) The school may offer, but may not require, an escort to accompany the a visiting individual board member during the visit.
- (4) A Another board member or a district employee, including, but not limited to, the superintendent, the school principal, or the superintendent's or the principal's his or her designee, may not limit the duration or scope of the visit or direct the a visiting individual board member to leave the premises.
  - (5) A board, district, or school administrative policy or



practice may not prohibit or limit the authority granted to the visiting individual a board member under this section.

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Section 3. Paragraph (b) of subsection (6) of section 1002.33, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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1002.33 Charter schools.-

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(6) APPLICATION PROCESS AND REVIEW.—Charter school applications are subject to the following requirements:

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(b) A sponsor shall receive and review all applications for a charter school using the evaluation instrument developed by the Department of Education. A sponsor shall receive and consider charter school applications received on or before August 1 of each calendar year for charter schools to be opened at the beginning of the school district's next school year, or to be opened at a time agreed to by the applicant and the sponsor. A sponsor may not refuse to receive a charter school application submitted before August 1 and may receive an application submitted later than August 1 if it chooses. Beginning in 2018 and thereafter, a sponsor shall receive and consider charter school applications received on or before

88 89 February 1 of each calendar year for charter schools to be 90 91 92 93

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opened 18 months later at the beginning of the school district's school year, or to be opened at a time agreed to by the applicant and the sponsor. A sponsor may not refuse to receive a

charter school application submitted before February 1 and may receive an application submitted later than February 1 if it chooses. A sponsor may not charge an applicant for a charter any

fee for the processing or consideration of an application, and a

sponsor may not base its consideration or approval of a final

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application upon the promise of future payment of any kind. Before approving or denying any application, the sponsor shall allow the applicant, upon receipt of written notification, at least 7 calendar days to make technical or nonsubstantive corrections and clarifications, including, but not limited to, corrections of grammatical, typographical, and like errors or missing signatures, if such errors are identified by the sponsor as cause to deny the final application.

- 1. In order to facilitate an accurate budget projection process, a sponsor shall be held harmless for FTE students who are not included in the FTE projection due to approval of charter school applications after the FTE projection deadline. In a further effort to facilitate an accurate budget projection, within 15 calendar days after receipt of a charter school application, a sponsor shall report to the Department of Education the name of the applicant entity, the proposed charter school location, and its projected FTE.
- 2. In order to ensure fiscal responsibility, an application for a charter school shall include a full accounting of expected assets, a projection of expected sources and amounts of income, including income derived from projected student enrollments and from community support, and an expense projection that includes full accounting of the costs of operation, including start-up costs.
- 3.a. A sponsor shall by a majority vote approve or deny an application no later than 90 calendar days after the application is received, unless the sponsor and the applicant mutually agree in writing to temporarily postpone the vote to a specific date, at which time the sponsor shall by a majority vote approve or

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deny the application. If the sponsor fails to act on the application, an applicant may appeal to the State Board of Education as provided in paragraph (c). If an application is denied, the sponsor shall, within 10 calendar days after such denial, articulate in writing the specific reasons, based upon good cause, supporting its denial of the application and shall provide the letter of denial and supporting documentation to the applicant and to the Department of Education.

- b. An application submitted by a high-performing charter school identified pursuant to s. 1002.331 or a high-performing charter school system identified pursuant to s. 1002.332 may be denied by the sponsor only if the sponsor demonstrates by clear and convincing evidence that:
- (I) The application does not materially comply with the requirements in paragraph (a);
- (II) The charter school proposed in the application does not materially comply with the requirements in paragraphs (9)(a)-(f);
- (III) The proposed charter school's educational program does not substantially replicate that of the applicant or one of the applicant's high-performing charter schools;
- (IV) The applicant has made a material misrepresentation or false statement or concealed an essential or material fact during the application process; or
- (V) The proposed charter school's educational program and financial management practices do not materially comply with the requirements of this section.

Material noncompliance is a failure to follow requirements or a

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violation of prohibitions applicable to charter school applications, which failure is quantitatively or qualitatively significant either individually or when aggregated with other noncompliance. An applicant is considered to be replicating a high-performing charter school if the proposed school is substantially similar to at least one of the applicant's highperforming charter schools and the organization or individuals involved in the establishment and operation of the proposed school are significantly involved in the operation of replicated schools.

- c. If the sponsor denies an application submitted by a high-performing charter school or a high-performing charter school system, the sponsor must, within 10 calendar days after such denial, state in writing the specific reasons, based upon the criteria in sub-subparagraph b., supporting its denial of the application and must provide the letter of denial and supporting documentation to the applicant and to the Department of Education. The applicant may appeal the sponsor's denial of the application in accordance with paragraph (c).
- 4. For budget projection purposes, the sponsor shall report to the Department of Education the approval or denial of an application within 10 calendar days after such approval or denial. In the event of approval, the report to the Department of Education shall include the final projected FTE for the approved charter school.
- 5. Upon approval of an application, the initial startup shall commence with the beginning of the public school calendar for the district in which the charter is granted. A charter school may defer the opening of the school's operations for up

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185 to 3  $\frac{2}{2}$  years to provide time for adequate facility planning. The 186 charter school must provide written notice of such intent to the 187 sponsor and the parents of enrolled students at least 30 188 calendar days before the first day of school.

Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 1002.331, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1002.331 High-performing charter schools.

- (1) A charter school is a high-performing charter school if it:
- (a) Received at least two school grades of "A" and no school grade below "B," pursuant to s. 1008.34, during each of the previous 3 school years or received at least two consecutive school grades of "A" in the most recent 2 school years.
- (b) Received an unqualified opinion on each annual financial audit required under s. 218.39 in the most recent 3 fiscal years for which such audits are available.
- (c) Did not receive a financial audit that revealed one or more of the financial emergency conditions set forth in s. 218.503(1) in the most recent 3 fiscal years for which such audits are available. However, this requirement is deemed met for a charter school-in-the-workplace if there is a finding in an audit that the school has the monetary resources available to cover any reported deficiency or that the deficiency does not result in a deteriorating financial condition pursuant to s. 1002.345(1)(a)3.

211 For purposes of determining initial eligibility, the 212 requirements of paragraphs (b) and (c) only apply to the most 213 recent 2 fiscal years if the charter school earns two

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consecutive grades of "A." A virtual charter school established under s. 1002.33 is not eligible for designation as a highperforming charter school.

Section 5. Present subsections (11) and (12) of section 1002.333, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (12) and (13), respectively, a new subsection (11) is added to that section, and subsections (1) and (2), paragraph (a) of subsection (4), paragraphs (b), (g), and (i) of subsection (5), paragraph (a) of subsection (7), subsection (9), and paragraph (b) of subsection (10) of that section are amended, to read: 1002.333 Persistently low-performing schools.-

- (1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Hope operator" means an entity identified by the department pursuant to subsection (2).
- (b) "Persistently low-performing school" means a school that has completed 2 school years of a district-managed turnaround plan required under s. 1008.33(4)(a) and has not improved its school grade to a "C" or higher, earned three consecutive grades lower than a "C," pursuant to s. 1008.34, and a school that was closed pursuant to s. 1008.33(4) within 2 years after the submission of a notice of intent.
  - (c) "School of hope" means:
- 1. A charter school operated by a hope operator which serves students from one or more persistently low-performing schools; is located in the attendance zone of a persistently low-performing school or within a 5-mile radius of such school, whichever is greater; and is a Title I eligible school; or
- 2. A school operated by a hope operator pursuant to s. 1008.33(4)(b)3.b. s. 1008.33(4)(b)3.

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- (2) HOPE OPERATOR.—A hope operator is a nonprofit organization with tax exempt status under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code which that operates three or more charter schools that serve students in grades K-12 in Florida or other states with a record of serving students from low-income families and is designated by the State Board of Education as a hope operator based on a determination that:
- (a) The past performance of the hope operator meets or exceeds the following criteria:
- 1. The achievement of enrolled students exceeds the district and state averages of the states in which the operator's schools operate;
- 2. The average college attendance rate at all schools currently operated by the operator exceeds 80 percent, if such data is available;
- 3. The percentage of students eligible for a free or reduced price lunch under the National School Lunch Act enrolled at all schools currently operated by the operator exceeds 70 percent;
- 4. The operator is in good standing with the authorizer in each state in which it operates;
- 5. The audited financial statements of the operator are free of material misstatements and going concern issues; and
- 6. Other outcome measures as determined by the State Board of Education;
- (b) The operator was awarded a United States Department of Education Charter School Program Grant for Replication and Expansion of High-Quality Charter Schools within the preceding 3 years before applying to be a hope operator;

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- (c) The operator receives funding through the National Fund of the Charter School Growth Fund to accelerate the growth of the nation's best charter schools; or
- (d) The operator is selected by a district school board in accordance with s. 1008.33.

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An entity that meets the requirements of paragraph (b), paragraph (c), or paragraph (d) before the adoption by the state board of measurable criteria pursuant to paragraph (a) shall be designated as a hope operator. After the adoption of the measurable criteria, an entity, including a governing board that operates a school established pursuant to s. 1008.33(4)(b)3.b. s. 1008.33(4)(b)3., shall be designated as a hope operator if it meets the criteria of paragraph (a).

- (4) ESTABLISHMENT OF SCHOOLS OF HOPE.—A hope operator seeking to open a school of hope must submit a notice of intent to the school district in which a persistently low-performing school has been identified by the State Board of Education pursuant to subsection (10).
  - (a) The notice of intent must include all of the following:
  - 1. An academic focus and plan.
  - 2. A financial plan.
- 3. Goals and objectives for increasing student achievement for the students from low-income families.
  - 4. A completed or planned community outreach plan.
- 5. The organizational history of success in working with students with similar demographics.
- 6. The grade levels to be served and enrollment projections.

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- 7. The specific <del>proposed</del> location or geographic area proposed for the school and its proximity to the persistently low-performing school or the plan to use the district-owned facilities of the persistently low-performing school.
  - 8. A staffing plan.
- 9. An operations plan specifying the operator's intent to undertake the operations of the persistently low-performing school in its entirety or through limited components of the operations.
- (5) PERFORMANCE-BASED AGREEMENT.—The following shall comprise the entirety of the performance-based agreement:
- (b) The location or geographic area proposed for the school of hope and its proximity to the persistently low-performing school.
- (f) (g) The grounds for termination, including failure to meet the requirements for student performance established pursuant to paragraph (d) (e), generally accepted standards of fiscal management, or material violation of terms of the agreement. The nonrenewal or termination of a performance-based agreement must comply with the requirements of s. 1002.33(8).
- (h) $\frac{(i)}{(i)}$  A provision establishing the initial term as 5 years. The agreement must shall be renewed, upon the request of the hope operator, unless the school fails to meet the requirements for student performance established pursuant to paragraph (d) <del>(e)</del> or generally accepted standards of fiscal management or the school of hope materially violates the law or the terms of the agreement.
  - (7) FACILITIES.-
  - (a)1. A school of hope that meets the definition under



subparagraph (1)(c)1. shall use facilities that comply with the Florida Building Code, except for the State Requirements for Educational Facilities. A school of hope that uses school district facilities must comply with the State Requirements for Educational Facilities only if the school district and the hope operator have entered into a mutual management plan for the reasonable maintenance of such facilities. The mutual management plan shall contain a provision by which the district school board agrees to maintain the school facilities in the same manner as its other public schools within the district.

2. A school of hope that meets the definition under subparagraph (1)(c)2. and that receives funds from the hope supplemental services allocation under s. 1011.62(16) shall use the district-owned facilities of the persistently low-performing school that the school of hope operates. A school of hope that uses district-owned facilities must enter into a mutual management plan with the school district for the reasonable maintenance of the facilities. The mutual management plan must contain a provision specifying that the district school board agrees to maintain the school facilities in the same manner as other public schools within the district.

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The local governing authority shall not adopt or impose any local building requirements or site-development restrictions, such as parking and site-size criteria, student enrollment, and occupant load, that are addressed by and more stringent than those found in the State Requirements for Educational Facilities of the Florida Building Code. A local governing authority must treat schools of hope equitably in comparison to similar

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requirements, restrictions, and site planning processes imposed upon public schools. The agency having jurisdiction for inspection of a facility and issuance of a certificate of occupancy or use shall be the local municipality or, if in an unincorporated area, the county governing authority. If an official or employee of the local governing authority refuses to comply with this paragraph, the aggrieved school or entity has an immediate right to bring an action in circuit court to enforce its rights by injunction. An aggrieved party that receives injunctive relief may be awarded reasonable attorney fees and court costs.

- (9) FUNDING.-
- (a) Schools of hope shall be funded in accordance with s. 1002.33(17).
- (b) Schools of hope shall receive priority in the department's Public Charter School Grant Program competitions.
- (c) Schools of hope shall be considered charter schools for purposes of s. 1013.62, except charter capital outlay may not be used to purchase real property or for the construction of school facilities.
- (d) Schools of hope that meet the definition under subparagraph (1)(c)1. are eligible to receive funds from the Schools of Hope Program.
- (e) Schools of hope that meet the definition under subparagraph (1)(c)2. are eligible to receive funds from the hope supplemental services allocation established under s. 1011.62(16).
- (10) SCHOOLS OF HOPE PROGRAM. The Schools of Hope Program is created within the Department of Education.

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<del>plan.</del>



(b) A traditional public school that is required to submit a plan for implementation pursuant to s. 1008.33(4) is eligible to receive funding for services authorized up to \$2,000 per full-time equivalent student from the hope supplemental services allocation established under s. 1011.62(16) Schools of Hope Program based upon the strength of the school's plan for implementation and its focus on evidence-based interventions that lead to student success by providing wrap-around services that leverage community assets, improve school and community collaboration, and develop family and community partnerships. Wrap-around services include, but are not limited to, tutorial and after-school programs, student counseling, nutrition education, parental counseling, and adult education. Plans for implementation may also include models that develop a culture of attending college, high academic expectations, character development, dress codes, and an extended school day and school year. At a minimum, a plan for implementation must: 1. Establish wrap-around services that develop family and community partnerships. 2. Establish clearly defined and measurable high academic and character standards. 3. Increase parental involvement and engagement in the child's education. 4. Describe how the school district will identify, recruit, retain, and reward instructional personnel. The state board may

5. Identify a knowledge-rich curriculum that the school

waive the requirements of s. 1012.22(1)(c)5., and suspend the

requirements of s. 1012.34, to facilitate implementation of the



417 will use that focuses on developing a student's background 418 knowledge. 419 6. Provide professional development that focuses on 420 academic rigor, direct instruction, and creating high academic 421 and character standards. 422 (11) SCHOOLS OF HOPE MANAGEMENT.—A hope operator or the 423 owner of a school of hope may not serve as the principal of any 424 school that he or she manages. Section 6. Section 1002.334, Florida Statutes, is created 425 426 to read: 427 1002.334 Franchise model schools.— 428 (1) As used in this section, the term "franchise model 429 school" means a persistently low-performing school, as defined 430 in s. 1002.333(1)(b), which is led by a highly effective 431 principal in addition to the principal's currently assigned 432 school. If a franchise model school achieves a grade of "C" or 433 higher, the school may retain its status as a franchise model 434 school at the discretion of the school district. 435 (2) A school district that has one or more persistently 436 low-performing schools may use a franchise model school as a 437 school turnaround option pursuant to s. 1008.33(4)(b)4. 438 (3) A franchise model school principal: 439 (a) Must be rated as highly effective pursuant to s. 440 1012.34; 441 (b) May lead two or more schools, including a persistently 442 low-performing school or a school that was considered a persistently low-performing school before becoming a franchise 443 444 model school;

(c) May allocate resources and personnel between the

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schools under his or her administration; however, he or she must expend hope supplemental services allocation funds, authorized under s. 1011.62(16), at the franchise model school; and

(d) Is eliqible to receive a Best and Brightest Principal award under s. 1012.732.

Section 7. Paragraph (d) of subsection (2) and subsection (8), of section 1002.385, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 1002.385 The Gardiner Scholarship.-

- (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (d) "Disability" means, for a 3- or 4-year-old child or for a student in kindergarten to grade 12, autism spectrum disorder, as defined in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition, published by the American Psychiatric Association; cerebral palsy, as defined in s. 393.063(6); Down syndrome, as defined in s. 393.063(15); an intellectual disability, as defined in s. 393.063(24); Phelan-McDermid syndrome, as defined in s. 393.063(28); Prader-Willi syndrome, as defined in s. 393.063(29); spina bifida, as defined in s. 393.063(40); being a high-risk child, as defined in s. 393.063(23)(a); muscular dystrophy; Williams syndrome; a rare disease, a disorder that affects diseases which affect patient populations of fewer than 200,000 individuals or fewer in the United States, as defined by the Orphan Drug Act of 1983, Pub. L. No. 97-414 National Organization for Rare Disorders; anaphylaxis; deaf; visually impaired; traumatic brain injured; hospital or homebound; or identification as dual sensory impaired, as defined by rules of the State Board of Education and evidenced by reports from local school districts. The term "hospital or homebound" includes a student who has a medically

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diagnosed physical or psychiatric condition or illness, as defined by the state board in rule, and who is confined to the home or hospital for more than 6 months.

- (8) PRIVATE SCHOOL ELIGIBILITY AND OBLIGATIONS.—An eligible private school may be sectarian or nonsectarian and shall:
- (a) Comply with all requirements for private schools participating in state school choice scholarship programs pursuant to s. 1002.421.
- (b) Provide to the organization, upon request, all documentation required for the student's participation, including the private school's and student's fee schedules.
- (c) Be academically accountable to the parent for meeting the educational needs of the student by:
- 1. At a minimum, annually providing to the parent a written explanation of the student's progress.
- 2. Annually administering or making provision for students participating in the program in grades 3 through 10 to take one of the nationally norm-referenced tests identified by the Department of Education or the statewide assessments pursuant to s. 1008.22. Students with disabilities for whom standardized testing is not appropriate are exempt from this requirement. A participating private school shall report a student's scores to the parent.
- 3. Cooperating with the scholarship student whose parent chooses to have the student participate in the statewide assessments pursuant to s. 1008.22 or, if a private school chooses to offer the statewide assessments, administering the assessments at the school.
  - a. A participating private school may choose to offer and



administer the statewide assessments to all students who attend the private school in grades 3 through 10.

- b. A participating private school shall submit a request in writing to the Department of Education by March 1 of each year in order to administer the statewide assessments in the subsequent school year.
- (d) Employ or contract with teachers who have regular and direct contact with each student receiving a scholarship under this section at the school's physical location.
- (e) Provide a report from an independent certified public accountant who performs the agreed-upon procedures developed under s. 1002.395(6)(o) if the private school receives more than \$250,000 in funds from scholarships awarded under this chapter section in a state fiscal year. A private school subject to this paragraph must annually submit the report by September 15 to the organization that awarded the majority of the school's scholarship funds. The agreed-upon procedures must be conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

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If a private school fails or refuses is unable to meet the requirements of this subsection or has consecutive years of material exceptions listed in the report required under paragraph (e), the commissioner may determine that the private school is ineligible to participate in the program.

529 Section 8. Paragraph (f) of subsection (6) and subsection 530 (8) of section 1002.39, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1002.39 The John M. McKay Scholarships for Students with Disabilities Program.—There is established a program that is

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separate and distinct from the Opportunity Scholarship Program and is named the John M. McKay Scholarships for Students with Disabilities Program.

- (6) DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION OBLIGATIONS.—The department shall:
- (f)1. Conduct random site visits to private schools participating in the John M. McKay Scholarships for Students with Disabilities Program as authorized under s. 1002.421(7). The purposes purpose of the site visits are is solely to verify compliance with the provisions of subsection (7) aimed at protecting the health, safety, and welfare of students and to verify the information reported by the schools concerning the enrollment and attendance of students, the credentials of teachers, background screening of teachers, and teachers' fingerprinting results, which information is required by rules of the State Board of Education, subsection (8), and s. 1002.421. The Department of Education may not make followup more than three random site visits at any time to any school that has received a notice of noncompliance or a notice of proposed action within the previous 2 years pursuant to subsection (7) each year and may not make more than one random site visit each year to the same private school.
- 2. Annually, by December 15, report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives the Department of Education's actions with respect to implementing accountability in the scholarship program under this section and s. 1002.421, any substantiated allegations or violations of law or rule by an eligible private school under this program concerning the enrollment and

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attendance of students, the credentials of teachers, background screening of teachers, and teachers' fingerprinting results and the corrective action taken by the Department of Education.

- (8) PRIVATE SCHOOL ELIGIBILITY AND OBLIGATIONS.—To be eligible to participate in the John M. McKay Scholarships for Students with Disabilities Program, a private school may be sectarian or nonsectarian and must:
- (a) Comply with all requirements for private schools participating in state school choice scholarship programs pursuant to s. 1002.421.
- (b) Provide to the department all documentation required for a student's participation, including the private school's and student's fee schedules, at least 30 days before any quarterly scholarship payment is made for the student pursuant to paragraph (11)(e). A student is not eligible to receive a quarterly scholarship payment if the private school fails to meet this deadline.
- (c) Be academically accountable to the parent for meeting the educational needs of the student by:
- 1. At a minimum, annually providing to the parent a written explanation of the student's progress.
- 2. Cooperating with the scholarship student whose parent chooses to participate in the statewide assessments pursuant to s. 1008.22.
- (d) Maintain in this state a physical location where a scholarship student regularly attends classes.
- (e) If the private school that participates in a state scholarship program under this chapter receives more than \$250,000 in funds from scholarships awarded under chapter 1002



in a state fiscal year, provide an annual report from an independent certified public accountant who performs the agreedupon procedures developed under s. 1002.395(6)(o). Such a private school must annually submit the required report by September 15 to the organization that awarded the majority of the school's scholarship funds. The agreed-upon procedures must be conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

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The failure or refusal inability of a private school to meet the requirements of this subsection shall constitute a basis for the ineligibility of the private school to participate in the scholarship program as determined by the department.

Section 9. Paragraph (o) of subsection (6), subsection (8), and paragraph (n) of subsection (9) of section 1002.395, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1002.395 Florida Tax Credit Scholarship Program.-

- (6) OBLIGATIONS OF ELIGIBLE NONPROFIT SCHOLARSHIP-FUNDING ORGANIZATIONS.—An eligible nonprofit scholarship-funding organization:
- (o) 1.a. Must participate in the joint development of agreed-upon procedures to be performed by an independent certified public accountant as required under paragraph (8)(e) if the scholarship-funding organization provided more than \$250,000 in scholarship funds to an eligible private school under this chapter section during the 2009-2010 state fiscal year. The agreed-upon procedures must uniformly apply to all private schools and must determine, at a minimum, whether the

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private school has been verified as eligible by the Department of Education under paragraph (9)(c); has an adequate accounting system, system of financial controls, and process for deposit and classification of scholarship funds; and has properly expended scholarship funds for education-related expenses. During the development of the procedures, the participating scholarship-funding organizations shall specify guidelines governing the materiality of exceptions that may be found during the accountant's performance of the procedures. The procedures and guidelines shall be provided to private schools and the Commissioner of Education by March 15, 2011.

- b. Must participate in a joint review of the agreed-upon procedures and quidelines developed under sub-subparagraph a., by February 2013 and biennially thereafter, if the scholarshipfunding organization provided more than \$250,000 in scholarship funds to an eligible private school under this chapter section during the state fiscal year preceding the biennial review. If the procedures and guidelines are revised, the revisions must be provided to private schools and the Commissioner of Education by March 15, 2013, and biennially thereafter.
- c. Must monitor the compliance of a private school with paragraph (8)(e) if the scholarship-funding organization provided the majority of the scholarship funding to the school. For each private school subject to paragraph (8)(e), the appropriate scholarship-funding organization shall notify the Commissioner of Education by October 30, 2011, and annually thereafter of:
- (I) A private school's failure to submit a report required under paragraph (8)(e); or

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- (II) Any material exceptions set forth in the report required under paragraph (8)(e).
- 2. Must seek input from the accrediting associations that are members of the Florida Association of Academic Nonpublic Schools when jointly developing the agreed-upon procedures and guidelines under sub-subparagraph 1.a. and conducting a review of those procedures and guidelines under sub-subparagraph 1.b.

Information and documentation provided to the Department of Education and the Auditor General relating to the identity of a taxpayer that provides an eligible contribution under this section shall remain confidential at all times in accordance with s. 213.053.

- (8) PRIVATE SCHOOL ELIGIBILITY AND OBLIGATIONS.—An eligible private school may be sectarian or nonsectarian and must:
- (a) Comply with all requirements for private schools participating in state school choice scholarship programs pursuant to s. 1002.421.
- (b) Provide to the eligible nonprofit scholarship-funding organization, upon request, all documentation required for the student's participation, including the private school's and student's fee schedules.
- (c) Be academically accountable to the parent for meeting the educational needs of the student by:
- 1. At a minimum, annually providing to the parent a written explanation of the student's progress.
- 2. Annually administering or making provision for students participating in the scholarship program in grades 3 through 10 to take one of the nationally norm-referenced tests identified

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by the Department of Education or the statewide assessments pursuant to s. 1008.22. Students with disabilities for whom standardized testing is not appropriate are exempt from this requirement. A participating private school must report a student's scores to the parent. A participating private school must annually report by August 15 the scores of all participating students to the Learning System Institute described in paragraph (9)(j).

- 3. Cooperating with the scholarship student whose parent chooses to have the student participate in the statewide assessments pursuant to s. 1008.22 or, if a private school chooses to offer the statewide assessments, administering the assessments at the school.
- a. A participating private school may choose to offer and administer the statewide assessments to all students who attend the private school in grades 3 through 10.
- b. A participating private school must submit a request in writing to the Department of Education by March 1 of each year in order to administer the statewide assessments in the subsequent school year.
- (d) Employ or contract with teachers who have regular and direct contact with each student receiving a scholarship under this section at the school's physical location.
- (e) Provide a report from an independent certified public accountant who performs the agreed-upon procedures developed under paragraph (6)(o) if the private school receives more than \$250,000 in funds from scholarships awarded under this chapter section in a state fiscal year. A private school subject to this paragraph must annually submit the report by September 15 to the



scholarship-funding organization that awarded the majority of the school's scholarship funds. The agreed-upon procedures must be conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

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> If a private school fails or refuses is unable to meet the requirements of this subsection or has consecutive years of material exceptions listed in the report required under paragraph (e), the commissioner may determine that the private school is ineligible to participate in the scholarship program as determined by the Department of Education.

- (9) DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION OBLIGATIONS.—The Department of Education shall:
- (n)1. Conduct site visits to private schools participating in the Florida Tax Credit Scholarship Program as authorized under s. 1002.421(7). The purposes purpose of the site visits are is solely to verify compliance with the provisions of subsection (11) aimed at protecting the health, safety, and welfare of students and to verify the information reported by the schools concerning the enrollment and attendance of students, the credentials of teachers, background screening of teachers, and teachers' fingerprinting results. The Department of Education may not make more than seven site visits each year; however, The department may make followup additional site visits at any time to any school that, pursuant to subsection (11), has received a notice of noncompliance or a notice of proposed action within the previous 2 years.
  - 2. Annually, by December 15, report to the Governor, the

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President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives the Department of Education's actions with respect to implementing accountability in the scholarship program under this section and s. 1002.421, any substantiated allegations or violations of law or rule by an eligible private school under this program concerning the enrollment and attendance of students, the credentials of teachers, background screening of teachers, and teachers' fingerprinting results and the corrective action taken by the Department of Education.

Section 10. Present subsection (7) of section 1002.421, Florida Statutes, is amended and redesignated as subsection (11), a new subsection (7) and subsections (8), (9), and (10)are added to that section, and subsection (1), paragraphs (h) and (i) of subsection (2), and subsections (4) and (5) of that section are amended, to read:

1002.421 Accountability of private schools participating in state school choice scholarship programs.-

- (1) (a) A Florida private school participating in the Florida Tax Credit Scholarship Program established pursuant to s. 1002.395 or an educational scholarship program established pursuant to this chapter must comply with all requirements of this section in addition to private school requirements outlined in s. 1002.42, specific requirements identified within respective scholarship program laws, and other provisions of Florida law that apply to private schools.
- (b) For purposes of this section, the term "owner or operator" includes an owner, operator, superintendent, or principal of an eligible private school or a person with equivalent decisionmaking authority over an eligible private



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- (2) A private school participating in a scholarship program must be a Florida private school as defined in s. 1002.01(2), must be registered in accordance with s. 1002.42, and must:
  - (h) Employ or contract with teachers who:
- 1. Unless otherwise specified under this paragraph, hold baccalaureate or higher degrees, have at least 3 years of teaching experience in public or private schools, or have objectively identified special skills, knowledge, or expertise that qualifies them to provide instruction in subjects taught.
- 2. Hold baccalaureate or higher degrees from a regionally or nationally accredited college or university in the United States or from a recognized college or university in another country. This subparagraph applies to full-time teachers hired after July 1, 2018, who are teaching students in grade 2 or above.

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- The private school must report to the department, in a format developed by the department, the qualifications of each teacher hired by the school, including, but not limited to, an explanation of the objectively identified special skills or expertise of such teachers, as applicable. Additionally, the private school must provide to the parent of each scholarship student, on the school's website or on a written form provided by the school, the qualifications of each classroom teacher.
- (i) Require each employee and contracted personnel with direct student contact, upon employment or engagement to provide services, to undergo a state and national background screening, pursuant to s. 943.0542, by electronically filing with the

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Department of Law Enforcement a complete set of fingerprints taken by an authorized law enforcement agency or an employee of the private school, a school district, or a private company who is trained to take fingerprints and deny employment to or terminate an employee if he or she fails to meet the screening standards under s. 435.04. Results of the screening shall be provided to the participating private school. For purposes of this paragraph:

- 1. An "employee or contracted personnel with direct student contact" means any employee or contracted personnel who has unsupervised access to a scholarship student for whom the private school is responsible.
- 2. The costs of fingerprinting and the background check shall not be borne by the state.
- 3. Continued employment of an employee or contracted personnel after notification that he or she has failed the background screening under this paragraph shall cause a private school to be ineligible for participation in a scholarship program.
- 4. An employee or contracted personnel holding a valid Florida teaching certificate who has been fingerprinted pursuant to s. 1012.32 and who is not ineligible for employment pursuant to s. 1012.315 is not required to comply with the provisions of this paragraph.
- (4) A private school that accepts scholarship students under this chapter s. 1002.39 or s. 1002.395 must:
- (a) Disqualify instructional personnel and school administrators, as defined in s. 1012.01, from employment in any position that requires direct contact with students if the

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personnel or administrators are ineligible for such employment under s. 1012.315.

- (b) Adopt and faithfully implement policies establishing standards of ethical conduct for instructional personnel and school administrators. The policies must require all instructional personnel and school administrators, as defined in s. 1012.01, to complete training on the standards; establish the duty of instructional personnel and school administrators to report, and procedures for reporting, alleged misconduct by other instructional personnel and school administrators which affects the health, safety, or welfare of a student; and include an explanation of the liability protections provided under ss. 39.203 and 768.095. A private school, or any of its employees, may not enter into a confidentiality agreement regarding terminated or dismissed instructional personnel or school administrators, or personnel or administrators who resign in lieu of termination, based in whole or in part on misconduct that affects the health, safety, or welfare of a student, and may not provide the instructional personnel or school administrators with employment references or discuss the personnel's or administrators' performance with prospective employers in another educational setting, without disclosing the personnel's or administrators' misconduct. Any part of an agreement or contract that has the purpose or effect of concealing misconduct by instructional personnel or school administrators which affects the health, safety, or welfare of a student is void, is contrary to public policy, and may not be enforced.
  - (c) Before employing instructional personnel or school



administrators in any position that requires direct contact with students, conduct employment history checks of each of the personnel's or administrators' previous employers, screen the personnel or administrators through use of the educator screening tools described in s. 1001.10(5), and document the findings. If unable to contact a previous employer, the private school must document efforts to contact the employer.

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The department shall suspend the payment of funds under this chapter ss. 1002.39 and 1002.395 to a private school that knowingly fails or refuses to comply with this subsection, and shall prohibit the school from enrolling new scholarship students, for 1 fiscal year and until the school complies.

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(5) The failure or refusal inability of a private school to meet the requirements of this section shall constitute a basis for the ineligibility of the private school to participate in a scholarship program as determined by the department. Additionally, a private school is ineligible to participate in a

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state scholarship program under this chapter if the owner or operator of the private school was a debtor in a voluntary or involuntary bankruptcy petition within the most recent 5 years.

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(7) (a) The department must annually visit at least 5 percent, and may annually visit up to 7 percent, of the private schools that participate in the state scholarship programs under this chapter. Site visits required under subsection (8) are not included in the annual site visits authorized under this paragraph.

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(b) The purposes of the site visits are to verify compliance with the provisions of this section aimed at

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protecting the health, safety, and welfare of students and to verify the information reported by the schools concerning the enrollment and attendance of students, the credentials of teachers, background screening of teachers, and teachers' fingerprinting results, as required by rules of the State Board of Education and this section.

- (c) The department may make followup site visits at any time to any school that has received a notice of noncompliance or a notice of proposed action within the previous 2 years, or for a cause that affects the health, safety, and welfare of a student.
- (8) (a) The department shall visit each private school that notifies the department of the school's intent to participate in a state scholarship program under this chapter.
- (b) The purpose of the site visit is to determine that the school meets the applicable state and local health, safety, and welfare codes and rules pursuant to this section.
- (9) The Division of State Fire Marshal shall annually provide to the department a fire safety inspection report, prepared by the local fire departments or by entities with whom they contract to perform fire safety inspections of private schools, for each private school that participates in a state scholarship program under this chapter.
- (10) If a private school that participates in a state scholarship program under this chapter receives more than \$250,000 in funds from the scholarships awarded under this chapter in a state fiscal year, the school must provide to the department a report of the balance sheet and statement of income expenditures in accordance with generally accepted accounting

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procedures from an independent certified public accountant who performs the agreed-upon procedures.

(11) <del>(7)</del> The State Board of Education shall adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to administer and enforce this section.

Section 11. Subsection (5) of section 1002.55, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1002.55 School-year prekindergarten program delivered by private prekindergarten providers.-

- (5) (a) Notwithstanding paragraph (3) (b), a private prekindergarten provider may not participate in the Voluntary Prekindergarten Education Program if the provider has child disciplinary policies that do not prohibit children from being subjected to discipline that is severe, humiliating, frightening, or associated with food, rest, toileting, spanking, or any other form of physical punishment as provided in s. 402.305(12).
- (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if a private prekindergarten provider has been cited for a class I violation, as defined by rule, the coalition may refuse to contract with the provider.

Section 12. Paragraph (d) of subsection (2) of section 1003.41, Florida Statutes, is amended and paragraph (f) is added to that subsection, to read:

1003.41 Next Generation Sunshine State Standards.-

- (2) Next Generation Sunshine State Standards must meet the following requirements:
- (d) Social Studies standards must establish specific curricular content for, at a minimum, geography, United States

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and world history, government, civics, humanities, and economics, including financial literacy. Financial literacy includes the knowledge, understanding, skills, behaviors, attitudes, and values that will enable a student to make responsible and effective financial decisions on a daily basis. Financial literacy instruction shall be an integral part of instruction throughout the entire economics course and include information regarding earning income; buying goods and services; saving and financial investing; taxes; the use of credit and credit cards; budgeting and debt management, including student loans and secured loans; banking and financial services; planning for one's financial future, including higher education and career planning; credit reports and scores; and fraud and identity theft prevention. The requirements for financial literacy specified under this paragraph do not apply to students entering grade 9 in the 2018-2019 school year and thereafter.

(f) Effective for students entering grade 9 in the 2018-2019 school year and thereafter, financial literacy standards must establish specific curricular content for, at a minimum, personal financial literacy and money management. Financial literacy includes instruction in the areas specified in s. 1003.4282(3)(h).

Section 13. Paragraphs (d) and (g) of subsection (3) of section 1003.4282, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraph (h) is added to that subsection, to read:

1003.4282 Requirements for a standard high school diploma.-

- (3) STANDARD HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA; COURSE AND ASSESSMENT REOUIREMENTS.-
  - (d) Three credits in social studies.—A student must earn

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one credit in United States History; one credit in World History; one-half credit in economics, which must include financial literacy; and one-half credit in United States Government. The United States History EOC assessment constitutes 30 percent of the student's final course grade. However, for a student entering grade 9 in the 2018-2019 school year or thereafter, financial literacy is not a required component of the one-half credit in economics.

- (q) Eight Credits in Electives. School districts must develop and offer coordinated electives so that a student may develop knowledge and skills in his or her area of interest, such as electives with a STEM or liberal arts focus. Such electives must include opportunities for students to earn college credit, including industry-certified career education programs or series of career-themed courses that result in industry certification or articulate into the award of college credit, or career education courses for which there is a statewide or local articulation agreement and which lead to college credit. A student entering grade 9 before the 2018-2019 school year must earn eight credits in electives. A student entering grade 9 in the 2018-2019 school year or thereafter must earn seven and one-half credits in electives.
- (h) One-half credit in personal financial literacy.-Beginning with students entering grade 9 in the 2018-2019 school year, each student shall earn one-half credit in personal financial literacy and money management. This instruction must include discussion of or instruction in the following:
- 1. Types of bank accounts offered, opening and managing a bank account, and assessing the quality of a depository



| 997  | institution's services.   |
|------|---|
| 998  | 2. Balancing a checkbook.                                       |
| 999  | 3. Basic principles of money management, such as spending,      |
| L000 | credit, credit scores, and managing debt, including retail and  |
| 1001 | credit card debt.   |
| L002 | 4. Completing a loan application.                               |
| L003 | 5. Receiving an inheritance and related implications.           |
| L004 | 6. Basic principles of personal insurance policies.             |
| L005 | 7. Computing federal income taxes.                              |
| L006 | 8. Local tax assessments.                                       |
| L007 | 9. Computing interest rates by various mechanisms.              |
| L008 | 10. Simple contracts.   |
| L009 | 11. Contesting an incorrect billing statement.                  |
| L010 | 12. Types of savings and investments.                           |
| 1011 | 13. State and federal laws concerning finance.                  |
| L012 | Section 14. Section 1003.457, Florida Statutes, is created      |
| L013 | to read:  |
| L014 | 1003.457 Instruction in cardiopulmonary resuscitation.—         |
| L015 | (1) Each school district shall provide instruction in           |
| L016 | cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and the use of an automated |
| L017 | external defibrillator. Students shall study and practice the   |
| L018 | psychomotor skills associated with performing CPR at least once |
| L019 | before graduating from high school. The instruction shall be a  |
| L020 | part of the physical education curriculum or another required   |
| 1021 | curriculum selected by the school district.                     |
| L022 | (2) The instruction shall be based on an instructional          |
| L023 | <pre>program established by:</pre>                              |
| L024 | (a) The American Heart Association;                             |
| L025 | (b) The American Red Cross; or                                  |



1026 (c) Another nationally recognized program that uses the 1027 most current evidence-based emergency cardiovascular care 1028 guidelines. 1029 (3) A student with a disability, as defined in s. 1007.02, 1030 is exempt from the requirements of this section. 1031 Section 15. Subsection (3) of section 1003.453, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 1032 1033 1003.453 School wellness and physical education policies; 1034 nutrition quidelines.-1035 (3) School districts are encouraged to provide basic 1036 training in first aid, including cardiopulmonary resuscitation, 1037 for all students, beginning in grade 6 and every 2 years 1038 thereafter. Private and public partnerships for providing 1039 training or necessary funding are encouraged. 1040 Section 16. Section 1006.061, Florida Statutes, is amended 1041 to read: 1042 1006.061 Child abuse, abandonment, and neglect policy.-Each district school board, charter school, and private school that 1043 accepts scholarship students under s. 1002.385, s. 1002.39, or 1044 s. 1002.395, or another state scholarship program under chapter 1045 1046 1002 shall: 1047 (1) Post in a prominent place in each school a notice that, 1048 pursuant to chapter 39, all employees and agents of the district school board, charter school, or private school have an 1049 1050 affirmative duty to report all actual or suspected cases of 1051 child abuse, abandonment, or neglect; have immunity from 1052 liability if they report such cases in good faith; and have a

duty to comply with child protective investigations and all

other provisions of law relating to child abuse, abandonment,

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and neglect. The notice shall also include the statewide tollfree telephone number of the central abuse hotline.

- (2) Post in a prominent place at each school site and on each school's Internet website, if available, the policies and procedures for reporting alleged misconduct by instructional personnel or school administrators which affects the health, safety, or welfare of a student; the contact person to whom the report is made; and the penalties imposed on instructional personnel or school administrators who fail to report suspected or actual child abuse or alleged misconduct by other instructional personnel or school administrators.
- (3) Require the principal of the charter school or private school, or the district school superintendent, or the superintendent's designee, at the request of the Department of Children and Families, to act as a liaison to the Department of Children and Families and the child protection team, as defined in s. 39.01, when in a case of suspected child abuse, abandonment, or neglect or an unlawful sexual offense involving a child the case is referred to such a team; except that this does not relieve or restrict the Department of Children and Families from discharging its duty and responsibility under the law to investigate and report every suspected or actual case of child abuse, abandonment, or neglect or unlawful sexual offense involving a child.
- (4) (a) Post in a prominent place in a clearly visible location and public area of the school which is readily accessible to and widely used by students a sign in English and Spanish that contains:
  - 1. The statewide toll-free telephone number of the central

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abuse hotline as provided in chapter 39;

- 2. Instructions to call 911 for emergencies; and
- 3. Directions for accessing the Department of Children and Families Internet website for more information on reporting abuse, neglect, and exploitation.
- (b) The information in paragraph (a) must be put on at least one poster in each school, on a sheet that measures at least 11 inches by 17 inches, produced in large print, and placed at student eye level for easy viewing.

The Department of Education shall develop, and publish on the department's Internet website, sample notices suitable for posting in accordance with subsections (1), (2), and (4).

Section 17. Subsections (4) and (6) of section 1006.07, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (7) is added to that section, to read:

1006.07 District school board duties relating to student discipline and school safety.—The district school board shall provide for the proper accounting for all students, for the attendance and control of students at school, and for proper attention to health, safety, and other matters relating to the welfare of students, including:

- (4) EMERGENCY DRILLS; EMERGENCY PROCEDURES. -
- (a) Formulate and prescribe policies and procedures for emergency drills and for actual emergencies, including, but not limited to, fires, natural disasters, hostage and active shooter situations, and bomb threats, for all the public schools of the district which comprise grades K-12. District school board policies shall include commonly used alarm system responses for

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specific types of emergencies and verification by each school that drills have been provided as required by law and fire protection codes. The emergency response agency that is responsible for notifying the school district for each type of emergency must be listed in the district's emergency response policy.

- (b) Establish model emergency management and emergency preparedness procedures, including emergency notification procedures pursuant to paragraph (a), for the following lifethreatening emergencies:
- 1. Weapon-use, and hostage, and active shooter situations. The active shooter situation training for each school must be conducted by the law enforcement agency or agencies that are designated as first responders to the school's campus.
  - 2. Hazardous materials or toxic chemical spills.
- 3. Weather emergencies, including hurricanes, tornadoes, and severe storms.
  - 4. Exposure as a result of a manmade emergency.
- (6) SAFETY AND SECURITY BEST PRACTICES.—Each school district shall: Use the Safety and Security Best Practices developed by the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability to
- (a) Conduct security risk assessments at each public school and conduct a self-assessment of the school districts' current safety and security practices using a format prescribed by the department. Based on these self-assessment findings, the district school superintendent shall provide recommendations to the district school board which identify strategies and activities that the district school board should implement in

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order to improve school safety and security. Annually each district school board must receive such findings and the superintendent's recommendations the self-assessment results at a publicly noticed district school board meeting to provide the public an opportunity to hear the district school board members discuss and take action on the report findings and recommendations. Each district school superintendent shall report such findings the self-assessment results and school board action to the commissioner within 30 days after the district school board meeting.

- (b) Using a format prescribed by the department, develop a plan that includes having a secure, single point of entry onto school grounds.
- (7) SAFETY IN CONSTRUCTION PLANNING.—A district school board or private school principal or governing board must allow the law enforcement agency or agencies that are designated as first responders to the school's or district's campus to tour such campus once every 3 years. Any changes related to school safety and emergency issues recommended by a law enforcement agency based on a campus tour must be documented by the district school board or private school principal or governing board.

(2) section 1006.12, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 1006.12 School resource officers and school safety officers.-

Section 18. Subsection (1) and paragraph (b) of subsection

- (1) District school boards shall may establish school resource officer programs, through a cooperative agreement with law enforcement agencies or in accordance with subsection (2).
  - (a) School resource officers shall be certified law



enforcement officers, as defined in s. 943.10(1), who are employed by a law enforcement agency as defined in s. 943.10(4). The powers and duties of a law enforcement officer shall continue throughout the employee's tenure as a school resource officer.

(b) School resource officers shall abide by district school board policies and shall consult with and coordinate activities through the school principal, but shall be responsible to the law enforcement agency in all matters relating to employment, subject to agreements between a district school board and a law enforcement agency. Activities conducted by the school resource officer which are part of the regular instructional program of the school shall be under the direction of the school principal.

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(b) A district school board shall may commission one or more school safety officers for the protection and safety of school personnel, property, and students at each district school facility within the school district. The district school superintendent may recommend and the district school board may appoint one or more school safety officers.

Section 19. Section 1007.273, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1007.273 Structured high school acceleration programs Collegiate high school program.-

(1) Each Florida College System institution shall work with each district school board in its designated service area to establish one or more structured programs, including, but not limited to, collegiate high school programs. As used in this section, the term "structured program" means a structured high



school acceleration program.

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(1) (2) PURPOSE.—At a minimum, structured collegiate high school programs must include an option for public school students in grade 11 or grade 12 participating in the structured program, for at least 1 full school year, to earn CAPE industry certifications pursuant to s. 1008.44, and to successfully complete at least 30 credit hours through the dual enrollment program under s. 1007.271. The structured program must prioritize dual enrollment courses that are applicable toward general education core courses or common prerequisite course requirements under s. 1007.25 over dual enrollment courses applicable as electives toward at least the first year of college for an associate degree or baccalaureate degree while enrolled in the structured program. A district school board may not limit the number of eligible public school students who may enroll in such structured programs.

# (2) (3) REQUIRED STRUCTURED PROGRAM CONTRACTS. -

(a) Each district school board and its local Florida College System institution shall execute a contract to establish one or more structured collegiate high school programs at a mutually agreed upon location or locations. Beginning with the 2015-2016 school year, If the local Florida College System institution does not establish a structured program with a district school board in its designated service area, another Florida College System institution may execute a contract with that district school board to establish the structured program. The contract must be executed by January 1 of each school year for implementation of the structured program during the next school year. By August 1, 2018, a contract entered into before



1229 January 1, 2018, for the 2018-2019 school year must be modified 1230 to include the provisions of paragraph (b). 1231 (b) The contract must: 1232 1. (a) Identify the grade levels to be included in the 1233 structured collegiate high school program; which must, at a 1234 minimum, include grade 12. 1235 2.(b) Describe the structured collegiate high school 1236 program, including a list of the meta-major academic pathways 1237 approved pursuant to s. 1008.30(4), which are available to 1238 participating students through the partner Florida College 1239 System institution or other eligible partner postsecondary 1240 institutions; the delineation of courses that must, at a 1241 minimum, include general education core courses and common 1242 prerequisite course requirements pursuant to s. 1007.25; and 1243 industry certifications offered, including online course 1244 availability; the high school and college credits earned for 1245 each postsecondary course completed and industry certification 1246 earned; student eligibility criteria; and the enrollment process 1247 and relevant deadlines; -1248 3.(c) Describe the methods, medium, and process by which 1249 students and their parents are annually informed about the 1250 availability of the structured collegiate high school program, 1251 the return on investment associated with participation in the 1252 structured program, and the information described in 1253 subparagraphs 1. and 2.; paragraphs (a) and (b). 1254 4.(d) Identify the delivery methods for instruction and the 1255 instructors for all courses;-1256 5.<del>(e)</del> Identify student advising services and progress

monitoring mechanisms; -

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- 6.(f) Establish a program review and reporting mechanism regarding student performance outcomes; and-
- $7.\frac{(q)}{(q)}$  Describe the terms of funding arrangements to implement the structured collegiate high school program pursuant to paragraph (5)(a).
  - (3) STUDENT PERFORMANCE CONTRACT AND NOTIFICATION.-
- (a) (4) Each student participating in a structured collegiate high school program must enter into a student performance contract which must be signed by the student, the parent, and a representative of the school district and the applicable Florida College System institution, state university, or other institution participating pursuant to subsection (4) (5). The performance contract must, at a minimum, specify include the schedule of courses, by semester, and industry certifications to be taken by the student, if any; student attendance requirements; , and course grade requirements; and the applicability of such courses to an associate degree or a baccalaureate degree.
- (b) By September 1 of each school year, each district school board must notify each student enrolled in grades 9, 10, 11, and 12 in a public school within the school district about the structured program, including, but not limited to:
- 1. The method for earning college credit through participation in the structured program. The notification must include website links to the dual enrollment course equivalency list approved by the State Board of Education; the common degree program prerequisite requirements published by the Articulation Coordinating Committee pursuant to s. 1007.01(3)(f); the industry certification articulation agreements adopted by the

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State Board of Education in rule; and the approved meta-major academic pathways of the partner Florida College System institution and other eligible partner postsecondary institutions participating pursuant to subsection (4); and

2. The estimated cost savings to students and their families resulting from students successfully completing 30 credit hours applicable toward general education core courses or common prerequisite course requirements before graduating from high school versus the cost of earning such credit hours after graduating from high school.

(4) <del>(5)</del> AUTHORIZED STRUCTURED PROGRAM CONTRACTS.—In addition to executing a contract with the local Florida College System institution under this section, a district school board may execute a contract to establish a structured collegiate high school program with a state university or an institution that is eligible to participate in the William L. Boyd, IV, Florida Resident Access Grant Program, that is a nonprofit independent college or university located and chartered in this state, and that is accredited by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools to grant baccalaureate degrees. Such university or institution must meet the requirements specified under subsections (2)  $\frac{(3)}{}$  and (3). A charter school may execute a contract directly with the local Florida College System institution or another institution as authorized under this section to establish a structured program at a mutually agreed upon location (4).

(5) FUNDING.—

(a) (6) The structured collegiate high school program shall be funded pursuant to ss. 1007.271 and 1011.62. The State Board



of Education shall enforce compliance with this section by 1317 withholding the transfer of funds for the school districts and 1318 the Florida College System institutions in accordance with s. 1008.32. Annually, by December 31, the State Board of Education 1319 1320 shall enforce compliance with this section by withholding the 1321 transfer of funds for the Florida College System institutions in 1322 accordance with s. 1008.32. 1323 (b) A student who enrolls in the structured program and 1324 successfully completes at least 30 college credit hours during a 1325 school year through the dual enrollment program under s. 1007.271 generates a 0.5 full-time equivalent (FTE) bonus. A 1326 1327 student who enrolls in the structured program and successfully 1328 completes an additional 30 college credit hours during a school 1329 year, resulting in at least 60 college credit hours through the 1330 dual enrollment program under s. 1007.271 applicable toward 1331 fulfilling the requirements for an associate in arts degree or 1332 an associate in science degree or a baccalaureate degree 1333 pursuant to the student performance contract under subsection 1334 (3), before graduating from high school, generates an additional 1335 0.5 FTE bonus. Each district school board that is a contractual 1336 partner with a Florida College System institution or other 1337 eligible postsecondary institution shall report to the 1338 commissioner the total FTE bonus for each structured program for the students from that school district. The total FTE bonus 1339 1340 shall be added to each school district's total weighted FTE for 1341 funding in the subsequent fiscal year. 1342 (c) For any industry certification a student attains under 1343 this section, the FTE bonus shall be calculated and awarded in accordance with s. 1011.62(1)(0). 1344



1345 (6) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.— (a) By September 1 of each school year, each district 1346 1347 school superintendent shall report to the commissioner, at a 1348 minimum, the following information on each structured program 1349 administered during the prior school year: 1350 1. The number of students in public schools within the 1351 school district who enrolled in the structured program, and the 1352 partnering postsecondary institutions pursuant to subsections 1353 (2) and (4); 1354 2. The total and average number of dual enrollment courses 1355 completed, high school and college credits earned, standard high 1356 school diplomas and associate and baccalaureate degrees awarded, 1357 and the number of industry certifications attained, if any, by 1358 the students who enrolled in the structured program; 1359 3. The projected student enrollment in the structured 1360 program during the next school year; and 1361 4. Any barriers to executing contracts to establish one or 1362 more structured programs. 1363 (b) By November 30 of each school year, the commissioner 1364 must report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and 1365 the Speaker of the House of Representatives the status of structured programs, including, at a minimum, a summary of 1366 1367 student enrollment and completion information pursuant to this subsection; barriers, if any, to establishing such programs; and 1368 1369 recommendations for expanding access to such programs statewide. 1370 Section 20. Paragraph (c) of subsection (3) and subsection (4) of section 1008.33, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 1371 1372 1008.33 Authority to enforce public school improvement.

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- (c) The state board shall adopt by rule a differentiated matrix of intervention and support strategies for assisting traditional public schools identified under this section and rules for implementing s. 1002.33(9)(n), relating to charter schools.
- 1. The intervention and support strategies must address efforts to improve student performance through one or more of the following strategies: and may include
  - a. Improvement planning;
  - b. Leadership quality improvement;
  - c. Educator quality improvement;
  - d. Professional development;
- e. Curriculum review, pacing, and alignment across grade levels to improve background knowledge in social studies, science, and the arts; and
- f. The use of continuous improvement and monitoring plans and processes.
- 2. In addition, The state board may prescribe reporting requirements to review and monitor the progress of the schools. The rule must define the intervention and support strategies for school improvement for schools earning a grade of "D" or "F" and the roles for the district and department.
- (4) (a) The state board shall apply intensive intervention and support strategies tailored to the needs of schools earning two consecutive grades of "D" or a grade of "F." In the first full school year after a school initially earns two consecutive grades of "D" or a grade of "F," the school district must immediately implement intervention and support strategies prescribed in rule under paragraph (3)(c) and, by September 1,

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provide the department with the memorandum of understanding negotiated pursuant to s. 1001.42(21) and, by October 1, a district-managed turnaround plan for approval by the state board. The district-managed turnaround plan may include a proposal for the district to implement an extended school day, a summer program, or a combination of an extended school day and summer program. Upon approval by the state board, the school district must implement the plan for the remainder of the school year and continue the plan for 1 full school year. The state board may allow a school an additional year of implementation before the school must implement a turnaround option required under paragraph (b) if it determines that the school is likely to improve to a grade of "C" or higher after the first full school year of implementation.

- (b) Unless an additional year of implementation is provided pursuant to paragraph (a), a school that has completed 2 school years of a district-managed turnaround plan required under paragraph (a) and has not improved its school grade to a "C" or higher, pursuant to s. 1008.34, earns three consecutive grades below a "C" must implement one of the following options:
- 1. Reassign students to another school and monitor the progress of each reassigned student. +
- 2. Close the school and reopen the school as one or more charter schools, each with a governing board that has a demonstrated record of effectiveness. Such charter schools are eligible for funding from the hope supplemental services allocation established by s. 1011.62(16).; or
- 3. Contract with an outside entity that has a demonstrated record of effectiveness to operate the school. An outside entity

may include:

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1433 a. A district-managed charter school in which all 1434 instructional personnel are not employees of the school 1435 district, but are employees of an independent governing board 1436 composed of members who did not participate in the review or 1437 approval of the charter. A district-managed charter school is 1438 eligible for funding from the hope supplemental services 1439 allocation established by s. 1011.62(16); or b. A hope operator that submits to a school district a 1440 1441 notice of intent of a performance-based agreement pursuant to s. 1442 1002.333. A school of hope established pursuant to this sub-1443 subparagraph is eligible for funding from the hope supplemental 1444 services allocation for up to 5 years, beginning in the school 1445 year in which the school of hope is established, if the school 1446 of hope: 1447 (I) Is established at the district-owned facilities of the 1448

- persistently low-performing school;
- (II) Gives priority enrollment to students who are enrolled in, or are eligible to attend and are living in the attendance area of, the persistently low-performing school that the school of hope operates, consistent with the enrollment lottery exemption provided under s. 1002.333(5)(c); and
- (III) Meets the requirements of its performance-based agreement pursuant to s. 1002.333.
- 4. Implement a franchise model school in which a highly effective principal, pursuant to s. 1012.34, leads the persistently low-performing school in addition to the principal's currently assigned school. The franchise model school principal may allocate resources and personnel between

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the schools he or she leads. The persistently low-performing school is eligible for funding from the hope supplemental services allocation established under s. 1011.62(16).

- (c) Implementation of the turnaround option is no longer required if the school improves to a grade of "C" or higher.
- (d) If a school earning two consecutive grades of "D" or a grade of "F" does not improve to a grade of "C" or higher after 2 full school years of implementing the turnaround option selected by the school district under paragraph (b), the school district must implement another turnaround option. Implementation of the turnaround option must begin the school year following the implementation period of the existing turnaround option, unless the state board determines that the school is likely to improve to a grade of "C" or higher if additional time is provided to implement the existing turnaround option.

Section 21. Present subsections (16) and (17) of section 1011.62, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (19) and (20), respectively, new subsections (16) and (17) and subsection (18) are added to that section, and paragraph (a) of subsection (4) and subsection (14) of that section are amended, to read:

1011.62 Funds for operation of schools.—If the annual allocation from the Florida Education Finance Program to each district for operation of schools is not determined in the annual appropriations act or the substantive bill implementing the annual appropriations act, it shall be determined as follows:

(4) COMPUTATION OF DISTRICT REQUIRED LOCAL EFFORT.—The

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Legislature shall prescribe the aggregate required local effort for all school districts collectively as an item in the General Appropriations Act for each fiscal year. The amount that each district shall provide annually toward the cost of the Florida Education Finance Program for kindergarten through grade 12 programs shall be calculated as follows:

- (a) Estimated taxable value calculations.-
- 1.a. Not later than 2 working days before July 19, the Department of Revenue shall certify to the Commissioner of Education its most recent estimate of the taxable value for school purposes in each school district and the total for all school districts in the state for the current calendar year based on the latest available data obtained from the local property appraisers. The value certified shall be the taxable value for school purposes for that year, and no further adjustments shall be made, except those made pursuant to paragraphs (c) and (d), or an assessment roll change required by final judicial decisions as specified in paragraph (19)(b) (16) (b). Not later than July 19, the Commissioner of Education shall compute a millage rate, rounded to the next highest one one-thousandth of a mill, which, when applied to 96 percent of the estimated state total taxable value for school purposes, would generate the prescribed aggregate required local effort for that year for all districts. The Commissioner of Education shall certify to each district school board the millage rate, computed as prescribed in this subparagraph, as the minimum millage rate necessary to provide the district required local effort for that year.
  - b. The General Appropriations Act shall direct the

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computation of the statewide adjusted aggregate amount for required local effort for all school districts collectively from ad valorem taxes to ensure that no school district's revenue from required local effort millage will produce more than 90 percent of the district's total Florida Education Finance Program calculation as calculated and adopted by the Legislature, and the adjustment of the required local effort millage rate of each district that produces more than 90 percent of its total Florida Education Finance Program entitlement to a level that will produce only 90 percent of its total Florida Education Finance Program entitlement in the July calculation.

- 2. On the same date as the certification in subsubparagraph 1.a., the Department of Revenue shall certify to the Commissioner of Education for each district:
- a. Each year for which the property appraiser has certified the taxable value pursuant to s. 193.122(2) or (3), if applicable, since the prior certification under sub-subparagraph 1.a.
- b. For each year identified in sub-subparagraph a., the taxable value certified by the appraiser pursuant to s. 193.122(2) or (3), if applicable, since the prior certification under sub-subparagraph 1.a. This is the certification that reflects all final administrative actions of the value adjustment board.
- (14) QUALITY ASSURANCE GUARANTEE.—The Legislature may annually in the General Appropriations Act determine a percentage increase in funds per K-12 unweighted FTE as a minimum quarantee to each school district. The quarantee shall be calculated from prior year base funding per unweighted FTE

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student which shall include the adjusted FTE dollars as provided in subsection (19)  $\frac{(16)}{}$ , quality guarantee funds, and actual nonvoted discretionary local effort from taxes. From the base funding per unweighted FTE, the increase shall be calculated for the current year. The current year funds from which the guarantee shall be determined shall include the adjusted FTE dollars as provided in subsection (19) (16) and potential nonvoted discretionary local effort from taxes. A comparison of current year funds per unweighted FTE to prior year funds per unweighted FTE shall be computed. For those school districts which have less than the legislatively assigned percentage increase, funds shall be provided to guarantee the assigned percentage increase in funds per unweighted FTE student. Should appropriated funds be less than the sum of this calculated amount for all districts, the commissioner shall prorate each district's allocation. This provision shall be implemented to the extent specifically funded.

- (16) HOPE SUPPLEMENTAL SERVICES ALLOCATION.-The hope supplemental services allocation is created to provide districtmanaged turnaround schools, as required under s. 1008.33(4)(a), charter schools authorized under s. 1008.33(4)(b)2., districtmanaged charter schools authorized under s. 1008.33(4)(b)3.a., schools of hope authorized under s. 1008.33(4)(b)3.b., and franchise model schools as authorized under s. 1008.33(4)(b)4., with funds to offer services designed to improve the overall academic and community welfare of the schools' students and their families.
- (a) Services funded by the allocation may include, but are not limited to, tutorial and after-school programs, student

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counseling, nutrition education, and parental counseling. In addition, services may also include models that develop a culture that encourages students to complete high school and to attend college or career training, set high academic expectations, inspire character development, and include an extended school day and school year.

- (b) Prior to distribution of the allocation, a school district, for a district turnaround school and persistently lowperforming schools that use a franchise model; a hope operator, for a school of hope; or the charter school governing board for a charter school, as applicable, shall develop and submit a plan for implementation to its respective governing body for approval no later than August 1 of the fiscal year.
- (c) At a minimum, the plans required under paragraph (b) must:
- 1. Establish comprehensive support services that develop family and community partnerships;
- 2. Establish clearly defined and measurable high academic and character standards;
- 3. Increase parental involvement and engagement in the child's education;
- 4. Describe how instructional personnel will be identified, recruited, retained, and rewarded;
- 5. Provide professional development that focuses on academic rigor, direct instruction, and creating high academic and character standards; and
- 6. Provide focused instruction to improve student academic proficiency, which may include additional instruction time beyond the normal school day or school year.



1606 (d) Each school district and hope operator shall submit 1607 approved plans to the commissioner by September 1 of each fiscal 1608 year. 1609 (e) For the 2018-2019 fiscal year, a school that is 1610 selected to receive funding in the 2017-2018 fiscal year 1611 pursuant to s. 1002.333(10)(c) shall receive \$2,000 per FTE. A district-managed turnaround school required under s. 1612 1613 1008.33(4)(a), charter school authorized under s. 1614 1008.33(4)(b)2., district-managed charter school authorized 1615 under s. 1008.33(4)(b)3.a., school of hope authorized under s. 1008.33(4)(b)3.b., and franchise model school authorized under 1616 1617 s. 1008.33(4)(b)4. are eligible for the remaining funds based on 1618 the school's unweighted FTE, up to \$2,000 per FTE or as provided 1619 in the General Appropriations Act. 1620 (f) For the 2019-2020 fiscal year and thereafter, each 1621 school district's allocation shall be based on the unweighted 1622 FTE student enrollment at the eligible schools and a per-FTE 1623 funding amount of up to \$2,000 per FTE or as provided in the 1624 General Appropriations Act. If the calculated funds for 1625 unweighted FTE student enrollment at the eligible schools exceed 1626 the per-FTE funds appropriated, the allocation of funds to each 1627 school district must be prorated based on each school district's 1628 share of the total unweighted FTE student enrollment for the 1629 eligible schools. 1630 (17) MENTAL HEALTH ASSISTANCE ALLOCATION.—The mental health 1631 assistance allocation is created to provide supplemental funding 1632 to assist school districts in establishing or expanding 1633 comprehensive school-based mental health programs that increase 1634 awareness of mental health issues among children and school-age

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youth; train educators and other school staff in detecting and responding to mental health issues; and connect children, youth, and families who may experience behavioral health issues with appropriate services. These funds may be allocated annually in the General Appropriations Act to each eligible school district and developmental research school based on each entity's proportionate share of Florida Education Finance Program base funding. The district funding allocation must include a minimum amount as specified in the General Appropriations Act. Upon submission and approval of a plan that includes the elements specified in paragraph (b), charter schools are also entitled to a proportionate share of district funding for this program. The allocated funds may not supplant funds that are provided for this purpose from other operating funds and may not be used to increase salaries or provide bonuses.

- (a) Prior to the distribution of the allocation:
- 1. The district must annually develop and submit a detailed plan outlining the local program and planned expenditures to the district school board for approval.
- 2. A charter school must annually develop and submit a detailed plan outlining the local program and planned expenditures of the funds in the plan to its governing body for approval. After the plan is approved by the governing body, it must be provided to its school district for submission to the commissioner.
- (b) The plans required under paragraph (a) must include, at a minimum, all of the following elements:
- 1. A collaborative effort or partnership between the school district and at least one local community program or agency

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involved in mental health to provide or to improve prevention, diagnosis, and treatment services for students;

- 2. Programs to assist students in dealing with bullying, trauma, and violence;
- 3. Strategies or programs to reduce the likelihood of atrisk students developing social, emotional, or behavioral health problems or substance use disorders;
- 4. Strategies to improve the early identification of social, emotional, or behavioral problems or substance use disorders and to improve the provision of early intervention services;
- 5. Strategies to enhance the availability of school-based crisis intervention services and appropriate referrals for students in need of mental health services; and
- 6. Training opportunities for school personnel in the techniques and supports needed to identify students who have trauma histories and who have or are at risk of having a mental illness, and in the use of referral mechanisms that effectively link such students to appropriate treatment and intervention services in the school and in the community.
- (c) The districts shall submit approved plans to the commissioner by August 1 of each fiscal year.
- (d) Beginning September 30, 2019, and by each September 30 thereafter, each entity that receives an allocation under this subsection shall submit to the commissioner, in a format prescribed by the department, a final report on its program outcomes and its expenditures for each element of the program.
- (18) FUNDING COMPRESSION ALLOCATION.—The Legislature may provide an annual funding compression allocation in the General

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Appropriations Act. The allocation is created to provide additional funding to school districts and developmental research schools whose total funds per FTE in the prior year were less than the statewide average. Using the most recent prior year FEFP calculation for each eligible school district, the total funds per FTE shall be subtracted from the state average funds per FTE, not including any adjustments made pursuant to paragraph (19)(b). The resulting funds per FTE difference, or a portion thereof, as designated in the General Appropriations Act, shall then be multiplied by the school district's total unweighted FTE to provide the allocation. If the calculated funds are greater than the amount included in the General Appropriations Act, they must be prorated to the appropriation amount based on each participating school district's share.

Section 22. Subsection (5) of section 1011.69, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1011.69 Equity in School-Level Funding Act.

(5) After providing Title I, Part A, Basic funds to schools above the 75 percent poverty threshold, which may include high schools above the 50 percent threshold as allowed by federal law, school districts shall provide any remaining Title I, Part A, Basic funds directly to all eligible schools as provided in this subsection. For purposes of this subsection, an eligible school is a school that is eligible to receive Title I funds, including a charter school. The threshold for identifying eligible schools may not exceed the threshold established by a school district for the 2016-2017 school year or the statewide percentage of economically disadvantaged students, as determined



| 1722 | annually.  |
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| 1723 | (a) Prior to the allocation of Title I funds to eligible                       |
| 1724 | schools, a school district may withhold funds only as follows:                 |
| 1725 | 1. One percent for parent involvement, in addition to the                      |
| 1726 | one percent the district must reserve under federal law for                    |
| 1727 | allocations to eligible schools for parent involvement;                        |
| 1728 | 2. A necessary and reasonable amount for administration $\underline{i}_{\tau}$ |
| 1729 | 3. which includes The district's approved indirect cost                        |
| 1730 | rate, not to exceed a total of 8 percent; and                                  |
| 1731 | 4.3. A reasonable and necessary amount to provide:                             |
| 1732 | a. Homeless programs;  |
| 1733 | b. Delinquent and neglected programs;  |
| 1734 | c. Prekindergarten programs and activities;                                    |
| 1735 | d. Private school equitable services; and                                      |
| 1736 | e. Transportation for foster care children to their school                     |
| 1737 | of origin or choice programs; and.   |
| 1738 | 5. A necessary and reasonable amount for eligible schools                      |
| 1739 | to provide:  |
| 1740 | a. Extended learning opportunities, such as summer school,                     |
| 1741 | before-school and after-school programs, and additional class                  |
| 1742 | periods of instruction during the school day; and                              |
| 1743 | b. Supplemental academic and enrichment services, staff                        |
| 1744 | development, and planning and curriculum, as well as wrap-around               |
| 1745 | services.  |
| 1746 | (b) All remaining Title I funds shall be distributed to all                    |
| 1747 | eligible schools in accordance with federal law and regulation.                |
| 1748 | To maximize the efficient use of resources, school districts may               |
| 1749 | allow eligible schools, not including charter schools, to An                   |
| 1750 | eligible school may use funds under this subsection for                        |

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district-level to participate in discretionary educational services provided by the school district.

Section 23. Subsection (5) of section 1011.71, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1011.71 District school tax.-

- (5) Effective July 1, 2008, A school district may expend, subject to the provisions of s. 200.065, up to \$150 \$100 per unweighted full-time equivalent student from the revenue generated by the millage levy authorized by subsection (2) to fund, in addition to expenditures authorized in paragraphs (2) (a) - (j), expenses for the following:
- (a) The purchase, lease-purchase, or lease of driver's education vehicles; motor vehicles used for the maintenance or operation of plants and equipment; security vehicles; or vehicles used in storing or distributing materials and equipment.
- (b) Payment of the cost of premiums, as defined in s. 627.403, for property and casualty insurance necessary to insure school district educational and ancillary plants. As used in this paragraph, casualty insurance has the same meaning as in s. 624.605(1)(d), (f), (q), (h), and (m). Operating revenues that are made available through the payment of property and casualty insurance premiums from revenues generated under this subsection may be expended only for nonrecurring operational expenditures of the school district.

Section 24. Section 1012.315, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1012.315 Disqualification from employment.—A person is ineligible for educator certification, and instructional

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personnel and school administrators, as defined in s. 1012.01, are ineligible for employment in any position that requires direct contact with students in a district school system, charter school, or private school that accepts scholarship students under s. 1002.385, s. 1002.39, or s. 1002.395, or another state scholarship program under chapter 1002, if the person, instructional personnel, or school administrator has been convicted of:

- (1) Any felony offense prohibited under any of the following statutes:
- (a) Section 393.135, relating to sexual misconduct with certain developmentally disabled clients and reporting of such sexual misconduct.
- (b) Section 394.4593, relating to sexual misconduct with certain mental health patients and reporting of such sexual misconduct.
- (c) Section 415.111, relating to adult abuse, neglect, or exploitation of aged persons or disabled adults.
  - (d) Section 782.04, relating to murder.
- (e) Section 782.07, relating to manslaughter, aggravated manslaughter of an elderly person or disabled adult, aggravated manslaughter of a child, or aggravated manslaughter of an officer, a firefighter, an emergency medical technician, or a paramedic.
  - (f) Section 784.021, relating to aggravated assault.
  - (g) Section 784.045, relating to aggravated battery.
- (h) Section 784.075, relating to battery on a detention or commitment facility staff member or a juvenile probation officer.

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- 1809 (i) Section 787.01, relating to kidnapping.
  - (j) Section 787.02, relating to false imprisonment.
  - (k) Section 787.025, relating to luring or enticing a child.
  - (1) Section 787.04(2), relating to leading, taking, enticing, or removing a minor beyond the state limits, or concealing the location of a minor, with criminal intent pending custody proceedings.
  - (m) Section 787.04(3), relating to leading, taking, enticing, or removing a minor beyond the state limits, or concealing the location of a minor, with criminal intent pending dependency proceedings or proceedings concerning alleged abuse or neglect of a minor.
  - (n) Section 790.115(1), relating to exhibiting firearms or weapons at a school-sponsored event, on school property, or within 1,000 feet of a school.
  - (o) Section 790.115(2)(b), relating to possessing an electric weapon or device, destructive device, or other weapon at a school-sponsored event or on school property.
    - (p) Section 794.011, relating to sexual battery.
  - (q) Former s. 794.041, relating to sexual activity with or solicitation of a child by a person in familial or custodial authority.
  - (r) Section 794.05, relating to unlawful sexual activity with certain minors.
    - (s) Section 794.08, relating to female genital mutilation.
    - (t) Chapter 796, relating to prostitution.
  - (u) Chapter 800, relating to lewdness and indecent exposure.



1838 (v) Section 806.01, relating to arson. 1839 (w) Section 810.14, relating to voyeurism. 1840 (x) Section 810.145, relating to video voyeurism. 1841 (y) Section 812.014(6), relating to coordinating the 1842 commission of theft in excess of \$3,000. 1843 (z) Section 812.0145, relating to theft from persons 65 1844 years of age or older. 1845 (aa) Section 812.019, relating to dealing in stolen 1846 property. (bb) Section 812.13, relating to robbery. 1847 1848 (cc) Section 812.131, relating to robbery by sudden 1849 snatching. 1850 (dd) Section 812.133, relating to carjacking. 1851 (ee) Section 812.135, relating to home-invasion robbery. 1852 (ff) Section 817.563, relating to fraudulent sale of 1853 controlled substances. 1854 (gg) Section 825.102, relating to abuse, aggravated abuse, 1855 or neglect of an elderly person or disabled adult. (hh) Section 825.103, relating to exploitation of an 1856 1857 elderly person or disabled adult. 1858 (ii) Section 825.1025, relating to lewd or lascivious 1859 offenses committed upon or in the presence of an elderly person 1860 or disabled person. (jj) Section 826.04, relating to incest. 1861 1862 (kk) Section 827.03, relating to child abuse, aggravated 1863 child abuse, or neglect of a child. 1864 (11) Section 827.04, relating to contributing to the delinquency or dependency of a child. 1865

(mm) Section 827.071, relating to sexual performance by a



1867 child. (nn) Section 843.01, relating to resisting arrest with 1868 1869 violence. (oo) Chapter 847, relating to obscenity. 1870 1871 (pp) Section 874.05, relating to causing, encouraging, 1872 soliciting, or recruiting another to join a criminal street 1873 gang. 1874 (qq) Chapter 893, relating to drug abuse prevention and 1875 control, if the offense was a felony of the second degree or 1876 greater severity. 1877 (rr) Section 916.1075, relating to sexual misconduct with 1878 certain forensic clients and reporting of such sexual 1879 misconduct. 1880 (ss) Section 944.47, relating to introduction, removal, or 1881 possession of contraband at a correctional facility. (tt) Section 985.701, relating to sexual misconduct in 1882 1883 juvenile justice programs. 1884 (uu) Section 985.711, relating to introduction, removal, or 1885 possession of contraband at a juvenile detention facility or 1886 commitment program. 1887 (2) Any misdemeanor offense prohibited under any of the 1888 following statutes: (a) Section 784.03, relating to battery, if the victim of 1889 the offense was a minor. 1890 1891 (b) Section 787.025, relating to luring or enticing a 1892 child. 1893 (3) Any criminal act committed in another state or under federal law which, if committed in this state, constitutes an 1894

offense prohibited under any statute listed in subsection (1) or



subsection (2).

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(4) Any delinquent act committed in this state or any delinquent or criminal act committed in another state or under federal law which, if committed in this state, qualifies an individual for inclusion on the Registered Juvenile Sex Offender List under s. 943.0435(1)(h)1.d.

Section 25. Paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (3) of section 1012.731, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1012.731 The Florida Best and Brightest Teacher Scholarship Program.-

(3)

- (b) 1. In order to demonstrate eligibility for an award, an eligible classroom teacher must submit to the school district, no later than November 1, an official record of his or her qualifying assessment score and, beginning with the 2020-2021 school year, an official transcript demonstrating that he or she graduated cum laude or higher with a baccalaureate degree, if applicable. Once a classroom teacher is deemed eligible by the school district, the teacher shall remain eligible as long as he or she remains employed by the school district as a classroom teacher at the time of the award and receives an annual performance evaluation rating of highly effective pursuant to s. 1012.34 or is evaluated as highly effective based on a commissioner-approved student learning growth formula pursuant to s. 1012.34(8) for the 2019-2020 school year or thereafter.
- 2. A school district employee who, in the prior school year, was rated highly effective and met the eligibility requirements under this section as a classroom teacher, is eligible to receive a scholarship award during the current



1925 school year if he or she maintains employment with the school 1926 district. 1927 (c) Notwithstanding the requirements of this subsection, for the 2017-2018, 2018-2019, and 2019-2020 school years, any 1928 1929 classroom teacher who: 1. Was evaluated as highly effective pursuant to s. 1012.34 1930 1931 in the school year immediately preceding the year in which the 1932 scholarship will be awarded shall receive a scholarship of \$1200, including a classroom teacher who received an award 1933 1934 pursuant to paragraph (a). 1935 2. Was evaluated as effective pursuant to s. 1012.34 in the 1936 school year immediately preceding the year in which the 1937 scholarship will be awarded a scholarship of up to \$800. If the 1938 number of eligible classroom teachers under this subparagraph 1939 exceeds the total allocation, the department shall prorate the 1940 per-teacher scholarship amount. 1941 This paragraph expires July 1, 2020. 1942 Section 26. Subsections (2), (3), and (4) of section 1943 1944 1012.732, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 1945 1012.732 The Florida Best and Brightest Principal 1946 Scholarship Program.-1947 (2) There is created the Florida Best and Brightest Principal Scholarship Program to be administered by the 1948 1949 Department of Education. The program shall provide categorical 1950 funding for scholarships to be awarded to school principals, as defined in s. 1012.01(3)(c)1., who are serving as a franchise 1951 1952 model school principal or who have recruited and retained a high

percentage of best and brightest teachers.

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- (3) (a) A school principal identified pursuant to s. 1012.731(4)(c) is eligible to receive a scholarship under this section if he or she has served as school principal at his or her school for at least 2 consecutive school years including the current school year and his or her school has a ratio of best and brightest teachers to other classroom teachers that is at the 80th percentile or higher for schools within the same grade group, statewide, including elementary schools, middle schools, high schools, and schools with a combination of grade levels.
- (b) A principal of a franchise model school, as defined in s. 1002.334, is eligible to receive a scholarship under this section.
- (4) Annually, by February 1, the department shall identify eligible school principals and disburse funds to each school district for each eligible school principal to receive a scholarship.
- (a) A scholarship of \$10,000 \$5,000 must be awarded to each franchise model school principal who is every eligible under paragraph (3)(b).
- (b) A scholarship of \$5,000 must be awarded to each school principal assigned to a Title I school and a scholarship of \$4,000 to each every eligible school principal who is not assigned to a Title I school and who is eligible under paragraph (3)(a).
- Section 27. Paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of section 1012.796, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 1980 1012.796 Complaints against teachers and administrators; procedure; penalties.-1981
- 1982 (1)

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(e) If allegations arise against an employee who is certified under s. 1012.56 and employed in an educatorcertificated position in any public school, charter school or governing board thereof, or private school that accepts scholarship students under s. 1002.385, s. 1002.39, or s. 1002.395, or another state scholarship program under chapter 1002, the school shall file in writing with the department a legally sufficient complaint within 30 days after the date on which the subject matter of the complaint came to the attention of the school. A complaint is legally sufficient if it contains ultimate facts that show a violation has occurred as provided in s. 1012.795 and defined by rule of the State Board of Education. The school shall include all known information relating to the complaint with the filing of the complaint. This paragraph does not limit or restrict the power and duty of the department to investigate complaints, regardless of the school's untimely filing, or failure to file, complaints and followup reports.

Section 28. Present paragraphs (a) through (d) of subsection (1) of section 1013.31, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as paragraphs (b) through (e), respectively, and a new paragraph (a) is added to that subsection, to read:

1013.31 Educational plant survey; localized need assessment; PECO project funding.-

(1) At least every 5 years, each board shall arrange for an educational plant survey, to aid in formulating plans for housing the educational program and student population, faculty, administrators, staff, and auxiliary and ancillary services of the district or campus, including consideration of the local comprehensive plan. The Department of Education shall document

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the need for additional career and adult education programs and the continuation of existing programs before facility construction or renovation related to career or adult education may be included in the educational plant survey of a school district or Florida College System institution that delivers career or adult education programs. Information used by the Department of Education to establish facility needs must include, but need not be limited to, labor market data, needs analysis, and information submitted by the school district or Florida College System institution.

- (a) Educational plant survey and localized need assessment for capital outlay purposes.—A district may only use funds from the following sources for educational, auxiliary, and ancillary plant capital outlay purposes without needing a survey recommendation:
- 1. The local capital outlay improvement fund, consisting of funds that come from and are a part of the district's basic operating budget;
- 2. If a board decides to build an educational, auxiliary, or ancillary facility without a survey recommendation and the taxpayers approve a bond referendum, the voted bond referendum;
  - 3. One-half cent sales surtax revenue;
  - 4. One cent local governmental surtax revenue;
  - 5. Impact fees; and
  - 6. Private gifts or donations.
- Section 29. Paragraph (e) is added to subsection (2) of section 1013.385, Florida Statutes, to read:
  - 1013.385 School district construction flexibility.-
  - (2) A resolution adopted under this section may propose

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implementation of exceptions to requirements of the uniform statewide building code for the planning and construction of public educational and ancillary plants adopted pursuant to ss. 553.73 and 1013.37 relating to:

(e) Any other provisions that limit the ability of a school to operate in a facility on the same basis as a charter school pursuant to s. 1002.33(18) if the regional planning council determines that there is sufficient shelter capacity within the school district as documented in the Statewide Emergency Shelter Plan.

Section 30. Subsection (3) of section 1013.62, Florida Statutes, is amended, and paragraph (c) is added to subsection (1) of that section, to read:

1013.62 Charter schools capital outlay funding.-

- (1) Charter school capital outlay funding shall consist of revenue resulting from the discretionary millage authorized in s. 1011.71(2) and state funds when such funds are appropriated in the General Appropriations Act.
- (c) It is the intent of the Legislature that the public interest be protected by prohibiting personal financial enrichment by owners, operators, managers, real estate developers, and other affiliated parties of charter schools. Therefore, a charter school is not eligible for a funding allocation unless the chair of the governing board and the chief administrative officer of the charter school annually certify under oath that the funds will be used solely and exclusively for constructing, renovating, or improving charter school facilities that are:
  - 1. Owned by a school district, a political subdivision of

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the state, a municipality, a Florida College System institution, or a state university;

- 2. Owned by an organization that is qualified as an exempt organization under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code whose articles of incorporation specify that, upon the organization's dissolution, the subject property will be transferred to a school district, a political subdivision of the state, a municipality, a Florida College System institution, or a state university; or
- 3. Owned by and leased, at a fair market value in the school district in which the charter school is located, from a person or entity that is not an affiliated party of the charter school. For the purposes of this subparagraph, the term "affiliated party of the charter school" means the applicant for the charter school pursuant to s. 1002.33; the governing board of the charter school or a member of the governing board; the charter school owner; the charter school principal; an employee of the charter school; an independent contractor of the charter school or the governing board of the charter school; a relative, as defined in s. 1002.33(24)(a)2., of a charter school governing board member, a charter school owner, a charter school principal, a charter school employee, or an independent contractor of a charter school or charter school governing board; a subsidiary corporation, a service corporation, an affiliated corporation, a parent corporation, a limited liability company, a limited partnership, a trust, a partnership, or a related party that, individually or through one or more entities, shares common ownership or control and directly or indirectly manages, administers, controls, or

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oversees the operation of the charter school; or any person or entity, individually or through one or more entities that share common ownership, which directly or indirectly manages, administers, controls, or oversees the operation of any of the foregoing.

- (3) If the school board levies the discretionary millage authorized in s. 1011.71(2), the department shall use the following calculation methodology to determine the amount of revenue that a school district must distribute to each eligible charter school:
- (a) Reduce the total discretionary millage revenue by the school district's annual debt service obligation incurred as of March 1, 2017, and any amount of participation requirement pursuant to s. 1013.64(2)(a)8. that is being satisfied by revenues raised by the discretionary millage.
- (b) Divide the school district's adjusted discretionary millage revenue by the district's total capital outlay full-time equivalent membership and the total number of unweighted fulltime equivalent students of each eligible charter school to determine a capital outlay allocation per full-time equivalent student.
- (c) Multiply the capital outlay allocation per full-time equivalent student by the total number of full-time equivalent students for all of each eligible charter schools within the district school to determine the total charter school capital outlay allocation for each district charter school.
- (d) If applicable, reduce the capital outlay allocation identified in paragraph (c) by the total amount of state funds allocated <u>pursuant to subsection</u> (2) to all  $\frac{each}{each}$  eligible

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charter schools within a district school in subsection (2) to determine the net total maximum calculated capital outlay allocation from local funds. If state funds are not allocated pursuant to subsection (2), the amount determined in paragraph (c) is equal to the net total calculated capital outlay allocation from local funds for each district. (e) For each charter school within each district, the net capital outlay amount from local funds shall be calculated in the same manner as the state funds in paragraphs (2)(a)-(d), except that the base charter school per weighted FTE allocation amount shall be determined by dividing the net total capital outlay amount from local funds by the total weighted FTE for all eligible charter schools within the district. The per weighted FTE allocation amount from local funds shall be multiplied by the weighted FTE for each charter school to determine each charter school's capital outlay allocation from local funds. (f) (e) School districts shall distribute capital outlay funds to charter schools no later than February 1 of each year, beginning on February 1, 2018, for the 2017-2018 fiscal year. Section 31. For the 2018-2019 fiscal year, the sum of \$596,560 in recurring funds from the General Revenue Fund and the sum of \$392,134 in nonrecurring funds from the General Revenue Funds are appropriated to the Department of Education to implement this act as follows: the sum of \$596,560 in recurring funds and \$142,134 in nonrecurring funds shall be used to implement the additional oversight requirements pursuant to s. 1002.421, Florida Statutes and the sum of \$250,000 in nonrecurring funds shall be used to issue a competitive grant award pursuant to s. 1002.395(9), Florida Statutes.

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Section 32. This act shall take effect July 1, 2018.

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And the title is amended as follows:

Delete everything before the enacting clause and insert:

> A bill to be entitled An act relating to education; amending s. 1001.10, F.S.; revising the private schools to which the Department of Education is required to provide technical assistance and authorized staff; amending s. 1001.4205, F.S.; authorizing a member of the State Legislature to visit any district school, including any charter school, in his or her legislative district; amending s. 1002.33, F.S.; extending the period of time for which a charter school may defer its opening for specified reasons; amending s. 1002.331, F.S.; revising the requirements for a charter school to be considered a high-performing charter school; amending s. 1002.333, F.S.; redefining the terms "persistently low-performing school" and "school of hope"; revising the required contents of a school of hope notice of intent and performance-based agreement; revising school of hope facility requirements; specifying that certain schools of hope are eligible to receive hope supplemental service allocation funds; requiring the State Board of Education to provide awards to all eligible schools that meet certain requirements; prohibiting a school

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of hope operator or owner from serving as the principal of a school of hope that he or she manages; conforming cross-references; creating s. 1002.334, F.S.; defining the term "franchise model school"; authorizing specified schools to use a franchise model school as a turnaround option; specifying requirements for a franchise model school principal; amending s. 1002.385, F.S.; revising the meaning of a rare disease within the definition of a "disability" for purposes of the Gardiner Scholarship Program; specifying that the failure or refusal, rather than the inability of, a private school to meet certain requirements constitutes a basis for program ineligibility; conforming cross-references; amending s. 1002.39, F.S.; authorizing the department to make followup site visits at any time to certain private schools; requiring participating private schools to provide a specified report from an independent certified public accountant under certain circumstances; specifying that the failure or refusal, rather than the inability of, a private school to meet certain requirements constitutes a basis for program ineligibility; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 1002.395, F.S.; revising obligations of eligible nonprofit scholarship-funding organizations participating in the Florida Tax Credit Scholarship Program; specifying that the failure or refusal, rather than the inability of, a private school to meet certain requirements constitutes a basis for program

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ineligibility; revising the purposes of department site visits at private schools participating in the Florida Tax Credit Scholarship Program; authorizing the department to make followup site visits at any time to certain private schools; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 1002.421, F.S.; defining the term "owner or operator"; requiring a private school to employ or contract with teachers who meet certain qualifications and provide information about such qualifications to the department and parents; revising the conditions under which a private school employee may be exempted from background screening requirements; specifying that a private school is ineligible to participate in certain scholarship programs under certain circumstances; requiring the department to annually visit a certain percentage of certain private schools; authorizing the department to make certain followup site visits at any time; requiring the Division of State Fire Marshal to annually provide the department with fire safety inspection reports for certain private schools; requiring that certain private schools provide the department with a report from an independent certified public accountant under certain circumstances; amending s. 1002.55, F.S.; authorizing an early learning coalition to refuse to contract with certain private prekindergarten providers; amending s. 1003.41, F.S.; revising the requirements for the Next Generation Sunshine State Standards to include

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financial literacy; amending s. 1003.4282, F.S.; revising the required credits for a standard high school diploma to include one-half credit of instruction in personal financial literacy and money management and seven-and-one-half, rather than eight, credits in electives; creating s. 1003.457, F.S.; requiring school districts to provide instruction in cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and the use of an automated external defibrillator; requiring students to study and practice psychomotor skills associated with CPR at least once before graduating from high school; requiring the instruction to be a part of a required curriculum; providing instruction to be based on certain programs; providing an exemption; amending s. 1003.453, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 1006.061, F.S.; revising the applicability of certain child abuse, abandonment, and neglect provisions; amending s. 1006.07, F.S.; requiring district school boards to formulate and prescribe policies and procedures for active shooter situations; requiring that active shooter situation training for each school be conducted by the law enforcement agency or agencies that are designated as first responders to the school's campus; requiring each school district to conduct certain assessments in a specified format; requiring a district school superintendent to provide specified agencies with certain findings and certain strategy and activity recommendations to improve school safety and security;

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requiring that district school boards and private school principals or governing boards allow campus tours by such law enforcement agency or agencies at specified times and for specified purposes; requiring that certain recommendations be documented by such board or principal; amending s. 1006.12, F.S.; requiring, rather than authorizing, district school boards to establish certain school resource officer programs; requiring a district school board to commission one or more school safety officers at each district school facility within the district; amending s. 1007.273, F.S.; defining the term "structured program"; providing additional options for students participating in a structured program; prohibiting a district school board from limiting the number of public school students who may participate in a structured program; revising contract requirements; requiring each district school board to annually notify students in certain grades of certain information about the structured program, by a specified date; revising provisions relating to funding; requiring the state board to enforce compliance with certain provisions by a specified date each year; providing reporting requirements; amending s. 1008.33, F.S.; revising the turnaround options available for certain schools; amending s. 1011.62, F.S.; creating the hope supplemental services allocation; providing the purpose of the allocation; specifying the services that may be funded by the

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allocation; providing that implementation plans may include certain models; providing requirements for implementation plans; providing for the allocation of funds in specified fiscal years; creating the mental health assistance allocation; providing the purpose of the allocation; providing for the annual allocation of such funds on a specified basis; prohibiting the use of allocated funds to supplant funds provided from other operating funds, to increase salaries, or to provide bonuses; providing requirements for school districts and charter schools; providing that required plans must include certain elements; requiring school districts to annually submit approved plans to the Commissioner of Education by a specified date; requiring that entities that receive such allocations annually submit a final report on program outcomes and specific expenditures to the commissioner by a specified date; creating the funding compression allocation; providing the purpose of the allocation; authorizing funding for the annual allocation; providing the calculation for the allocation; amending s. 1011.69, F.S.; authorizing certain high schools to receive Title I funds; providing that a school district may withhold Title I funds for specified purposes; authorizing certain schools to use Title I funds for specified purposes; amending s. 1011.71, F.S.; increasing the amount that a school district may expend from a specified millage levy for certain expenses; amending s. 1012.315, F.S.; revising the

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applicability of certain provisions related to disqualification from employment for the conviction of specified offenses; amending s. 1012.731, F.S.; extending eligibility for the Florida Best and Brightest Teacher Scholarship Program to school district employees who, in the immediately preceding school year, were classroom teachers and met eligibility requirements; deleting scholarship awards authorized for specific school years; amending s. 1012.732, F.S.; specifying that a franchise model school principal is eligible to receive a Florida Best and Brightest Principal scholarship; requiring specified awards for eligible principals; amending s. 1012.796, F.S.; revising the applicability of a requirement that certain private schools file specified reports with the department for certain allegations against its employees; amending s. 1013.31, F.S.; authorizing a district to use certain sources of funds for educational, auxiliary, and ancillary plant capital outlay purposes without needing a survey recommendation; amending s. 1013.385, F.S.; providing additional exceptions to certain building code regulations for school districts; amending s. 1013.62, F.S.; providing legislative intent; prohibiting a charter school from being eligible for capital outlay funds unless the chair of the governing board and the chief administrative officer of the charter school annually certify certain information; defining the term "affiliated party of



| 2360 | the charter school"; revising the Department of     |
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| 2361 | Education's calculation methodology for a school    |
| 2362 | district's distribution of discretionary millage to |
| 2363 | its eligible charter schools; providing             |
| 2364 | appropriations; providing an effective date.        |