

	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate	•	House
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The Committee on Appropriations (Stargel) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert:

Section 1. Subsection (6) of section 212.055, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

212.055 Discretionary sales surtaxes; legislative intent; authorization and use of proceeds.—It is the legislative intent that any authorization for imposition of a discretionary sales surtax shall be published in the Florida Statutes as a

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subsection of this section, irrespective of the duration of the levy. Each enactment shall specify the types of counties authorized to levy; the rate or rates which may be imposed; the maximum length of time the surtax may be imposed, if any; the procedure which must be followed to secure voter approval, if required; the purpose for which the proceeds may be expended; and such other requirements as the Legislature may provide. Taxable transactions and administrative procedures shall be as provided in s. 212.054.

- (6) SCHOOL CAPITAL OUTLAY SURTAX.-
- (a) The school board in each county may levy, pursuant to resolution conditioned to take effect only upon approval by a majority vote of the electors of the county voting in a referendum, a discretionary sales surtax at a rate that may not exceed 0.5 percent.

(b) The resolution must shall include a statement that

provides a brief and general description of the school capital outlay projects to be funded by the surtax. The resolution must include a statement that the revenues collected must be shared with eligible charter schools, in accordance with s. 1013.62(1)(a) and (b), based on their proportionate share of the total school district enrollment. The statement must shall conform to the requirements of s. 101.161 and shall be placed on the ballot by the governing body of the county. The following question shall be placed on the ballot:

....FOR THECENTS TAX

....CENTS TAXAGAINST THE



(c) The resolution providing for the imposition of the

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surtax must shall set forth a plan for use of the surtax proceeds for fixed capital expenditures or fixed capital costs associated with the construction, reconstruction, or improvement of school facilities and campuses which have a useful life expectancy of 5 or more years, and any land acquisition, land improvement, design, and engineering costs related thereto. Additionally, the plan shall include the costs of retrofitting and providing for technology implementation, including hardware and software, for the various sites within the school district. Surtax revenues may be used to service for the purpose of servicing bond indebtedness to finance projects authorized by this subsection, and any interest accrued thereto may be held in trust to finance such projects. Neither the proceeds of the surtax nor any interest accrued thereto shall be used for operational expenses. Surtax revenues shared with charter schools shall be expended by the charter school in a manner consistent with the allowable uses set forth in s. 1013.62(4). All revenues and expenditures shall be accounted for in a charter school's monthly or quarterly financial statement pursuant to s. 1002.33(9).

(d) Surtax revenues collected by the Department of Revenue pursuant to this subsection shall be distributed to the school board imposing the surtax in accordance with law.

Section 2. The amendment made by this act to s. 212.055(6), Florida Statutes, which amends the allowable uses of the school capital outlay surtax, applies to levies authorized by vote of

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the county's electors on or after July 1, 2020.

Section 3. Section 446.541, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

446.541 Work-based learning.-

- (1) It is the intent of the Legislature that, to the extent possible, school districts place students in paid work experiences for purposes of educational training and work-based learning.
- (2) For purposes of this section, the term "work-based learning" is synonymous with the term "on-the-job training" and means interactions with industry or community professionals in off-campus workplaces which foster in-depth, firsthand engagement with the tasks required in a given career field and which are aligned to curriculum and instruction, through an apprenticeship program or a preapprenticeship program or as a student in a course identified in the Course Code Directory.
- (3) (a) The following participants in work-based learning are deemed to be employees of the state for purposes of workers' compensation and shall be insured in the manner provided pursuant to chapter 284, except as otherwise provided in this section:
- 1. Individuals 18 years of age or younger who are enrolled in a Florida-registered preapprenticeship program that requires work-based learning or a registered apprenticeship program administered under ss. 446.011-446.092.
- 2. Any students in grades 6 through 12 who are enrolled in a course identified in the Course Code Directory which incorporates a work-based learning component or an activity that is unpaid.



- (b) Workers' compensation costs associated with such participants shall not be included or combined with the premiums otherwise due from the department pursuant to chapter 284, but shall be billed separately to the department's workforce education programs and are payable solely from appropriations provided to the department's workforce education programs or specifically for the payment of such costs. (c) In order for the provisions of paragraph (a) to apply
- to a participant, each preapprenticeship program and apprenticeship program registered with the department and each school board, community college, or career center offering courses identified in the Course Code Directory which incorporate a work-based learning component or an activity that is unpaid shall provide the following information to the department not later than 30 days after a participant begins his or her participation in work-based learning:
 - 1. The name of each such participant;
- 2. The amount of hourly compensation to be paid to such participant, if any;
- 3. The number of hours per week that such participant will be receiving on-the-job training as a participant in, and required for, the preapprenticeship program, apprenticeship program, or course which incorporates a work-based learning component or an activity that is unpaid.

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121 The department shall provide such information to the Division of

122 Risk Management of the Department of Financial Services,

123 together with any additional information required by the

124 division for the purposes of administering chapter 284.

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(d) Notwithstanding ss. 284.36 and 284.44, the department shall be responsible for paying workers' compensation costs for participants who are entitled to workers' compensation benefits pursuant to chapter 440 solely from funds appropriated to the department for such purpose. Coverage for such workers' compensation benefits shall be provided by the Division of Risk Management of the Department of Financial Services. The costs for such coverage shall be paid by the department to the division. For fiscal year 2020-2021, the department shall pay the division \$470,000 on August 15, 2020, on November 15, 2020, on February 15, 2021, and on May 15, 2021, for such costs. For subsequent fiscal years, the division shall bill the department for such workers' compensation costs quarterly, based on such costs from the preceding state fiscal year. The department shall pay such quarterly bills on August 15, on October 15, on February 15, and on May 15 of each fiscal year.

Section 4. Paragraph (b) of subsection (6) and paragraph (e) of subsection (10) of section 1002.33, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1002.33 Charter schools.-

- (6) APPLICATION PROCESS AND REVIEW.—Charter school applications are subject to the following requirements:
- (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 during 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 determined agreed to by the

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applicant and the sponsor. A sponsor may not refuse to receive a charter school application submitted by an applicant during the calendar year. 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 February 1 of each calendar year for charter schools to be opened 18 months later at the beginning of the school district's school year, or to be opened at a time determined by the applicant. 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 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

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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 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 of a high-performing charter school

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schools.



does not materially comply with the requirements in paragraph (a) or, for a high-performing charter school system, the application does not materially comply with s. 1002.332(2)(b);

- (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 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

c. If the sponsor denies an application submitted by a high-performing charter school or a high-performing charter

school are significantly involved in the operation of replicated

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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 to 3 years to provide time for adequate facility planning. The charter school must provide written notice of such intent to the sponsor and the parents of enrolled students at least 30 calendar days before the first day of school.
 - (10) ELIGIBLE STUDENTS.-
- (e) A charter school may limit the enrollment process only to target the following student populations:
 - 1. Students within specific age groups or grade levels.
- 2. Students considered at risk of dropping out of school or academic failure. Such students shall include exceptional education students.
 - 3. Students enrolling in a charter school-in-the-workplace

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or charter school-in-a-municipality established pursuant to subsection (15).

- 4. Students residing within a reasonable distance of the charter school, as described in paragraph (20)(c). Such students shall be subject to a random lottery and to the racial/ethnic balance provisions described in subparagraph (7)(a)8. or any federal provisions that require a school to achieve a racial/ethnic balance reflective of the community it serves or within the racial/ethnic range of other public schools in the same school district.
- 5. Students who meet reasonable academic, artistic, or other eligibility standards established by the charter school and included in the charter school application and charter or, in the case of existing charter schools, standards that are consistent with the school's mission and purpose. Such standards shall be in accordance with current state law and practice in public schools and may not discriminate against otherwise qualified individuals.
- 6. Students articulating from one charter school to another pursuant to an articulation agreement between the charter schools that has been approved by the sponsor.
- 7. Students living in a development in which a developer, including any affiliated business entity or charitable foundation, contributes to the formation, acquisition, construction, or operation of one or more charter schools or charter provides the school facilities facility and related property in an amount equal to or having a total an appraised value of at least \$5 million to be used as a charter schools school to mitigate the educational impact created by the

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development of new residential dwelling units. Students living in the development are shall be entitled to no more than 50 percent of the student stations in the charter schools school. The students who are eligible for enrollment are subject to a random lottery, the racial/ethnic balance provisions, or any federal provisions, as described in subparagraph 4. The remainder of the student stations must shall be filled in accordance with subparagraph 4.

Section 5. Subsection (3) of section 1002.331, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1002.331 High-performing charter schools.

- (3) (a) 1. A high-performing charter school may submit an application pursuant to s. 1002.33(6) in any school district in the state to establish and operate a new charter school that will substantially replicate its educational program. An application submitted by a high-performing charter school must state that the application is being submitted pursuant to this paragraph and must include the verification letter provided by the Commissioner of Education pursuant to subsection (4).
- 2. If the sponsor fails to act on the application within 90 days after receipt, the application is deemed approved and the procedure in s. 1002.33(7) applies.
- (b) A high-performing charter school may submit two applications for a charter school not establish more than two charter schools within the state under paragraph (a) to be opened at a time determined by the high-performing charter school. in any year. A subsequent application to establish a charter school under paragraph (a) may not be submitted unless each charter school application commences operations or an



application is otherwise withdrawn. each charter school established in this manner achieves high-performing charter school status. However, a high-performing charter school may establish more than one charter school within the state under paragraph (a) in any year if it operates in the area of a persistently low-performing school and serves students from that school.

(c) This section applies to any high-performing charter school with an existing approved application.

Section 6. Paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of section 1002.45, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1002.45 Virtual instruction programs.

(1) PROGRAM.—

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- (e) Each school district shall:
- 1. Provide to the department by each October 1, a copy of each contract and the amounts paid per unweighted full-time equivalent student for services procured pursuant to subparagraphs (c) 1. and 2.
- 2. Expend the difference in funds provided for a student participating in the school district virtual instruction program pursuant to subsection (7) and the price paid for contracted services procured pursuant to subparagraphs (c) 1. and 2. for implementation of the school district's digital classrooms plan pursuant to s. 1011.62.
- 3. At the end of each fiscal year, but no later than September 1, report to the department an itemized list of the technological tools purchased with these funds.
- 4. Limit virtual instruction out-of-district full-time equivalent student membership to no more than the full-time

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equivalent student membership in virtual program classes within the district. On July 1, 2020, if a pre-existing contract with an approved provider or virtual charter school is out of compliance with this provision, no additional out-of-district students may be served until full-time equivalent membership in virtual program classes in the district exceeds out-of-district full-time equivalent student membership in the program. For this pre-existing contract, out-of-district students participating in the program prior to July 1, 2020, shall be guaranteed continued enrollment in the program until they voluntarily exit the program or graduate from high school, whichever comes first. Section 7. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section

1003.4156, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1003.4156 General requirements for middle grades promotion.-

- (1) In order for a student to be promoted to high school from a school that includes middle grades 6, 7, and 8, the student must successfully complete the following courses:
- (b) Three middle grades or higher courses in mathematics. Each school that includes middle grades must offer at least one high school level mathematics course for which students may earn high school credit. Successful completion of a high school level Algebra I or Geometry course is not contingent upon the student's performance on the statewide, standardized end-ofcourse (EOC) assessment. To earn high school credit for Algebra I, a middle grades student must take the statewide, standardized Algebra I EOC assessment, which constitutes 30 percent of the student's final course grade, and earn a passing grade in pass the course, and in addition, beginning with the 2013-2014 school

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year and thereafter, a student's performance on the Algebra I EOC assessment constitutes 30 percent of the student's final course grade. To earn high school credit for a Geometry course, a middle grades student must, until the Geometry EOC assessment is discontinued, take the statewide, standardized Geometry EOC assessment, which constitutes 30 percent of the student's final course grade, and earn a passing grade in the course.

Section 8. Paragraphs (a), (b), and (d) of subsection (3), subsection (7), and paragraph (e) of subsection (10) of section 1003.4282, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1003.4282 Requirements for a standard high school diploma.-

- (3) STANDARD HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA; COURSE AND ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENTS.-
- (a) Four credits in English Language Arts (ELA).—The four credits must be in ELA I, II, III, and IV. A student must pass the statewide, standardized grade 10 Reading assessment or, when implemented, the grade 10 ELA assessment, or earn a concordant score, in order to earn a standard high school diploma.
 - (b) Four credits in mathematics.-
- 1. A student must earn one credit in Algebra I and one credit in Geometry. A student's performance on the statewide, standardized Algebra I end-of-course (EOC) assessment constitutes 30 percent of the student's final course grade. A student must pass the statewide, standardized Algebra I EOC assessment, or earn a comparative score, in order to earn a standard high school diploma. Until the Geometry EOC assessment is discontinued, a student's performance on the statewide, standardized Geometry EOC assessment constitutes 30 percent of the student's final course grade.

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- 2. A student who earns an industry certification for which there is a statewide college credit articulation agreement approved by the State Board of Education may substitute the certification for one mathematics credit. Substitution may occur for up to two mathematics credits, except for Algebra I and Geometry. A student may earn two mathematics credits by successfully completing Algebra I through two full-year courses. A certified school counselor or the principal's designee must advise the student that admission to a state university may require the student to earn 3 additional mathematics credits that are at least as rigorous as Algebra I.
- 3. A student who earns a computer science credit may substitute the credit for up to one credit of the mathematics requirement, with the exception of Algebra I and Geometry, if the commissioner identifies the computer science credit as being equivalent in rigor to the mathematics credit. An identified computer science credit may not be used to substitute for both a mathematics and a science credit. A student who earns an industry certification in 3D rapid prototype printing may satisfy up to two credits of the mathematics requirement, with the exception of Algebra I, if the commissioner identifies the certification as being equivalent in rigor to the mathematics credit or credits.
- (d) Three credits in social studies.—A student must earn one credit in United States History; one credit in World History; one-half credit in economics; and one-half credit in United States Government. The United States History EOC assessment constitutes 30 percent of the student's final course grade. Beginning with the 2020-2021 school year, all students

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shall take the assessment of civic literacy adopted by the State Board of Education under s. 1007.25(4) by grade 12. A student who earns a passing score on the assessment is exempt from the postsecondary civic literacy assessment required by s. 1007.25(4).

(7) UNIFORM TRANSFER OF HIGH SCHOOL CREDITS. - Beginning with the 2012-2013 school year, If a student transfers to a Florida public high school from out of country, out of state, a private school, or a home education program and the student's transcript shows a credit in Algebra I, the student's transferring course final grade and credit shall be honored. However, the student must pass the statewide, standardized Algebra I EOC assessment in order to earn a standard high school diploma unless the student earned a comparative score, passed a statewide assessment in Algebra I administered by the transferring entity, or passed the statewide mathematics assessment the transferring entity uses to satisfy the requirements of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, as amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) of 2015, 20 U.S.C. ss. 6301 et seq. If a student's transcript shows a credit in high school reading or English Language Arts II or III, in order to earn a standard high school diploma, the student must take and pass the statewide, standardized grade 10 Reading assessment or, when implemented, the grade 10 ELA assessment, or earn a concordant score. If a transfer student's transcript shows a final course grade and course credit in Algebra I, Geometry, Biology I, or United States History, the transferring course final grade and credit shall be honored without the student taking the requisite statewide, standardized EOC assessment and without the



assessment results constituting 30 percent of the student's final course grade.

- (10) STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES.—Beginning with students entering grade 9 in the 2014-2015 school year, this subsection applies to a student with a disability.
- (e) Any waiver of the statewide, standardized assessment requirements by the individual education plan team, pursuant to s. 1008.22(3)(d) s. 1008.22(3)(c), must be approved by the parent and is subject to verification for appropriateness by an independent reviewer selected by the parent as provided for in s. 1003.572.

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The State Board of Education shall adopt rules under ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement this subsection, including rules that establish the minimum requirements for students described in this subsection to earn a standard high school diploma. The State Board of Education shall adopt emergency rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54.

Section 9. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 1003.4285, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1003.4285 Standard high school diploma designations.-

- (1) Each standard high school diploma shall include, as applicable, the following designations if the student meets the criteria set forth for the designation:
- (a) Scholar designation.—In addition to the requirements of s. 1003.4282, in order to earn the Scholar designation, a student must satisfy the following requirements:
- 1. Mathematics.—Earn one credit in Algebra II or an equally rigorous course and one credit in statistics or an equally

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rigorous course. Beginning with students entering grade 9 in the 2014-2015 school year, pass the Geometry statewide, standardized assessment.

- 2. Science.—Pass the statewide, standardized Biology I EOC assessment and earn one credit in chemistry or physics and one credit in a course equally rigorous to chemistry or physics. However, a student enrolled in an Advanced Placement (AP), International Baccalaureate (IB), or Advanced International Certificate of Education (AICE) Biology course who takes the respective AP, IB, or AICE Biology assessment and earns the minimum score necessary to earn college credit as identified pursuant to s. 1007.27(2) meets the requirement of this subparagraph without having to take the statewide, standardized Biology I EOC assessment.
- 3. Social studies.—Pass the statewide, standardized United States History EOC assessment. However, a student enrolled in an AP, IB, or AICE course that includes United States History topics who takes the respective AP, IB, or AICE assessment and earns the minimum score necessary to earn college credit as identified pursuant to s. 1007.27(2) meets the requirement of this subparagraph without having to take the statewide, standardized United States History EOC assessment.
- 4. Foreign language.—Earn two credits in the same foreign language.
- 5. Electives.—Earn at least one credit in an Advanced Placement, an International Baccalaureate, an Advanced International Certificate of Education, or a dual enrollment course.
 - Section 10. Present subsections (1), (2), and (3) of

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section 1003.573, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (7), (8), and (4), respectively, new subsections (1), (2), (3), (5) and (6) are added to that section, and present subsections (1)-(5) are amended, to read:

1003.573 Seclusion and Use of restraint of and seclusion on students with disabilities in public schools.-

- (1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Crisis intervention plan" means an individualized action plan for school personnel to implement when a student exhibits dangerous behavior that may lead to imminent risk of serious injury.
- (b) "Imminent risk of serious injury" means the threat posed by dangerous behavior that may cause serious physical harm to self or others.
- (c) "Restraint" means the use of a mechanical or physical restraint.
- 1. "Mechanical restraint" means the use of a device that restricts a student's freedom of movement. The term does not include the use of devices prescribed or recommended by physical or behavioral health professionals when used for indicated purposes.
- 2. "Physical restraint" means the use of manual restraint techniques that involve significant physical force applied by a teacher or other staff member to restrict the movement of all or part of a student's body. The term does not include briefly holding a student in order to calm or comfort the student or physically escorting a student to a safe location.
- (d) "Positive behavior interventions and supports" means the use of behavioral interventions to prevent dangerous

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behaviors that may cause serious physical harm to the student or others.

- (e) "Seclusion" means the involuntary confinement of a student in a room or area alone and preventing the student from leaving the room or area. The term does not include time-out used as a behavior management technique intended to calm a student.
- (f) "Student" means a child with an individual education plan enrolled in grades kindergarten through 12 in a school, as defined in s. 1003.01(2), or in the Florida School for the Deaf and Blind. The term does not include students in prekindergarten, students who reside in residential care facilities under s. 1003.58, or students participating in a Department of Juvenile Justice education program under s. 1003.53.
- (2) SECLUSION.—Each school district shall prohibit school personnel from using seclusion.
 - (3) RESTRAINT.-
- (a) Authorized school personnel may use restraint only when all positive behavior interventions and supports have been exhausted. Restraint may be used only when there is an imminent risk of serious injury and shall be discontinued as soon as the threat posed by the dangerous behavior has dissipated. Straightjackets, zip ties, handcuffs, or tie-downs may not be used to obstruct or restrict breathing or blood flow. Restraint techniques may not be used to inflict pain to induce compliance.
- (b) Notwithstanding the authority provided in s. 1003.32, restraint shall be used only to protect the safety of students, school personnel, or others and may not be used for student

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discipline or to correct student noncompliance.

- (c) The degree of force applied during physical restraint must be only that degree of force necessary to protect the student or others from imminent risk of serious injury.
 - (4) (3) SCHOOL DISTRICT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES.
- (a) Each school district shall adopt positive behavior interventions and supports and identify all school personnel authorized to use the interventions and supports. Each school district shall develop policies and procedures that are consistent with this section and that govern the following:
 - 1. Incident-reporting procedures.
- 2. Data collection and monitoring, including when, where, and why students are restrained and or secluded; the frequency of occurrences of such restraint or seclusion; and the prone or mechanical restraint that is most used.
 - 3. Monitoring and reporting of data collected.
- 4. Training programs and procedures relating to manual or physical restraint as described in subsection (3) and seclusion.
- 5. The district's plan for selecting personnel to be trained pursuant to this subsection.
- 6. The district's plan for reducing the use of restraint, and seclusion particularly in settings in which it occurs frequently or with students who are restrained repeatedly, and for reducing the use of prone restraint and mechanical restraint. The plan must include a goal for reducing the use of restraint and seclusion and must include activities, skills, and resources needed to achieve that goal. Activities may include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Additional training in positive behavior interventions



518	and supports. behavioral support and crisis management;
519	b. Parental involvement <u>.</u> ÷
520	c. Data review <u>.</u> ;
521	d. Updates of students' functional behavioral analysis and
522	positive behavior intervention plans +
523	e. Additional student evaluations <u>.</u> ÷
524	f. Debriefing with staff <u>.</u> ÷
525	g. Use of schoolwide positive behavior support.:; and
526	h. Changes to the school environment.
527	i. Analysis of data to determine trends.
528	j. Ongoing reduction of the use of restraint.
529	(b) Any revisions <u>a school district makes to its</u> to the
530	$rac{ ext{district's}}{ ext{policies}}$ policies and procedures $rac{ ext{pursuant to this section}_{ au}}{ ext{constant}}$
531	which must be prepared as part of its special policies and
532	procedures, must be filed with the bureau chief of the Bureau of
533	Exceptional Education and Student Services within 90 days after
534	the revision no later than January 31, 2012.
535	(c) At the beginning of each school year, each school
536	district shall publicly post its policies and procedures on
537	positive behavior interventions and supports as adopted by the
538	school district.
539	(5) TRAINING.—Each school district shall provide training
540	to all school personnel authorized to use positive behavior
541	interventions and supports pursuant to school district policy.
542	Training shall be provided annually and must include:
543	(a) The use of positive behavior interventions and
544	supports.
545	(b) Risk assessment procedures to identify when restraint

may be used.



647 (c) Examples of when positive behavior interventions and 648 support techniques have failed to reduce the imminent risk of 649 serious injury. 650 (d) Examples of safe and appropriate restraint techniques 651 and how to use these techniques with multiple staff members 652 working as a team. (e) Instruction in the district's documentation and 653 654 reporting requirements. 655 (f) Procedures to identify and deal with possible medical 656 emergencies arising during the use of restraint. 657 (g) Cardiopulmonary resuscitation. 658 659 Each school district shall publish the procedures for the 660 training required under this subsection in the district's 661 special policies and procedures manual. 662 (6) CRISIS INTERVENTION PLAN. -663 (a) Upon the second time a student is restrained during a 664 semester, the school shall develop a crisis intervention plan 665 for the student. The crisis intervention plan shall be developed 666 by a team comprised of the student's parent, school personnel, 667 and applicable physical and behavioral health professionals. 668 (b) The crisis intervention plan must include: 669 1. Specific positive behavior interventions and supports to 670 use in response to dangerous behaviors that create a threat of 671 imminent risk of serious injury. 672 2. Known physical and behavioral health concerns that will

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3. A timetable for the review and, if necessary, revision

limit the use of restraint for the student.

of the crisis intervention plan.

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- (c) The school must provide a copy of the crisis intervention plan to the student's parent.
 - (7) DOCUMENTATION AND REPORTING.
- (a) A school shall prepare an incident report within 24 hours after a student is released from restraint or seclusion. If the student's release occurs on a day before the school closes for the weekend, a holiday, or another reason, the incident report must be completed by the end of the school day on the day the school reopens.
 - (b) The following must be included in the incident report:
 - 1. The name of the student restrained or secluded.
- 2. The age, grade, ethnicity, and disability of the student restrained or secluded.
- 3. The date and time of the event and the duration of the restraint or seclusion.
- 4. The location at which the restraint or seclusion occurred.
- 5. A description of the type of restraint used in terms established by the department of Education.
- 6. The name of the person using or assisting in the restraint or seclusion of the student and the date the person was last trained in the use of positive behavior interventions and supports.
- 7. The name of any nonstudent who was present to witness the restraint or seclusion.
- 8. A description of the incident, including all of the following:
- a. The context in which the restraint or seclusion occurred.

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- b. The student's behavior leading up to and precipitating the decision to use manual or physical restraint or seclusion, including an indication as to why there was an imminent risk of serious injury or death to the student or others.
- c. The specific positive behavior interventions and supports behavioral strategies used to prevent and deescalate the behavior.
- d. What occurred with the student immediately after the termination of the restraint or seclusion.
- e. Any injuries, visible marks, or possible medical emergencies that may have occurred during the restraint or seclusion, documented according to district policies.
- f. Evidence of steps taken to notify the student's parent or quardian.
- g. The date the crisis intervention plan was last reviewed and whether changes were recommended.
- (c) A school shall notify the parent or quardian of a student each time manual or physical restraint or seclusion is used. Such notification must be in writing and provided before the end of the school day on which the restraint or seclusion occurs. Reasonable efforts must also be taken to notify the parent or quardian by telephone or computer e-mail, or both, and these efforts must be documented. The school shall obtain, and keep in its records, the parent's or guardian's signed acknowledgment that he or she was notified of his or her child's restraint or seclusion.
- (d) A school shall also provide the parent or guardian with the completed incident report in writing by mail within 3 school days after a student was manually or physically restrained or



secluded. The school shall obtain, and keep in its records, the parent's or quardian's signed acknowledgment that he or she received a copy of the incident report.

 $(8) \frac{(2)}{(2)}$ MONITORING.

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- (a) Monitoring of The use of manual or physical restraint or seclusion on students shall be monitored occur at the classroom, building, district, and state levels.
- (b) Any documentation prepared by a school pursuant to as required in subsection (7) (1) shall be provided to the school principal, the district director of Exceptional Student Education, and the bureau chief of the Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services electronically each month that the school is in session.
- (c) The department shall maintain aggregate data of incidents of manual or physical restraint and seclusion and disaggregate the data for analysis by county, school, student exceptionality, and other variables, including the type and method of restraint or seclusion used. This information shall be updated monthly, de-identified, and made available to the public through the department's website no later than October 1, 2020.
- (d) The department shall establish standards for documenting, reporting, and monitoring the incident reports related to the use of manual or physical restraint or mechanical restraint, and occurrences of seclusion. These standards shall be provided to school districts by October 1, 2011.
- (4) PROHIBITED RESTRAINT.-School personnel may not use a mechanical restraint or a manual or physical restraint that restricts a student's breathing.
 - (5) SECLUSION.—School personnel may not close, lock, or

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physically block a student in a room that is unlit and does not meet the rules of the State Fire Marshal for seclusion time-out rooms.

Section 11. Section 1003.574, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

1003.574 Video cameras in public school classrooms; pilot program.—Beginning with the 2020-2021 school year, the Video Cameras in Public School Classrooms Pilot Program is created for a period of 3 school years.

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Incident" means an event, a circumstance, an act, or an omission that results in the abuse or neglect of a student by:
 - 1. An employee of a public school or school district; or 2. Another student.
- (b) "School district" means Broward County Public Schools and Volusia County Schools.
- (c) "Self-contained classroom" means a classroom at a public school in which a majority of the students in regular attendance are provided special education services and are assigned to one or more such classrooms for at least 50 percent of the instructional day.
- (2) (a) A school district shall provide a video camera to any school with a self-contained classroom upon the written request of a parent of a student in the classroom.
- (b) Within 30 days after receipt of the request from a parent, a video camera shall be operational in each selfcontained classroom in which the parent's student is in regular attendance for the remainder of the school year, unless the

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parent withdraws his or her request in writing.

- (3) If the student who is the subject of the initial request is no longer in attendance in the classroom and a school discontinues operation of a video camera during a school year, no later than the fifth school day before the date the operation of the video camera is discontinued, the school must notify the parents of each student in regular attendance in the classroom that operation of the video camera will cease unless the continued use of the camera is requested by a parent. No later than the 10th school day before the end of each school year, the school must notify the parents of each student in regular attendance in the classroom that operation of the video camera will not continue during the following school year unless a written request is submitted by a parent for the next school year.
- (4)(a) A video camera placed in a self-contained classroom must be capable of all of the following:
- 1. Monitoring all areas of the self-contained classroom, including, without limitation, any room attached to the selfcontained classroom which is used for other purposes.
- 2. Recording audio from all areas of the self-contained classroom, including, without limitation, any room attached to the self-contained classroom which is used for other purposes.
- (b) A video camera placed in a self-contained classroom may not monitor a restroom or any other area in the self-contained classroom where a student changes his or her clothes, except for the entryway, exit, or hallway outside a restroom or other area where a student changes his or her clothes because of the layout of the self-contained classroom.

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- (c) A video camera placed in a self-contained classroom is not required to be in operation when students are not present in the self-contained classroom.
- (d) If there is an interruption in the operation of the video camera for any reason, an explanation must be submitted in writing to the school principal and the district school board which explains the reason for and duration of the interruption. The written explanation must be maintained at the district school board office for at least 1 year.
- (5) Before a school initially places a video camera in a self-contained classroom pursuant to this section, the school shall provide written notice of the placement of such video camera to all of the following:
- (a) The parent of each student who is assigned to the selfcontained classroom.
- (b) Each student who is assigned to the self-contained classroom.
 - (c) The school district.
- (d) Each school employee who is assigned to work with one or more students in the self-contained classroom.
 - (6) A school shall:
- (a) Retain video recorded from a video camera placed pursuant to this section for at least 3 months after the date the video was recorded, after which the recording shall be deleted or otherwise made unretrievable; or
- (b) Retain the recording until the conclusion of any investigation or any administrative or legal proceedings that result from the recording have been completed, including, without limitation, the exhaustion of all appeals.



(7) A school or school district may not: (a) Allow regular, continuous, or continual monitoring of 851 852 videos recorded under this section; or 853 (b) Use videos recorded under this section for teacher 854 evaluations or any purpose other than for ensuring the health, 855 safety, and well-being of students receiving special education 856 services in a self-contained classroom. 857 (8) The principal of the school is the custodian of a video camera operated pursuant to this section, all recordings 858 859 generated by that video camera, and access to such recordings. 860 (a) The release or viewing of any video recording under 861 this section must comply with s. 1002.22. 862 (b) A school or school district shall: 863 1. Conceal the identity of any student who appears in a 864 video recording but is not involved in the alleged incident documented by a video recording that the school allows to be 865 866 viewed under subsection (9), including, without limitation, 867 blurring the face of the uninvolved student. 868 2. Protect the confidentiality of all student records 869 contained in a video recording in accordance with s. 1002.22. 870 (9) (a) Within 7 days after receiving a request to view a 871 video recording, a school or school district shall allow the 872 following individuals or entities to view a video recording made 873 under this section: 874 1. A school or school district employee who is involved in an alleged incident that is documented by the video recording as 875 876 part of the investigative process; 877 2. A parent of a student who is involved in an alleged 878 incident that is documented by the video recording and has been

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reported to the school or school district; 3. A school or school district employee as part of an

- investigation into an alleged incident that is documented by the video recording and has been reported to the school or school district;
- 4. A law enforcement officer as part of an investigation into an alleged incident that is documented by the video recording and has been reported to the law enforcement agency; or
- 5. The Department of Children and Families as part of a child abuse or neglect investigation.
- (b) A person who requests to view a recording shall make himself or herself available for viewing the recording within 30 days after being notified by the school or school district that the person's request has been granted.
- (c) A person who views the recording and suspects that child abuse has occurred must report the suspected child abuse to the Department of Children and Families.
- (10)(a) Any individual may appeal to the State Board of Education regarding an action by a school or school district which the individual alleges to be in violation of this section.
- (b) The state board shall grant a hearing on an appeal under this subsection within 45 days after receiving the appeal.
- (11) A school or school district does not violate subsection (8) if a contractor or other employee of the school or school district incidentally views a video recording made under this section in connection with the performance of his or her duties related to either of the following:
 - (a) The installation, operation, or maintenance of video



908	equipment; or
909	(b) The retention of video recordings.
910	(12) This section does not:
911	(a) Limit the access of the parent of a student, under the
912	Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), 20 U.S.C. s.
913	1232g, or any other law, to a video recording regarding his or
914	<pre>her student.</pre>
915	(b) Waive any immunity from liability of a school district
916	or an employee of a school district.
917	(c) Create any liability for a cause of action against a
918	school or school district or an employee of a school or school
919	district carrying out the duties and responsibilities required
920	by this section.
921	(d) Apply to self-contained classrooms in which the only
922	$\underline{\text{students}}$ receiving special education services are those who have
923	been deemed gifted.
924	(13) The department shall collect information relating to
925	the installation and maintenance of video cameras under this
926	section.
927	(14) The State Board of Education may adopt rules to
928	<pre>implement this section.</pre>
929	Section 12. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3), of section
930	1004.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
931	1004.04 Public accountability and state approval for
932	teacher preparation programs.—
933	(3) INITIAL STATE PROGRAM APPROVAL.—
934	(b) Each teacher preparation program approved by the
935	Department of Education, as provided for by this section, shall
936	require students, at a minimum, to meet, at a minimum, the

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following as prerequisites for admission into the program:

- 1. Have a grade point average of at least 2.5 on a 4.0 scale for the general education component of undergraduate studies or have completed the requirements for a baccalaureate degree with a minimum grade point average of 2.5 on a 4.0 scale from any college or university accredited by a regional accrediting association as defined by State Board of Education rule or any college or university otherwise approved pursuant to State Board of Education rule.
- 2. Demonstrate mastery of general knowledge sufficient for entry into the program, including the ability to read, write, and perform in mathematics, by passing the General Knowledge Test of the Florida Teacher Certification Examination or, for a graduate level program, obtain a baccalaureate degree from an institution that is accredited or approved pursuant to the rules of the State Board of Education.

Each teacher preparation program may waive these admissions requirements for up to 10 percent of the students admitted. Programs shall implement strategies to ensure that students admitted under a waiver receive assistance to demonstrate competencies to successfully meet requirements for certification and shall annually report to the Department of Education the

Section 13. Effective upon becoming a law, subsection (5) is added to section 1006.33, Florida Statutes, to read:

status of each candidate admitted under such a waiver.

1006.33 Bids or proposals; advertisement and its contents.-

(5) Notwithstanding the requirements of this section and rules adopted to implement this section, for the 2020 adoption

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cycle, the department may establish timeframes for the advertisement and submission of bids for instructional materials.

Section 14. Subsection (4) of section 1007.25, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1007.25 General education courses; common prerequisites; other degree requirements.-

- (4) Beginning with students initially entering a Florida College System institution or state university in the 2020-2021 2018-2019 school year and thereafter, each student must demonstrate competency in civic literacy. Students must have the option to demonstrate competency through the successful completion of a civic literacy course and or by achieving a passing score on an assessment. The State Board of Education must adopt in rule and the Board of Governors must adopt in regulation at least one existing assessment that measures competencies consistent with the required course competencies outlined in paragraph (b). A student may fulfill the assessment requirement by earning a passing score on the assessment while in high school under s. 1003.4282(3)(d). The chair of the State Board of Education and the chair of the Board of Governors, or their respective designees, shall jointly appoint a faculty committee to:
- (a) Develop a new course in civic literacy or revise an existing general education core course in American History or American Government to include civic literacy.
- (b) Establish course competencies and identify outcomes that include, at a minimum, an understanding of the basic principles of American democracy and how they are applied in our

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republican form of government, an understanding of the United States Constitution, knowledge of the founding documents and how they have shaped the nature and functions of our institutions of self-governance, and an understanding of landmark Supreme Court cases and their impact on law and society.

Section 15. Subsections (7) and (8) of section 1007.27, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1007.27 Articulated acceleration mechanisms.-

(7) The International Baccalaureate Program shall be the curriculum in which eliqible secondary students are enrolled in a program of studies offered through the International Baccalaureate Program administered by the International Baccalaureate Office. The State Board of Education and the Board of Governors shall specify in the statewide articulation agreement required by s. 1007.23(1) the cutoff scores and International Baccalaureate Examinations which will be used to grant postsecondary credit at Florida College System institutions and universities. Any changes to the articulation agreement, which have the effect of raising the required cutoff score or of changing the International Baccalaureate Examinations which will be used to grant postsecondary credit, shall only apply to students taking International Baccalaureate Examinations after such changes are adopted by the State Board of Education and the Board of Governors. Students shall be awarded a maximum of 30 semester credit hours pursuant to this subsection. The specific course for which a student may receive such credit shall be specified in the statewide articulation agreement required by s. 1007.23(1). Students enrolled pursuant to this subsection shall be exempt from the payment of any fees

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for administration of the examinations regardless of whether or not the student achieves a passing score on the examination.

(8) The Advanced International Certificate of Education Program and the International General Certificate of Secondary Education (pre-AICE) Program shall be the curricula in which eligible secondary students are enrolled in programs of study offered through the Advanced International Certificate of Education Program or the International General Certificate of Secondary Education (pre-AICE) Program administered by the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate. The State Board of Education and the Board of Governors shall specify in the statewide articulation agreement required by s. 1007.23(1) the cutoff scores and Advanced International Certificate of Education examinations which will be used to grant postsecondary credit at Florida College System institutions and universities. Any changes to the cutoff scores, which changes have the effect of raising the required cutoff score or of changing the Advanced International Certification of Education examinations which will be used to grant postsecondary credit, shall apply to students taking Advanced International Certificate of Education examinations after such changes are adopted by the State Board of Education and the Board of Governors. Students shall be awarded a maximum of 30 semester credit hours pursuant to this subsection. The specific course for which a student may receive such credit shall be determined by the Florida College System institution or university that accepts the student for admission. Students enrolled in either program of study pursuant to this subsection shall be exempt from the payment of any fees for administration of the examinations regardless of whether the

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student achieves a passing score on the examination.

Section 16. Section 1007.271, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1007.271 Dual enrollment programs.

- (1) The dual enrollment program is the enrollment of an eligible secondary student or home education student in a postsecondary course creditable toward high school completion and a career certificate or an associate or baccalaureate degree. A student who is enrolled in postsecondary instruction that is not creditable toward a high school diploma may not be classified as a dual enrollment student.
- (2) For the purpose of this section, an eligible secondary student is a student who is enrolled in any of grades 6 through 12 in a Florida public school or in a Florida private school that is in compliance with s. 1002.42(2) and provides a secondary curriculum pursuant to s. 1003.4282, or who is enrolled in a home education program pursuant to s. 1002.41. Students who are eligible for dual enrollment pursuant to this section may enroll in dual enrollment courses conducted during school hours, after school hours, and during the summer term. However, if the student is projected to graduate from high school before the scheduled completion date of a postsecondary course, the student may not register for that course through dual enrollment. The student may apply to the postsecondary institution and pay the required registration, tuition, and fees if the student meets the postsecondary institution's admissions requirements under s. 1007.263. Instructional time for dual enrollment may vary from 900 hours; however, the full-time equivalent student membership value shall be subject to the

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provisions in s. 1011.61(4). A student enrolled as a dual enrollment student is exempt from the payment of registration, tuition, and laboratory fees. Applied academics for adult education instruction, developmental education, and other forms of precollegiate instruction, as well as physical education courses that focus on the physical execution of a skill rather than the intellectual attributes of the activity, are ineligible for inclusion in the dual enrollment program. Recreation and leisure studies courses shall be evaluated individually in the same manner as physical education courses for potential inclusion in the program.

(3) Student eligibility requirements For initial enrollment in college credit dual enrollment courses, a student must achieve include a 3.0 unweighted high school grade point average and the minimum score on a common placement test adopted by the State Board of Education which indicates that the student is ready for college-level coursework. Student eligibility requirements For continued enrollment in college credit dual enrollment courses, a student must maintain a minimum must include the maintenance of a 3.0 unweighted high school grade point average and the minimum postsecondary grade point average established by the postsecondary institution. Regardless of meeting student eligibility requirements for continued enrollment, a student may lose the opportunity to participate in a dual enrollment course if the student is disruptive to the learning process such that the progress of other students or the efficient administration of the course is hindered. Student eligibility requirements for initial and continued enrollment in career certificate dual enrollment courses must include a 2.0

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unweighted high school grade point average. An exception Exceptions to the required grade point average for career certificate dual enrollment averages may be granted on an individual student basis. An exception to the required grade point average for college credit dual enrollment may be granted for students who achieve higher scores than the established minimum on the common placement test adopted by the State Board of Education. Any exception to the required grade point average must be specified in if the educational entities agree and the terms of the agreement are contained within the dual enrollment articulation agreement established pursuant to subsection (21). A postsecondary institution Florida College System institution boards of trustees may not establish additional initial student academic eligibility requirements, which shall be included in the dual enrollment articulation agreement, to ensure student readiness for postsecondary instruction. Additional requirements included in the agreement may not arbitrarily prohibit students who have demonstrated the ability to master advanced courses from participating in dual enrollment courses or limit the number of dual enrollment courses in which a student may enroll based solely upon enrollment by the student at an independent postsecondary institution.

- (4) District school boards may not refuse to enter into a dual enrollment articulation agreement with a local Florida College System institution if that Florida College System institution has the capacity to offer dual enrollment courses.
- (5) A district school board or Florida College System institution may not deny a student who has met the state eligibility requirements from participating in dual enrollment

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unless the institution documents that it does not have the capacity to accommodate all eligible students seeking to participate in the dual enrollment program. If the institution documents that it does not have the capacity to accommodate all eligible students, participation must be based on a first-come, first-served basis.

- $(6)\frac{(5)}{(a)}$ Each faculty member providing instruction in college credit dual enrollment courses must:
- 1. Meet the qualifications required by the entity accrediting the postsecondary institution offering the course. The qualifications apply to all faculty members regardless of the location of instruction. The postsecondary institution offering the course must require compliance with these qualifications.
- 2. Provide the institution offering the dual enrollment course a copy of his or her postsecondary transcript.
- 3. Provide a copy of the current syllabus for each course taught to the discipline chair or department chair of the postsecondary institution before the start of each term. The content of each syllabus must meet the same standards required for all college-level courses offered by that postsecondary institution.
- 4. Adhere to the professional rules, guidelines, and expectations stated in the postsecondary institution's faculty or adjunct faculty handbook. Any exceptions must be included in the dual enrollment articulation agreement.
- 5. Adhere to the rules, guidelines, and expectations stated in the postsecondary institution's student handbook which apply to faculty members. Any exceptions must be noted in the dual



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- (b) Each president, or designee, of a postsecondary institution offering a college credit dual enrollment course must:
- 1. Provide a copy of the institution's current faculty or adjunct faculty handbook to all faculty members teaching a dual enrollment course.
- 2. Provide to all faculty members teaching a dual enrollment course a copy of the institution's current student handbook, which may include, but is not limited to, information on registration policies, the student code of conduct, grading policies, and critical dates.
- 3. Designate an individual or individuals to observe all faculty members teaching a dual enrollment course, regardless of the location of instruction.
- 4. Use the same criteria to evaluate faculty members teaching a dual enrollment course as the criteria used to evaluate all other faculty members.
- 5. Provide course plans and objectives to all faculty members teaching a dual enrollment course.
- (7) (6) The following curriculum standards apply to college credit dual enrollment:
- (a) Dual enrollment courses taught on the high school campus must meet the same competencies required for courses taught on the postsecondary institution campus. To ensure equivalent rigor with courses taught on the postsecondary institution campus, the postsecondary institution offering the course is responsible for providing in a timely manner a comprehensive, cumulative end-of-course assessment or a series

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of assessments of all expected learning outcomes to the faculty member teaching the course. Completed, scored assessments must be returned to the postsecondary institution and held for 1 year.

- (b) Instructional materials used in dual enrollment courses must be the same as or comparable to those used in courses offered by the postsecondary institution with the same course prefix and number. The postsecondary institution must advise the school district of instructional materials requirements as soon as that information becomes available but no later than one term before a course is offered.
- (c) Course requirements, such as tests, papers, or other assignments, for dual enrollment students must be at the same level of rigor or depth as those for all nondual enrollment postsecondary students. All faculty members teaching dual enrollment courses must observe the procedures and deadlines of the postsecondary institution for the submission of grades. A postsecondary institution must advise each faculty member teaching a dual enrollment course of the institution's grading guidelines before the faculty member begins teaching the course.
- (d) Dual enrollment courses taught on a high school campus may not be combined with any noncollege credit high school course.
- (8) (8) (7) Career dual enrollment shall be provided as a curricular option for secondary students to pursue in order to earn industry certifications adopted pursuant to s. 1008.44, which count as credits toward the high school diploma. Career dual enrollment shall be available for secondary students seeking a degree and industry certification through a career

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education program or course. Each career center established under s. 1001.44 shall enter into an agreement with each high school in any school district it serves. Beginning with the 2019-2020 school year, the agreement must be completed annually and submitted by the career center to the Department of Education by October August 1. The agreement must:

- (a) Identify the courses and programs that are available to students through career dual enrollment and the clock hour credits that students will earn upon completion of each course and program.
- (b) Delineate the high school credit earned for the completion of each career dual enrollment course.
- (c) Identify any college credit articulation agreements associated with each clock hour program.
- (d) Describe how students and their parents or legal quardians will be informed of career dual enrollment opportunities and related workforce demand, how students can apply to participate in a career dual enrollment program and register for courses through his or her high school, and the postsecondary career education expectations for participating students.
- (e) Establish any additional eliqibility requirements for participation and a process for determining eligibility and monitoring the progress of participating students.
- (f) Delineate costs incurred by each entity and determine how transportation will be provided for students who are unable to provide their own transportation.
- (9) (8) Each district school board shall inform all secondary students and their parents or legal guardians of dual

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enrollment as an educational option and mechanism for acceleration. Students and their parents or legal guardians shall be informed of student eligibility requirements, the option for taking dual enrollment courses beyond the regular school year, and the minimum academic credits required for graduation. In addition, students and their parents or legal guardians shall be informed that dual enrollment course grades are included in the student's college grade point average, become a part of the student's permanent academic record, and may affect the student's future financial aid eligibility. A school may not enroll a student in a dual enrollment course without an acknowledgment form on file, which must be signed by both the student and the student's parent or legal quardian, indicating they have been informed of the dual enrollment educational option and its provisions. District school boards shall annually assess the demand for dual enrollment and provide that information to each partnering postsecondary institution. Alternative grade calculation, weighting systems, and information regarding student education options that discriminate against dual enrollment courses are prohibited. (10) (9) The Commissioner of Education shall appoint faculty committees representing public school, Florida College System institution, and university faculties to identify postsecondary courses that meet the high school graduation requirements of s. 1003.4282 and to establish the number of postsecondary semester credit hours of instruction and equivalent high school credits earned through dual enrollment pursuant to this section that are necessary to meet high school graduation requirements. Such equivalencies shall be determined solely on comparable course

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content and not on seat time traditionally allocated to such courses in high school. The Commissioner of Education shall recommend to the State Board of Education those postsecondary courses identified to meet high school graduation requirements, based on mastery of course outcomes, by their course numbers, and all high schools shall accept these postsecondary education courses toward meeting the requirements of s. 1003.4282.

(11) (10) Early admission is a form of dual enrollment through which eligible secondary students enroll in a postsecondary institution on a full-time basis in courses that are creditable toward the high school diploma and the associate or baccalaureate degree. A student must enroll in a minimum of 12 college credit hours per semester or the equivalent to participate in the early admission program; however, a student may not be required to enroll in more than 15 college credit hours per semester or the equivalent. Students enrolled pursuant to this subsection are exempt from the payment of registration, tuition, and laboratory fees.

(12) (11) Career early admission is a form of career dual enrollment through which eligible secondary students enroll full time in a career center or a Florida College System institution in postsecondary programs leading to industry certifications, as listed in the CAPE Postsecondary Industry Certification Funding List pursuant to s. 1008.44, which are creditable toward the high school diploma and the certificate or associate degree. Participation in the career early admission program is limited to students who have completed a minimum of 4 semesters of fulltime secondary enrollment, including studies undertaken in the ninth grade. Students enrolled pursuant to this section are

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exempt from the payment of registration, tuition, and laboratory fees.

- (12) The State Board of Education shall adopt rules for any dual enrollment programs involving requirements for high school graduation.
- (13) (a) The dual enrollment program for a home education student, including, but not limited to, students with disabilities, consists of the enrollment of an eligible home education secondary student in a postsecondary course creditable toward an associate degree, a career certificate, or a baccalaureate degree. To participate in the dual enrollment program, an eligible home education secondary student must:
- 1. Provide proof of enrollment in a home education program pursuant to s. 1002.41.
- 2. Be responsible for his or her own transportation unless provided for in the articulation agreement.
- 3. Sign a home education articulation agreement pursuant to paragraph (b).
- (b) Each public postsecondary institution eligible to participate in the dual enrollment program pursuant to s. 1011.62(1)(i) must enter into a home education articulation agreement with each home education student seeking enrollment in a dual enrollment course and the student's parent or legal quardian. By October August 1 of each year, the eligible postsecondary institution shall complete and submit the home education articulation agreement to the Department of Education. The home education articulation agreement must include, at a minimum:
 - 1. A delineation of courses and programs available to

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dually enrolled home education students. Courses and programs may be added, revised, or deleted at any time by the postsecondary institution. Any course or program limitations may not exceed the limitations for other dually enrolled students.

- 2. The initial and continued eligibility requirements for home education student participation, not to exceed those required of other dually enrolled students. A home education student must meet the same minimum score requirement on a common placement test which is required of other dually enrolled students. A high school grade point average may not be required for home education students who meet the minimum score on a common placement test adopted by the State Board of Education which indicates that the student is ready for college-level coursework; however, home education student eligibility requirements for continued enrollment in dual enrollment courses must include the maintenance of the minimum postsecondary grade point average established by the postsecondary institution for other dually enrolled students.
- 3. The student's responsibilities for providing his or her own transportation.
- 4. A copy of the statement on transfer guarantees developed by the Department of Education under subsection (15).
- (14) The Department of Education shall approve any course for inclusion in the dual enrollment program that is contained within the statewide course numbering system. However, developmental education and physical education and other courses that focus on the physical execution of a skill rather than the intellectual attributes of the activity, may not be so approved but must be evaluated individually for potential inclusion in

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the dual enrollment program. This subsection may not be construed to mean that an independent postsecondary institution eligible for inclusion in a dual enrollment or early admission program pursuant to subsection (23) s. 1011.62 must participate in the statewide course numbering system developed pursuant to s. 1007.24 to participate in a dual enrollment program.

- (15) The Department of Education shall develop a statement on transfer guarantees to inform students and their parents or legal guardians, prior to enrollment in a dual enrollment course, of the potential for the dual enrollment course to articulate as an elective or a general education course into a postsecondary education certificate or degree program. The statement shall be provided to each district school superintendent, who shall include the statement in the information provided to all secondary students and their parents or legal quardians as required pursuant to this subsection. The statement may also include additional information, including, but not limited to, dual enrollment options, guarantees, privileges, and responsibilities.
- (16) Students who meet the eligibility requirements of this section and who choose to participate in dual enrollment programs are exempt from the payment of registration, tuition, and laboratory fees.
- (17) Instructional materials assigned for use within dual enrollment courses shall be made available to dual enrollment students from Florida public high schools, private schools, and home education programs free of charge. This subsection does not prohibit a Florida College System institution from providing instructional materials at no cost to a home education student

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or student from a private school. Instructional materials purchased by a district school board or Florida College System institution board of trustees on behalf of dual enrollment students shall be the property of the board against which the purchase is charged.

- (18) School districts and Florida College System institutions must weigh dual enrollment courses the same as advanced placement, International Baccalaureate, and Advanced International Certificate of Education courses when grade point averages are calculated. Alternative grade calculation systems, alternative grade weighting systems, and information regarding student education options that discriminate against dual enrollment courses are prohibited.
- (19) The Commissioner of Education may approve dual enrollment agreements for limited course offerings that have statewide appeal. Such programs shall be limited to a single site with multiple county participation.
- (20) A postsecondary institution shall assign letter grades to each student enrolled in a dual enrollment course. The letter grade assigned by the postsecondary institution shall be posted to the student's high school transcript by the school district.
- (21) Each district school superintendent and each public postsecondary institution president shall develop a comprehensive dual enrollment articulation agreement for the respective school district and postsecondary institution. The superintendent and president shall establish an articulation committee for the purpose of developing the agreement. Each state university president may designate a university representative to participate in the development of a dual

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enrollment articulation agreement. A dual enrollment articulation agreement shall be completed and submitted annually by the postsecondary institution to the Department of Education on or before October August 1. The agreement must include, but is not limited to:

- (a) A ratification or modification of all existing articulation agreements.
- (b) A description of the process by which students and their parents are informed about opportunities for student participation in the dual enrollment program.
- (c) A delineation of courses and programs available to students eligible to participate in dual enrollment.
- (d) A description of the process by which students and their parents exercise options to participate in the dual enrollment program.
- (e) The agreed-upon common placement test scores and corresponding grade point average that may be accepted for initial student eligibility if an exception to the minimum grade point average is authorized pursuant to subsection (3) A list of any additional initial student eligibility requirements for participation in the dual enrollment program.
- (f) A delineation of the high school credit earned for the passage of each dual enrollment course.
- (g) A description of the process for informing students and their parents of college-level course expectations.
- (h) The policies and procedures, if any, for determining exceptions to the required grade point averages on an individual student basis.
 - (i) The registration policies for dual enrollment courses

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as determined by the postsecondary institution.

- (j) Exceptions, if any, to the professional rules, guidelines, and expectations stated in the faculty or adjunct faculty handbook for the postsecondary institution.
- (k) Exceptions, if any, to the rules, guidelines, and expectations stated in the student handbook of the postsecondary institution which apply to faculty members.
- (1) The responsibilities of the school district regarding the determination of student eligibility before participating in the dual enrollment program and the monitoring of student performance while participating in the dual enrollment program.
- (m) The responsibilities of the postsecondary institution regarding the transmission of student grades in dual enrollment courses to the school district.
- (n) A funding provision that delineates costs incurred by each entity.
- 1. School districts shall pay public postsecondary institutions the in-state resident standard tuition rate per credit hour from funds provided in the Florida Education Finance Program when dual enrollment course instruction takes place on the postsecondary institution's campus and the course is taken during the fall or spring term. When dual enrollment is provided on the high school site by postsecondary institution faculty, the school district shall reimburse the costs associated with the postsecondary institution's proportion of salary and benefits to provide the instruction. When dual enrollment course instruction is provided on the high school site by school district faculty, the school district is not responsible for payment to the postsecondary institution. A postsecondary

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institution may enter into an agreement with the school district to authorize teachers to teach dual enrollment courses at the high school site or the postsecondary institution. A school district may not deny a student access to dual enrollment unless the student is ineligible to participate in the program subject to provisions specifically outlined in this section.

- 2. Subject to annual appropriation in the General Appropriations Act, a public postsecondary institution shall receive an amount of funding equivalent to the standard tuition rate per credit hour for each dual enrollment course taken by a private school or home education student at the postsecondary institution during the fall and spring terms, pursuant to s. 1009.31.
- 3.2. Subject to annual appropriation in the General Appropriations Act, a public postsecondary institution shall receive an amount of funding equivalent to the standard tuition rate per credit hour for each dual enrollment course taken by a student during the summer term, pursuant to s. 1009.31.
- (o) Any institutional responsibilities for student transportation, if provided.
- (22) The Department of Education shall develop an electronic submission system for dual enrollment articulation agreements and shall review, for compliance, each dual enrollment articulation agreement submitted pursuant to subsections (13), (21), and (24). The Commissioner of Education shall notify the district school superintendent and the Florida College System institution president if the dual enrollment articulation agreement does not comply with statutory requirements and shall submit any dual enrollment articulation

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agreement with unresolved issues of noncompliance to the State Board of Education.

(23) District school boards and Florida College System institutions may enter into additional dual enrollment articulation agreements with state universities for the purposes of this section. School districts may also enter into dual enrollment articulation agreements with eligible independent colleges and universities pursuant to s. 1011.62(1)(i). An independent college or university that is not for profit, is accredited by a regional or national accrediting agency recognized by the United States Department of Education, and confers degrees as defined in s. 1005.02 shall be eligible for inclusion in the dual enrollment or early admission program. By October August 1 of each year, the district school board and the Florida College System institution shall complete and submit the dual enrollment articulation agreement with the state university or an eligible independent college or university, as applicable, to the Department of Education.

(24) (a) The dual enrollment program for a private school student consists of the enrollment of an eligible private school student in a postsecondary course creditable toward an associate degree, a career certificate, or a baccalaureate degree. In addition, a private school in which a student, including, but not limited to, students with disabilities, is enrolled must award credit toward high school completion for the postsecondary course under the dual enrollment program. To participate in the dual enrollment program, an eligible private school student must:

1. Provide proof of enrollment in a private school pursuant



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- 2. Be responsible for his or her own instructional materials and transportation unless provided for in the articulation agreement.
- 3. Sign a private school articulation agreement pursuant to paragraph (b).
- (b) Each public postsecondary institution eligible to participate in the dual enrollment program pursuant to s. 1011.62(1)(i) must enter into a private school articulation agreement with each eligible private school in its geographic service area seeking to offer dual enrollment courses to its students, including, but not limited to, students with disabilities. By October August 1 of each year, the eligible postsecondary institution shall complete and submit the private school articulation agreement to the Department of Education. The private school articulation agreement must include, at a minimum:
- 1. A delineation of courses and programs available to the private school student. The postsecondary institution may add, revise, or delete courses and programs at any time.
- 2. The initial and continued eligibility requirements for private school student participation, not to exceed those required of other dual enrollment students.
- 3. The student's responsibilities for providing his or her own instructional materials and transportation.
- 4. A provision clarifying that the private school will award appropriate credit toward high school completion for the postsecondary course under the dual enrollment program.
 - 5. A provision expressing that the private school of

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enrollment is exempt from the payment of costs associated with tuition and fees, including registration, and laboratory fees, will not be passed along to the student.

(25) For students with disabilities, a postsecondary institution eligible to participate in dual enrollment pursuant to s. 1011.62(1)(i) shall include in its dual enrollment articulation agreement, services and resources that are available to students with disabilities who register in a dual enrollment course at the eligible institution and provide information regarding such services and resources to the Florida Center for Students with Unique Abilities. The Department of Education shall provide to the center the Internet website link to dual enrollment articulation agreements specific to students with disabilities. The center shall include in the information that it is responsible for disseminating to students with disabilities and their parents or legal quardians pursuant to s. 1004.6495, dual enrollment articulation agreements and opportunities for meaningful campus experience through dual enrollment.

(26) By November 30, 2021, and by November 30 annually thereafter, the commissioner must report the status of dual enrollment programs, including, at a minimum, a summary of student enrollment and completion for public school, private school, and home education program students enrolled at public and private postsecondary institutions, to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(27) The State Board of Education shall adopt rules for any dual enrollment programs involving requirements for high school



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Section 17. Section 1007.273, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1007.273 Early college program 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 early college collegiate high school programs. As used in this section, the term "early college program" means a structured high school acceleration program in which a cohort of students is taking postsecondary courses full time toward an associate degree. The early college program must prioritize courses applicable as general education core courses under s. 1007.25 for an associate degree or a baccalaureate degree.
- (2) At a minimum, collegiate high school programs must include an option for public school students in grade 11 or grade 12 participating in the program, for at least 1 full school year, to earn CAPE industry certifications pursuant to s. 1008.44 and to successfully complete 30 credit hours through the dual enrollment program under s. 1007.271 toward the first vear of college for an associate degree or baccalaureate degree while enrolled in the program.
- (2) (3) Each district school board and its local Florida College System institution shall execute a contract to establish one or more early college collegiate high school programs at a mutually agreed-upon agreed upon location or locations. Beginning with the 2015-2016 school year, If the Florida College System institution does not establish an early college $\frac{1}{2}$ program

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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 early college program. The contract must be executed by January 1 of each school year for implementation of the program during the next school year. The contract must:

- (a) Identify the grade levels to be included in the early college program collegiate high school program which must, at a minimum, include grade 12.
- (b) Describe the early college collegiate high school program, including the delineation of courses that must, at a minimum, include general education core courses pursuant to s. 1007.25; and industry certifications offered, including online course availability; the high school and college credits earned for each postsecondary course completed and industry certification earned; student eligibility criteria; and the enrollment process and relevant deadlines.
- (c) Describe the methods, medium, and process by which students and their parents or legal guardians are annually informed about the availability of the early college collegiate high school program, the return on investment associated with participation in the early college program, and the information described in paragraphs (a) and (b).
- (d) Identify the delivery methods for instruction and the instructors for all courses.
- (e) Identify student advising services and progress monitoring mechanisms.
- (f) Establish a program review and reporting mechanism regarding student performance outcomes.

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(g) Describe the terms of funding arrangements to implement the early college collegiate high school program pursuant to subsection (5).

(3) (4) Each student participating in an early college a collegiate high school program must enter into a student performance contract, which must be signed by the student, the parent or legal guardian, and a representative of the school district and the applicable Florida College System institution partner, state university, or other eligible postsecondary institution partner 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.

(4) (4) (5) 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 an early college a collegiate high school program with a state university or an institution that is eligible to participate in the William L. Boyd, IV, Effective Access to Student Education 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) and (3) subsections (3) and (4). A charter school may execute a contract directly

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with the local Florida College System institution or another institution as authorized under this section to establish an early college program at a mutually agreed-upon location.

- (5) (6) The early college 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 withholding the transfer of funds for the school districts and the Florida College System institutions in accordance with s. 1008.32.
- (6) By November 30, 2021, and annually thereafter, the commissioner must report the status of early college programs, including, at a minimum, a summary of student enrollment in public and private postsecondary institutions and completion information, to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
- Section 18. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and subsection (2) of section 1008.212, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 1008.212 Students with disabilities; extraordinary exemption.-
 - (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Circumstance" means a situation in which accommodations allowable for use on the statewide standardized assessment, a statewide standardized end-of-course assessment, or an alternate assessment pursuant to s. 1008.22(3)(d) s. 1008.22(3)(c) are not offered to a student during the current year's assessment administration due to technological limitations in the testing administration program which lead to results that reflect the student's impaired sensory, manual, or speaking skills rather than the student's achievement of the

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benchmarks assessed by the statewide standardized assessment, a statewide standardized end-of-course assessment, or an alternate assessment.

(2) A student with a disability for whom the individual education plan (IEP) team determines is prevented by a circumstance or condition from physically demonstrating the mastery of skills that have been acquired and are measured by the statewide standardized assessment, a statewide standardized end-of-course assessment, or an alternate assessment pursuant to s. 1008.22(3)(d) s. 1008.22(3)(e) shall be granted an extraordinary exemption from the administration of the assessment. A learning, emotional, behavioral, or significant cognitive disability, or the receipt of services through the homebound or hospitalized program in accordance with rule 6A-6.03020, Florida Administrative Code, is not, in and of itself, an adequate criterion for the granting of an extraordinary exemption.

Section 19. Present paragraph (c) of subsection (3) of section 1008.22, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as paragraph (d) and amended, a new paragraph (c) and paragraph (h) are added to that subsection, and paragraphs (a), (b), (d), and (g) of that subsection, paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (h) of subsection (7), and subsections (8) and (9) of that section are amended, to read:

1008.22 Student assessment program for public schools.-

(3) STATEWIDE, STANDARDIZED ASSESSMENT PROGRAM.—The Commissioner of Education shall design and implement a statewide, standardized assessment program aligned to the core curricular content established in the Next Generation Sunshine

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State Standards. The commissioner also must develop or select and implement a common battery of assessment tools that will be used in all juvenile justice education programs in the state. These tools must accurately measure the core curricular content established in the Next Generation Sunshine State Standards. Participation in the assessment program is mandatory for all school districts and all students attending public schools, including adult students seeking a standard high school diploma under s. 1003.4282 and students in Department of Juvenile Justice education programs, except as otherwise provided by law. If a student does not participate in the assessment program, the school district must notify the student's parent and provide the parent with information regarding the implications of such nonparticipation. The statewide, standardized assessment program shall be designed and implemented as follows:

(a) Statewide, standardized comprehensive assessments.—The statewide, standardized Reading assessment shall be administered annually in grades 3 through 10. The statewide, standardized Writing assessment shall be administered annually at least once at the elementary, middle, and high school levels. When the Reading and Writing assessments are replaced by English Language Arts (ELA) assessments, ELA assessments shall be administered to students in grades 3 through 10. The grade 9 ELA assessment shall be last administered in the 2021-2022 school year. Retake opportunities for the grade 10 Reading assessment or, upon implementation, the grade 10 ELA assessment must be provided. Students taking the ELA assessments shall not take the statewide, standardized assessments in Reading or Writing. Reading passages and writing prompts for ELA assessments shall

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incorporate grade-level core curricula content from social studies. The statewide, standardized Mathematics assessments shall be administered annually in grades 3 through 8. Students taking a revised Mathematics assessment shall not take the discontinued assessment. The statewide, standardized Science assessment shall be administered annually at least once at the elementary and middle grades levels. In order to earn a standard high school diploma, a student who has not earned a passing score on the grade 10 Reading assessment or, upon implementation, the grade 10 ELA assessment must earn a passing score on the assessment retake or earn a concordant score as authorized under subsection (9). Statewide, standardized ELA and mathematics assessments in grades 3 through 6 must be delivered in a paper-based format.

- (b) End-of-course (EOC) assessments.-EOC assessments must be statewide, standardized, and developed or approved by the Department of Education as follows:
- 1. EOC assessments for Algebra I, Geometry, Biology I, United States History, and Civics shall be administered to students enrolled in such courses as specified in the course code directory. The Geometry EOC assessment shall be administered to students enrolled in such courses as specified in the course code directory until the assessment is discontinued.
- 2. Students enrolled in a course, as specified in the course code directory, with an associated statewide, standardized EOC assessment must take the EOC assessment for such course and may not take the corresponding subject or gradelevel statewide, standardized assessment pursuant to paragraph

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- (a). Sections 1003.4156 and 1003.4282 govern the use of statewide, standardized EOC assessment results for students.
- 3. The commissioner may select one or more nationally developed comprehensive examinations, which may include examinations for a College Board Advanced Placement course, International Baccalaureate course, or Advanced International Certificate of Education course, or industry-approved examinations to earn national industry certifications identified in the CAPE Industry Certification Funding List, for use as EOC assessments under this paragraph if the commissioner determines that the content knowledge and skills assessed by the examinations meet or exceed the grade-level expectations for the core curricular content established for the course in the Next Generation Sunshine State Standards. Use of any such examination as an EOC assessment must be approved by the state board in rule.
- 4. Contingent upon funding provided in the General Appropriations Act, including the appropriation of funds received through federal grants, the commissioner may establish an implementation schedule for the development and administration of additional statewide, standardized EOC assessments that must be approved by the state board in rule. If approved by the state board, student performance on such assessments constitutes 30 percent of a student's final course grade.
- 5. All statewide, standardized EOC assessments must be administered online except as otherwise provided in paragraph (c).
 - 6. A student enrolled in an Advanced Placement (AP),

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International Baccalaureate (IB), or Advanced International Certificate of Education (AICE) course who takes the respective AP, IB, or AICE assessment and earns the minimum score necessary to earn college credit, as identified in s. 1007.27(2), meets the requirements of this paragraph and does not have to take the EOC assessment for the corresponding course.

- (c) Nationally recognized high school assessments.-
- 1. Beginning with the 2020-2021 school year, each school district shall provide for the administration of the SAT or the ACT to each public school student in grade 11 in the district, including students attending public high schools, alternative schools, and centers of the Department of Juvenile Justice.
- 2. School districts must choose either the SAT or the ACT for districtwide administration.
- 3. Funding for the SAT and the ACT for all grade 11 students shall be as provided in the General Appropriations Act.
- (d) (c) Students with disabilities; Florida Alternate Assessment.-
- 1. Each district school board must provide instruction to prepare students with disabilities in the core content knowledge and skills necessary for successful grade-to-grade progression and high school graduation.
- 2. A student with a disability, as defined in s. 1007.02, for whom the individual education plan (IEP) team determines that the statewide, standardized assessments under this section cannot accurately measure the student's abilities, taking into consideration all allowable accommodations, shall have assessment results waived for the purpose of receiving a course grade and a standard high school diploma. Such waiver shall be

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designated on the student's transcript. The statement of waiver shall be limited to a statement that performance on an assessment was waived for the purpose of receiving a course grade or a standard high school diploma, as applicable.

- 3. The State Board of Education shall adopt rules, based upon recommendations of the commissioner, for the provision of assessment accommodations for students with disabilities and for students who have limited English proficiency.
- a. Accommodations that negate the validity of a statewide, standardized assessment are not allowed during the administration of the assessment. However, instructional accommodations are allowed in the classroom if identified in a student's IEP. Students using instructional accommodations in the classroom that are not allowed on a statewide, standardized assessment may have assessment results waived if the IEP team determines that the assessment cannot accurately measure the student's abilities.
- b. If a student is provided with instructional accommodations in the classroom that are not allowed as accommodations for statewide, standardized assessments, the district must inform the parent in writing and provide the parent with information regarding the impact on the student's ability to meet expected performance levels. A parent must provide signed consent for a student to receive classroom instructional accommodations that would not be available or permitted on a statewide, standardized assessment and acknowledge in writing that he or she understands the implications of such instructional accommodations.
 - c. If a student's IEP states that online administration of

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a statewide, standardized assessment will significantly impair the student's ability to perform, the assessment shall be administered in hard copy.

4. For students with significant cognitive disabilities, the Department of Education shall provide for implementation of the Florida Alternate Assessment to accurately measure the core curricular content established in the Next Generation Sunshine State Standards.

(d) Implementation schedule.-

1. The Commissioner of Education shall establish and publish on the department's website an implementation schedule to transition from the statewide, standardized Reading and Writing assessments to the ELA assessments and to the revised Mathematics assessments, including the Algebra I and Geometry EOC assessments. The schedule must take into consideration funding, sufficient field and baseline data, access to assessments, instructional alignment, and school district readiness to administer the assessments online. All such assessments must be delivered through computer-based testing, however, the following assessments must be delivered in a computer-based format, as follows: the grade 3 Mathematics assessment beginning in the 2016-2017 school year; the grade 4 ELA assessment, beginning in the 2015-2016 school year; and the grade 4 Mathematics assessment, beginning in the 2016-2017 school year. Notwithstanding the requirements of this subparagraph, statewide, standardized ELA and mathematics assessments in grades 3 through 6 must be delivered only in a paper-based format, beginning with the 2017-2018 school year, and all such assessments must be paper-based no later than the



2018-2019 school year.

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2. The Department of Education shall publish minimum and recommended technology requirements that include specifications for hardware, software, networking, security, and broadband capacity to facilitate school district compliance with the requirements of this section.

- (q) Contracts for assessments.-
- 1. The commissioner shall provide for the assessments to be developed or obtained, as appropriate, through contracts and project agreements with private vendors, public vendors, public agencies, postsecondary educational institutions, or school districts. The commissioner may enter into contracts for the continued administration of the assessments authorized and funded by the Legislature. Contracts may be initiated in 1 fiscal year and continue into the next fiscal year and may be paid from the appropriations of either or both fiscal years. The commissioner may negotiate for the sale or lease of tests, scoring protocols, test scoring services, and related materials developed pursuant to law.
- 2. A student's performance results on statewide, standardized assessments, EOC assessments, and Florida Alternative Assessments administered pursuant to this subsection must be provided to the student's teachers and parents by the end of the school year, unless the commissioner determines that extenuating circumstances exist and reports the extenuating circumstances to the State Board of Education. This subparagraph does not apply to existing contracts for such assessments, but shall apply to new contracts and any renewal of existing contracts for such assessments.

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- 3. If liquidated damages are applicable, the department shall collect liquidated damages that are due in response to the administration of the spring 2015 computer-based assessments of the department's Florida Standards Assessment contract with American Institutes for Research, and expend the funds to reimburse parties that incurred damages.
- (h) Assessment flexibility.—The Department of Education shall seek approval from the United States Department of Education to use the nationally recognized high school assessments administered under paragraph (c) as the state's high school assessment in mathematics under federal law. If the department receives approval, the commissioner may discontinue the Geometry end-of-course assessment.
 - (7) ASSESSMENT SCHEDULES AND REPORTING OF RESULTS.-
- (a) The Commissioner of Education shall establish schedules for the administration of statewide, standardized assessments and the reporting of student assessment results. The commissioner shall consider the observance of religious and school holidays when developing the schedules. The assessment and reporting schedules must provide the earliest possible reporting of student assessment results to the school districts, consistent with the requirements of paragraph (3)(q). Assessment results for the statewide, standardized ELA and mathematics assessments and all statewide, standardized EOC assessments must be made available no later than June 30, except for results for the grade 3 statewide, standardized ELA assessment, which must be made available no later than May 31. School districts shall administer statewide, standardized assessments in accordance with the schedule established by the commissioner.

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- (b) By January of each year, beginning in 2018, the commissioner shall publish on the department's website a uniform calendar that includes the assessment and reporting schedules for, at a minimum, the next 2 school years. The uniform calendar must be provided to school districts in an electronic format that allows each school district and public school to populate the calendar with, at minimum, the following information for reporting the district assessment schedules under paragraph (d):
- 1. Whether the assessment is a district-required assessment or a state-required assessment.
- 2. The specific date or dates that each assessment will be administered.
 - 3. The time allotted to administer each assessment.
- 4. Whether the assessment is a computer-based assessment or a paper-based assessment.
- 5. The grade level or subject area associated with the assessment.
- 6. The date that the assessment results are expected to be available to teachers and parents.
- 7. The type of assessment, the purpose of the assessment, and the use of the assessment results.
 - 8. A glossary of assessment terminology.
- 9. Estimates of average time for administering staterequired and district-required assessments, by grade level.
- (c) Beginning with the 2018-2019 school year, The spring administration of the statewide, standardized assessments in paragraphs (3)(a) and (b), excluding assessment retakes, must be in accordance with the following schedule:
 - 1. The grade 3 statewide, standardized ELA assessment and



the writing portion of the statewide, standardized ELA assessment for grades 4 through 10 must be administered no earlier than April 1 each year within an assessment window not to exceed 2 weeks.

- 2. With the exception of assessments identified in subparagraph 1., any statewide, standardized assessment that is delivered in a paper-based format must be administered no earlier than May 1 each year within an assessment window not to exceed 2 weeks.
- 3. With the exception of assessments identified in subparagraphs 1. and 2., any statewide, standardized assessment must be administered within a 4-week assessment window that opens no earlier than May 1 each year.

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Each school district shall administer the assessments identified under subparagraphs 2. and 3. no earlier than 4 weeks before the last day of school for the district.

- (h) The results of statewide, standardized ELA, and mathematics, science, and social studies assessments, including assessment retakes, shall be reported in an easy-to-read and understandable format and delivered in time to provide useful, actionable information to students, parents, and each student's current teacher of record and teacher of record for the subsequent school year; however, in any case, the district shall provide the results pursuant to this paragraph within 1 week after receiving the results from the department. A report of student assessment results must, at a minimum, contain:
- 1. A clear explanation of the student's performance on the applicable statewide, standardized assessments.

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- 2039 2. Information identifying the student's areas of strength 2040 and areas in need of improvement.
 - 3. Specific actions that may be taken, and the available resources that may be used, by the student's parent to assist his or her child based on the student's areas of strength and areas in need of improvement.
 - 4. Longitudinal information, if available, on the student's progress in each subject area based on previous statewide, standardized assessment data.
 - 5. Comparative information showing the student's score compared to other students in the school district, in the state, or, if available, in other states.
 - 6. Predictive information, if available, showing the linkage between the scores attained by the student on the statewide, standardized assessments and the scores he or she may potentially attain on nationally recognized college entrance examinations.
 - (8) PUBLICATION OF ASSESSMENTS. To promote transparency in the statewide assessment program, in any procurement for the statewide, standardized assessments in ELA, assessment in grades 3 through 10 and the mathematics, science, and social studies assessment in grades 3 through 8, the Department of Education shall solicit cost proposals for publication of the state assessments on its website in accordance with this subsection.
 - (a) The department shall publish each assessment administered under paragraph (3)(a) and subparagraph (3)(b)1., excluding assessment retakes, at least once on a triennial basis pursuant to a schedule determined by the Commissioner of Education. Each assessment, when published, must have been

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administered during the most recent school year and be in a format that facilitates the sharing of assessment items.

- (b) The initial publication of assessments must occur no later than June 30, 2024 2021, subject to appropriation, and must include, at a minimum, the grade 3 ELA and mathematics assessments, the grade 10 ELA assessment, and the Algebra I EOC assessment.
- (c) The department must provide materials on its website to help the public interpret assessment information published pursuant to this subsection.
- (9) CONCORDANT SCORES.—The Commissioner of Education must identify scores on the SAT and ACT that if achieved satisfy the graduation requirement that a student pass the grade 10 statewide, standardized Reading assessment or, upon implementation, the grade 10 ELA assessment. The commissioner may identify concordant scores on assessments other than the SAT and ACT. If the content or scoring procedures change for the grade 10 Reading assessment or, upon implementation, the grade 10 ELA assessment, new concordant scores must be determined. If new concordant scores are not timely adopted, the last-adopted concordant scores remain in effect until such time as new scores are adopted. The state board shall adopt concordant scores in rule.

Section 20. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 1008.25, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1008.25 Public school student progression; student support; reporting requirements.-

(2) STUDENT PROGRESSION PLAN. - Each district school board shall establish a comprehensive plan for student progression

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which must provide for a student's progression from one grade to another based on the student's mastery of the standards in s. 1003.41, specifically English Language Arts, mathematics, science, and social studies standards. The plan must:

(a) Include criteria that emphasize student reading proficiency in kindergarten through grade 3 and provide targeted instructional support for students with identified deficiencies in English Language Arts, mathematics, science, and social studies. High schools shall use all available assessment results, including the results of statewide, standardized English Language Arts assessments and end-of-course assessments for Algebra I and Geometry, to advise students of any identified deficiencies and to provide appropriate postsecondary preparatory instruction before high school graduation. The results of evaluations used to monitor a student's progress in grades K-12 must be provided to the student's teacher in a timely manner and as otherwise required by law. Thereafter, evaluation results must be provided to the student's parent in a timely manner. When available, instructional personnel must be provided with information on student achievement of standards and benchmarks in order to improve instruction.

Section 21. Paragraphs (a) of subsection (1) of section 1008.34, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1008.34 School grading system; school report cards; district grade.-

- (1) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of the statewide, standardized assessment program and school grading system, the following terms are defined:
 - (a) "Achievement level," "student achievement," or



2126 "achievement" describes the level of content mastery a student 2127 has acquired in a particular subject as measured by a statewide, 2128 standardized assessment administered pursuant to s. 2129 1008.22(3)(a) and (b). There are five achievement levels. Level 1 is the lowest achievement level, level 5 is the highest 2130 2131 achievement level, and level 3 indicates satisfactory 2132 performance. A student passes an assessment if the student 2133 achieves a level 3, level 4, or level 5. For purposes of the 2134 Florida Alternate Assessment administered pursuant to s. 2135 1008.22(3) (d) s. 1008.22(3) (e), the state board shall provide, 2136 in rule, the number of achievement levels and identify the 2137 achievement levels that are considered passing.

Section 22. Subsection (2) of section 1008.3415, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1008.3415 School grade or school improvement rating for exceptional student education centers.-

(2) Notwithstanding s. 1008.34, the achievement levels and Learning Gains of a student with a disability who attends an exceptional student education center and has not been enrolled in or attended a public school other than an exceptional student education center for grades K-12 within the school district shall not be included in the calculation of the home school's grade if the student is identified as an emergent student on the alternate assessment described in s. 1008.22(3)(d) s. 1008.22(3)(c).

Section 23. Paragraph (f) is added to subsection (1) of section 1008.44, Florida Statutes, and paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and paragraph (b) of subsection (4) are amended, to read:

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1008.44 CAPE Industry Certification Funding List and CAPE Postsecondary Industry Certification Funding List. -

- (1) Pursuant to ss. 1003.4203 and 1003.492, the Department of Education shall, at least annually, identify, under rules adopted by the State Board of Education, and the Commissioner of Education may at any time recommend adding the following certificates, certifications, and courses:
- (a) CAPE industry certifications identified on the CAPE Industry Certification Funding List that must be applied in the distribution of funding to school districts pursuant to s. 1011.62(1)(o). The CAPE Industry Certification Funding List shall incorporate by reference the industry certifications on the career pathways list approved for the Florida Gold Seal CAPE Vocational Scholars award. In addition, by August 1 of each year, the not-for-profit corporation established pursuant to s. 445.004 may annually select one industry certification, that does not articulate for college credit, for inclusion on the CAPE Industry Certification Funding List for a period of 3 years unless otherwise approved by the curriculum review committee pursuant to s. 1003.491. Such industry certifications, if earned by a student, shall be eligible for additional full-time equivalent membership, pursuant to s. 1011.62(1)(0)1.
- (f) Industry certifications associated with aviationrelated and aerospace-related occupations must be identified by the Commissioner of Education and, if earned by a student, are eligible for additional full-time equivalent membership pursuant to s. 1011.62(1)(o)1.e. These industry certifications must be identified on the CAPE Industry Certification Funding List. (4)

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(b) For the purpose of calculating additional full-time equivalent membership pursuant to s. 1011.62(1)(0)1.e., the Commissioner of Education may limit CAPE industry certifications and CAPE Digital Tool certificates to students in certain grades based on formal recommendations by providers of CAPE industry certifications and CAPE Digital Tool certificates.

Section 24. Section 1009.31, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

1009.31 Dual Enrollment Scholarship Program. -

- (1) The Legislature finds and declares that dual enrollment is an integral part of the education system in this state and should be available for all eligible secondary students without cost to the student. There is established the Dual Enrollment Scholarship Program to support public postsecondary institutions in providing dual enrollment.
- (2) The department shall administer the Dual Enrollment Scholarship Program in accordance with rules of the State Board of Education.
- (3) (a) Beginning in the 2020 fall term, the program shall reimburse eligible public postsecondary institutions for tuition and related instructional materials costs for dual enrollment courses taken by private school or home education program secondary students during the fall or spring terms.
- (b) Beginning in the 2021 summer term, the program shall reimburse eligible public postsecondary institutions for tuition and related instructional materials costs for dual enrollment courses taken by public school, private school, or home education program secondary students during the summer term.
 - (4) A student participating in a dual enrollment program



2213 must meet the minimum eligibility requirements specified in s. 2214 1007.271 in order for the institution to receive a 2215 reimbursement. 2216 (5) Annually, by March 15, each participating public 2217 institution must report to the department its eligible secondary 2218 students from private schools or home education programs who were enrolled during the previous fall or spring terms. 2219 2220 Annually, by July 15, each participating institution must report 2221 to the department its eligible public school, private school, or 2222 home education program students who were enrolled during the summer term. For each dual enrollment course in which the 2223 2224 student is enrolled, the report must include a unique student 2225 identifier, the postsecondary institution name, the 2226 postsecondary course number, the postsecondary course name, and 2227 the number of postsecondary course credits earned by the 2228 student. 2229 (6) (a) Florida College System institutions shall be 2230 reimbursed for college credit instruction at the in-state 2231 resident tuition rate established in s. 1009.23(3)(a). 2232 (b) State universities shall be reimbursed at the standard 2233 tuition rate established in s. 1009.24(4)(a). 2234 (c) Workforce education instruction leading to a career 2235 certificate or an applied technology diploma shall be reimbursed 2236 at the standard tuition rate established in s. 1009.22(3)(c). 2237 (d) Institutions shall be reimbursed for instructional 2238 materials costs based on a rate as specified in the General 2239 Appropriations Act. 2240 (7) For dual enrollment courses taken during the fall and spring terms, the department must reimburse institutions by 2241

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April 15 of the same year. For dual enrollment courses taken during the summer term, the department must reimburse institutions by August 15 of the same year, before the beginning of the next academic year.

- (8) Reimbursement for dual enrollment courses is contingent upon an appropriation in the General Appropriations Act each year. If the statewide reimbursement amount is greater than the appropriation, the institutional reimbursement amounts specified in subsection (6) shall be prorated among the institutions that have reported eligible students to the department by the deadlines specified in subsection (5).
- (9) The State Board of Education shall adopt rules to implement this section.

Section 25. Subsection (22) is added to section 1011.62, Florida Statutes, and paragraphs (i) of subsection (1), paragraph (a) of subsection (4), and subsections (11), (14), (17) and (18) of section 1011.62, Florida Statutes, 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:
- (1) COMPUTATION OF THE BASIC AMOUNT TO BE INCLUDED FOR OPERATION.-The following procedure shall be followed in determining the annual allocation to each district for operation:
 - (i) Calculation of full-time equivalent membership with

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respect to dual enrollment instruction.-

1. Full-time equivalent students.—Students enrolled in dual enrollment instruction pursuant to s. 1007.271 may be included in calculations of full-time equivalent student memberships for basic programs for grades 9 through 12 by a district school board. Instructional time for dual enrollment may vary from 900 hours; however, the full-time equivalent student membership value shall be subject to the provisions in s. 1011.61(4). Dual enrollment full-time equivalent student membership shall be calculated in an amount equal to the hours of instruction that would be necessary to earn the full-time equivalent student membership for an equivalent course if it were taught in the school district. Students in dual enrollment courses may also be calculated as the proportional shares of full-time equivalent enrollments they generate for a Florida College System institution or university conducting the dual enrollment instruction. Early admission students shall be considered dual enrollments for funding purposes. Students may be enrolled in dual enrollment instruction provided by an eligible independent college or university and may be included in calculations of full-time equivalent student memberships for basic programs for grades 9 through 12 by a district school board. However, those provisions of law which exempt dual enrolled and early admission students from payment of instructional materials and tuition and fees, including laboratory fees, shall not apply to students who select the option of enrolling in an eligible independent institution. An independent college or university, which is not for profit, is accredited by a regional or national accrediting agency recognized by the United States Department of Education,

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and confers degrees as defined in s. 1005.02 shall be eligible for inclusion in the dual enrollment or early admission program. Students enrolled in dual enrollment instruction shall be exempt from the payment of tuition and fees, including laboratory fees. No student enrolled in college credit mathematics or English dual enrollment instruction shall be funded as a dual enrollment unless the student has successfully completed the relevant section of the entry-level examination required pursuant to s. 1008.30.

2. Additional full-time equivalent student membership.—For students enrolled in an early college program pursuant to s. 1007.273, a value of 0.16 full-time equivalent student membership shall be calculated for each student who completes a general education core course through the dual enrollment program with a grade of "B" or better. For students who are not enrolled in an early college program, a value of 0.08 full-time equivalent student membership shall be calculated for each student who completes a general education core course through the dual enrollment program with a grade of "B" or better. In addition, a value of 0.3 full-time equivalent student membership shall be calculated for any student who receives an associate degree through the dual enrollment program with a 3.0 grade point average or better. This value shall be added to the total full-time equivalent student membership in basic programs for grades 9 through 12 in the subsequent fiscal year. This section shall be effective for credit earned by dually enrolled students for courses taken in the 2020-2021 school year and each school year thereafter. If the associate degree described in this paragraph is earned in 2020-2021 following completion of courses

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taken in the 2020-2021 school year, then courses taken toward the degree as part of the dual enrollment program before 2020-2021 may not preclude eligibility for the 0.3 additional fulltime equivalent student membership bonus. Each school district shall allocate at least 80 percent of the funds received from the dual enrollment bonus FTE funding, in accordance with this paragraph, to the school in which the student who generated the funds was enrolled. All funds allocated to the school shall be expended to support student academic quidance, postsecondary readiness, and programs that assist academically disadvantaged students in preparing for more rigorous courses. School districts shall allocate the remaining 20 percent of the funds received from the dual enrollment bonus FTE funding for programs that assist academically disadvantaged students in preparing for more rigorous courses.

- 3. Qualifying courses. For the purposes of this paragraph, general education core courses are those that are identified in rule by the State Board of Education and in regulation by the Board of Governors pursuant to s. 1007.25(3).
- (4) COMPUTATION OF DISTRICT REQUIRED LOCAL EFFORT.-The 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

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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 (18)(b) (19)(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 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

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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.
- (11) VIRTUAL EDUCATION CONTRIBUTION. The Legislature may annually provide in the Florida Education Finance Program a virtual education contribution. The amount of the virtual education contribution shall be the difference between the amount per FTE established in the General Appropriations Act for virtual education and the amount per FTE for each district and the Florida Virtual School, which may be calculated by taking the sum of the base FEFP allocation, the discretionary local effort, the state-funded discretionary contribution, the discretionary millage compression supplement, the research-based reading instruction allocation, the teacher salary increase allocation best and brightest teacher and principal allocation, and the instructional materials allocation, and then dividing by the total unweighted FTE. This difference shall be multiplied by

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the virtual education unweighted FTE for programs and options identified in s. 1002.455 and the Florida Virtual School and its franchises to equal the virtual education contribution and shall be included as a separate allocation in the funding formula.

- (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 student, which shall include the adjusted FTE dollars as provided in subsection (18) $\frac{(19)}{(19)}$, 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 (18) (19) 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.
- (17) FUNDING COMPRESSION ALLOCATION. The Legislature may provide an annual funding compression allocation in the General Appropriations Act. The allocation is created to provide

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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 (18)(b) $\frac{(19)(b)}{(19)}$. 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. This subsection expires July 1, 2020.

(18) THE FLORIDA BEST AND BRICHTEST TEACHER AND PRINCIPAL ALLOCATION.-

(a) The Florida Best and Brightest Teacher and Principal Allocation is created to recruit, retain, and recognize classroom teachers and instructional personnel who meet the criteria established in s. 1012.731 and reward principals who meet the criteria established in s. 1012.732. Subject to annual appropriation, each school district shall receive an allocation based on the district's proportionate share of FEFP base funding. The Legislature may specify a minimum allocation for all districts in the General Appropriations Act.

(b) From the allocation, each district shall provide the following:

1. A one-time recruitment award, as provided in s. 1012.731(3)(a);



2474 2. A retention award, as provided in s. 1012.731(3)(b); and 2475 3. A recognition award, as provided in s. 1012.731(3)(c) from the remaining balance of the appropriation after the 2476 payment of all other awards authorized under ss. 1012.731 and 2477 2478 1012.732. (c) From the allocation, each district shall provide 2479 2480 eligible principals an award as provided in s. 1012.732(3). 2481 2482 If a district's calculated awards exceed the allocation, the 2483 district may prorate the awards. 2484 (22) TEACHER SALARY INCREASE ALLOCATION.—The Teacher Salary 2485 Increase Allocation is created to increase teacher salaries and 2486 improve this state's relative teacher salary position when 2487 compared with teacher salaries in other states. 2488 (a) Subject to annual appropriation, funds may be provided 2489 for each school district to increase the minimum base salary for 2490 full-time classroom teachers as defined in s. 1012.01(2)(a) or all instructional personnel as defined in s. 1012.01(2)(a)-(d), 2491 2492 plus certified prekindergarten teachers, but not including 2493 substitute teachers, by no less than the amount designated in 2494 the General Appropriations Act. In addition, funds may also be 2495 provided in an amount designated in the General Appropriations 2496 Act for salary increases for full-time instructional personnel as determined by the school board and the local bargaining unit. 2497 2498 (b) Funds for this purpose shall be allocated on each district's share of the base FEFP allocation. Funds for the 2499 2500 minimum base salary increase may be provided in multiple years 2501 in order to achieve a particular salary goal. The minimum base

salary is the base annual salary before payroll deductions and

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excluding supplements as defined in s. 1012.22(1)(c).

Section 26. Effective July 1, 2021, paragraph (o) of subsection (1) of section 1011.62, Florida Statutes, is 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:

- (1) COMPUTATION OF THE BASIC AMOUNT TO BE INCLUDED FOR OPERATION.—The following procedure shall be followed in determining the annual allocation to each district for operation:
- (o) Calculation of additional full-time equivalent membership based on successful completion of a career-themed course pursuant to ss. 1003.491, 1003.492, and 1003.493, or courses with embedded CAPE industry certifications or CAPE Digital Tool certificates, and issuance of industry certification identified on the CAPE Industry Certification Funding List pursuant to rules adopted by the State Board of Education or CAPE Digital Tool certificates pursuant to s. 1003.4203.-
- 1.a. A value of 0.025 full-time equivalent student membership shall be calculated for CAPE Digital Tool certificates earned by students in elementary and middle school grades.
- b. A value of 0.1 or 0.2 full-time equivalent student membership shall be calculated for each student who completes a



2532 course as defined in s. 1003.493(1)(b) or courses with embedded 2533 CAPE industry certifications and who is issued an industry 2534 certification identified annually on the CAPE Industry 2535 Certification Funding List approved under rules adopted by the 2536 State Board of Education. For a CAPE industry certification that 2537 has a statewide articulation agreement of 4 to 14 college 2538 credits, a value of 0.2 full-time equivalent membership shall be 2539 calculated. For a CAPE industry certification that has a 2540 statewide articulation agreement of 1 to 3 college credits and 2541 is deemed by the department to be of sufficient rigor and to be 2542 linked to a high-skill occupation, a value of 0.2 full-time 2543 equivalent membership shall be calculated. For all other CAPE 2544 industry certifications with a statewide articulation agreement 2545 of 1 to 3 college credits, a value of 0.1 full-time equivalent 2546 membership shall be calculated A value of 0.2 full-time 2547 equivalent membership shall be calculated for each student who 2548 is issued a CAPE industry certification that has a statewide 2549 articulation agreement for college credit approved by the State 2550 Board of Education. For CAPE industry certifications that do not 2551 articulate for college credit, the Department of Education shall 2552 calculate assign a full-time equivalent value of 0.1 for each 2553 certification. Middle grades students who earn additional FTE 2554 membership for a CAPE Digital Tool certificate pursuant to sub-2555 subparagraph a. may not use the previously funded examination to 2556 satisfy the requirements for earning an industry certification 2557 under this sub-subparagraph. Additional FTE membership for an 2558 elementary or middle grades student may not exceed 0.1 for 2559 certificates or certifications earned within the same fiscal 2560 year. The State Board of Education shall include the assigned

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values on the CAPE Industry Certification Funding List under rules adopted by the state board. Such value shall be added to the total full-time equivalent student membership for grades 6 through 12 in the subsequent year. CAPE industry certifications earned through dual enrollment must be reported and funded pursuant to s. 1011.80. However, if a student earns a certification through a dual enrollment course and the certification is not a fundable certification on the postsecondary certification funding list, or the dual enrollment certification is earned as a result of an agreement between a school district and a nonpublic postsecondary institution, the bonus value shall be funded in the same manner as other nondual enrollment course industry certifications. In such cases, the school district may provide for an agreement between the high school and the technical center, or the school district and the postsecondary institution may enter into an agreement for equitable distribution of the bonus funds.

- c. A value of 0.3 full-time equivalent student membership shall be calculated for student completion of the courses and the embedded certifications identified on the CAPE Industry Certification Funding List and approved by the commissioner pursuant to ss. 1003.4203(5)(a) and 1008.44.
- d. A value of 0.5 full-time equivalent student membership shall be calculated for CAPE Acceleration Industry Certifications that articulate for 15 to 29 college credit hours, and 1.0 full-time equivalent student membership shall be calculated for CAPE Acceleration Industry Certifications that articulate for 30 or more college credit hours pursuant to CAPE Acceleration Industry Certifications approved by the

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commissioner pursuant to ss. 1003.4203(5)(b) and 1008.44.

- e. In addition to the full-time equivalent student membership calculated under paragraphs (a)-(d), a supplemental value of 0.2 full-time equivalent student membership shall be calculated for industry certifications identified on the CAPE Industry Certification Funding List as leading to employment in aviation-related or aerospace-related occupations and meeting specified criteria prescribed by the department.
- 2. Each district must allocate at least 80 percent of the funds provided for CAPE industry certification, in accordance with this paragraph, to the program that generated the funds. The remaining 20 percent may be used for other CAPE program expenses, such as administrative costs, which may not exceed 5 percent of the funds provided, and new industry certification programs. All such funds must be used for CAPE programs. CAPE funding This allocation may not be used to supplant funds provided for basic operation of the program, such as teacher salaries and other costs that are funded with non-CAPE funds for other courses.
- 3. For CAPE industry certifications earned in the 2013-2014 school year and in subsequent years, the school district shall distribute to each classroom teacher who provided direct instruction toward the attainment of a CAPE industry certification that qualified for additional full-time equivalent membership under subparagraph 1.:
- a. A bonus of \$25 for each student taught by a teacher who provided instruction in a course that led to the attainment of a CAPE industry certification on the CAPE Industry Certification Funding List with a weight of 0.1.

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- b. A bonus of \$50 for each student taught by a teacher who provided instruction in a course that led to the attainment of a CAPE industry certification on the CAPE Industry Certification Funding List with a weight of 0.2.
- c. A bonus of \$75 for each student taught by a teacher who provided instruction in a course that led to the attainment of a CAPE industry certification on the CAPE Industry Certification Funding List with a weight of 0.3.
- d. A bonus of \$100 for each student taught by a teacher who provided instruction in a course that led to the attainment of a CAPE industry certification on the CAPE Industry Certification Funding List with a weight of 0.5 or 1.0.

Bonuses awarded pursuant to this paragraph shall be provided to teachers who are employed by the district in the year in which the additional FTE membership calculation is included in the calculation. Bonuses awarded to teachers pursuant to this paragraph must shall be calculated based upon the associated weight of a CAPE industry certification on the CAPE Industry Certification Funding List for the year in which the certification is earned by the student. Any bonus awarded to a teacher pursuant to this paragraph is in addition to any regular wage or other bonus the teacher received or is scheduled to receive. A bonus may not be awarded to a teacher who fails to maintain the security of any CAPE industry certification examination or who otherwise violates the security or administration protocol of any assessment instrument that may result in a bonus being awarded to the teacher under this paragraph.



Section 27. Effective July 1, 2021, paragraph (b) of subsection (7) of section 1011.80, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1011.80 Funds for operation of workforce education programs.-

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- (b) Performance funding for industry certifications for school district workforce education programs is contingent upon specific appropriation in the General Appropriations Act and shall be determined as follows:
- 1. Occupational areas for which industry certifications may be earned, as established in the General Appropriations Act, are eligible for performance funding. Priority shall be given to the occupational areas emphasized in state, national, or corporate grants provided to Florida educational institutions.
- 2. The Chancellor of Career and Adult Education shall identify the industry certifications eligible for funding on the CAPE Postsecondary Industry Certification Funding List approved by the State Board of Education pursuant to s. 1008.44, based on the occupational areas specified in the General Appropriations Act.
- 3.a. Except as provided in sub-subparagraph b., each school district shall be provided \$1,000 for each industry certification earned by a workforce education student. If funds are insufficient to fully fund the calculated total award, such funds shall be prorated.
- b. For each professional-level Federal Aviation Administration industry certification earned by a workforce education student, each school district shall be provided a

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total of \$6,000. If funds are insufficient to fully fund the calculated total award, such funds shall be prorated.

Section 28. Effective July 1, 2021, paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 1011.81, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1011.81 Florida College System Program Fund.-

- (2) Performance funding for industry certifications for Florida College System institutions is contingent upon specific appropriation in the General Appropriations Act and shall be determined as follows:
- (c) 1. Except as provided in subparagraph 2., each Florida College System institution shall be provided \$1,000 for each industry certification earned by a student. If funds are insufficient to fully fund the calculated total award, such funds shall be prorated.
- 2. For each professional-level Federal Aviation Administration industry certification earned by a student, each Florida College System institution shall be provided a total of \$6,000. If funds are insufficient to fully fund the calculated total award, such funds shall be prorated.

Section 29. Paragraph (a) of subsection (7) of section 1012.34, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1012.34 Personnel evaluation procedures and criteria.-

- (7) MEASUREMENT OF STUDENT PERFORMANCE.
- (a) The Commissioner of Education shall approve a formula to measure individual student learning growth on the statewide, standardized assessments in English Language Arts and mathematics administered under s. 1008.22 and annually by July 31 provide the results of student learning growth measured by

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such formula to school districts. A third party, independent of the assessment developer, must analyze student learning growth data calculated using the formula and provide access to a data visualization tool that enables teachers to understand and evaluate the data and school administrators to improve instruction, evaluate programs, allocate resources, plan professional development, and communicate with stakeholders. The formula must take into consideration each student's prior academic performance. The formula must not set different expectations for student learning growth based upon a student's gender, race, ethnicity, or socioeconomic status. In the development of the formula, the commissioner shall consider other factors such as a student's attendance record, disability status, or status as an English language learner. The commissioner may select additional formulas to measure student performance as appropriate for the remainder of the statewide, standardized assessments included under s. 1008.22 and continue to select formulas as new assessments are implemented in the state system.

Section 30. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 1012.582, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1012.582 Continuing education and inservice training for teaching students with developmental and emotional or behavioral disabilities.-

(1) The Commissioner of Education shall develop recommendations to incorporate instruction regarding autism spectrum disorder, Down syndrome, and other developmental disabilities, and emotional or behavioral disabilities into continuing education or inservice training requirements for

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instructional personnel. These recommendations shall address:

- (a) Early identification of, and intervention for, students who have autism spectrum disorder, Down syndrome, or other developmental disabilities, or emotional or behavioral disabilities.
- (b) Curriculum planning and curricular and instructional modifications, adaptations, and specialized strategies and techniques.
 - (c) The use of available state and local resources.
- (d) The use of positive behavior interventions and behavioral supports to deescalate problem behaviors.
- (e) The Appropriate use of manual physical restraint and seclusion techniques, positive behavior interventions and supports, and effective classroom behavior management strategies.
- (2) In developing the recommendations, the commissioner shall consult with the State Surgeon General, the Director of the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, representatives from the education community in the state, and representatives from entities that promote awareness about autism spectrum disorder, Down syndrome, and other developmental disabilities, and emotional or behavioral disabilities and provide programs and services to persons with developmental disabilities, including, but not limited to, regional autism centers pursuant to s. 1004.55.
- Section 31. Section 1012.731, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
- 2762 Section 32. Section 1012.732, Florida Statutes, is 2763 repealed.

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Section 33. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 1013.62, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1013.62 Charter schools capital outlay funding.-

- (1) For the 2018-2019 fiscal year, Charter school capital outlay funding shall consist of state funds appropriated in the 2018-2019 General Appropriations Act; however, if the amount of state funds appropriated for charter school capital outlay in a given fiscal year is less than \$165 million, charter school capital outlay funding for that fiscal year shall consist of the appropriated state funds and revenue resulting from the discretionary millage authorized in s. 1011.71(2). Beginning in fiscal year 2019-2020, charter school capital outlay funding shall consist of state funds when such funds are appropriated in the General Appropriations Act and revenue resulting from the discretionary millage authorized in s. 1011.71(2) if the amount of state funds appropriated for charter school capital outlay in any fiscal year is less than the average charter school capital outlay funds per unweighted full-time equivalent student for the 2018-2019 fiscal year, multiplied by the estimated number of charter school students for the applicable fiscal year, and adjusted by changes in the Consumer Price Index issued by the United States Department of Labor from the previous fiscal year. Nothing in this subsection prohibits a school district from distributing to charter schools funds resulting from the discretionary millage authorized in s. 1011.71(2).
- (a) To be eligible to receive capital outlay funds, a charter school must:
 - 1.a. Have been in operation for 2 or more years;
 - b. Be governed by a governing board established in the

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state for 2 or more years which operates both charter schools and conversion charter schools within the state;

- c. Be an expanded feeder chain of a charter school within the same school district that is currently receiving charter school capital outlay funds;
- d. Have been accredited by a regional accrediting association as defined by State Board of Education rule; or
- e. Serve students in facilities that are provided by a business partner for a charter school-in-the-workplace pursuant to s. 1002.33(15) (b).
- 2. Have an annual audit that does not reveal any of the financial emergency conditions provided in s. 218.503(1) for the most recent fiscal year for which such audit results are available.
- 3. Have satisfactory student achievement based on state accountability standards applicable to the charter school.
- 4. Have received final approval from its sponsor pursuant to s. 1002.33 for operation during that fiscal year.
- 5. Serve students in facilities that are not provided by the charter school's sponsor.
- (b) A charter school is not eligible to receive capital outlay funds if it was created by the conversion of a public school and operates in facilities provided by the charter school's sponsor for a nominal fee, or at no charge, or if it is directly or indirectly operated by the school district.
- (3) If the school board levies the discretionary millage authorized in s. 1011.71(2), and the state funds appropriated for charter school capital outlay in any fiscal year are less than \$165 million the average charter school capital outlay

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funds per unweighted full-time equivalent student for the 2018-2019 fiscal year, multiplied by the estimated number of charter school students for the applicable fiscal year, and adjusted by changes in the Consumer Price Index issued by the United States Department of Labor from the previous fiscal year, 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, which has not been subsequently retired, 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 of each eligible charter school to determine the capital outlay allocation for each charter school.
- (d) If applicable, reduce the capital outlay allocation identified in paragraph (c) by the total amount of state funds allocated to each eligible charter school in subsection (2) to determine the maximum calculated capital outlay allocation.
 - (e) School districts shall distribute capital outlay funds



to charter schools no later than February 1 of each year, as required by this subsection, based on the amount of funds received by the district school board. School districts shall distribute any remaining capital outlay funds, as required by this subsection, upon the receipt of such funds until the total amount calculated pursuant to this subsection is distributed.

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By October 1 of each year, each school district shall certify to the department the amount of debt service and participation requirement that complies with the requirement of paragraph (a) and can be reduced from the total discretionary millage revenue. The Auditor General shall verify compliance with the requirements of paragraph (a) and s. 1011.71(2)(e) during scheduled operational audits of school districts.

Section 34. Paragraph (b) of subsection (6) of section 1013.64, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1013.64 Funds for comprehensive educational plant needs; construction cost maximums for school district capital projects.—Allocations from the Public Education Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund to the various boards for capital outlay projects shall be determined as follows:

(6)

(b) 1. A district school board may not use funds from the following sources: Public Education Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund; School District and Community College District Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund; Classrooms First Program funds provided in s. 1013.68; nonvoted 1.5-mill levy of ad valorem property taxes provided in s. 1011.71(2); Classrooms for Kids Program funds provided in s. 1013.735;

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District Effort Recognition Program funds provided in s. 1013.736; or High Growth District Capital Outlay Assistance Grant Program funds provided in s. 1013.738 to pay for any portion of the cost of any new construction of educational plant space with a total cost per student station, including change orders, which exceeds:

- a. \$17,952 for an elementary school;
- b. \$19,386 for a middle school; or
- c. \$25,181 for a high school,

(January 2006) as adjusted annually to reflect increases or decreases in the Consumer Price Index. The department, in conjunction with the Office of Economic and Demographic Research, shall review and adjust the cost per student station limits to reflect actual construction costs by January 1, 2020, and annually thereafter. The adjusted cost per student station shall be used by the department for computation of the statewide average costs per student station for each instructional level pursuant to paragraph (d). The department shall also collaborate with the Office of Economic and Demographic Research to select an industry-recognized construction index to replace the Consumer Price Index by January 1, 2020, adjusted annually to reflect changes in the construction index.

2. School districts shall maintain accurate documentation related to the costs of all new construction of educational plant space reported to the Department of Education pursuant to paragraph (d). The Auditor General shall review the documentation maintained by the school districts and verify compliance with the limits under this paragraph during its

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scheduled operational audits of the school district.

- 3. Except for educational facilities and sites subject to a lease-purchase agreement entered pursuant to s. 1011.71(2)(e), or funded solely through local impact fees, in addition to the funding sources listed in subparagraph 1., a district school board may not use funds from any sources for new construction of educational plant space with a total cost per student station, including change orders, which equals more than the current adjusted amounts provided in sub-subparagraphs 1.a.-c. However, if a contract has been executed for architectural and design services or for construction management services before July 1, 2017, a district school board may use funds from any source for the new construction of educational plant space and such funds are exempt from the total cost per student station requirements.
- 4. A district school board must not use funds from the Public Education Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund or the School District and Community College District Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund for any new construction of an ancillary plant that exceeds 70 percent of the average cost per square foot of new construction for all schools.

Section 35. Paragraph (c) of subsection (10) of section 1003.4282, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 1003.4282 Requirements for a standard high school diploma.-
- (10) STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES.—Beginning with students entering grade 9 in the 2014-2015 school year, this subsection applies to a student with a disability.
- (c) A student with a disability who meets the standard high school diploma requirements in this section may defer the receipt of a standard high school diploma if the student:

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- 1. Has an individual education plan that prescribes special education, transition planning, transition services, or related services through age 21; and
- 2. Is enrolled in accelerated college credit instruction pursuant to s. 1007.27, industry certification courses that lead to college credit, an early college a collegiate high school program, courses necessary to satisfy the Scholar designation requirements, or a structured work-study, internship, or preapprenticeship program.

The State Board of Education shall adopt rules under ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement this subsection, including rules that establish the minimum requirements for students described in this subsection to earn a standard high school diploma. The State Board of Education shall adopt emergency rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54.

Section 36. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 1003.436, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1003.436 Definition of "credit."-

(1) (a) For the purposes of requirements for high school graduation, one full credit means a minimum of 135 hours of bona fide instruction in a designated course of study that contains student performance standards, except as otherwise provided through the Credit Acceleration Program (CAP) under s. 1003.4295(3). One full credit means a minimum of 120 hours of bona fide instruction in a designated course of study that contains student performance standards for purposes of meeting high school graduation requirements in a district school that has been authorized to implement block scheduling by the

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district school board. The State Board of Education shall determine the number of postsecondary credit hours earned through dual enrollment pursuant to s. 1007.271 that satisfy the requirements of a dual enrollment articulation agreement according to s. 1007.271(21) and that equal one full credit of the equivalent high school course identified pursuant to s. 1007.271(10) s. 1007.271(9).

Section 37. Subsection (1) of section 1011.71, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1011.71 District school tax.-

(1) If the district school tax is not provided in the General Appropriations Act or the substantive bill implementing the General Appropriations Act, each district school board desiring to participate in the state allocation of funds for current operation as prescribed by s. 1011.62(18) s. 1011.62(19)shall levy on the taxable value for school purposes of the district, exclusive of millage voted under s. 9(b) or s. 12, Art. VII of the State Constitution, a millage rate not to exceed the amount certified by the commissioner as the minimum millage rate necessary to provide the district required local effort for the current year, pursuant to s. 1011.62(4)(a)1. In addition to the required local effort millage levy, each district school board may levy a nonvoted current operating discretionary millage. The Legislature shall prescribe annually in the appropriations act the maximum amount of millage a district may levy.

Section 38. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act and except for this section, which shall take effect upon becoming a law, this act shall take effect July 1, 2020.

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====== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =====: 2997 And the title is amended as follows: 2998

Delete everything before the enacting clause and insert:

> A bill to be entitled An act relating to education; amending s. 212.055, F.S.; requiring that a resolution to levy a discretionary sales tax include a statement containing certain information; requiring surtax revenues shared with charter schools to be expended by the charter schools in a certain manner; requiring all revenues and expenditures be accounted for in a monthly or quarterly charter school financial report; providing applicability; creating s. 446.541, F.S.; providing legislative intent; defining terms; providing that individuals enrolled in certain apprenticeship or preapprenticeship programs or work-based learning courses are deemed to be employees of the state for purposes of workers' compensation; specifying responsibilities and payment for the costs of workers' compensation benefits; requiring reporting within a specified timeframe regarding participants in workbased learning; amending s. 1002.33, F.S.; prohibiting sponsors from refusing to receive a charter school application submitted during the calendar year; authorizing charter schools to limit the enrollment process to target certain additional student populations; amending s. 1002.331, F.S.; specifying

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how many application a high-performing charter school may submit in any school district in the state to establish and operate a new charter school; amending s. 1002.45, F.S.; requiring school districts to limit out-of-district participation for virtual instruction programs and virtual charter schools; amending s. 1003.4156, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 1003.4282, F.S.; deleting obsolete language; requiring students to take a specified assessment relating to civic literacy; providing that such assessment meets certain postsecondary requirements under specified circumstances; amending s. 1003.4285, F.S.; revising the requirements for earning the Scholar designation on a standard high school diploma to conform to changes made by the act; amending s. 1003.573, F.S.; defining terms; requiring school districts to prohibit the use of seclusion on students with disabilities in public schools; providing requirements for the use of restraint; prohibiting specified restraint techniques; revising school district policies and procedures relating to restraint; requiring school districts to adopt positive behavior interventions and supports and identify all school personnel authorized to use such interventions and supports; requiring each school district to develop certain policies and procedures; requiring any revisions made to such policies and procedures to be filed with the Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services within a certain

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timeframe; requiring each school district to publicly post specified policies and procedures; requiring school districts to provide training on certain interventions and supports to specified personnel; providing requirements for such training; requiring each school district to publish training procedures in its special policies and procedures manual; requiring schools to develop a crisis intervention plan for certain students; providing requirements for such plans; revising the requirements for documenting, reporting, and monitoring the use of restraint; requiring the department to make certain information available to the public by a specified date; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; creating s. 1003.574, F.S.; creating the Video Cameras in Public School Classrooms Pilot Program for a specified time period; defining terms; requiring a video camera to be placed in specified classrooms upon the request of a parent; requiring video cameras to be operational within a specified time period; providing requirements for the discontinuation of such video cameras; providing requirements for such video cameras; providing an exception; requiring a written explanation if the operation of such cameras is interrupted; requiring district school boards to maintain such explanation for a specified time; requiring schools to provide written notice of the placement of a video camera to certain individuals; providing requirements for retaining and deleting

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video recordings; prohibiting specified uses of such video cameras and recordings; providing that school principals are the custodians of such video cameras and recordings; providing requirements for schools or school districts relating to video recordings; providing requirements relating to student privacy; providing requirements for the viewing of such video recordings by specified individuals or entities; providing for an appeal process for actions of a school or school district alleged to be in violation of certain provisions; providing that incidental viewings of video recordings by specified individuals are not a violation of certain provisions; providing construction; requiring the Department of Education to collect specified information; authorizing the State Board of Education to adopt rules; amending s. 1004.04, F.S.; removing admissions requirements; deleting a provision allowing teacher preparation programs to waive admission requirements for up to 10 percent of the students admitted; amending s. 1006.33, F.S.; authorizing the department to establish timeframes for specified purposes relating to instructional materials for a certain adoption cycle; amending s. 1007.25, F.S.; requiring postsecondary students to complete a civic literacy course and pass a specified assessment to demonstrate competency in civic literacy; authorizing students to meet the assessment requirements while in high school; amending s. 1007.27, F.S.; deleting provisions relating to

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student credit hours awarded; amending s. 1007.271, F.S.; clarifying that secondary students eligible for dual enrollment programs include students who are enrolled in home education programs; providing for exceptions to grade point average requirements relating to student eligibility; requiring that exceptions to required grade point averages be specified in the dual enrollment articulation agreement; prohibiting postsecondary institutions from establishing additional initial student academic eligibility requirements; prohibiting district school boards and Florida College System institutions from denying students who have met eligibility requirements from participating in dual enrollment except under specified circumstances; revising the date by which career centers are required to annually complete and submit specified agreements to the Department of Education; requiring district school boards to provide specified information to secondary students and their parents or legal guardians; prohibiting schools from enrolling students in dual enrollment courses without having a specified form signed by students and their parents or legal guardians on file; deleting a requirement that the State Board of Education adopt rules for any dual enrollment programs involving requirements for high school graduation; revising the date by which eligible postsecondary institutions are required to annually complete and submit home education articulation agreements to the department;

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revising requirements for home education students enrolled in dual enrollment courses; conforming a provision to changes made by the act; requiring that instructional materials assigned for use within dual enrollment courses be made available to dual enrollment students from public schools, private schools, and home education programs free of charge; revising the date by which public postsecondary institution are required to develop the enrollment articulation agreement; revising the date by which the postsecondary institutions are required complete and submit to the department a dual enrollment articulation agreement; revising requirements for the articulation agreement; revising provisions relating to funding for dual enrollment; providing that certain independent colleges and universities are eligible for inclusion in the dual enrollment and early admission programs; revising the date by which certain district school boards and Florida College System institutions are required to annually complete and submit a dual enrollment articulation agreement to the department; revising the date by which certain postsecondary institutions are required to annually complete and submit a private school articulation agreement to the department; revising requirements for such agreements; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; requiring the Commissioner of Education to annually report the status of dual enrollment programs to the Governor and the Legislature by a specified date;

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requiring the State Board of Education to adopt certain rules; amending s. 1007.273, F.S.; changing the term "collegiate high school program" to "early college program"; defining the term "early college program"; requiring early college programs to prioritize certain courses; deleting requirements relating to collegiate high school programs; revising provisions relating to contracts executed between district school boards and their local Florida College System institutions to establish early college programs; revising provisions relating to student performance contracts for students participating in early college programs; authorizing charter schools to execute contracts to establish an early college program with specified institutions; requiring the commissioner to annually report the status of early college programs to the Governor and the Legislature by a specified date; amending s. 1008.212, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 1008.22, F.S.; deleting obsolete language; discontinuing a specified English Language Arts assessment at a specified time; requiring certain statewide, standardized assessments to be administered in a paper-based format; requiring school districts to provide the SAT or ACT to grade 11 students beginning in a specified school year; requiring school districts to choose which assessment to administer; providing that funding for the assessments shall be as provided by appropriation; deleting specified reporting

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requirements; deleting specified requirements for the date of the administration of specified assessments; authorizing the commissioner to discontinue the Geometry end-of-course assessment under certain circumstances; revising a deadline for the publication of certain assessments; amending s. 1008.25, F.S.; revising which assessments a high school must use to advise students of specified deficiencies; amending ss. 1008.34 and 1008.3415, F.S.; conforming crossreferences; amending s. 1008.44, F.S.; requiring the CAPE Industry Certification Funding List to incorporate by reference the industry certifications on the career pathways list approved for the Florida Gold Seal CAPE Scholars award; providing requirements for industry certifications associated with aviationrelated and aerospace-related occupations; providing that such certifications are eligible for additional full-time equivalent membership; providing that the Commissioner of Education may limit CAPE industry certification and CAPE Digital Tool certificates to students in certain grades for a specified purpose; creating s. 1009.31, F.S.; providing legislative findings; establishing the Dual Enrollment Scholarship Program; providing for the administration of the program; providing for the reimbursement of tuition and costs to eliqible postsecondary institutions beginning on specified dates; requiring students participating in dual enrollment programs to meet minimum eligibility requirements in order for

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institutions to receive reimbursements; requiring participating public institutions to annually report specified information to the department by certain dates; providing a reimbursement schedule for tuition and instructional materials costs; requiring the department to reimburse institutions by specified dates; providing that reimbursement for dual enrollment courses is contingent upon appropriations; providing for the prorating of reimbursements under certain circumstances; requiring the State Board of Education to adopt rules; amending s. 1011.62, F.S.; changing the calculation of full-time equivalent student membership for dual enrollment purposes; deleting a provision relating to certain colleges and universities eligible for inclusion in the dual enrollment program; revising the calculation of certain additional full-time equivalent student membership relating to funding for the operation of schools; providing for a calculation of full-time equivalent student membership for CAPE industry certifications meeting specified requirements; deleting a provision relating to the full-time equivalent student membership calculation for elementary and middle grades students; providing for a calculation of full-time equivalent student membership for aviation-related and aerospace-related occupations meeting specified criteria authorizing the use of a specified percentage of certain funds for CAPE program expenses; limiting the amount of funds that may be

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used for administrative costs; prohibiting the use of CAPE funding to supplant funds provided for basic operation of the CAPE program; revising the calculation of the virtual education contribution; establishing and providing a purpose for the Teacher Salary Increase Allocation; authorizing funds to be provided subject to annual appropriation for school districts to increase the minimum base salary for certain teachers and instructional personnel; providing that funds for the allocation shall be based on each district's share of the base Florida Education Finance Program allocation; specifying what constitutes a minimum base salary; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 1011.80, F.S.; revising performance funding for industry certifications for school district workforce education programs to provide for Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) industry certifications; amending s. 1011.81, F.S.; revising performance funding for industry certifications for Florida College System Institutions to provide for FAA industry certifications; amending s. 1012.34, F.S.; requiring the Commissioner of Education to annually provide by a certain date measurements of student learning growth as measured by a certain formula; amending s. 1012.582, F.S.; requiring continuing education and inservice training for instructional personnel teaching students with emotional or behavioral disabilities; conforming provisions to changes made by

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the act; repealing s. 1012.731, F.S., relating to the Florida Best and Brightest Teacher Program; repealing s. 1012.732, F.S., relating to the Florida Best and Brightest Principal Program; amending s. 1013.62, F.S; requiring state funds and revenue from a certain millage be used to fund charter school capital outlays if state funds appropriated in a given fiscal year are below a certain level; amending s. 1013.64, F.S.; providing an exception for educational facilities and or funded solely through local impact fees; amending s. 1003.4282, F.S.; conforming a provision to changes made by the act; amending ss. 1003.436 and 1011.71, F.S.; conforming cross-references; providing effective dates.