

<b>Tab 1</b>	<b>SB 140 by Gaetz; Similar to CS/H 00123 Education</b>
--------------	---

554242	D	S	RCS	ED, Gaetz	Delete everything after	03/17 06:16 PM
--------	---	---	-----	-----------	-------------------------	----------------

<b>Tab 2</b>	<b>SB 364 by Osgood; Identical to H 01051 Council on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys</b>
--------------	--

128318	D	S	RCS	ED, Osgood	Delete everything after	03/17 06:16 PM
--------	---	---	-----	------------	-------------------------	----------------

<b>Tab 3</b>	<b>SB 430 by Simon (CO-INTRODUCERS) Burgess; Identical to H 01607 Automated External Defibrillators on School Grounds</b>
--------------	---

184080	D	S	RCS	ED, Simon	Delete everything after	03/17 06:16 PM
--------	---	---	-----	-----------	-------------------------	----------------

<b>Tab 4</b>	<b>SB 772 by Calatayud; Similar to CS/CS/H 00597 Diabetes Management in Schools</b>
--------------	---

<del>940350</del>	D	S	WD	ED, Calatayud	Delete everything after	03/17 06:16 PM
-------------------	---	---	----	---------------	-------------------------	----------------

743186	A	S	RCS	ED, Calatayud	Delete L.33 - 107:	03/17 06:16 PM
--------	---	---	-----	---------------	--------------------	----------------

<del>150338</del>	A	S	WD	ED, Calatayud	Delete L.66 - 107:	03/17 06:16 PM
-------------------	---	---	----	---------------	--------------------	----------------

<b>Tab 5</b>	<b>SB 1102 by Calatayud; Identical to H 00877 School Readiness Program</b>
--------------	--

<b>Tab 6</b>	<b>SB 1122 by Burton; Similar to H 00885 Florida Virtual School</b>
--------------	---

576274	A	S	RCS	ED, Burton	Delete L.68 - 371:	03/17 06:16 PM
--------	---	---	-----	------------	--------------------	----------------

<b>Tab 7</b>	<b>SB 1374 by Yarborough; Similar to H 01287 School District Reporting Requirements</b>
--------------	---

<b>Tab 8</b>	<b>SB 1382 by Calatayud; Similar to H 00859 Access to School Readiness Programs for Economically Disadvantaged Households</b>
--------------	---

<b>Tab 9</b>	<b>SB 1402 by Yarborough; Identical to H 01079 Students Enrolled in Dropout Retrieval Programs</b>
--------------	--

698664	D	S	RCS	ED, Yarborough	Delete everything after	03/17 06:16 PM
--------	---	---	-----	----------------	-------------------------	----------------

**The Florida Senate**  
**COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA**

**EDUCATION PRE-K - 12**  
**Senator Simon, Chair**  
**Senator Calatayud, Vice Chair**

**MEETING DATE:** Monday, March 17, 2025**TIME:** 4:00—6:00 p.m.**PLACE:** Pat Thomas Committee Room, 412 Knott Building**MEMBERS:** Senator Simon, Chair; Senator Calatayud, Vice Chair; Senators Berman, Burgess, Collins, Davis, Gaetz, Osgood, and Yarborough

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
1	<b>SB 140</b> Gaetz (Similar CS/H 123)	Education; Revising which persons or entities may apply for a conversion charter school; authorizing a municipality to apply for a job engine charter under certain conditions; requiring a school board to submit a 5-year plan to the Department of Education before occupying purchased or acquired real property; prohibiting a school board from purchasing or acquiring real property if enrollment in the school district has declined in the preceding 5-year period, etc.  ED      03/17/2025 Fav/CS CA RC	Fav/CS Yeas 5 Nays 3
2	<b>SB 364</b> Osgood (Identical H 1051)	Council on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys; Establishing the council within the Department of Education, rather than the Department of Legal Affairs; requiring the Department of Education, rather than the Office of the Attorney General, to provide staff and administrative support to the council; providing that members of the council may be reimbursed for certain expenses by the Department of Education, rather than the Department of Legal Affairs, etc.  ED      03/17/2025 Fav/CS AED FP	Fav/CS Yeas 9 Nays 0
3	<b>SB 430</b> Simon (Identical H 1607, Compare H 337, S 104)	Automated External Defibrillators on School Grounds; Citing this act as the "Kickstart My Heart Act"; requiring public schools, including charter schools, to have at least one operational automated external defibrillator on school grounds by a specified date; providing immunity from liability for school employees and volunteers under the Good Samaritan Act and the Cardiac Arrest Survival Act, etc.  ED      03/17/2025 Fav/CS AED RC	Fav/CS Yeas 8 Nays 0

**COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA**

Education Pre-K - 12

Monday, March 17, 2025, 4:00—6:00 p.m.

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
4	<b>SB 772</b> Calatayud (Similar CS/CS/H 597)	Diabetes Management in Schools; Authorizing a school district or charter school to annually request a prescription for glucagon from certain entities; authorizing a licensed pharmacist to dispense undesignated glucagon in accordance with specified provisions; authorizing a school district or charter school to obtain monetary donations or apply for grants to purchase glucagon; requiring parental notification after the administration of glucagon, etc.  ED 03/17/2025 Fav/CS HP RC	Fav/CS Yeas 8 Nays 0
5	<b>SB 1102</b> Calatayud (Identical H 877)	School Readiness Program; Revising the criteria for a child to receive priority for participation in the school readiness program; providing requirements for a school readiness program provider to be eligible for specified funding beginning on a specified date, etc.  ED 03/17/2025 Favorable AED FP	Favorable Yeas 8 Nays 0
6	<b>SB 1122</b> Burton (Similar H 885)	Florida Virtual School; Deleting provisions requiring the Florida Virtual School to give priority to certain students; providing that officers and employees are granted sovereign immunity in addition to the board of trustees; providing that certain expenditures are contingent upon review and approval by the Florida Virtual School president and chief executive officer or authorized designees, rather than the executive director; providing that programs provided by the Florida Virtual School are eligible for the Voluntary Prekindergarten Education Program, etc.  ED 03/17/2025 Fav/CS AED AP	Fav/CS Yeas 9 Nays 0
7	<b>SB 1374</b> Yarborough (Similar H 1287)	School District Reporting Requirements; Requiring district school boards to adopt a policy temporarily removing instructional personnel under specified circumstances; revising requirements for law enforcement to notify specified entities when an employee is arrested for certain offenses; requiring instructional personnel and administrative personnel to self-report certain arrests or judgments within specified timeframes, etc.  ED 03/17/2025 Favorable CJ RC	Favorable Yeas 9 Nays 0

**COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA**

Education Pre-K - 12

Monday, March 17, 2025, 4:00—6:00 p.m.

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
8	<b>SB 1382</b> Calatayud (Similar H 859)	Access to School Readiness Programs for Economically Disadvantaged Households; Revising the Department of Education's duties for adopting specific program support services to coordinate a comprehensive early learning program; revising duties of early learning coalitions relating to the creation of a uniform waiting list; revising requirements for the school readiness program plan, etc.  ED 03/17/2025 Favorable AED FP	Favorable Yeas 8 Nays 0
9	<b>SB 1402</b> Yarborough (Identical H 1079)	Students Enrolled in Dropout Retrieval Programs; Authorizing virtual instruction program providers who exclusively provide services through a dropout retrieval program to receive a school improvement rating; revising the criteria used to determine if certain students are not included in the calculation of an alternative school's school grade, etc.  ED 03/17/2025 Fav/CS AED FP	Fav/CS Yeas 9 Nays 0

Other Related Meeting Documents



**The Florida Senate**  
**BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

---

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Education Pre-K -12

---

BILL: CS/SB 140

INTRODUCER: Education Pre-K -12 Committee and Senator Gaetz

SUBJECT: Education

DATE: March 19, 2025

REVISED: \_\_\_\_\_

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Sabitsch	Bouck	ED	<b>Fav/CS</b>
2.			CA	
3.			RC	

---

**Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:**

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

---

**I. Summary:**

CS/SB 140 modifies procedures regarding charter school conversions and establishes “job engine” charter schools. The bill also provides additional requirements for district school boards related to the acquisition and disposal of property. Specifically, the bill:

- Specifies that a charter school application submitted by parents for a conversion charter school must be by parents whose children are enrolled in the existing public school and removes the required demonstration of support of teachers employed at the school.
- Allows a municipality to apply to establish a “job engine” new or conversion charter school and allows an enrollment preference for child of an employee of a job producing entity that has been identified.
- Includes charter schools in the Workforce Development Capitalization Incentive Grant Program and specifies that the grant program is for grades 6-12. Additionally, the grant program is required to give priority to an application from a “job engine” charter school.
- Sets requirements of a district school board regarding rental or leasing fees for conversion charter schools and removal of inventoried property in facilities.
- Provides planning and reporting requirements for district school boards when acquiring real property.
- Sets prohibitions on acquisition of real property by district school boards and requires disposal of surplus real property when there is declining enrollment.
- Provides priorities for the disposal of real property.

The bill takes effect on July 1, 2025.

## II. Present Situation:

### Florida's Charter Schools

Charter schools are tuition-free public schools created through an agreement or “charter” that provides flexibility relative to regulations created for traditional public schools. During the 2022-2023 school year, 382,367 students were enrolled in 726 charter schools in 46 school districts.<sup>1</sup>

Charter schools are open to all students residing within the district; however, charter schools are allowed to target students within specific age groups or grade levels, students considered at-risk of dropping out or failing, students wishing to enroll in a charter school-in-the-workplace or charter school-in-a-municipality, students residing within a reasonable distance of the school, students who meet reasonable academic, artistic or other eligibility standards established by the charter school, or students articulating from one charter school to another.<sup>2</sup>

Charter schools are created when an individual, a group of parents or teachers, a business, a municipality, or a legal entity applies to the school district; the school district approves the application; the applicants form a governing board that negotiates a contract with the district school board; and the applicants and district school board agree upon a charter or contract. The district school board then becomes the sponsor of the charter school. The negotiated contract outlines the expectations of both parties regarding the school's academic and financial performance.<sup>3</sup>

A charter school must be organized as, or be operated by, a nonprofit organization. The charter school may serve at-risk students, or offer a specialized curriculum or core academic program, provide early intervention programs, or serve exceptional education students.<sup>4</sup>

All charter applicants must prepare and submit an application on a model application form prepared by the Department of Education, which:<sup>5</sup>

- Demonstrates how the school will use the guiding principles.
- Provides a detailed curriculum.
- Contains goals and objectives for improving student learning.
- Describes the separate reading curricula and differentiated strategies.
- Contains an annual financial plan.

---

<sup>1</sup> Florida Department of Education, Office of Independent Education & Parental Choice, *Fact Sheet Florida's Charter Schools* (October 2023), available at <https://www.fldoe.org/core/fileparse.php/7696/urlt/Charter-Sept-2022.pdf>.

<sup>2</sup> Florida Department of Education, *Frequently Asked Questions (Charter Schools)*, <https://www.fldoe.org/schools/school-choice/charter-schools/charter-school-faqs.shtml> (last visited Mar. 3, 2025). See also s. 1002.33(10), F.S.

<sup>3</sup> Florida Department of Education, *Frequently Asked Questions (Charter Schools)*, <https://www.fldoe.org/schools/school-choice/charter-schools/charter-school-faqs.shtml> (last visited Mar. 3, 2025). See also s. 1002.33(6), F.S.

<sup>4</sup> Florida Department of Education, *Frequently Asked Questions (Charter Schools)*, <https://www.fldoe.org/schools/school-choice/charter-schools/charter-school-faqs.shtml> (last visited Mar. 3, 2025). See also s. 1002.33(6), F.S.

<sup>5</sup> Florida Department of Education, *Frequently Asked Questions (Charter Schools)*, <https://www.fldoe.org/schools/school-choice/charter-schools/charter-school-faqs.shtml> (last visited Mar. 3, 2025). See also s. 1002.33(6), F.S.

A school board is required to review all charter school applications and, within 90 days of receipt, approve or deny the application.<sup>6</sup>

### ***Conversion Charter Schools***

Florida law allows for applications for conversion charter schools, which are converted from district public schools.<sup>7</sup> The school must have operated for at least two years as a traditional public school (including a school-within-a-school) before conversion. Application for a conversion may be made by a parent, teacher, principal, district school board or school advisory council, but must be approved by a majority of the teachers employed at the school and a majority of the parents whose children are enrolled in the school. A majority of the parents must participate in the vote.<sup>8</sup>

The charter for a conversion charter school must identify the alternative arrangements that will be put in place to serve current students that choose not to attend the school after it is converted. Conversion charter schools are not eligible for charter school capital outlay funding if the conversion charter school operates in facilities provided to them by the school district.<sup>9</sup>

### ***Charter School in a Municipality***

A municipality that possesses a charter of incorporation may be granted a charter school-in-a-municipality. The charter school in a municipality must enroll students based upon a random lottery that involves all of the children of the residents of that municipality who are seeking enrollment and enroll students according to the racial/ethnic balance provisions described in law. Any portion of the land and facility used for a public charter school is exempt from ad valorem taxes, as provided for in s. 1013.54, for the duration of its use as a public school.<sup>10</sup>

A charter school in a municipality may give enrollment preference to a resident or employee of a municipality that operates the charter school-or allows the charter school to use a school facility or portion of land provided by the municipality for the operation of the charter school.<sup>11</sup>

A charter school may limit the enrollment process to target students enrolling in a charter school-in-a-municipality.<sup>12</sup>

### ***Educational Facilities***

Requirements for district school boards are provided in Florida law<sup>13</sup> governing the leasing of:

- School district-owned land, facilities and educational plants to outside persons or entities.<sup>14</sup>

---

<sup>6</sup> Florida Department of Education, *Frequently Asked Questions (Charter Schools)*, <https://www.fldoe.org/schools/school-choice/charter-schools/charter-school-faqs.stml> (last visited Feb. 11, 2025). *See also* s. 1002.33(6), F.S.

<sup>7</sup> Section 1002.33(3)(b), F.S.

<sup>8</sup> Florida Department of Education, *Frequently Asked Questions (Charter Schools)*, <https://www.fldoe.org/schools/school-choice/charter-schools/charter-school-faqs.stml> (last visited Mar. 4, 2025).

<sup>9</sup> *Id.*

<sup>10</sup> Section 1002.33(15)(c), F.S.

<sup>11</sup> Section 1002.33(10)(d)4.b., F.S.

<sup>12</sup> Section 1002.33(10)(e)3., F.S.

<sup>13</sup> Section 1013.15, F.S.

<sup>14</sup> Section 1013.15(1), F.S.

- Educational plants, ancillary please and auxiliary facilities by school districts.<sup>15</sup>
- Existing buildings or space within existing buildings originally constructed or used for purposes other than education.<sup>16</sup>

District school boards are allowed to lease any land, facilities, or educational plants owned by the district to any person or entity for terms and rent if the board determines doing so to be in the best interest of the district. A lease may provide for the optional or binding purchase of the land, facilities, or educational plants by the lessee if the board determines the transaction to be in the interest of the district. All leases or lease-purchase agreements must be approved by the district school board at a public meeting and the final copy of the proposed agreement must be available for inspection and review by the public.<sup>17</sup>

District school boards are allowed to lease-purchase educational plants, ancillary plants, and auxiliary facilities and sites for use by the district.<sup>18</sup> The lease-purchase must comply with specific Florida law<sup>19</sup> and must be advertised through a competitive bid process. The lease-purchase is required to be funded using current funds or other funds specifically allowed in law. Current law also allows lease-purchases through direct-support organizations, nonprofit organizations or a consortium of district school boards if the purchase would best serve the public interest.<sup>20</sup> The terms of any lease-purchase agreement, including the initial term and renewals cannot exceed the useful life of the facility or site or thirty years, whichever is shorter. A lease-purchase agreement entered into by a district school board is not permitted to constitute a debt, liability, or obligation of the state or that board.<sup>21</sup>

A district school board may dispose of any land or real property to which the board holds title which is determined to be unnecessary for educational purposes as recommended in an educational plant survey. The district school board must take diligent measures to dispose of educational property only in the best interests of the public.<sup>22</sup>

Current law provides requirements for charter school facilities that stipulate what restrictions or standards the facilities are required to meet.<sup>23</sup> In general, charter school facilities are required to meet Florida building codes but are exempt from the state requirements for educational facilities. Local governments are not permitted to impose certain requirements that are more stringent than the state requirements for educational facilities.<sup>24</sup> Charter schools are also provided with exemptions from certain taxes and permit fees.<sup>25</sup>

If a district school board facility or property is available because it is surplus, marked for disposal, or unused, current law requires that the property be provided for a charter school's use

---

<sup>15</sup> Section 1013.15(2), F.S.

<sup>16</sup> Section 1013.15(4), F.S.

<sup>17</sup> Section 1013.15(1), F.S.

<sup>18</sup> Section 1013.15(2)(b), F.S.

<sup>19</sup> Section 1013.37, F.S.

<sup>20</sup> Section 1013(2)(b)1., F.S.

<sup>21</sup> Section 1013(2)(b)3., F.S.

<sup>22</sup> Section 1013.28(1)(a), F.S.

<sup>23</sup> Section 1002.33(18), F.S.

<sup>24</sup> Section 1002.33(18), F.S.

<sup>25</sup> Section 1002.33(18)(c) and (d), F.S.

on the same basis as it is made available to other public schools in the district. A charter school receiving property from the sponsor cannot sell or dispose of the property without written permission. Similarly, for an existing public school converting to charter status, no rental or leasing fee for the existing facility or for the property normally inventoried to the conversion school can be charged to the parents and teachers organizing the charter school. The charter school is required to agree to reasonable maintenance provisions to maintain the facility.<sup>26</sup>

### ***Workforce Development***

The Workforce Development Capitalization Incentive Grant Program addresses the need for school districts and Florida College System institutions to be able to respond to emerging local or statewide economic development needs and is critical to the workforce development system. This grant program provides grants to school districts and Florida College System institutions to fund costs associated with the creation or expansion of career and technical education programs that lead to industry certifications included on the Florida Career and Professional Education Act or CAPE Industry Certification Funding List.<sup>27</sup>

## **III. Effect of Proposed Changes:**

### **Charter School Conversions**

CS/SB 140 modifies s. 1002.33, F.S., to require that parents who apply for a conversion charter school must be parents whose children are enrolled in the existing public school. The bill removes the requirement that 50 percent of the teachers employed at the school demonstrate support for the conversion, which may provide an easier path to a charter conversion. Additionally, the bill specifies that a college or state university that denies an application for a conversion charter is subject to the same requirements as a district school board.

The bill creates a new preference category for charter school enrollment for the children of employees who are employed at a job producing entity that has been identified by a municipality operating a “job engine” charter school.

### **Job Engine Charter Schools**

The bill establishes in s. 1002.33, F.S., “job engine” charter schools allowing a municipality to apply to operate a “job engine charter” school with the stated purpose to attract job-producing entities to the municipality. The bill requires each municipality operating a “job engine charter” school to:

- Make available an annual report to the sponsor that documents investments made to attract and maintain job-producing entities.
- Include career education opportunities.
- Provide provisions for exceptional student education.
- Use sufficient security technology to secure facilities.
- Accept responsibility for all debts incurred by the school.

---

<sup>26</sup> Section 1002.33(18)(e), F.S.

<sup>27</sup> Section 1011.801, F.S.

The bill creates a new preference category for charter school enrollment for the children of employees who are employed at a job producing entity that has been identified by a municipality operating a “job engine” charter school.

The bill modifies s. 1011.801, F.S., to include charter schools in the Workforce Development Capitalization Incentive Grant program and specifies that the grant program includes grades 6-12. Additionally, the bill requires that the Department of Education include “job engine” charter schools in the priorities for the grants.

### **District School Board Property**

The bill modifies s. 1002.33, F.S. to include principals, school advisory councils and teachers organizing a charter school regarding not charging rental or leasing fees for existing facilities or normally inventoried property. The bill also requires the municipality to negotiate rental or leasing fees with the district school board and prohibits the removal of normally inventoried property from the school.

The bill modifies s. 1013.15, F.S., to require district school boards to approve a 5-year plan prior to occupying real property that addresses specific elements such as enrollment growth, demographic shifts, and changes in curriculum. If enrollment in the district has declined by more than 4 percent in the preceding 5-year period, the district is required to demonstrate actual or projected 5-year growth in the specific area of the district prior to acquiring real property to meet a need in that area. If the overall decline in enrollment is more than 4 percent the district school board is required to dispose of real property in the areas of the district where there is declining enrollment.

The bill requires the school board to dispose of surplus real property if doing so is in the best interest of the public and sets priorities regarding disposal of surplus property to specify affordable housing for teachers, first responders, military servicemembers, charter school facilities, and local recreational facilities.

The bill takes effect on July 1, 2025.

## **IV. Constitutional Issues:**

### **A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:**

None.

### **B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:**

None.

### **C. Trust Funds Restrictions:**

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None.

**V. Fiscal Impact Statement:**

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The fiscal impact is undetermined if any.

**VI. Technical Deficiencies:**

None.

**VII. Related Issues:**

None.

**VIII. Statutes Affected:**

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 1002.33, 1011.801 and 1013.15.

**IX. Additional Information:**

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

**CS by Education Pre-K – 12 on March 17, 2025:**

The committee substitute reinstates language removed in the bill to allow district school boards, principals, teachers and school advisory councils as individuals or groups that can make application for a conversion charter school, and allows a municipality to establish a “job engine” conversion charter school. The amendment also:

- Includes colleges and state universities in requirements for sponsors denying the application for a conversion charter school.

- Adds to charter school allowable enrollment preferences students who may attend a charter school that are the children of employees of the job producing entity of the “job engine” charter school.
- Modifies the provision that a municipality seeking a “job engine” charter school to include a requirement to include career education opportunities and removes a provision that prohibited participation in athletics by first-year students.

The amendment also includes charter schools in the provisions for the Workforce Development Capitalization Incentive Grant Program, specifies grades 6-12 for eligibility for the grant program, and includes in the grant priority an application from a “job engine” charter school.

The amendment modifies the provision of the bill regarding 5-year facilities plans from submitting a plan to approval of a plan by a district school board and modifies the requirement for school districts acquiring real property and for the disposal of real property.

**B. Amendments:**

None.





554242

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate	.	House
Comm: RCS	.	
03/17/2025	.	
	.	
	.	
	.	

---

The Committee on Education Pre-K - 12 (Gaetz) recommended the following:

**Senate Amendment (with title amendment)**

Delete everything after the enacting clause  
and insert:

Section 1. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3), paragraph (d)  
of subsection (10), paragraph (c) of subsection (15), and  
paragraph (e) of subsection (18) of section 1002.33, Florida  
Statutes, are amended to read:

1002.33 Charter schools.—

(3) APPLICATION FOR CHARTER STATUS.—



554242

11 (b) An application for a conversion charter school must  
12 ~~shall~~ be made by the district school board, the principal,  
13 teachers, parents whose children are enrolled at the school, or  
14 ~~and/or~~ the school advisory council at an existing public school  
15 that has been in operation for at least 2 years before ~~prior to~~  
16 the application to convert. A public school-within-a-school ~~that~~  
17 ~~is~~ designated as a school by the district school board may also  
18 apply ~~submit an application~~ to convert to charter status. A  
19 municipality seeking to attract job-producing entities by  
20 establishing a job engine charter school pursuant to paragraph  
21 (15)(c) may apply to the district school board to convert an  
22 existing public school to a charter school. An application  
23 submitted proposing to convert an existing public school to a  
24 charter school must ~~shall~~ demonstrate the support of at least 50  
25 ~~percent of the teachers employed at the school and~~ 50 percent of  
26 the parents voting whose children are enrolled at the school,  
27 provided that a majority of the parents eligible to vote  
28 participate in the ballot process, according to rules adopted by  
29 the State Board of Education. A district school board, college,  
30 or state university that denies ~~denying~~ an application for a  
31 conversion charter school shall provide notice of denial to the  
32 applicants in writing within 10 days after the meeting at which  
33 the district school board denied the application. The notice  
34 must articulate in writing the specific reasons for denial and  
35 must provide documentation supporting those reasons. A private  
36 school, parochial school, or home education program is ~~shall~~ not  
37 ~~be~~ eligible for charter school status.

38 (10) ELIGIBLE STUDENTS.—

39 (d) A charter school may give enrollment preference to the



554242

following student populations:

1. Students who are siblings of a student enrolled in the charter school.

2. Students who are the children of a member of the governing board of the charter school.

3. Students who are the children of an employee of the charter school.

4. Students who are the children of:

a. An employee of the business partner of a charter school-in-the-workplace established under paragraph (15)(b) or a resident of the municipality in which such charter school is located; or

b. A resident or employee of a municipality that operates a charter school-in-a-municipality pursuant to paragraph (15)(c) or allows a charter school to use a school facility or portion of land provided by the municipality for the operation of the charter school.

5. Students who have successfully completed, during the previous year, a voluntary prekindergarten education program under ss. 1002.51-1002.79 provided by the charter school, the charter school's governing board, or a voluntary prekindergarten provider that has a written agreement with the governing board.

6. Students who are the children of an active duty member of any branch of the United States Armed Forces.

7. Students who attended or are assigned to failing schools pursuant to s. 1002.38(2).

8. Students who are the children of a safe-school officer, as defined in s. 1006.12, at the school.

9. Students who transfer from a classical school in this



554242

state to a charter classical school in this state. For purposes of this subparagraph, the term "classical school" means a traditional public school or charter school that implements a classical education model that emphasizes the development of students in the principles of moral character and civic virtue through a well-rounded education in the liberal arts and sciences which is based on the classical trivium stages of grammar, logic, and rhetoric.

10. Students who attend a job engine charter school under paragraph (15)(c) who are the children of an employee of a job-producing entity identified by the municipality in the annual job engine charter report.

(15) CHARTER SCHOOLS-IN-THE-WORKPLACE; CHARTER SCHOOLS-IN-A-MUNICIPALITY.—

(c)1. A charter school-in-a-municipality designation may be granted to a municipality that possesses a charter; enrolls students based upon a random lottery that involves all of the children of the residents of that municipality who are seeking enrollment, as provided for in subsection (10); and enrolls students according to the racial and ethnic ~~racial/ethnic~~ balance provisions described in subparagraph (7)(a)8. When a municipality has submitted charter applications for the establishment of a charter school feeder pattern, consisting of elementary, middle, and senior high schools, and each individual charter application is approved by the sponsor, such schools shall then be designated as one charter school for all purposes listed pursuant to this section. Any portion of the land and facility used for a public charter school shall be exempt from ad valorem taxes, as provided for in s. 1013.54, for the



554242

duration of its use as a public school.

2. A municipality may seek a charter under subparagraph 1. from a sponsor in subsection (5). If granted, such a charter may be designated a job engine charter. The purpose of a job engine charter school is to attract job-producing entities to the municipality. The charter must require the municipality to:

a. Provide an annual report to the sponsor which will be made publicly available and include investments made to attract and maintain job-producing entities, such as private sector industries, in the municipality.

b. Include career education opportunities.

c. Include the provision of exceptional student education administration services, pursuant to subparagraph (20)(a)1.

d. Require the use of sufficient security technology to ensure a secure facility.

e. Notwithstanding paragraph (8)(e), accept responsibility for all debts incurred by the job engine charter school.

3. A job engine charter school may give enrollment preferences pursuant to subparagraph (10)(d)10.

(18) FACILITIES.—

(e) If a district school board facility or property is available because it is surplus, marked for disposal, or otherwise unused, it shall be provided for a charter school's use on the same basis as it is made available to other public schools in the district. A charter school receiving property from the sponsor may not sell or dispose of such property without written permission of the sponsor. Similarly, for an existing public school converting to charter status, a district school board may not charge ~~no~~ rental or leasing fees fee for



554242

the existing facility or for the property normally inventoried to the conversion school ~~may be charged by the district school board~~ to the parents and, principal, school advisory council, or teachers organizing the charter school. The municipality must negotiate rental or leasing fees with the district school board.

Property normally inventoried to the school may not be removed.

The charter school shall agree to reasonable maintenance provisions in order to maintain the facility in a manner similar to district school board standards. The Public Education Capital Outlay maintenance funds or any other maintenance funds generated by the facility operated as a conversion school shall remain with the conversion school.

Section 2. Section 1011.801, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1011.801 Workforce Development Capitalization Incentive Grant Program.—The Legislature recognizes that the need for school districts, charter schools, and Florida College System institutions to be able to respond to emerging local or statewide economic development needs is critical to the workforce development system. The Workforce Development Capitalization Incentive Grant Program is created to provide grants to school districts, charter schools, and Florida College System institutions to fund some or all of the costs associated with the creation or expansion of career and technical education programs that lead to industry certifications included on the CAPE Industry Certification Funding List. The programs may serve secondary students or postsecondary students if the postsecondary career and technical education program also serves secondary students in grades 6-12.



554242

(1) Funds awarded for a workforce development capitalization incentive grant may be used for instructional equipment, laboratory equipment, supplies, personnel, student services, or other expenses associated with the creation or expansion of a career and technical education program that serves secondary students. Expansion of a program may include either the expansion of enrollments in a program or expansion into new areas of specialization within a program. No grant funds may be used for recurring instructional costs or for institutions' indirect costs.

(2) The Department of Education shall administer the program. The State Board of Education may adopt rules for program administration. The State Board of Education shall consider the statewide geographic dispersion of grant funds in ranking the applications and shall give priority to applications from education agencies that are making maximum use of their workforce development funding by offering high-performing, high-demand programs or to applications from a job engine charter school under s. 1002.33(15)(c).

Section 3. Subsection (5) is added to section 1013.15, Florida Statutes, to read:

1013.15 Lease, rental, and lease-purchase of educational plants, ancillary plants, and auxiliary facilities and sites.—

(5) Before occupying purchased or acquired real property, a district school board shall, in a public meeting, approve a 5-year plan for the proposed use of the real property, taking into consideration enrollment growth, demographic shifts, and changes in curriculum.

(a) A school board must demonstrate actual or projected 5-



554242

year growth in certain areas of a school district before purchasing or acquiring real property, if enrollment in the school district has declined by more than 4 percent in the preceding 5-year period. If such a decline has occurred, a school board must dispose of real property pursuant to s. 1013.28 in areas of the district which have declining enrollment.

(b) Surplus real property must be disposed of only in the best interests of the public, but priority must be given for conversion to affordable housing for teachers, first responders, or military servicemembers; charter school facilities; or the use by a local government for the development of a recreational facility.

Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2025.

===== T I T L E   A M E N D M E N T =====

And the title is amended as follows:

Delete everything before the enacting clause  
and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to charter schools; amending s.  
1002.33, F.S.; revising which persons or entities may  
apply for a conversion charter school; requiring a  
college or state university to provide a written  
notice of denial for denying an application for a  
conversion charter school; revising eligible students  
who may receive an enrollment preference; authorizing  
a municipality to apply for a charter that it may  
designate as a job engine charter under certain





554242

conditions; providing the purpose of a job engine charter school; providing requirements for a job engine charter; prohibiting a district school board from charging a rental or leasing fee for a conversion school; requiring a municipality to negotiate certain rental or leasing fees; prohibiting certain property from being removed; amending s. 1011.801, F.S.; revising entities that are included in the Workforce Development Capitalization Incentive Grant Program to include charter schools; requiring the State Board of Education to consider applications from a job engine charter school for rulemaking purposes; amending s. 1013.15, F.S.; requiring a district school board to approve a 5-year plan before occupying purchased or acquired real property; requiring a school board to dispose of real property in certain areas of the district if enrollment in those areas has declined in the preceding 5-year period; requiring that surplus real property be given priority for conversion for specified purposes; providing an effective date.

By Senator Gaetz

1-00571B-25

2025140\_\_

1 A bill to be entitled  
 2 An act relating to education; amending s. 1002.33,  
 3 F.S.; revising which persons or entities may apply for  
 4 a conversion charter school; authorizing a  
 5 municipality to apply for a job engine charter under  
 6 certain conditions; providing the purpose of a job  
 7 engine charter; providing requirements for a job  
 8 engine charter; amending s. 1013.15, F.S.; requiring a  
 9 school board to submit a 5-year plan to the Department  
 10 of Education before occupying purchased or acquired  
 11 real property; requiring that the plan be updated and  
 12 submitted to the department annually; prohibiting a  
 13 school board from purchasing or acquiring real  
 14 property if enrollment in the school district has  
 15 declined in the preceding 5-year period; requiring a  
 16 school board to dispose of real property, deemed by  
 17 the State Board of Education to be surplus; requiring  
 18 that surplus real property be given priority for  
 19 conversion for specified purposes; requiring the State  
 20 Board of Education to adopt rules and procedures;  
 21 providing an effective date.  
 22  
 23 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:  
 24  
 25 Section 1. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) and paragraph  
 26 (c) of subsection (15) of section 1002.33, Florida Statutes, are  
 27 amended to read:  
 28 1002.33 Charter schools.—  
 29 (3) APPLICATION FOR CHARTER STATUS.—

Page 1 of 4

**CODING:** Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.

1-00571B-25

2025140\_\_

30 (b) An application for a conversion charter school must  
 31 ~~shall~~ be made by ~~the district school board, the principal,~~  
 32 ~~teachers, parents whose children are enrolled, and/or the school~~  
 33 ~~advisory council~~ at an existing public school that has been in  
 34 operation for at least 2 years before ~~prior to~~ the application  
 35 to convert. A public school-within-a-school ~~that is~~ designated  
 36 as a school by the district school board may also apply ~~submit~~  
 37 ~~an application~~ to convert to charter status. An application  
 38 submitted proposing to convert an existing public school to a  
 39 charter school must ~~shall~~ demonstrate the support of at least 50  
 40 ~~percent of the teachers employed at the school and~~ 50 percent of  
 41 the parents ~~voting~~ voting, whose children are enrolled at the school  
 42 voting, provided that a majority of the parents eligible to vote  
 43 participate in the ballot process, according to rules adopted by  
 44 the State Board of Education. A district school board denying an  
 45 application for a conversion charter school shall provide notice  
 46 of denial to the applicants in writing within 10 days after the  
 47 meeting at which the district school board denied the  
 48 application. The notice must articulate in writing the specific  
 49 reasons for denial and must provide documentation supporting  
 50 those reasons. A private school, parochial school, or home  
 51 education program is ~~shall~~ not be eligible for charter school  
 52 status.  
 53 (15) CHARTER SCHOOLS-IN-THE-WORKPLACE; CHARTER SCHOOLS-IN-  
 54 A-MUNICIPALITY.—  
 55 (c) 1. A charter school-in-a-municipality designation may be  
 56 granted to a municipality that possesses a charter; enrolls  
 57 students based upon a random lottery that involves all of the  
 58 children of the residents of that municipality who are seeking

Page 2 of 4

**CODING:** Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.

1-00571B-25

2025140

enrollment, as provided for in subsection (10); and enrolls students according to the racial/ethnic balance provisions described in subparagraph (7)(a)8. When a municipality has submitted charter applications for the establishment of a charter school feeder pattern, consisting of elementary, middle, and senior high schools, and each individual charter application is approved by the sponsor, such schools ~~must shall then~~ be designated as one charter school for all purposes listed pursuant to this section. Any portion of the land and facility used for a public charter school ~~is shall be~~ exempt from ad valorem taxes, as provided for in s. 1013.54, for the duration of its use as a public school.

2. A municipality located in a school district that has received a grade below an "A" from the department pursuant to s. 1008.34(5) for 5 consecutive years may seek a charter under subparagraph 1. If granted, such a charter may be designated a "job engine charter." The purpose of a job engine charter school is to attract job-producing entities to the municipality. The charter must require the municipality to:

a. Provide an annual report to the sponsor which will be made publicly available and include investments made to attract and maintain job-producing entities, such as private-sector industries, in the municipality.

b. Include the provision of exceptional student education administration services, pursuant to subparagraph (20)(a)1.

c. Require the use of sufficient security technology to ensure a secure facility.

d. Prohibit students who transfer to a job engine charter school from participating in a high school athletic competition

1-00571B-25

2025140

during their first year of enrollment.

e. Notwithstanding paragraph (8)(e), accept responsibility for all debts incurred by the job engine charter school.

Section 2. Subsection (5) is added to section 1013.15, Florida Statutes, to read:

1013.15 Lease, rental, and lease-purchase of educational plants, ancillary plants, and auxiliary facilities and sites.—

(5) Before occupying purchased or acquired real property, a school board shall, in a public meeting, submit a 5-year plan for the proposed use of the real property, taking into consideration enrollment growth, demographic shifts, and changes in curriculum. The plan must be updated and submitted to the Department of Education annually.

(a) A school board is prohibited from purchasing or acquiring real property, if enrollment in the school district has declined in the preceding 5-year period. If such a decline has occurred, a school board must dispose of real property, deemed by the State Board of Education to be surplus.

(b) Surplus real property must be given priority for conversion to affordable housing for teachers, first responders, or military servicemembers; charter school facilities; or the use of a local government for the development of a recreational facility.

(c) The State Board of Education shall adopt rules and procedures to implement this paragraph.

Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2025.

3-17-25

Meeting Date

Senate ED

Committee

The Florida Senate  
**APPEARANCE RECORD**

Deliver both copies of this form to  
Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

SB140

Bill Number or Topic

55L1242

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Nathan Hoffman

Phone

217-503-7868

Address

215 South Monroe

Street

Tallahassee

City

FL

State

32301

Zip

Email

nathan@afloridapromise.org

Speaking:

☐

For

☐

Against

☐

Information

**OR**

Waive Speaking:

☒

In Support

☐

Against

**PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:**

☐

I am appearing without  
compensation or sponsorship.

☒

I am a registered lobbyist,  
representing:

Fdn for Florida's  
Future

☐

I am not a lobbyist, but received  
something of value for my appearance  
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),  
sponsored by:

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate  
**APPEARANCE RECORD**

Deliver both copies of this form to  
Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

SB 140 Charter Schools

Bill Number or Topic

3-17-2025

Meeting Date

Pre-K12 Committee

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name LIZA JUANICH

Phone 863-377-0675

Address 3601 Kernan Blvd S

Street

Email l.olbesjuanich@gmail.com

Jacksonville

City

FL

State

32224

Zip

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☐ Information

**OR**

Waive Speaking: ☐ In Support ☒ Against

**PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:**



I am appearing without  
compensation or sponsorship.



I am a registered lobbyist,  
representing:



I am not a lobbyist, but received  
something of value for my appearance  
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),  
sponsored by:

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (08/10/2021)

3/17/25

Meeting Date

Education Pre K-3

Committee

Name

Sybil Faust

Phone

904-403-6725

Address

3019 Lagney Dr.

Email

Sybilfaust66@gmail.com

Street

Jacksonville, FL. 32208

City

State

Zip

The Florida Senate

## APPEARANCE RECORD

Deliver both copies of this form to  
Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

SB 140

Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☐ Information

OR

Waive Speaking: ☐ In Support ☒ Against

### PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

☒ I am appearing without  
compensation or sponsorship.

☐ I am a registered lobbyist,  
representing:

☐ I am not a lobbyist, but received  
something of value for my appearance  
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),  
sponsored by:

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate  
**APPEARANCE RECORD**

3/17/25

Meeting Date

SB 140

Bill Number or Topic

Deliver both copies of this form to  
Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Ross Mullis

Phone

(904) 588-4950

Address

96516 Commodore Point Drive

Email

Street

Yulee

City

FL

State

32097

Zip

Speaking:

☐

For

☐

Against

☐

Information

**OR**

Waive Speaking:

☐

In Support



Against

**PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:**



I am appearing without  
compensation or sponsorship.

☐

I am a registered lobbyist,  
representing:

☐

I am not a lobbyist, but received  
something of value for my appearance  
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),  
sponsored by:

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate  
**APPEARANCE RECORD**

03/17/25

Meeting Date

SB 140

Bill Number or Topic

Deliver both copies of this form to  
Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Wm Scott Turner

Phone 727 808 0850

Address 128 Shore Drive Place  
Street

Email JOESKATEBOARD@gmail.com

Oldsmar FL 34677  
City State Zip

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☐ Information **OR** Waive Speaking: ☐ In Support ☒ Against

**PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:**

☒ I am appearing without  
compensation or sponsorship.

☐ I am a registered lobbyist,  
representing:

☐ I am not a lobbyist, but received  
something of value for my appearance  
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),  
sponsored by:

*While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)*

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (08/10/2021)



## The Florida Senate

**APPEARANCE RECORD**

3-17-25

Meeting Date

Education

Committee

Deliver both copies of this form to  
Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

SB 140

Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

One Voice Florida Political Action Committee

Phone

321-794-8437

Address

64 Woodland Drive 205

Email

jgentwilsda@aol.com

Street

Vero Beach

FL

32962

City

State

Zip

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☐ Information**OR**Waive Speaking: ☒ In Support ☒ Against**PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:**I am appearing without  
compensation or sponsorship.I am a registered lobbyist,  
representing:I am not a lobbyist, but received  
something of value for my appearance  
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),  
sponsored by:

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate  
**APPEARANCE RECORD**

Deliver both copies of this form to  
Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

03-17-25

Meeting Date

ED Pre-K - 12

Committee

SB 0140

Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Christina Regalado

Phone 813-505-1095

Address 920 E. 22nd Ave

Street

Tampa

City

FL

State

33605

Zip

Email chrisregalado@gmail.com

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☐ Information

**OR**

Waive Speaking: ☐ In Support ☒ Against

**PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:**



I am appearing without  
compensation or sponsorship.



I am a registered lobbyist,  
representing:



I am not a lobbyist, but received  
something of value for my appearance  
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),  
sponsored by:

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate  
**APPEARANCE RECORD**

Deliver both copies of this form to  
Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

3/17/25

Meeting Date

ED Park-12

Committee

SB 0140

Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Noahwood Orrick

Phone

813 255 3281

Address

1702 E 8th Ave

Street

Tampa

City

FL

State

33605

Zip

Email

noahwood08@gmail.com

Speaking:

☐

For

☐

Against

☐

Information

**OR**

Waive Speaking:

☐

In Support

☒

Against

**PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:**



I am appearing without  
compensation or sponsorship.

☐

I am a registered lobbyist,  
representing:

☐

I am not a lobbyist, but received  
something of value for my appearance  
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),  
sponsored by:

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate

**APPEARANCE RECORD**

Deliver both copies of this form to  
Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

3/17/25

Meeting Date

Pre-K-12

Committee

140

Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Patricia DeWitt

Phone

706-766-5068

Address

2207 Ivy/gail Dr E

Street

Email

adwflde Witt@gmail.com

Jacksonville FL

City

State

32225

Zip

Speaking:

☐

For

☐

Against

☐

Information

**OR**

Waive Speaking:

☐

In Support

☒

Against

**PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:**

☐

I am appearing without  
compensation or sponsorship.

☐

I am a registered lobbyist,  
representing:

☐

I am not a lobbyist, but received  
something of value for my appearance  
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),  
sponsored by:

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate

**APPEARANCE RECORD**

Deliver both copies of this form to  
Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

3/17/2025

Meeting Date

SB140

Bill Number or Topic

K-12

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Sally Sluder

Phone

(386) 438-7250

Address

278 SW Oakwood Ct

Email

mrssluder@gmail.com

Street

Lake City FL

City

State

32025

Zip

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☐ Information

**OR**

Waive Speaking: ☐ In Support ☒ Against

**PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:**



I am appearing without  
compensation or sponsorship.



I am a registered lobbyist,  
representing:



I am not a lobbyist, but received  
something of value for my appearance  
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),  
sponsored by:

*While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)*

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (08/10/2021)

3/17/2025

Meeting Date

EDUCATION PreK-12

Committee

The Florida Senate

## APPEARANCE RECORD

Deliver both copies of this form to  
Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

SB 140

Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name JONATHAN WEBER

Phone 954-593-4449

Address 400 Washington Ave

Email JONATHAN.WEBER@SPLC.ORG

Street

Montgomery

City

AL

State

36104

Zip

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☐ Information

OR

Waive Speaking: ☐ In Support ☒ Against

### PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

☐ I am appearing without  
compensation or sponsorship.

☒ I am a registered lobbyist,  
representing:

SPLC

☐ I am not a lobbyist, but received  
something of value for my appearance  
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),  
sponsored by:

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (08/10/2021)

3/17/25

Meeting Date

The Florida Senate  
**APPEARANCE RECORD**

Deliver both copies of this form to  
Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

SB 140

Bill Number or Topic

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Jeff Nail

Phone

Address

413 Warwick St

Email

Street

Gulf Breeze FL 32561

City

State

Zip

Speaking:

☐

For

☐

Against

☐

Information

**OR**

Waive Speaking:

☐

In Support

☒

Against

**PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:**

☒

I am appearing without  
compensation or sponsorship.

☐

I am a registered lobbyist,  
representing:

☐

I am not a lobbyist, but received  
something of value for my appearance  
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),  
sponsored by:

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (08/10/2021)



The Florida Senate

**APPEARANCE RECORD**

Deliver both copies of this form to  
Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

3/17/25

Meeting Date

SB 140

Bill Number or Topic

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Carol Cleaver

Phone

Address

2300 Magnolia Ave

Email

Street

Pensacola

FL

32503

City

State

Zip

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☐ Information

**OR**

Waive Speaking: ☐ In Support ☒ Against

**PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:**



I am appearing without  
compensation or sponsorship.



I am a registered lobbyist,  
representing:



I am not a lobbyist, but received  
something of value for my appearance  
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),  
sponsored by:

*While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)*

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (08/10/2021)



3/17/25

Meeting Date

The Florida Senate  
**APPEARANCE RECORD**

Deliver both copies of this form to  
Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

SB 140

Bill Number or Topic

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Christa Moody

Phone

Address

1308 E Belmont St.

Email

Street

Pensacola, FL 32501

City

State

Zip

Speaking:

☐

For

☐

Against

☐

Information

**OR**

Waive Speaking:

☐

In Support

☒

Against

**PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:**

☒

I am appearing without  
compensation or sponsorship.

☐

I am a registered lobbyist,  
representing:

☐

I am not a lobbyist, but received  
something of value for my appearance  
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),  
sponsored by:

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate

# APPEARANCE RECORD

Deliver both copies of this form to  
Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

3-17-25

Meeting Date

Senate Ed

Committee

SB 140

Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Nathan Hoffma

Phone

217-503-7368

Address

215 South Monroe

Email

nathan@afloridapromise.org

Street

Tallahassee

City

FL

State

32301

Zip

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☐ Information

OR

Waive Speaking: ☒ In Support ☐ Against

## PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

☐

I am appearing without  
compensation or sponsorship.

☒

I am a registered lobbyist,  
representing:

Fdr for Florida's  
Future

☐

I am not a lobbyist, but received  
something of value for my appearance  
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),  
sponsored by:

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate

**APPEARANCE RECORD**

Deliver both copies of this form to  
Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

3/17/2025  
Meeting Date

SB 140

Bill Number or Topic

Education PreK-12  
Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Mike Bernicchi

Phone 941 769 0276

Address 399 Salvador Dr  
Street

Email McBernicchi@gmail.com

Punta Gorda FL  
City State

33983  
Zip

Speaking: ☐ For ☒ Against ☐ Information **OR** Waive Speaking: ☐ In Support ☐ Against

**PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:**

☐ I am appearing without  
compensation or sponsorship.

☐ I am a registered lobbyist,  
representing:

☒ I am not a lobbyist, but received  
something of value for my appearance  
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),  
sponsored by:

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022JointRules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate  
**APPEARANCE RECORD**

Deliver both copies of this form to  
Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

03/17/25

Meeting Date

Education

Committee

SB 140

Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Patrick Lemicki

Phone

813-446-5438

Address

12217 Aranea Gables Cir

Street

Email

patrick.jane.lemicki@gmail.com

Tampa FL 33612

City

State

Zip

Speaking:

☐ For

☒ Against

☐ Information

**OR**

Waive Speaking:

☐ In Support

☐ Against

**PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:**



I am appearing without  
compensation or sponsorship.



I am a registered lobbyist,  
representing:



I am not a lobbyist, but received  
something of value for my appearance  
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),  
sponsored by:

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate

# APPEARANCE RECORD

Deliver both copies of this form to  
Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

March 17  
Meeting Date  
Education K-12  
Committee

SB 140  
Bill Number or Topic  
  
Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name LINDA Edson Phone 850-510-2729

Address 1841 Myrick Rd Email edsonl@nettally.com  
Street  
Tallahassee FL 32303  
City State Zip

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☒ Information **OR** Waive Speaking: ☐ In Support ☐ Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

☒ I am appearing without  
compensation or ~~sponsorship~~

☐ I am a registered lobbyist,  
representing:

☐ I am not a lobbyist, but received  
something of value for my appearance  
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),  
sponsored by:

Represent Florida Retired  
Educators Association

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (08/10/2021)

3/17/25

The Florida Senate  
**APPEARANCE RECORD**

SB 140

Bill Number or Topic

Meeting Date  
Education PreK-12

Deliver both copies of this form to  
Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name  
Sierra Bush Roster

Phone  
850-545-3396

Address  
6840 Veterans Memorial Dr

Email  
Sierra.Christiane@smail.com

Street  
Tallahassee FL 32309

City

State

Zip

Speaking: ☐ For ☒ Against ☐ Information **OR** Waive Speaking: ☐ In Support ☐ Against

**PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:**

☒ I am appearing without  
compensation or sponsorship.

☐ I am a registered lobbyist,  
representing:

☐ I am not a lobbyist, but received  
something of value for my appearance  
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),  
sponsored by:

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (08/10/2021)

**The Florida Senate**  
**BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

---

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Education Pre-K -12

---

BILL: CS/SB 364

INTRODUCER: Education Pre-K - 12 Committee and Senator Osgood

SUBJECT: Council on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys

DATE: March 19, 2025

REVISED: \_\_\_\_\_

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Jahnke	Bouck	ED	<b>Fav/CS</b>
2.			AED	
3.			FP	

---

**Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:**

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

---

**I. Summary:**

CS/SB 364 transfers the Council on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys from the Department of Legal Affairs to Florida Memorial University. The bill also shifts administrative responsibilities, including staffing support and expense reimbursements, from the Department of Legal Affairs and the Office of the Attorney General to Florida Memorial University.

Additionally, the bill designates the authority to approve the council's meeting times from the Attorney General to the president of Florida Memorial University.

The bill takes effect on July 1, 2025.

**II. Present Situation:**

The 2006 Florida Legislature established the Florida Council on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys (the council) to study conditions negatively affecting black males in our state.<sup>1</sup> The council is housed within the Department of Legal Affairs in the Office of the Attorney General.<sup>2</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> Section 16.615, F.S.; Florida Council on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys, *About the Council*, <https://cssbmb.com/about-the-council/> (last visited Mar. 12, 2025).

<sup>2</sup> Section 16.615(1), F.S.

The council is comprised of 19 appointed members who serve four-year terms.<sup>3</sup> These members include representatives of state agencies and the Legislature, as well as citizens who represent relevant areas of interest. The members include:<sup>4</sup>

- Two members of the Senate who are not members of the same political party, appointed by the President of the Senate with the advice of the minority leader of the Senate.
- Two members of the House of Representatives who are not members of the same political party, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives with the advice of the minority leader of the House of Representatives.
- The Secretary of Children and Family Services (DCF), or his or her designee.
- The director of the Mental Health Program Office within the DCF, or his or her designee.
- The State Surgeon General, or his or her designee.
- The Commissioner of Education, or his or her designee.
- The Secretary of Corrections, or his or her designee.
- The Attorney General, or his or her designee.
- The Secretary of Management Services, or his or her designee.
- The Secretary of Commerce, or his or her designee.
- A businessperson who is an African American appointed by the Governor.
- Two persons appointed by the President of the Senate who are not members of the Legislature or employed by state government. One of these appointments must be a clinical physiologist.
- Two persons appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives who are not members of the Legislature or employed by state government. One of these appointments must be an Africana studies professional.
- The deputy secretary for Medicaid in the Agency for Health Care Administration, or his or her designee.
- The Secretary of Juvenile Justice, or his or her designee.

The council is tasked with conducting a systematic study of the social and economic conditions affecting black men and boys, including, but not limited to:<sup>5</sup>

- Homicide rates;
- Arrest and incarceration rates;
- Poverty;
- Violence;
- Drug use;
- Death rates;
- Disparate annual income levels;
- School performance in all grade levels including postsecondary levels; and
- Health issues.

---

<sup>3</sup> Section 16.615(1) and (2), F.S. For the purpose of providing staggered terms of the initial appointments, 9 members are appointed to 2-year terms, and 10 members are appointed to 4-year terms. A member of the council may be removed at any time by the member's appointing authority who must fill the vacancy on the council.

<sup>4</sup> Section 16.615(1), F.S.

<sup>5</sup> Section 16.615(4)(a), F.S.



Based on these findings, the council proposes legislative and nonlegislative measures to alleviate and correct the underlying causes of these conditions. In addition to its mandated studies, the council may explore additional topics at the direction of the Legislature or its chair. It also receives input from legislators, government agencies, advocacy organizations, and private citizens. Furthermore, the council is responsible for developing a strategic program and funding initiative to establish local councils dedicated to addressing these issues at the community level.<sup>6</sup> Additionally, it is tasked with developing a strategic program and funding initiative for the establishment of local councils.<sup>7</sup>

The council has statutory authority to access public records from state agencies, request research assistance from the Office of Economic and Demographic Research and the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability, seek assistance from state or local government entities, and apply for and accept funding from public and private sources to support its work.<sup>8</sup> It may also collaborate with Florida's Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) to address education-related issues.<sup>9</sup>

The Office of the Attorney General provides staffing and administrative support and oversees the council's meeting schedule. The council meets quarterly and may hold additional meetings with the approval of the Attorney General.<sup>10</sup> A quorum of 11 members is required for official actions, with a majority vote needed for final decisions.<sup>11</sup> The council must submit an annual report by December 15 to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the relevant legislative committees outlining its findings and recommendations.<sup>12</sup>

As a public entity, the council and any subcommittees it forms are subject to Florida's public records law and public meetings law, ensuring transparency.<sup>13</sup> Additionally, members not already required to file a financial disclosure statement must submit a disclosure of financial interests.<sup>14</sup>

Council members serve without compensation but are eligible for reimbursement for per diem and travel expenses. State officers and employees receive reimbursement through their respective agencies, while other members may be reimbursed through the Department of Legal Affairs.<sup>15</sup>

### **III. Effect of Proposed Changes:**

CS/SB 364 transfers the Council on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys from the Department of Legal Affairs to Florida Memorial University. The bill also shifts administrative responsibilities, including staffing support and expense reimbursements, from the Department of Legal Affairs and the Office of the Attorney General to Florida Memorial University.

---

<sup>6</sup> Section 16.615(4)(b)-(d), F.S.

<sup>7</sup> Section 16.615(4)(e), F.S.

<sup>8</sup> Section 16.615(5)(a)-(e), F.S.

<sup>9</sup> Section 16.615(5)(f), F.S.

<sup>10</sup> Section 16.615(6) and (7), F.S.

<sup>11</sup> Section 16.615(8), F.S.

<sup>12</sup> Section 16.615(9), F.S.

<sup>13</sup> Section 16.615(11), F.S.

<sup>14</sup> Section 16.615(12), F.S.

<sup>15</sup> Section 16.615(10), F.S.

Additionally, the bill designates the authority to approve the council's meeting times from the Attorney General to the president of Florida Memorial University.

No substantive changes are made to the council's composition, powers, or duties, aside from shifting oversight to the Department of Education.

The bill takes effect on July 1, 2025.

**IV. Constitutional Issues:**

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None.

**V. Fiscal Impact Statement:**

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The Department of Legal Affairs receives \$350,000 for the Council on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys. It is anticipated that Florida Memorial University would need the same amount to implement the provisions of the council.

**VI. Technical Deficiencies:**

None.

**VII. Related Issues:**

None.

**VIII. Statutes Affected:**

This bill repeals section 16.615 of the Florida Statutes.

This bill creates section 1001.216 of the Florida Statutes.

This bill substantially amends section 1001.216 of the Florida Statutes.

**IX. Additional Information:****A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:**

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

**CS by Education Pre-K - 12 on March 17, 2025:**

The committee substitute:

- Transfers the Council on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys at the Department of Legal Affairs to Florida Memorial University, instead of the Department of Education.
- Shifts staffing and administrative support responsibilities from the Office of the Attorney General to Florida Memorial University, instead of the Department of Education
- Designates the authority to approve the council's meeting times from the Attorney General to the president of Florida Memorial University, instead of the Commissioner of Education.
- Reassigns responsibility for reimbursing council members for expenses from the Department of Legal Affairs to Florida Memorial University, instead of the Department of Education.

**B. Amendments:**

None.



128318

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate	.	House
Comm: RCS	.	
03/17/2025	.	
	.	
	.	
	.	

---

The Committee on Education Pre-K - 12 (Osgood) recommended the following:

**Senate Amendment (with title amendment)**

Delete everything after the enacting clause  
and insert:

Section 1. Section 16.615, Florida Statutes, is  
transferred, renumbered as section 1001.216, Florida Statutes,  
and amended to read:

1001.216 ~~16.615~~ Council on the Social Status of Black Men  
and Boys.—

(1) The Council on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys



128318

is established within Florida Memorial University ~~the Department of Legal Affairs~~ and shall be composed ~~consist~~ of 19 members appointed as follows:

(a) Two members of the Senate who are not members of the same political party, appointed by the President of the Senate with the advice of the Minority Leader of the Senate.

(b) Two members of the House of Representatives who are not members of the same political party, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives with the advice of the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives.

(c) The Secretary of Children and Families,    or his or her designee.

(d) The director of the Mental Health Program Office within the Department of Children and Families,    or his or her designee.

(e) The State Surgeon General,    or his or her designee.

(f) The Commissioner of Education,    or his or her designee.

(g) The Secretary of Corrections,    or his or her designee.

(h) The Attorney General,    or his or her designee.

(i) The Secretary of Management Services,    or his or her designee.

(j) The Secretary of Commerce,    or his or her designee.

(k) A businessperson who is an African American, as defined in s. 760.80(2)(a), appointed by the Governor.

(l) Two persons appointed by the President of the Senate who are not members of the Legislature or employed by state government. One of the appointees must be a clinical psychologist.

(m) Two persons appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives who are not members of the Legislature or



128318

employed by state government. One of the appointees must be an Africana studies professional.

(n) The deputy secretary for Medicaid in the Agency for Health Care Administration, or his or her designee.

(o) The Secretary of Juvenile Justice, or his or her designee.

(2) Each member of the council shall be appointed to a 4-year term; however, for the purpose of providing staggered terms, of the initial appointments, 9 members shall be appointed to 2-year terms and 10 members shall be appointed to 4-year terms. A member of the council may be removed at any time by the member's appointing authority who shall fill the vacancy on the council.

(3)(a) At the first meeting of the council each year, the members shall elect a chair and a vice chair.

(b) A vacancy in the office of chair or vice chair must ~~shall~~ be filled by vote of the remaining members.

(4)(a) The council shall make a systematic study of the conditions affecting black men and boys, including, but not limited to, homicide rates, arrest and incarceration rates, poverty, violence, drug abuse, death rates, disparate annual income levels, school performance in all grade levels including postsecondary levels, and health issues.

(b) The council shall propose measures to alleviate and correct the underlying causes of the conditions described in paragraph (a). These measures may consist of changes to the law or systematic changes that can be implemented without legislative action.

(c) The council may study other topics suggested by the



128318

Legislature or as directed by the chair of the council.

(d) The council shall receive suggestions or comments pertinent to the applicable issues from members of the Legislature, governmental agencies, public and private organizations, and private citizens.

(e) The council shall develop a strategic program and funding initiative to establish local Councils on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys.

(5) The council may:

(a) Access data held by any state departments or agencies, which data is otherwise a public record.

(b) Make requests directly to the Joint Legislative Auditing Committee for assistance with research and monitoring of outcomes by the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability.

(c) Request, through council members who are also legislators, research assistance from the Office of Economic and Demographic Research within the Florida Legislature.

(d) Request information and assistance from the state or any political subdivision, municipal corporation, public officer, or governmental department thereof.

(e) Apply for and accept funds, grants, gifts, and services from the state, the Federal Government or any of its agencies, or any other public or private source for the purpose of defraying clerical and administrative costs as may be necessary for carrying out its duties under this section.

(f) Work directly with, or request information and assistance on issues pertaining to education from, Florida's historically black colleges and universities.



128318

(6) Florida Memorial University ~~The Office of the Attorney General~~ shall provide staff and administrative support to the council.

(7) The council shall meet quarterly and at other times at the call of the chair or as determined by a majority of council members and approved by the president of Florida Memorial University ~~Attorney General~~.

(8) Eleven of the members of the council constitute a quorum, and an affirmative vote of a majority of the members present is required for final action.

(9) The council shall issue its annual report by December 15 each year, stating the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the council. The council shall submit the report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the chairpersons of the standing committees of jurisdiction in each chamber.

(10) Members of the council shall serve without compensation. Members are entitled to reimbursement for per diem and travel expenses as provided in s. 112.061. State officers and employees shall be reimbursed from the budget of the agency through which they serve. Other members may be reimbursed by Florida Memorial University ~~the Department of Legal Affairs~~.

(11) The council and any subcommittees it forms are subject to the provisions of chapter 119, related to public records, and the provisions of chapter 286, related to public meetings.

(12) Each member of the council who is not otherwise required to file a financial disclosure statement pursuant to s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution or s. 112.3144, must file a disclosure of financial interests pursuant to s. 112.3145.





128318

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2025.

===== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =====

And the title is amended as follows:

Delete everything before the enacting clause  
and insert:

A bill to be entitled  
An act relating to the Council on the Social Status of  
Black Men and Boys; transferring, renumbering, and  
amending s. 16.615, F.S.; establishing the council  
within Florida Memorial University, rather than the  
Department of Legal Affairs; requiring Florida  
Memorial University, rather than the Office of the  
Attorney General, to provide staff and administrative  
support to the council; providing that the council's  
meeting times are approved by the president of Florida  
Memorial University, rather than the Attorney General;  
providing that members of the council may be  
reimbursed for certain expenses by Florida Memorial  
University, rather than the Department of Legal  
Affairs; providing an effective date.

By Senator Osgood

32-00583-25

2025364

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to the Council on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys; transferring, renumbering, and amending s. 16.615, F.S.; establishing the council within the Department of Education, rather than the Department of Legal Affairs; requiring the Department of Education, rather than the Office of the Attorney General, to provide staff and administrative support to the council; providing that the council's meeting times are approved by the Commissioner of Education, rather than the Attorney General; providing that members of the council may be reimbursed for certain expenses by the Department of Education, rather than the Department of Legal Affairs; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 16.615, Florida Statutes, is transferred, renumbered as section 1001.216, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

1001.216 ~~16.615~~ Council on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys.—

(1) The Council on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys is established within the Department of Education ~~Legal Affairs~~ and shall be composed ~~consist~~ of 19 members appointed as follows:

(a) Two members of the Senate who are not members of the same political party, appointed by the President of the Senate

Page 1 of 5

**CODING:** Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.

32-00583-25

2025364

with the advice of the Minority Leader of the Senate.

(b) Two members of the House of Representatives who are not members of the same political party, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives with the advice of the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives.

(c) The Secretary of Children and Families,    or his or her designee.

(d) The director of the Mental Health Program Office within the Department of Children and Families,    or his or her designee.

(e) The State Surgeon General,    or his or her designee.

(f) The Commissioner of Education,    or his or her designee.

(g) The Secretary of Corrections,    or his or her designee.

(h) The Attorney General,    or his or her designee.

(i) The Secretary of Management Services,    or his or her designee.

(j) The Secretary of Commerce,    or his or her designee.

(k) A businessperson who is an African American, as defined in s. 760.80(2)(a), appointed by the Governor.

(l) Two persons appointed by the President of the Senate who are not members of the Legislature or employed by state government. One of the appointees must be a clinical psychologist.

(m) Two persons appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives who are not members of the Legislature or employed by state government. One of the appointees must be an Africana studies professional.

(n) The deputy secretary for Medicaid in the Agency for Health Care Administration,    or his or her designee.

(o) The Secretary of Juvenile Justice,    or his or her

Page 2 of 5

**CODING:** Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.

32-00583-25

2025364

designee.

(2) Each member of the council shall be appointed to a 4-year term; however, for the purpose of providing staggered terms, of the initial appointments, 9 members shall be appointed to 2-year terms and 10 members shall be appointed to 4-year terms. A member of the council may be removed at any time by the member's appointing authority who shall fill the vacancy on the council.

(3)(a) At the first meeting of the council each year, the members shall elect a chair and a vice chair.

(b) A vacancy in the office of chair or vice chair must ~~shall~~ be filled by vote of the remaining members.

(4)(a) The council shall make a systematic study of the conditions affecting black men and boys, including, but not limited to, homicide rates, arrest and incarceration rates, poverty, violence, drug abuse, death rates, disparate annual income levels, school performance in all grade levels including postsecondary levels, and health issues.

(b) The council shall propose measures to alleviate and correct the underlying causes of the conditions described in paragraph (a). These measures may consist of changes to the law or systematic changes that can be implemented without legislative action.

(c) The council may study other topics suggested by the Legislature or as directed by the chair of the council.

(d) The council shall receive suggestions or comments pertinent to the applicable issues from members of the Legislature, governmental agencies, public and private organizations, and private citizens.

Page 3 of 5

CODING: Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.

32-00583-25

2025364

(e) The council shall develop a strategic program and funding initiative to establish local Councils on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys.

(5) The council may:

(a) Access data held by any state departments or agencies, which data is otherwise a public record.

(b) Make requests directly to the Joint Legislative Auditing Committee for assistance with research and monitoring of outcomes by the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability.

(c) Request, through council members who are also legislators, research assistance from the Office of Economic and Demographic Research within the Florida Legislature.

(d) Request information and assistance from the state or any political subdivision, municipal corporation, public officer, or governmental department thereof.

(e) Apply for and accept funds, grants, gifts, and services from the state, the Federal Government or any of its agencies, or any other public or private source for the purpose of defraying clerical and administrative costs as may be necessary for carrying out its duties under this section.

(f) Work directly with, or request information and assistance on issues pertaining to education from, Florida's historically black colleges and universities.

(6) The Department of Education ~~Office of the Attorney General~~ shall provide staff and administrative support to the council.

(7) The council shall meet quarterly and at other times at the call of the chair or as determined by a majority of council

Page 4 of 5

CODING: Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.

32-00583-25

2025364

members and approved by the Commissioner of Education ~~Attorney~~  
~~General~~.

(8) Eleven of the members of the council constitute a quorum, and an affirmative vote of a majority of the members present is required for final action.

(9) The council shall issue its annual report by December 15 each year, stating the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the council. The council shall submit the report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the chairpersons of the standing committees of jurisdiction in each chamber.

(10) Members of the council shall serve without compensation. Members are entitled to reimbursement for per diem and travel expenses as provided in s. 112.061. State officers and employees shall be reimbursed from the budget of the agency through which they serve. Other members may be reimbursed by the Department of Education ~~Legal Affairs~~.

(11) The council and any subcommittees it forms are subject to the provisions of chapter 119, related to public records, and the provisions of chapter 286, related to public meetings.

(12) Each member of the council who is not otherwise required to file a financial disclosure statement pursuant to s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution or s. 112.3144, must file a disclosure of financial interests pursuant to s. 112.3145.

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2025.

**The Florida Senate**  
**BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

---

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Education Pre-K -12

---

BILL: CS/SB 430

INTRODUCER: Education Pre-K-12 Committee and Senators Simon and Burgess

SUBJECT: Automated External Defibrillators on School Grounds

DATE: March 19, 2025

REVISED: \_\_\_\_\_

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Jahnke	Bouck	ED	Fav/CS
2.			AED	
3.			RC	

---

**Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:**

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

---

**I. Summary:**

CS/SB 430 requires school districts to provide basic training in first aid, including cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), once during middle school in a physical education or health class and once during high school in a physical education or health class. The bill also requires that no later than July 1, 2027, every public school, including charter schools, must have at least one operational automated external defibrillator (AED) on school grounds. Specifically, public schools are required to:

- Ensure appropriate school staff are trained in first aid, CPR, and AED use.
- Maintain AEDs according to manufacturer specifications.
- Publicize and clearly mark AED locations.

The bill requires each public school to develop a Cardiac Emergency Response Plan (CERP) to guide school personnel in responding to sudden cardiac arrest or similar emergencies. Schools must collaborate with local emergency service providers to integrate their CERPs into the community's emergency response system.

The bill provides civil liability immunity to school employees and volunteers under the Good Samaritan Act and the Cardiac Arrest Survival Act. It also clarifies that schools required to maintain an AED for Florida High School Athletic Association (FHSAA) athletics do not automatically comply with this act.

The bill takes effect on July 1, 2025.

## II. Present Situation:

### Sudden Cardiac Arrest

Sudden cardiac arrest (SCA) is a significant health risk in school settings, particularly during vigorous physical activity such as athletic practices and games. Immediate intervention through cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and the use of an automated external defibrillator (AED) is crucial. Research indicates that individuals experiencing ventricular fibrillation, a common cause of SCA, have a survival rate of 50 percent or higher when CPR and AED treatment are administered within three to five minutes of collapse. In 2014 alone, approximately 360,000 cases of sudden cardiac arrest occurred in community settings across the United States, including schools, highlighting the importance of readily accessible AEDs on school grounds.<sup>1</sup>

### CPR, First Aid, and AEDs

CPR is an emergency lifesaving procedure performed when the heart stops beating. Immediate CPR can double or triple the chances of survival after cardiac arrest by keeping the blood flow active until the arrival of trained medical staff.<sup>2</sup>

First aid refers to medical attention that is usually administered immediately on-site after the injury occurs. It often consists of a one-time, short-term treatment and requires little technology or training to administer. First aid can include cleaning minor cuts, scrapes, or scratches; treating a minor burn; applying bandages and dressings; the use of non-prescription medicine; draining blisters; removing debris from the eyes; massage; and drinking fluids to relieve heat stress.<sup>3</sup>

An AED is a lightweight, portable device that delivers an electric shock through the chest to the heart when it detects an abnormal rhythm and changes the rhythm back to normal.<sup>4</sup> AEDs can greatly increase a cardiac arrest victim's chance of survival.<sup>5</sup> Although formal AED training isn't required, it's recommended to increase the confidence level of the user, promoting better outcomes.<sup>6</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> American Heart Association, *Cardiac Emergency Response Planning for Schools: A Policy Statement* (2016), available at <https://cpr.heart.org/-/media/CPR-Files/Training-Programs/Nation-of-Heartsavers/CERP/CERP-for-Schools-Policy-in-Brief.pdf>.

<sup>2</sup> American Heart Association Emergency Cardiovascular Care, *What is CPR?*, available at <https://cpr.heart.org/en/resources/what-is-cpr> (last visited Mar. 11, 2025).

<sup>3</sup> Occupational Safety and Health Administration, *What is First Aid?*, available at <https://www.osha.gov/medical-first-aid/recognition> (last visited Mar. 11, 2025).

<sup>4</sup> American Heart Association, *What Is an Automated External Defibrillator?*, available at <https://www.heart.org/-/media/files/health-topics/answers-by-heart/what-is-an-aed.pdf> (last visited Mar. 11, 2025).

<sup>5</sup> *Supra* note 2.

<sup>6</sup> *Supra* note 4.

## **AEDs on School Grounds**

Since 2006, a public school that is a member of the Florida High School Athletic Association (FHSAA)<sup>7</sup> has been required to have an operational AED on school grounds.<sup>8</sup> In 2020, the “Zachary Martin Act” required the AED to be in a clearly marked and publicized location for each athletic contest, practice, workout, or conditioning session, including those conducted outside of the school year. Public and private partnerships are encouraged to cover the cost associated with the purchase and placement of the AED and training in the use of the AED.<sup>9</sup>

Beginning in 2021, a school employee or volunteer with current training in CPR and the use of an AED must be present at every athletic event during and outside of the school year, including athletic contests, practices, workouts, and conditioning sessions. The training must include completion of a course in CPR or a basic first aid course that includes CPR training and demonstrated proficiency in the use of an AED. Each employee or volunteer who is reasonably expected to use an AED must complete this training.<sup>10</sup>

The location of the AED must be registered with a local emergency medical services medical director and each employee or volunteer required to complete the training must be notified annually in writing of the location of the AED on school grounds. The use of defibrillators by employees and volunteers is covered under the Good Samaritan Act and the Cardiac Arrest Survival Act.<sup>11</sup>

Athletic coaches employed by a public school, not just schools that are members of the FHSAA, must hold and maintain certification in CPR, first aid, and the use of an AED. The certification must be consistent with national evidence-based emergency cardiovascular care guidelines.<sup>12</sup>

## **State Required Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation Training**

According to the American Heart Association, 40 states and Washington D.C. have passed laws or adopted curriculum requiring hands-on, guidelines-based CPR training for students to graduate high school.<sup>13</sup>

Florida school districts are encouraged, but not required, to provide basic first aid training, including CPR, to students in grades 6 and 8. However, districts must provide this training to students in grades 9 and 11. The training must include CPR and follow a one-hour, nationally

---

<sup>7</sup> See Section 1006.20, F.S. The Florida High School Athletic Association (FHSAA) is designated in Florida law as a governing nonprofit organization of athletics in Florida public schools.<sup>7</sup> Any high school<sup>7</sup> in Florida, including charter schools, virtual schools, and home education cooperatives, may become a member of the FHSAA and participate in the activities of the FHSAA.

<sup>8</sup> Ch. 2006-301, Laws of Fla.

<sup>9</sup> Section 1006.165(1)(a), F.S.

<sup>10</sup> Section 1006.165(1)(b), F.S.

<sup>11</sup> Section 1006.165(1)(c)-(d), F.S.

<sup>12</sup> Section 1012.55(2)(a), F.S.

<sup>13</sup> CPR and AED Laws, *State CPR education requirements for schools*, [https://www.sca-aware.org/about-sudden-cardiac-arrest/cpr-and-aed-laws#:~:text=State%20CPR%20education%20requirements%20for,students%20before%20high%20school%20graduation,\(last%20visited%20March%2017,2025\).](https://www.sca-aware.org/about-sudden-cardiac-arrest/cpr-and-aed-laws#:~:text=State%20CPR%20education%20requirements%20for,students%20before%20high%20school%20graduation,(last%20visited%20March%2017,2025).)

recognized program based on the most current, evidence-based emergency cardiovascular care guidelines.<sup>14</sup>

Instruction must allow students to practice psychomotor skills for performing CPR and using an AED if the school has the necessary equipment. Additionally, school districts are encouraged to form public and private partnerships to support training and funding needs.<sup>15</sup>

### **School Wellness Policy**

Each school district is required to electronically submit its local school wellness policy to the Department of Agriculture.<sup>16</sup> The local school wellness policy is a written plan that includes goals aimed at creating a healthy school environment.<sup>17</sup>

As part of the model local school wellness policy, districts are encouraged to integrate wellness activities across the entire school setting to promote student well-being. One suggested activity includes a health services component, which must provide a coordinated program of accessible health services for both students and staff. The program must include, but is not limited to:<sup>18</sup>

- Violence prevention
- School safety
- Communicable disease prevention
- Health screenings, including body mass index (BMI)
- Community health referrals
- Immunizations
- Parenting skills
- First aid and CPR training.

### **III. Effect of Proposed Changes:**

CS/SB 430 amends s. 1003.453, F.S., to require school districts to, instead of encouraging, provide basic training in first aid, including cardiopulmonary resuscitation, once in middle school in a physical education or health class and once in high school in a physical education or health class. The instruction in both the middle and high school courses must:

- Allow students to practice the psychomotor skills associated with performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation; and
- Include the use of an automated external defibrillator.

The bill creates s. 1003.457, F.S., Cardiac emergencies and automated external defibrillators on school ground, to require each public school district to develop a cardiac emergency response plan (CERP) that addresses the appropriate use of school personnel to respond to incidents

---

<sup>14</sup> Section 1003.453(3), F.S.

<sup>15</sup> *Id.*

<sup>16</sup> Section 1003.453(1), F.S.

<sup>17</sup> Florida Department of Agriculture, *Local School Wellness Policies*, <https://www.fdacs.gov/Food-Nutrition/Nutrition-Programs/National-School-Lunch-Program/Wellness-Policies>. (last visited March 17, 2025).

<sup>18</sup> Florida Department of Agriculture, *FDACS Model Local School Wellness Policy*, available at <https://www.fdacs.gov/content/download/72589/file/ModelLocalSchoolWellnessPolicy3-2020-f6379e0d1df4485c85ffcc772cb52917.pdf>.



involving an individual experiencing sudden cardiac arrest or a similar life-threatening emergency while on school grounds. School districts are required to work directly with local emergency service providers to integrate the CERP into the community's emergency responder protocols.

The bill also requires that no later than July 1, 2027, each public school including charter schools, must have at least one operational automated external defibrillator on school grounds. The defibrillator must be available in a clearly marked and publicized location. Schools are required to maintain the defibrillator according to the manufacturer's recommendations and maintain all verification records for such defibrillators. Schools are also required to:

- Ensure appropriate school staff are trained in first aid, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, and defibrillator use.
- Register the location of each defibrillator with a local emergency medical services medical director.

The bill provides that school employees are immune from civil liability under the Good Samaritan Act<sup>19</sup> and the Cardiac Arrest Survival Act<sup>20</sup>. The bill clarifies that a public school that is a member of the Florida High School Athletic Association (FHSAA) and required to maintain an operational AED on campus related to athletics does not constitute compliance with this act.

Finally, the bill requires the State Board of Education to adopt rules.

The bill takes effect on July 1, 2025.

#### **IV. Constitutional Issues:**

**A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:**

None.

**B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:**

None.

**C. Trust Funds Restrictions:**

None.

**D. State Tax or Fee Increases:**

None.

**E. Other Constitutional Issues:**

None.

---

<sup>19</sup> Section 786.13, F.S.

<sup>20</sup> Section 786.1325, F.S.

**V. Fiscal Impact Statement:****A. Tax/Fee Issues:**

None.

**B. Private Sector Impact:**

None.

**C. Government Sector Impact:**

Providing training to students and appropriate school staff would pose a fiscal impact to the districts. The requirement for each public school, including charter schools, to have at least one operational automated external defibrillator on school grounds would not pose an immediate impact as this provision is not required until July 1, 2027. Upon the implementation date, there would be an indeterminate fiscal impact to school districts to purchase and maintain the automated external defibrillator (AED). Based on a recent survey by the Florida Association of District School Superintendents, with 38 of 67 school districts responding, many schools in these districts reported having at least one AED in addition to the AED required for FHSAA member schools.

**VI. Technical Deficiencies:**

None.

**VII. Related Issues:**

None.

**VIII. Statutes Affected:**

The bill substantially amends section 1003.453 of the Florida Statutes.

This bill creates section 1003.457 of the Florida Statutes.

**IX. Additional Information:****A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:**

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

**CS by Education Pre-K-12 on March 17, 2025:**

The committee substitute maintains provisions in SB 430, with modifications. The committee substitute:

- Removes annual automated external defibrillators (AED) reporting requirements related to AED use and success.
- Removes the authorization for the Department of Education (DOE) to reimburse school districts and charter schools for up to 50 percent of the total AED purchase price.

- Requires appropriate school staff to be trained in first aid, cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), and AED use.
- Requires the State Board of Education to adopt administrative rules.

The committee substitute also adds the following requirements:

- School districts must provide basic training in first aid and CPR in a physical education or health class once in middle school and once in high school.
- The CPR training must allow students to practice the psychomotor skills associated with performing CPR and include the use of an AED.
- Public schools must develop a cardiac emergency response plan (CERP) that addresses the appropriate use of school personnel to respond to incidents involving an individual experiencing sudden cardiac arrest or similar life-threatening emergency while on school grounds. In addition:
  - Each CERP must integrate evidence-based core elements.
  - School officials must work directly with local emergency service providers to integrate the CERP into the community's emergency responder protocols.

B. Amendments:

None.



184080

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate	.	House
Comm: RCS	.	
03/17/2025	.	
	.	
	.	
	.	

---

The Committee on Education Pre-K - 12 (Simon) recommended the following:

**Senate Amendment (with title amendment)**

Delete everything after the enacting clause  
and insert:

Section 1. Subsection (3) of section 1003.453, Florida  
Statutes, is amended to read:

1003.453 School wellness and physical education policies;  
nutrition guidelines.—

(3) School districts must ~~are encouraged to~~ provide basic  
training in first aid, including cardiopulmonary resuscitation,



184080

once in middle school in a physical education or health class  
and once in high school in a physical education or health class.

Instruction in the use of cardiopulmonary resuscitation must:

(a) Allow students to practice the psychomotor skills  
associated with performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation; and

(b) Include the use of an automated external defibrillator  
for all students in grade 6 and grade 8. School districts are  
required to provide basic training in first aid, including  
cardiopulmonary resuscitation, for all students in grade 9 and  
grade 11. Instruction in the use of cardiopulmonary  
resuscitation must be based on a one-hour, nationally recognized  
program that uses the most current evidence-based emergency  
cardiovascular care guidelines. The instruction must allow  
students to practice the psychomotor skills associated with  
performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation and use an automated  
external defibrillator when a school district has the equipment  
necessary to perform the instruction. Private and public  
partnerships for providing training or necessary funding are  
encouraged.

Section 2. Section 1003.457, Florida Statutes, is created  
to read:

1003.457 Cardiac emergencies and automated external  
defibrillators on school grounds.—

(1) Each public school shall develop a cardiac emergency  
response plan (CERP) that addresses the appropriate use of  
school personnel to respond to incidents involving an individual  
experiencing sudden cardiac arrest or a similar life-threatening  
emergency while on school grounds. Each CERP must integrate  
evidence-based core elements.



184080

(2) School officials shall work directly with local emergency service providers to integrate the CERP into the community's emergency responder protocols.

(3)(a) No later than July 1, 2027, each public school, including charter schools, must have at least one operational automated external defibrillator on school grounds. The defibrillator must be available in a clearly marked and publicized location. Schools must maintain the defibrillator according to the manufacturer's recommendations and maintain all verification records for such defibrillators.

(b) Appropriate school staff must be trained in first aid, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, and defibrillator use.

(c) The location of each defibrillator must be registered with a local emergency medical services medical director.

(d) The use of defibrillators by school employees and volunteers is covered under ss. 768.13 and 768.1325.

(3) Compliance with the requirements of s. 1006.165 does not constitute compliance with this section.

(4) The State Board of Education shall adopt rules to administer this section.

Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2025.

===== T I T L E   A M E N D M E N T =====

And the title is amended as follows:

Delete everything before the enacting clause  
and insert:

A bill to be entitled  
An act relating to cardiac emergencies; amending s.  
1003.453, F.S.; revising requirements for instruction



184080

on cardiopulmonary resuscitation and the use of an  
automated external defibrillator; creating s.  
1003.457, F.S.; requiring each public school to  
develop a cardiac emergency response plan (CERP);  
requiring school officials to work with local  
emergency service providers to integrate the CERP into  
emergency responder protocols; requiring public  
schools, including charter schools, to have at least  
one operational automated external defibrillator on  
school grounds by a specified date; providing  
requirements for the placement and maintenance of the  
defibrillators; requiring that certain school staff  
receive specified training as determined by the CERP;  
providing immunity from liability for school employees  
and volunteers under the Good Samaritan Act and the  
Cardiac Arrest Survival Act; providing construction;  
requiring the State Board of Education to adopt rules;  
providing an effective date.

By Senator Simon

3-01406-25

2025430\_\_

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to automated external defibrillators on school grounds; providing a short title; creating s. 1003.457, F.S.; requiring public schools, including charter schools, to have at least one operational automated external defibrillator on school grounds by a specified date; providing requirements for the placement and maintenance of the defibrillators; providing immunity from liability for school employees and volunteers under the Good Samaritan Act and the Cardiac Arrest Survival Act; requiring school districts and charter schools to annually report specified information to the Commissioner of Education; subject to appropriation, authorizing the Department of Education to reimburse school districts and charter schools for a portion of specified purchases; requiring the State Board of Education to adopt rules; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. This act may be cited as the "Kickstart My Heart Act."

Section 2. Section 1003.457, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

1003.457 Automated external defibrillators on school grounds.—

(1)(a) No later than July 1, 2027, each public school, including charter schools, must have at least one operational

Page 1 of 2

**CODING:** Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.

3-01406-25

2025430\_\_

automated external defibrillator on school grounds. The defibrillator must be available in a clearly marked and publicized location. Schools must maintain the defibrillator according to the manufacturer's recommendations and maintain all verification records for such defibrillator.

(b) The location of each defibrillator must be registered with a local emergency medical services medical director.

(c) The use of defibrillators by school employees and volunteers is covered under ss. 768.13 and 768.1325.

(2) Annually, beginning June 30, 2028, each school district and charter school must report to the Commissioner of Education the number of instances a defibrillator was used on school grounds and the survival rate of individuals experiencing cardiac arrest.

(3) Compliance with the requirements of s. 1006.165 does not constitute compliance with this section.

(4) Subject to an appropriation, the department may reimburse each school district and charter school up to 50 percent of the total automated external defibrillator purchase price.

(5) The State Board of Education shall adopt rules to administer this section.

Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2025.

Page 2 of 2

**CODING:** Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.



The Florida Senate

**APPEARANCE RECORD**

Deliver both copies of this form to  
Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

SB 430

Bill Number or Topic

3/17/25

Meeting Date

Education PreK-12

Committee

Name Tiffany McCaskill Henderson

Phone (850) 433-5928

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Address Remote

Email tiffany.henderson@heart.org

Tallahassee FL 32317

City

State

Zip

Speaking: ☒ For ☐ Against ☐ Information **OR** Waive Speaking: ☐ In Support ☐ Against

**PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:**

☐ I am appearing without compensation or sponsorship.

☒ I am a registered lobbyist, representing:

American Heart Association

☐ I am not a lobbyist, but received something of value for my appearance (travel, meals, lodging, etc.), sponsored by:

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (08/10/2021)

**The Florida Senate**  
**BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

---

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Education Pre-K -12

---

BILL: CS/SB 772

INTRODUCER: Education Pre-K -12 Committee and Senator Calatayud

SUBJECT: Diabetes Management in Schools

DATE: March 19, 2025

REVISED: \_\_\_\_\_

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Sabitsch	Bouck	ED	<b>Fav/CS</b>
2.			HP	
3.			RC	

---

**Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:**

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

---

**I. Summary:**

CS/SB 772 authorizes a school district or charter school to acquire and maintain undesignated glucagon to treat students with diabetes who experience a hypoglycemic emergency or whose prescribed glucagon is not available onsite or has expired. Specifically, the bill:

- Provides definitions related to diabetes management in schools.
- Allows a school district or charter school to obtain an prescription for glucagon from a county health department or health care provider.
- Allows a licensed pharmacist to dispense undesignated glucagon to a school district or charter school with a prescription.
- Allows a school district or charter school to enter into arrangements with manufacturers or suppliers of glucagon to obtain products.
- Requires undesignated glucagon obtained by school districts and charter schools to be stored in a specific manner.
- Requires that a school district or charter school employee or agent trained in the administration of glucagon be responsible for the storage, maintenance, and administration of undesignated glucagon.
- Requires certain notifications immediately after administration of undesignated glucagon.
- Releases school district and charter school employees as well as certain health care practitioner from civil and criminal liability related to glucagon administration. Additionally, health care practitioners and pharmacists are protected from adverse actions regarding licensure.

The bill takes effect on July 1, 2025.

## II. Present Situation:

### Types of Diabetes

Diabetes is a chronic, long-lasting health condition that affects how your body turns food into energy. The human body breaks down most of the food humans eat into sugar (glucose) and releases it into the bloodstream. When the blood sugar goes up, the pancreas is signaled to release insulin, which allows the blood sugar into the body's cell for use as energy.<sup>1</sup> For individuals with diabetes, the body does not make enough insulin or can't use the insulin as well as it should, which results in too much blood sugar remaining in the bloodstream. This can lead to serious health problems, such as heart disease, vision loss, and kidney disease. There is no cure for diabetes.<sup>2</sup> There are three basic types of diabetes:

- Type 1 diabetes
- Type 2 diabetes
- Gestational diabetes

Type 1 diabetes is thought to be caused by an autoimmune reaction (the body attacks itself by mistake). This reaction stops the body from making insulin. If a person doesn't have enough insulin, too much sugar builds up in the blood, causing hyperglycemia (high blood sugar), and the body can't use food for energy. This can lead to serious health problems or even death if it's not treated. People with Type 1 diabetes need synthetic insulin every day in order to live and be healthy. Currently, it is not known how to prevent type 1 diabetes. Type 1 diabetes is usually diagnosed in children and young adults but can be diagnosed at any age, and symptoms often develop quickly.<sup>3</sup>

Type 2 diabetes is when the body doesn't use insulin well and cannot keep blood sugar at normal levels. Type 2 diabetes is a chronic condition that happens when a person has persistently high blood sugar levels or hyperglycemia. It develops over many years and is usually diagnosed in adults but more and more in children, teens, and young adults are also developing type 2 diabetes. Symptoms often develop over several years and can go on for a long time without being noticed. Sometimes there aren't any noticeable symptoms at all.<sup>4</sup> Most cases of type 2 diabetes are preventable or can be delayed with lifestyle changes. About 1 in 10 Americans have diabetes and between 90 percent and 95 percent have type 2 diabetes.<sup>5</sup>

With type 2 diabetes, the body makes insulin, but cells do not respond to it the way they should. This is known as insulin resistance. The body's cells are not able to take in glucose from the bloodstream as well as they once did, which leads to higher blood sugar levels. Over time, type 2 diabetes can cause the body to produce less insulin, which can further increase blood sugar

---

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Centers for Disease Control, *Diabetes Basics*, <https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/about/index.html> (last visited Mar. 10, 2025).

<sup>2</sup> *Id.*

<sup>3</sup> *Id.*

<sup>4</sup> U.S. Centers for Disease Control, *Type 2 Diabetes*, <https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/about/about-type-2-diabetes.html> (last visited Mar. 10, 2025).

<sup>5</sup> *Id.*

levels. Some people can manage type 2 diabetes with diet and exercise. Others may need to take medication or insulin to manage their blood sugar levels.<sup>6</sup>

Gestational diabetes develops in pregnant women who have never had diabetes. If a woman has gestational diabetes, her baby could be at higher risk for health problems. Gestational diabetes usually goes away after the baby is born. However, it increases the mother's risk for type 2 diabetes later in life and the baby is more likely to have obesity as a child or teen and develop type 2 diabetes later in life.<sup>7</sup>

Individuals with diabetes can experience hypoglycemia.<sup>8</sup> Hypoglycemia is a condition in which an individual's blood sugar (glucose) level is lower than the standard range. Glucose is the body's main energy source. Hypoglycemia is often related to diabetes treatment and the most common reason for low blood sugar is a side effect of medications used to treat diabetes. If blood sugar levels become too low, hypoglycemia signs and symptoms can include:<sup>9</sup>

- Looking pale.
- Shakiness.
- Sweating.
- Headache.
- Hunger or nausea.
- An irregular or fast heartbeat.
- Fatigue.
- Irritability or anxiety.
- Difficulty concentrating.
- Dizziness or lightheadedness.
- Tingling or numbness of the lips, tongue or cheek.

As hypoglycemia worsens, signs and symptoms can include:<sup>10</sup>

- Confusion, unusual behavior or both, such as the inability to complete routine tasks.
- Loss of coordination.
- Slurred speech.
- Blurry vision or tunnel vision.
- Nightmares, if asleep.

Severe hypoglycemia may cause unresponsiveness (loss of consciousness) and seizures.<sup>11</sup>

---

<sup>6</sup> Healthline, *How Insulin and Glucagon Work*, <https://www.healthline.com/health/diabetes/insulin-and-glucagon> (last visited Mar. 11, 2025).

<sup>7</sup> U.S. Centers for Disease Control, *Diabetes Basics*, <https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/about/index.html> (last visited Mar. 10, 2025).

<sup>8</sup> Mayo Clinic, *Hypoglycemia- Overview*, <https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/hypoglycemia/symptoms-causes/syc-20373685> (last visited Mar. 11, 2025).

<sup>9</sup> *Id.*

<sup>10</sup> *Id.*

<sup>11</sup> *Id.*

## Insulin and Glucagon

Insulin and glucagon work together to regulate blood sugar levels and ensure that the human body has a constant supply of energy. Insulin and glucagon are hormones that help regulate the levels of blood glucose (sugar) in the body. Glucose comes from food and moves through the bloodstream to help fuel the body.<sup>12</sup>

Insulin controls whether sugar is used as energy or stored as glycogen. Glucagon signals cells to convert glycogen back into sugar. Insulin and glucagon work together to balance blood sugar levels, keeping them in the range that the body requires.

Glucagon is a natural hormone the human body makes that works with other hormones to control glucose (sugar) levels in the blood. Glucagon prevents blood sugar from dropping too low. The alpha cells in the pancreas make glucagon and release it in response to:<sup>13</sup>

- A drop in blood sugar
- Prolonged fasting
- Physical activity
- Protein-rich meals

There are also manufactured forms of glucagon that can be taken as an injection or nasal powder (dry nasal spray). People with diabetes mainly use this form of glucagon in emergencies when they have very low blood sugar (hypoglycemia). The glucagon triggers the liver to release stored glucose, which then raises blood sugar.<sup>14</sup>

## Prevalence of Diabetes

The National Diabetes Statistic Report provides up-to-date information on the prevalence and incidence of diabetes and prediabetes, risk factors for complication, acute and long-term complication, deaths, and costs. Highlights of reported statistics include the following:<sup>15</sup>

- In 2021 there were 29.7 million people of all ages, or 8.9 percent of the U.S. population, who had diagnosed diabetes.
- In 2021 there were 352,000 children and adolescents younger than age 20 who had diagnosed diabetes, including 304,000 with type 1 diabetes.

## Diabetes in Florida

The Florida Diabetes Advisory Council (DAC) is mandated and authorized by s. 385.203, F.S., to guide a statewide comprehensive approach to diabetes prevention, diagnosis, education, care, treatment, impact, and costs. The DAC serves as the advisory unit to the Department of Health (DOH), other governmental agencies, professional and other organizations, as well as the general public. The DAC makes specific recommendations to the State Surgeon General regarding the

---

<sup>12</sup> Healthline, *How Insulin and Glucagon Work*, <https://www.healthline.com/health/diabetes/insulin-and-glucagon> (last visited Mar. 11, 2025).

<sup>13</sup> Cleveland Clinic, *Glucagon*, <https://my.clevelandclinic.org/health/articles/22283-glucagon> (last visited Mar. 10, 2025).

<sup>14</sup> *Id.*

<sup>15</sup> U.S. Centers for Disease Control, *National Diabetes Statistical Report*, <https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/php/data-research/index.html> (last visited Mar. 10, 2025).

public health aspects of the prevention and control of diabetes. In January of each odd numbered year, the DAC, in conjunction with the DOH is required to submit a report to the Governor, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The items highlighted below are from the most recent report dated January 2025.<sup>16</sup>

- Florida has seen an increase in the percentage of adults diagnosed with diabetes from 8.2 percent in 2002, to 12.2 percent in 2022. This is higher than the national rate of 11.6 percent. It is estimated that 38 million adults in the U.S. have diabetes, with Florida accounting for over 2.1 million of those diagnosed.<sup>17</sup>
- In 2022-2023, in a population of 2,851,846 pre-kindergarten through 12th grade students, there were 6,568 reported students with type 1 diabetes (0.23 percent) and 1,139 students with type 2 diabetes (0.04 percent) in Florida public schools, for a total of 7,707 (0.27 percent) students living with diabetes. Of these students, 5,833 (0.20 percent) received glucose monitoring assistance, 4,821 (0.17 percent) received carbohydrate-counting assistance, and 5,197 (0.18 percent) received assistance with insulin administration at schools throughout the school year.<sup>18</sup>
- It is estimated that in 2017, the total cost of diabetes in Florida was \$24.8 billion, with \$19.3 billion attributed to direct medical expenses for diagnosed diabetes and \$5.5 billion attributed to indirect costs from loss of productivity due to the condition. The average annual medical expenditures among individuals with diabetes are 2.6 times higher than among individuals who have not been diagnosed with diabetes.<sup>19</sup>

Florida students with diabetes are covered under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 which prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in programs or activities that receive federal financial assistance from the U.S. Department of Education.<sup>20</sup> The Section 504 regulation defines an "individual with handicaps" as any person who has a physical or mental impairment which substantially limits one or more major life activities, has a record of such an impairment, or is regarded as having such an impairment. The key factor in determining whether a person is considered an "individual with handicaps" covered by Section 504 is whether the physical or mental impairment results in a substantial limitation of one or more major life activities. Major life activities, as defined in the regulation, include functions such as caring for one's self, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning, and working.<sup>21</sup>

Diabetes may be considered a hidden disability under Section 504 that includes such conditions and diseases as specific learning disabilities, diabetes, epilepsy, allergy or chronic illnesses. A chronic illness involves a recurring and long-term disability such as diabetes, heart disease, kidney and liver disease, high blood pressure, or ulcers.<sup>22</sup> Students with diabetes may require the

---

<sup>16</sup> Florida Department of Health, Florida Diabetes Advisory Council, *Legislative Report* (Jan. 2025), available at <https://www.floridahealth.gov/provider-and-partner-resources/dac/documents/2025-dac-report.pdf>.

<sup>17</sup> Florida Department of Health, Florida Diabetes Advisory Council, *Legislative Report* (Jan. 2025), available at <https://www.floridahealth.gov/provider-and-partner-resources/dac/documents/2025-dac-report.pdf>, at 8.

<sup>18</sup> Florida Department of Health, Florida Diabetes Advisory Council, *Legislative Report* (Jan. 2025), available at <https://www.floridahealth.gov/provider-and-partner-resources/dac/documents/2025-dac-report.pdf>, at 15.

<sup>19</sup> Florida Department of Health, Florida Diabetes Advisory Council, *Legislative Report* (Jan. 2025), available at <https://www.floridahealth.gov/provider-and-partner-resources/dac/documents/2025-dac-report.pdf>, at 20.

<sup>20</sup> U.S. Department of Education, *The Civil Rights of Students With Hidden Disabilities and Section 504*, <https://www.ed.gov/laws-and-policy/individuals-disabilities/section-504/hidden-disabilities> (last visited Mar. 10, 2025).

<sup>21</sup> *Id.*

<sup>22</sup> *Id.*

development of a Diabetes Medical Management Plan (DMMP) in order to meet the needs of the student. The DMMP contains medical orders and all aspects of routine and emergency diabetes care. This plan works hand in hand with an Individual Health Plan (IHP) to describe how diabetes care as prescribed in the DMMP will be delivered in the school.<sup>23</sup>

### III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

CS/SB 772 modifies s. 1002.20, F.S., to support students with diabetes by allowing school districts and charter schools to request a prescription for glucagon that would enable schools to acquire and maintain a supply of undesignated (not assigned to a person) glucagon for the purposes of treating a student who experiences a hypoglycemic emergency or whose prescribed glucagon is not available or has expired. The bill provides definitions for the following:

- Authorized health care practitioner, which includes a licensed physician, physician assistant, or advanced practice registered nurse.
- Participating school, which is a public school.
- Undesignated glucagon, which is a glucagon rescue therapy that is prescribed in the name of a public school or school district.

The bill allows a licensed pharmacist to dispense undesignated glucagon to a school district or charter school and permits school districts and charter schools to enter into agreements with manufacturers or suppliers of glucagon to obtain favorable pricing. The bill also permits school districts and charter schools to seek donations or grants in order to obtain glucagon.

The bill specifies that undesignated glucagon must be stored in a location so that it is readily accessible to the school nurse or other school personnel who have been trained to administer glucagon to students and requires that a trained individual be responsible for storage, maintenance, and administration of glucagon stocked by a school.

The bill requires that the undesignated glucagon to be administered to a student with diabetes as prescribed in the student's diabetes management plan. Following the administration of undesignated glucagon to a student the bill requires specific notifications and requires an employee of the public school to call calling for emergency assistance.

The bill provides immunity from civil or criminal liability from the administration of glucagon by certain school district or charter school employees. Additionally, the bill provides immunity from civil or criminal liability to health care practitioners and pharmacists prescribing or dispensing glucagon as well as beginning subject to adverse action regarding professional licensing statute or rule.

The bill requires the State Board of Education, in cooperation with the Department of Health, to adopt rules to implement the provisions in the bill.

The bill takes effect on July 1, 2025.

---

<sup>23</sup> American Diabetes Association, *Helping the Student with Diabetes Succeed- A Guide for School Personnel*, available at <https://diabetes.org/sites/default/files/2023-10/School-guide-final-11-16-22.pdf>.

**IV. Constitutional Issues:****A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:**

None.

**B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:**

None.

**C. Trust Funds Restrictions:**

None.

**D. State Tax or Fee Increases:**

None.

**E. Other Constitutional Issues:**

None.

**V. Fiscal Impact Statement:****A. Tax/Fee Issues:**

None.

**B. Private Sector Impact:**

None.

**C. Government Sector Impact:**

None.

**VI. Technical Deficiencies:**

None.

**VII. Related Issues:**

None.

**VIII. Statutes Affected:**

This bill substantially amends section 1002.20 of the Florida Statutes.:



**IX. Additional Information:****A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:**

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

**CS by Education Pre-K – 12 on March 17, 2025:**

The committee substitute:

- Defines terms related to authorized personnel, schools, and rescue therapy.
- Authorizes and provides requirements for a school district or school to acquire and maintain a supply of undesignated glucagon for treatment of students.
- Allows a school district or school to engage a wholesale distributor or manufacturer of glucagon to obtain a stock of glucagon and sets requirements for accepting donated or transferred glucagon.
- Allows a school district to request a prescription of glucagon from a county health department and permits an authorized health care practitioner to prescribe glucagon in the name of the school district or school.
- Provides requirements for the administration of the undesignated glucagon to students experiencing a hypoglycemic emergency and provides criminal and civil immunity to certain employees, authorized health care practitioners and pharmacists. Protects certain authorized healthcare practitioners and pharmacists from discipline and other adverse actions under any professional licensure statute or rule.

**B. Amendments:**

None.



940350

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate	.	House
Comm: WD	.	
03/17/2025	.	
	.	
	.	
	.	

---

The Committee on Education Pre-K - 12 (Calatayud) recommended the following:

**Senate Amendment (with title amendment)**

Delete everything after the enacting clause  
and insert:

Section 1. Paragraph (j) of subsection (3) of section  
1002.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1002.20 K-12 student and parent rights.—Parents of public  
school students must receive accurate and timely information  
regarding their child's academic progress and must be informed  
of ways they can help their child to succeed in school. K-12



940350

students and their parents are afforded numerous statutory rights including, but not limited to, the following:

(3) HEALTH ISSUES.—

(j) *Diabetes management.*—A school district may not restrict the assignment of a student who has diabetes to a particular school on the basis that the student has diabetes, that the school does not have a full-time school nurse, or that the school does not have trained diabetes personnel. Diabetic students whose parent and physician provide their written authorization to the school principal may carry diabetic supplies and equipment on their person and attend to the management and care of their diabetes while in school, participating in school-sponsored activities, or in transit to or from school or school-sponsored activities to the extent authorized by the parent and physician and within the parameters set forth by State Board of Education rule. The written authorization shall identify the diabetic supplies and equipment that the student is authorized to carry and shall describe the activities the child is capable of performing without assistance, such as performing blood-glucose level checks and urine ketone testing, administering insulin through the insulin-delivery system used by the student, and treating hypoglycemia and hyperglycemia. The State Board of Education, in cooperation with the Department of Health, shall adopt rules to encourage every school in which a student with diabetes is enrolled to have personnel trained in routine and emergency diabetes care. The State Board of Education, in cooperation with the Department of Health, shall also adopt rules for the management and care of diabetes by students in schools that include provisions to



940350

protect the safety of all students from the misuse or abuse of diabetic supplies or equipment. A school district, county health department, and public-private partner, and the employees and volunteers of those entities, shall be indemnified by the parent of a student authorized to carry diabetic supplies or equipment for any and all liability with respect to the student's use of such supplies and equipment pursuant to this paragraph.

1. A school district or charter school may annually request a prescription for medications to treat hypoglycemia from a county health department or health care provider licensed to issue prescriptions to enable the school to acquire and maintain a supply of undesignated medications to treat a student with diabetes who experiences a hypoglycemic emergency and whose prescribed medication is not available on site or has expired. Such treatment must be in accordance with subparagraph 5.

2. A licensed pharmacist may dispense undesignated medications to treat hypoglycemia pursuant to a prescription obtained pursuant to subparagraph 1.

3. A school district or charter school may enter into arrangements with manufacturers or other suppliers of medications to treat hypoglycemia to obtain them free of charge or to purchase them at a reduced price or at fair market value and may accept monetary donations or apply for grants to cover the cost of such purchases.

4. Undesignated medications to treat hypoglycemia must be stored in a location that is immediately accessible to the school nurse and other school personnel who have been trained to administer them.

5. A school district or charter school employee or agent



940350

trained in the administration of medications to treat hypoglycemia must be designated as being responsible for the storage and administration of such medications. All such medications must be stored in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, and the administration of such medications to students with diabetes must be as prescribed in the student's diabetes management plan or health care provider's orders and written accommodations plan.

6. Immediately after the administration of undesigned medications to treat hypoglycemia, a school district or charter school employee, as applicable, shall call for emergency assistance and notify a school nurse and the student's parent, guardian, or emergency contact of such administration.

7. A school district or charter school and its employees and agents who acquire, maintain, and administer undesigned medications to treat hypoglycemia, and the prescriber or provider of such medications, are not liable for any injury or loss to person or property which allegedly results from an act or omission associated with procuring, maintaining, accessing, or using undesigned medications pursuant to this section unless the injury is the result of an act or omission that constitutes gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct.

8. The Department of Health, with input from the American Diabetes Association and the Florida Association of School Nurses, shall adopt rules to implement this paragraph.

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2025.

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



940350

98 Delete everything before the enacting clause  
99 and insert:

100 A bill to be entitled  
101 An act relating to diabetes management in schools;  
102 amending s. 1002.20, F.S.; authorizing a school  
103 district or charter school to annually request a  
104 prescription for specified medications from certain  
105 entities; authorizing a licensed pharmacist to  
106 dispense undesignated medications in accordance with  
107 specified provisions; authorizing a school district or  
108 charter school to enter into arrangements with a  
109 manufacturer or supplier to obtain such medications  
110 free of charge or to purchase them at a reduced price  
111 or fair market value and to obtain monetary donations  
112 or apply for grants to purchase them; providing  
113 requirements for the storage and administration of  
114 such medications; requiring a school district or  
115 charter school employee, as applicable, to call for  
116 emergency medical assistance immediately after  
117 administration of such medications and notify the  
118 school nurse and the student's parent, guardian, or  
119 emergency contact; providing certain persons and  
120 entities with immunity from civil and criminal  
121 liability except under certain circumstances;  
122 requiring the Department of Health, with input from  
123 specified organizations, to adopt rules; providing an  
124 effective date.



743186

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate	.	House
Comm: RCS	.	
03/17/2025	.	
	.	
	.	
	.	

---

The Committee on Education Pre-K - 12 (Calatayud) recommended the following:

**Senate Amendment (with title amendment)**

Delete lines 33 - 107

and insert:

(j) *Diabetes management*.—

1. As used in this paragraph, the term:

a. "Authorized health care practitioner" means a physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459, a physician assistant licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459, or an advanced practice registered nurse licensed under chapter 464.



743186

b. "Participating school" means a public school which maintains a supply of undesignated glucagon pursuant to this paragraph.

c. "Undesignated glucagon" means a glucagon rescue therapy approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration that does not require reconstitution for the treatment of severe hypoglycemia in a dosage form that can be rapidly administered to the patient in an emergency, including prefilled injectable or nasally administered glucagon, and is prescribed in the name of a public school or school district pursuant to this paragraph.

2. A school district may not restrict the assignment of a student who has diabetes to a particular school on the basis that the student has diabetes, that the school does not have a full-time school nurse, or that the school does not have trained diabetes personnel. Diabetic students whose parent and physician provide their written authorization to the school principal may carry diabetic supplies and equipment on their person and attend to the management and care of their diabetes while in school, participating in school-sponsored activities, or in transit to or from school or school-sponsored activities to the extent authorized by the parent and physician and within the parameters set forth by State Board of Education rule. The written authorization shall identify the diabetic supplies and equipment that the student is authorized to carry and shall describe the activities the child is capable of performing without assistance, such as performing blood-glucose level checks and urine ketone testing, administering insulin through the insulin-delivery system used by the student, and treating hypoglycemia





743186

and hyperglycemia.

a. The State Board of Education, in cooperation with the Department of Health, shall adopt rules to encourage every school in which a student with diabetes is enrolled to have personnel trained in routine and emergency diabetes care. The State Board of Education, in cooperation with the Department of Health, shall also adopt rules for the management and care of diabetes by students in schools that include provisions to protect the safety of all students from the misuse or abuse of diabetic supplies or equipment.

b. A school district, county health department, and public-private partner, and the employees and volunteers of those entities, shall be indemnified by the parent of a student authorized to carry diabetic supplies or equipment for any and all liability with respect to the student's use of such supplies and equipment pursuant to this paragraph.

3. A school district or public school may acquire and maintain a supply of undesignated glucagon for the purpose of treating a student with diabetes experiencing a hypoglycemic emergency. Undesignated glucagon must be stored in a secure location on the school's premises that is immediately accessible to a school nurse or other school personnel trained to administer glucagon pursuant to this paragraph. Undesignated glucagon must be stored in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

a. A school district or public school may acquire and stock a supply of glucagon from a wholesale distributor as defined in s. 499.003 or may enter into an arrangement with a wholesale distributor or manufacturer as defined in s. 499.003 for



743186

glucagon at fair market, free, or reduced prices pursuant to a prescription issued in accordance with this section.

b. A school district or public school may accept donated or transferred glucagon if it is new, unexpired, manufacturer-sealed, not subject to recall, unadulterated, and in compliance with relevant regulations adopted by the United States Food and Drug Administration. A school district or public school may also obtain monetary donations or apply for grants to purchase glucagon.

c. A school district or public school may request a prescription for glucagon from a county health department.

4. An authorized health care practitioner may prescribe glucagon in the name of a school district or public school for use in accordance with this section, and a licensed pharmacist may dispense glucagon pursuant to a prescription issued in the name of a school district or public school for use in accordance with this paragraph.

5. A participating school shall make available undesignated glucagon that is able to be administered as ordered in a student's diabetes medical management plan or health care practitioner's orders.

6. A school nurse or trained school personnel shall administer glucagon to students only if such school nurse or trained school personnel has successfully completed training and believe in good faith that the student is experiencing a hypoglycemic emergency.

7. Immediately after undesignated glucagon has been administered to a student, an employee of the public school shall call for emergency assistance, notify the school nurse,



743186

and notify the student's parent or guardian or emergency  
contact.

8. The State Board of Education, in cooperation with the  
Department of Health, shall adopt rules to implement the  
provisions of this paragraph.

9. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the  
contrary, a school nurse or school personnel of a school  
district trained in the administration of glucagon who  
administers or attempts to administer glucagon in compliance  
with this section and s. 768.13 and the school district that  
employs the school nurse or the trained school personnel are  
immune from civil or criminal liability as a result of such  
administration or attempted administration of glucagon.

10.a. An authorized health care practitioner, acting in  
good faith and exercising reasonable care, is not subject to  
discipline or other adverse action under any professional  
licensure statute or rule and is immune from any civil or  
criminal liability as a result of prescribing glucagon in  
accordance with this section.

b. A dispensing health care practitioner or pharmacist,  
acting in good faith and exercising reasonable care, is not  
subject to discipline or other adverse action under any  
professional licensure statute or rule and is immune from any  
civil or criminal liability as a result of dispensing glucagon  
in accordance with this section.

===== T I T L E   A M E N D M E N T =====

And the title is amended as follows:

Delete lines 3 - 20



743186

and insert:

amending s. 1002.20, F.S.; defining terms; authorizing a school district or public school to acquire and maintain a supply of undesignated glucagon; requiring that undesignated glucagon be stored in a secure location that is immediately accessible; authorizing a school district or public school to enter into arrangements with a manufacturer or supplier to obtain glucagon free of charge or at a fair market or reduced price; authorizing a school district or public school to accept donated or transferred glucagon that meets certain requirements; authorizing a school district or public school to obtain monetary donations or apply for grants to purchase glucagon; authorizing a school district or public school to request a prescription for glucagon from a county health department; authorizing a licensed health care practitioner to prescribe glucagon in the name of a school district or public school; authorizing a licensed pharmacist to dispense glucagon pursuant to such prescription; requiring a participating school to make available undesignated glucagon to be administered as ordered in a student's diabetes medical management plan or health care practitioner's orders; requiring an employee to call for emergency assistance and provide parental notification after the administration of glucagon; requiring the State Board of Education to adopt rules; providing certain persons and entities with immunity from civil and criminal liability under certain



743186

156

circumstances; providing an effective date.



150338

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate	.	House
Comm: WD	.	
03/17/2025	.	
	.	
	.	
	.	

---

The Committee on Education Pre-K - 12 (Calatayud) recommended the following:

**Senate Amendment (with title amendment)**

Delete lines 66 - 107  
and insert:

1. As used in this paragraph, the term:

a. "Authorized health care practitioner" means a physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459, a physician assistant licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459, or an advanced practice registered nurse licensed under chapter 464.

b. "Participating school" means a public school which



150338

maintains a supply of undesignated glucagon pursuant to this paragraph.

c. "Undesignated glucagon" means a glucagon rescue therapy approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration that does not require reconstitution for the treatment of severe hypoglycemia in a dosage form that can be rapidly administered to the patient in an emergency, including prefilled injectable or nasally administered glucagon, and is prescribed in the name of a public school or school district pursuant to this paragraph.

2. A school district may not restrict the assignment of a student who has diabetes to a particular school on the basis that the student has diabetes, that the school does not have a full-time school nurse, or that the school does not have trained diabetes personnel. Diabetic students whose parent and physician provide their written authorization to the school principal may carry diabetic supplies and equipment on their person and attend to the management and care of their diabetes while in school, participating in school-sponsored activities, or in transit to or from school or school-sponsored activities to the extent authorized by the parent and physician and within the parameters set forth by State Board of Education rule. The written authorization must identify the diabetic supplies and equipment that the student is authorized to carry and must describe the activities the child is capable of performing without assistance, such as performing blood-glucose level checks and urine ketone testing, administering insulin through the insulin-delivery system used by the student, and treating hypoglycemia and hyperglycemia.



150338

40       a. The State Board of Education, in cooperation with the  
41 Department of Health, shall adopt rules to encourage every  
42 school in which a student with diabetes is enrolled to have  
43 personnel trained in routine and emergency diabetes care. The  
44 State Board of Education, in cooperation with the Department of  
45 Health, shall also adopt rules for the management and care of  
46 diabetes by students in schools that include provisions to  
47 protect the safety of all students from the misuse or abuse of  
48 diabetic supplies or equipment.

49       b. A school district, county health department, and public-  
50 private partner, and the employees and volunteers of those  
51 entities, shall be indemnified by the parent of a student  
52 authorized to carry diabetic supplies or equipment for any  
53 liability with respect to the student's use of such supplies and  
54 equipment pursuant to this paragraph.

55       3. A school district or public school may acquire and  
56 maintain a supply of undesignated glucagon for the purpose of  
57 treating a student with diabetes experiencing a hypoglycemic  
58 emergency. Undesignated glucagon must be stored in a secure  
59 location on the school's premises that is immediately accessible  
60 to a school nurse or other school personnel trained to  
61 administer glucagon pursuant to this paragraph. Undesignated  
62 glucagon must be stored in accordance with the manufacturer's  
63 instructions.

64       a. A school district or public school may acquire and stock  
65 a supply of glucagon from a wholesale distributor as defined in  
66 s. 499.003 or may enter into an arrangement with a wholesale  
67 distributor or manufacturer as defined in s. 499.003 for  
68 glucagon at fair market, free, or reduced prices pursuant to a





150338

prescription issued in accordance with this section.

b. A school district or public school may accept donated or transferred glucagon if it is new, unexpired, manufacturer-sealed, not subject to recall, unadulterated, and in compliance with relevant regulations adopted by the United States Food and Drug Administration. A school district or public school may also obtain monetary donations or apply for grants to purchase glucagon.

c. A school district or public school may request a prescription for glucagon from a county health department.

4. An authorized health care practitioner may prescribe glucagon in the name of a school district or public school for use in accordance with this section, and a licensed pharmacist may dispense glucagon pursuant to a prescription issued in the name of a school district or public school for use in accordance with this paragraph.

5. A participating school shall make available undesignated glucagon that is able to be administered as ordered in a student's diabetes medical management plan or health care practitioner's orders.

6. A school nurse or trained school personnel shall administer glucagon to students only if such school nurse or trained school personnel has successfully completed training and believe in good faith that the student is experiencing a hypoglycemic emergency.

7. Immediately after undesignated glucagon has been administered to a student, an employee of the public school shall call for emergency assistance, notify the school nurse, and notify the student's parent or guardian or emergency



150338

contact.

8. The State Board of Education, in cooperation with the Department of Health, shall adopt rules to implement the provisions of this paragraph.

9. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, a school nurse or school personnel of a school district trained in the administration of glucagon who administers or attempts to administer glucagon in compliance with this section and s. 768.13 and the school district that employs the school nurse or the trained school personnel are immune from civil or criminal liability as a result of such administration or attempted administration of glucagon.

10.a. An authorized health care practitioner, acting in good faith and exercising reasonable care, is not subject to discipline or other adverse action under any professional licensure statute or rule and is immune from any civil or criminal liability as a result of prescribing glucagon in accordance with this section.

b. A dispensing health care practitioner or pharmacist, acting in good faith and exercising reasonable care, is not subject to discipline or other adverse action under any professional licensure statute or rule and is immune from any civil or criminal liability as a result of dispensing glucagon in accordance with this section.

===== T I T L E   A M E N D M E N T =====

And the title is amended as follows:

Delete lines 3 - 20  
and insert:



150338

amending s. 1002.20, F.S.; defining terms; prohibiting a school district from restricting the assignment of a student to a particular school for specified reasons; authorizing diabetic students to carry diabetic supplies with certain written authorization; providing requirements for the written authorization; requiring the State Board of Education, in cooperation with the Department of Health, to adopt rules; providing indemnity for specified entities for all liability related to a student's use of diabetic supplies; authorizing a school district or public school to acquire and maintain a supply of undesignated glucagon; requiring that undesignated glucagon be stored in a secure location that is immediately accessible; authorizing a school district or public school to enter into arrangements with a manufacturer or supplier to obtain glucagon free of charge or at a fair market or reduced price; authorizing a school district or public school to accept donated or transferred glucagon that meets certain requirements; authorizing a school district or public school to obtain monetary donations or apply for grants to purchase glucagon; authorizing a school district or public school to request a prescription for glucagon from a county health department; authorizing a licensed health care practitioner to prescribe glucagon in the name of a school district or public school; authorizing a licensed pharmacist to dispense glucagon pursuant to such prescription; requiring a



150338

participating school to make available undesignated  
glucagon to be administered as ordered in a student's  
diabetes medical management plan or health care  
practitioner's orders; requiring an employee to call  
for emergency assistance and provide parental  
notification after the administration of glucagon;  
requiring the State Board of Education to adopt rules;  
providing certain persons and entities with immunity  
from civil and criminal liability under certain  
circumstances; providing an effective date.

By Senator Calatayud

38-01141-25

2025772

1 A bill to be entitled  
 2 An act relating to diabetes management in schools;  
 3 amending s. 1002.20, F.S.; authorizing a school  
 4 district or charter school to annually request a  
 5 prescription for glucagon from certain entities;  
 6 authorizing a licensed pharmacist to dispense  
 7 undesignated glucagon in accordance with specified  
 8 provisions; authorizing a school district or charter  
 9 school to enter into arrangements with a manufacturer  
 10 or supplier to obtain glucagon free of charge or at a  
 11 fair market or reduced price; authorizing a school  
 12 district or charter school to obtain monetary  
 13 donations or apply for grants to purchase glucagon;  
 14 providing requirements for the storage and  
 15 administration of glucagon; requiring parental  
 16 notification after the administration of glucagon;  
 17 providing certain persons and entities with immunity  
 18 from civil and criminal liability under certain  
 19 circumstances; requiring the Department of Health to  
 20 adopt rules; providing an effective date.

21  
 22 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

23  
 24 Section 1. Paragraph (j) of subsection (3) of section  
 25 1002.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

26 1002.20 K-12 student and parent rights.—Parents of public  
 27 school students must receive accurate and timely information  
 28 regarding their child's academic progress and must be informed  
 29 of ways they can help their child to succeed in school. K-12

Page 1 of 4

**CODING:** Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.

38-01141-25

2025772

30 students and their parents are afforded numerous statutory  
 31 rights including, but not limited to, the following:  
 32 (3) HEALTH ISSUES.—  
 33 (j) *Diabetes management.*—A school district may not restrict  
 34 the assignment of a student who has diabetes to a particular  
 35 school on the basis that the student has diabetes, that the  
 36 school does not have a full-time school nurse, or that the  
 37 school does not have trained diabetes personnel. Diabetic  
 38 students whose parent and physician provide their written  
 39 authorization to the school principal may carry diabetic  
 40 supplies and equipment on their person and attend to the  
 41 management and care of their diabetes while in school,  
 42 participating in school-sponsored activities, or in transit to  
 43 or from school or school-sponsored activities to the extent  
 44 authorized by the parent and physician and within the parameters  
 45 set forth by State Board of Education rule. The written  
 46 authorization shall identify the diabetic supplies and equipment  
 47 that the student is authorized to carry and shall describe the  
 48 activities the child is capable of performing without  
 49 assistance, such as performing blood-glucose level checks and  
 50 urine ketone testing, administering insulin through the insulin-  
 51 delivery system used by the student, and treating hypoglycemia  
 52 and hyperglycemia. The State Board of Education, in cooperation  
 53 with the Department of Health, shall adopt rules to encourage  
 54 every school in which a student with diabetes is enrolled to  
 55 have personnel trained in routine and emergency diabetes care.  
 56 The State Board of Education, in cooperation with the Department  
 57 of Health, shall also adopt rules for the management and care of  
 58 diabetes by students in schools that include provisions to

Page 2 of 4

**CODING:** Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.

38-01141-25

2025772

protect the safety of all students from the misuse or abuse of diabetic supplies or equipment. A school district, county health department, and public-private partner, and the employees and volunteers of those entities, shall be indemnified by the parent of a student authorized to carry diabetic supplies or equipment for any and all liability with respect to the student's use of such supplies and equipment pursuant to this paragraph.

1. A school district or charter school may annually request a prescription for glucagon from a county health department or health care provider licensed to issue prescriptions to enable the school to acquire and maintain a supply of undesignated glucagon to treat a student with diabetes who experiences a hypoglycemic emergency or whose prescribed glucagon is not available on site or has expired.

2. A licensed pharmacist may dispense undesignated glucagon pursuant to a prescription in accordance with this paragraph.

3. A school district or charter school may enter into arrangements with manufacturers of glucagon or other suppliers of glucagon to obtain the products free of charge or at fair market or reduced prices and may obtain monetary donations or apply for grants to purchase glucagon.

4. Undesignated glucagon must be stored in a location that is immediately accessible to the school nurse and other school personnel who have been trained to administer glucagon.

5. A school district or charter school employee or agent trained in the administration of glucagon shall be responsible for the storage, maintenance, and administration of glucagon stocked by a school in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Such undesignated glucagon must be authorized and

38-01141-25

2025772

made available by a school for administration to students with diabetes as prescribed in the student's diabetes management plan or health care provider's orders and written accommodations plan.

6. Immediately after the administration of undesignated glucagon, a school district or charter school employee shall call for emergency assistance and notify a school nurse and the student's parent or guardian or emergency contact.

7. A school district or charter school and its employees and agents who acquire, maintain, and administer undesignated glucagon, and the undesignated glucagon prescriber or furnisher, are not liable for any injury or loss to person or property which allegedly results from an act or omission associated with procuring, maintaining, accessing, or using undesignated glucagon pursuant to this section unless the injury is the result of an act or omission that constitutes gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct.

8. The Department of Health, with input from the American Diabetes Association and Florida Association of School Nurses, shall adopt rules to implement the provisions of this paragraph.

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2025.

The Florida Senate

**APPEARANCE RECORD**

3/17/25

Meeting Date

772

Bill Number or Topic

Education Pre K

Committee

Deliver both copies of this form to  
Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Amanda Fraser

Phone 950 556 1401

Address

Street

Email

Tallahassee FL

City

State

Zip

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☐ Information

**OR**

Waive Speaking: ☒ In Support ☐ Against

**PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:**

☐ I am appearing without  
compensation or sponsorship.

☒ I am a registered lobbyist,  
representing:

American Diabetes  
Association

☐ I am not a lobbyist, but received  
something of value for my appearance  
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),  
sponsored by:

*While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)*

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate

**APPEARANCE RECORD**

Deliver both copies of this form to  
Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

03/17/25  
Meeting Date

SB 772  
Bill Number or Topic

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name DOUG BELL Phone 850-510-7146

Address 119 S MONROE ST SUITE 200 Email DOUG.BELL@M4DFIRM.COM  
Street

TLH FL 32301  
City State Zip

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☐ Information

**OR**

Waive Speaking: ☒ In Support ☐ Against

**PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:**

☐ I am appearing without  
compensation or sponsorship.

☒ I am a registered lobbyist,  
representing:

FL CHAPTER OF AMERICAN  
ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS.

☐ I am not a lobbyist, but received  
something of value for my appearance  
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),  
sponsored by:

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (08/10/2021)



**The Florida Senate**  
**BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

---

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Education Pre-K -12

---

BILL: SB 1102

INTRODUCER: Senator Calatayud

SUBJECT: School Readiness Program

DATE: March 14, 2025

REVISED: \_\_\_\_\_

ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1. Sabitsch	Bouck	ED	<b>Favorable</b>
2. _____	_____	AED	_____
3. _____	_____	FP	_____

---

## I. Summary:

SB 1102 expands criteria for eligibility for children with special needs served in the school readiness (SR) program and provides specific accountability and training criteria for SR providers to be eligible to receive a special needs differential allocation.

The bill takes effect on July 1, 2027.

## II. Present Situation:

### School Readiness Program

#### *Overview*

Florida's School Readiness (SR) program offers low-income families financial assistance to facilitate access to high-quality child care and early education for their children while parents work or participate in job training. The Division of Early Learning (DEL), under the Department of Education (DOE), administers the program at the state level while early learning coalitions (ELCs) administer the SR program at the county and regional levels. Funding comes from four sources including, the Child Care and Development Block Grant, the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Block Grant, the Social Services Block Grant, and the State of Florida.<sup>1</sup>

The program's two main goals are to help families become financially self-sufficient and help each child from a qualifying family develop school readiness skills. The program gives children access to a quality early learning environment and supports parents with information about child development and family engagement. The quality environment of each SR provider is measured

---

<sup>1</sup> Florida Department of Education, *Division of Early Learning 2023-2024 Annual Report (2024)*, available at <https://www.fldoe.org/file/20628/2324-DEL-AnnualReport.pdf>.

by the administration of a widely recognized tool that assesses the interactions between adults and children in the classroom.<sup>2</sup>

The SR program uses the Classroom Assessment Scoring System<sup>®</sup> (CLASS) to measure the quality of teacher-child interactions in SR programs. In FY 2023-24, 4,699 SR providers participated in CLASS. Providers, unless exempt, must receive a score of at least 4.00 on the CLASS to be eligible to be eligible for a SR contract.<sup>3</sup> In FY 2023-24, almost 99 percent (4,642) of participating SR providers met the minimum contracting threshold by scoring 4.00 or higher on CLASS.

In FY 2022-23, there were 212,062 children participating in the SR program at 6,889 early learning providers. Total expenditures were \$990 million, which included \$36 million in administrative expenses, \$59 million in non-direct services expenditures, and \$80 million in quality expenditures.<sup>4</sup>

### ***School Readiness Eligibility and Priorities***

Florida statute defines “economically disadvantaged” as having a family income that does not exceed 150 percent of the federal poverty level and includes being a child of a working migratory family as defined by 34 C.F.R. s. 200.81(d) or (f) or an agricultural worker who is employed by more than one agricultural employer during the course of a year, and whose income varies according to weather conditions and market stability.<sup>5</sup> The definition is used to determine eligibility for and priority status in the SR program.

Each ELC is required to give priority to receive services under the SR program as follows:<sup>6</sup>

- Children under the age of 13 from a family that includes a parent who is receiving temporary cash assistance and is subject to the federal work requirements or a parent who has an Intensive Service Account or an Individual Training Account.
- An at-risk child younger than 9 years of age.
- Subsequent priority is given based on the ELC’s local priorities to children who meet the following criteria:<sup>7</sup>
  - A child from birth to the beginning of the school year for which the child is eligible for admission to kindergarten in a public school who is from a working family that is economically disadvantaged.
  - A child of a parent who transitions from the work program into employment from birth to the beginning of the school year for which the child is eligible for admission to kindergarten.
  - An at-risk child who is at least 9 years of age but younger than 13 years of age, however an at-risk child whose sibling is enrolled in the school readiness program within a

---

<sup>2</sup> Florida Department of Education, *Division of Early Learning 2023-2024 Annual Report (2024)*, available at <https://www.fldoe.org/file/20628/2324-DEL-AnnualReport.pdf>.

<sup>3</sup> *Id.*, at 9.

<sup>4</sup> *Id.*

<sup>5</sup> Section 1002.81(6), F.S.

<sup>6</sup> Section 1002.87(1), F.S.

<sup>7</sup> Section 1002.87(1)(c), F.S.

- specific eligibility priority category shall be given priority over other children who are eligible.
- A child who is younger than 13 years of age from a working family that is economically disadvantaged.
  - A child of a parent who transitions from the work program into employment who is younger than 13 years of age.
  - A child who has special needs and has been determined eligible as a student with a disability who has a current individual education plan (IEP) with a Florida school district and is not younger than 3 years of age.
  - A child who otherwise meets one of the first two eligibility criteria but who is also enrolled concurrently in the federal Head Start Program and the Voluntary Prekindergarten Education Program (VPK).

### ***School Readiness Funding***

Each ELC is required to establish a parent sliding fee scale that provides for a parent copayment that is not a barrier to families receiving SR program services. Coalitions may waive copayments for at-risk children or temporarily waive the copayment children whose family income is at or below the federal poverty level. Coalitions may also waive copayments for a child whose family experiences a natural disaster or an event that limits the parent's ability to pay including:<sup>8</sup>

- Incarceration;
- Placement in residential treatment;
- Becoming homeless;
- An emergency situation such as a household fire or burglary; or
- While the parent is participating in parenting classes or participating in an Early Head Start program or Head Start Program.

A parent may not transfer SR program services to another school readiness program provider until the parent has submitted documentation from the current provider to the ELC stating that the parent has satisfactorily fulfilled the copayment obligation.<sup>9</sup>

Each ELC is required to distribute the SR program funds as allocated in the General Appropriations Act (GAA) to the eligible providers. All instructions to ELCs for distributing the SR program funds to eligible providers come from the DOE in accordance with the policies of the Legislature.<sup>10</sup>

All state, federal, and local matching funds provided to an ELC are to be used for implementation of its approved SR program plan, including the hiring of staff to effectively operate the SR program.<sup>11</sup>

Costs for the SR program must be kept to the minimum necessary for the efficient and effective administration of the SR program with the highest priority of expenditure being direct services for eligible children. No more than 5 percent of the funds allocated in the general appropriations

---

<sup>8</sup> Section 1002.84.(9), F.S.

<sup>9</sup> *Id.*

<sup>10</sup> Section 1002.84(17), F.S.

<sup>11</sup> Section 1002.89(3), F.S.

act may be used for administrative costs and no more than 22 percent of the funds allocated may be used in any fiscal year for any combination of administrative costs, quality activities, and nondirect services.<sup>12</sup>

#### Gold Seal Quality Care Program Allocation.

The Gold Seal Quality Care Program allocation provides eligible SR program providers the established rate differential<sup>13</sup> Subject to legislative appropriation, all expenditures from the Gold Seal Quality Care Program allocation are required to be used by the DOE to help meet federal targeted requirements for improving quality to the extent allowable in the state's approved Child Care and Development Fund Plan.<sup>14</sup>

#### Differential Payment Program Allocation.

The differential payment program allocation provides eligible SR program providers the differential pay<sup>15</sup> established by the DOE. Subject to legislative appropriation, all expenditures from the differential payment program allocation must be used by the DOE to help meet federal targeted requirements for improving quality to the extent allowable in the state's approved Child Care and Development Fund Plan.<sup>16</sup>

#### Special Needs Differential Allocation.

The special needs differential allocation provides assistance to eligible SR program providers to implement the special needs rate provisions defined in the state's approved Child Care and Development Fund Plan. Subject to legislative appropriation, each early learning coalition must be reimbursed based on actual expenditures. All expenditures from the special needs differential allocation must be used by the DOE to help meet federal targeted requirements for improving quality to the extent allowable in the state's approved plan.<sup>17</sup>

### **III. Effect of Proposed Changes:**

SB 1102 modifies s. 1002.87, F.S., to expand in priorities for the School Readiness (SR) program the description of a child who has special needs to include a child who requires additional accommodations beyond those required by the Americans with Disabilities Act, and requires that a child's special needs and the associated accommodations be validated by one of the following who is not the child's parent or a person employed by the child care provider:

- A licensed health care professional.

---

<sup>12</sup> Section 1002.89(4), F.S.

<sup>13</sup> A child care facility licensed under s. 402.305 or a child care facility exempt from licensing pursuant to s. 402.316 which achieves Gold Seal Quality status under this section and which participates in the school readiness program shall receive a minimum of a 20 percent rate differential for each enrolled school readiness child by care level and unit of child care. Section 1002.945(6), F.S.

<sup>14</sup> Section 1002.89(1)(b), F.S.

<sup>15</sup> No later than July 1, 2019, the DOE was required to develop a differential payment program based on a program assessment for school readiness program providers that measures the quality of teacher-child interactions, including emotional and behavioral support, engaged support for learning, classroom organization, and instructional support for children ages birth to 5 years.). The differential payment may not exceed a total of 15 percent for each care level and unit of child care for a child care provider. Section 1002.82(2)(o), F.S.

<sup>16</sup> Section 1002.89(1)(c), F.S.

<sup>17</sup> Section 1002.89(1)(d), F.S.

- A licensed mental health professional.
- An educational psychologist.

The bill requires the following documentation to be used in determining a child's eligibility for accommodations:

- A current individual education plan (IEP) with a Florida school district.
- A current individualized family support plan (IFSP).
- A determination of required accommodations.

The bill allows an SR provider to be eligible to receive additional funding through the special needs differential for an eligible child.

The bill modifies s. 1002.89(1), F.S., to provide eligibility requirements that must be met by July 1, 2027, in order for SR providers to receive additional funding under the special needs differential allocation that include:

- Meeting or exceeding the minimum CLASS composite score for contracting.
- Completing training on early identification of social and communication delays specified by the Department of Education (DOE).
- Completing 10 hours of training in inclusive early childhood or inclusive school-age education practices within the preceding 2-year period.
- Completing an additional 10 hours of training in each subsequent 5-year period as required by the DOE.

The bill takes effect on July 1, 2027.

#### **IV. Constitutional Issues:**

**A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:**

None.

**B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:**

None.

**C. Trust Funds Restrictions:**

None.

**D. State Tax or Fee Increases:**

None.

**E. Other Constitutional Issues:**

None.

**V. Fiscal Impact Statement:****A. Tax/Fee Issues:**

None.

**B. Private Sector Impact:**

None.

**C. Government Sector Impact:**

As the implementation of the bill does not occur until 2027 there is no 2025-2026 fiscal impact.

**VI. Technical Deficiencies:**

None.

**VII. Related Issues:****Section 1**

The bill prohibits a child's parent from being able to validate special needs and accommodations. The bill sponsor may consider expanding the prohibition to include relatives of the child.

The bill "a determination of required accommodations" to determine a child's eligibility for accommodations. It is unclear if this determination is the documentation resulting from validation by a licensed health care professional, a licensed mental health professional, or an educational psychologist.

**Section 2**

The bill specifies that an SR provider must complete various training. The bill sponsor may wish to specify the individual who must complete the training: the owner/operator of a provider or all employees of the provider.

The bill specifies that to receive funding through the special needs differential in 2027 an SR provider must complete an additional 10 hours of training in a subsequent 5-year period. Such a timeline is inconsistent with an annual award. In order to provide for annual eligibility for the special needs differential, the sponsor may wish to specify two hours of training per year.

In order to authorize SR providers to complete the required two years of training by 2027, the bill sponsor may wish to make the effective date of the bill July 1, 2025.

**VIII. Statutes Affected:**

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 1002.87 and 1002.89.

**IX. Additional Information:****A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:**

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

**B. Amendments:**

None.

---

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

---

By Senator Calatayud

38-01371A-25

20251102

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to the school readiness program; amending s. 1002.87, F.S.; revising the criteria for a child to receive priority for participation in the school readiness program; amending s. 1002.89, F.S.; providing requirements for a school readiness program provider to be eligible for specified funding beginning on a specified date; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) and subsection (2) of section 1002.87, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1002.87 School readiness program; eligibility and enrollment.—

(1) Each early learning coalition shall give priority for participation in the school readiness program as follows:

(c) Subsequent priority shall be given, based on the early learning coalition's local priorities identified under s. 1002.85(2)(i), to children who meet the following criteria:

1. A child from birth to the beginning of the school year for which the child is eligible for admission to kindergarten in a public school under s. 1003.21(1)(a)2. who is from a working family that is economically disadvantaged, and may include such child's eligible siblings, beginning with the school year in which the sibling is eligible for admission to kindergarten in a public school under s. 1003.21(1)(a)2. until the beginning of the school year in which the sibling is eligible to begin 6th

38-01371A-25

20251102

grade, provided that the first priority for funding an eligible sibling is local revenues available to the coalition for funding direct services.

2. A child of a parent who transitions from the work program into employment as described in s. 445.032 from birth to the beginning of the school year for which the child is eligible for admission to kindergarten in a public school under s. 1003.21(1)(a)2.

3. An at-risk child who is at least 9 years of age but younger than 13 years of age. An at-risk child whose sibling is enrolled in the school readiness program within an eligibility priority category listed in paragraphs (a) and (b) and subparagraph 1. shall be given priority over other children who are eligible under this paragraph.

4. A child who is younger than 13 years of age from a working family that is economically disadvantaged.

5. A child of a parent who transitions from the work program into employment as described in s. 445.032 who is younger than 13 years of age.

6. A child who has special needs and has been determined eligible as a student who requires additional accommodations beyond those required by the Americans with Disabilities Act. The child's special needs and associated accommodations must be validated by a licensed health care professional, a licensed mental health professional, or an educational psychologist. Such person may not be the child's parent or a person employed by a child care provider. The following documentation must be used to determine the child's eligibility for such accommodations:

a. with a disability, has A current individual education



38-01371A-25

20251102

plan with a Florida school district; ~~and is not younger than 3 years of age.~~

b. A current individualized family support plan;

c. A diagnosed special need; or

d. A determination of required accommodations ~~needs child eligible under this paragraph remains eligible until the child is eligible for admission to kindergarten in a public school under s. 1003.21(1)(a)2.~~

7. A child who otherwise meets one of the eligibility criteria in paragraphs (a) and (b) and subparagraphs 1. and 2. but who is also enrolled concurrently in the federal Head Start Program and the Voluntary Prekindergarten Education Program.

(2) A school readiness program provider may be paid only for authorized hours of care provided for a child in the school readiness program. A child enrolled in the Voluntary Prekindergarten Education Program may receive care from the school readiness program if the child is eligible according to the eligibility priorities and criteria established in subsection (1). The school readiness program provider of a child who meets the requirements of subsection (6) may be eligible for additional funding through the special needs differential allocation to implement the special needs rate as determined in s. 1002.89(1)(d).

Section 2. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 1002.89, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1002.89 School readiness program; funding.—

(1) DETERMINATION OF EARLY LEARNING COALITION SCHOOL READINESS PROGRAM FUNDING.—Funding for the school readiness program shall be used by the early learning coalitions in

38-01371A-25

20251102

accordance with this part and the General Appropriations Act.

(d) *Special needs differential allocation.*—There is created the special needs differential allocation to assist eligible school readiness program providers to implement the special needs rate provisions defined in the state's approved Child Care and Development Fund Plan. Subject to legislative appropriation, each early learning coalition shall be reimbursed based on actual expenditures. All expenditures from the special needs differential allocation shall be used by the department to help meet federal targeted requirements for improving quality to the extent allowable in the state's approved plan. A school readiness program provider is eligible for funding through the allocation to implement the special needs differential rate upon meeting all of the following requirements by July 1, 2027:

1. The provider has met or exceeded the minimum program assessment composite score required for contracting as determined by the department, as applicable.

2. The provider has completed training on early identification of social and communication delays as specified by the department.

3. The provider has completed 10 hours of training in inclusive early childhood or inclusive school-age education practices within the preceding 2-year period with the provider completing an additional 10 hours of such training each subsequent 5-year period as specified by the department.

Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2027.

**THE FLORIDA SENATE**  
**APPEARANCE RECORD**

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

3-17-25

Meeting Date

1102

Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic School Readiness Program

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Matt Herndon

Job Title Dir. Gov. Relations & Community Affairs

Address 113 E. College Ave

Street

Phone 941-704-2793

Tallahassee

City

FL

State

32301

Zip

Email matt@teamrsa.com

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☐ Information

Waive Speaking: ☒ In Support ☐ Against  
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing United Way of Florida

Appearing at request of Chair: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: ☒ Yes ☐ No

*While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.*

**This form is part of the public record for this meeting.**

S-001 (10/14/14)

**The Florida Senate**  
**BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

---

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Education Pre-K -12

---

BILL: CS/SB 1122

INTRODUCER: Education Pre-K - 12 Committee and Senator Burton

SUBJECT: Florida Virtual School

DATE: March 19, 2025

REVISED: \_\_\_\_\_

ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1. Palazesi	Bouck	ED	<b>Fav/CS</b>
2. _____	_____	AED	_____
3. _____	_____	AP	_____

**Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:**

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

---

**I. Summary:**

CS/SB 1122 makes both technical and substantive changes related to the Florida Virtual School (FLVS). These changes impact its governance, funding, reporting, and assessment requirements.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2025.

**II. Present Situation:**

**Florida Virtual School**

Founded in 1997<sup>1</sup>, the Florida Virtual School (FLVS) was established for the development and delivery of online and distance learning education.<sup>2</sup> The mission of FLVS is to provide all students in Florida with technology-based educational opportunities to gain knowledge and gain the necessary skills to succeed. FLVS is required to prioritize students:<sup>3</sup>

- That need expanded access to courses to meet their educational goals.
- That are seeking accelerated access to graduate at least one semester early.
- That are children of an active-duty member of the United States Armed Forces who is not stationed in this state whose home of record or state of legal residence is Florida.

---

<sup>1</sup> Florida Virtual School, *About Us*, <https://www.flvs.net/about-us>, (last visited March 12, 2025).

<sup>2</sup> Section 1002.37, (1)(a), F.S.

<sup>3</sup> Section 1002.37, (1)(b), F.S.

To ensure students are informed of opportunities offered by FLVS, the Commissioner of Education is required to provide the FLVS Board of Trustees with access to records of public school students.<sup>4</sup>

In the 2024-2025 school year, 9,035 students are enrolled in FLVS full-time in grades kindergarten through grade 12 and taught by 2,517 teachers.<sup>5</sup> Additionally, school districts may contract with FLVS to offer an approved FLVS school district franchise for part-time or full-time students.<sup>6</sup>

### ***FLVS Governance***

The FLVS is governed by a Board of Trustees (board) comprised of seven members appointed by the Governor to four-year staggered terms. Board members are public officers who bear fiduciary responsibility for the FLVS.<sup>7</sup> The board is required to meet at least four times a year, upon the call of the chair or at the request of the majority of the board.<sup>8</sup>

The board oversees the development of FLVS' technology-based education system, ensuring its programs are cost-effective, educationally sound, marketable, and self-sustaining through the Florida Education Finance Program.<sup>9</sup> The board is also tasked with seeking avenues to generate revenue to support its future programs and any funds that are generated from patents, copyrights, trademarks, or licenses are considered internal funds.<sup>10</sup> Additionally, the board may receive supplemental revenue from support organizations such as alumni associations, foundations, parent-teacher associations, and booster clubs. These organizations can recommend expenditures for FLVS, subject to review by the executive director, who has the authority to reject any spending that violates Florida law or sound educational management.<sup>11</sup>

The FLVS board, like other district school boards, is responsible for administering and maintaining a personnel program for all FLVS employees.<sup>12</sup> All employees of FLVS, except for temporary, seasonal, and student employees may be state employees eligible to participate in the Florida Retirement System and receive benefits. The classification and pay plan, including terminal leave and other benefits, and any amendments thereto, are subject to review and approval by the Department of Management Services and the Executive Office of the Governor prior to adoption.<sup>13</sup>

---

<sup>4</sup> Section 1002.37, (1)(c), F.S.

<sup>5</sup> Florida Department of Education, *Know Your Schools Portal – Population and Enrollment, Overview*, <https://edudata.fldoe.org/ReportCards/Schools.html?school=0000&district=71>, (last visited March 12, 2025).

<sup>6</sup> Section 1002.37(2)(i), F.S.

<sup>7</sup> Section 1002.37(2)(i), F.S.

<sup>8</sup> Section 1002.37(2)(a), F.S.

<sup>9</sup> Section 1002.37(2)(b), F.S.

<sup>10</sup> Section 1002.37(2)(c), F.S. See s. 1011.07, F.S., District School boards are responsible for the administration and control of all local school funds derived by any public school from all activities or sources and are prescribe the principles and procedures to be followed in administering these funds consistent with regulations adopted by the State Board of Education.

<sup>11</sup> Section 1002.37(2)(b), F.S.

<sup>12</sup> Section 1002.37(2)(f), F.S.

<sup>13</sup> Section 1002.37(2)(f) 5., F.S.

***FLVS Required Annual Report***

The board is required to annually submit to the Governor, the Legislature, the Commissioner of Education and the State Board of Education the results from their financial audit and the following:<sup>14</sup>

- The operations and accomplishments of the FLVS within the state and those occurring outside the state as FLVS Global.
- The marketing and operational plan for the FLVS and FLVS Global, including recommendations regarding methods for improving the delivery of education through the Internet and other distance learning technology.
- The assets and liabilities of the FLVS and FLVS Global at the end of the fiscal year.
- Recommendations regarding the unit cost of providing services to students through FLVS and FLVS Global.
- Recommendations regarding an accountability mechanism to assess the effectiveness of the services provided by the FLVS and FLVS Global.

***Assessment Requirements for FLVS Students***

Public school students receiving full-time instruction in kindergarten through grade 12 by the FLVS must take all required statewide assessments and participate in the coordinated screening and progress monitoring system.<sup>15</sup> Additionally, industry certification examinations, national assessments, and statewide assessments offered by the school district are required to be made available to all FLVS students.<sup>16</sup> If the FLVS and a school district have not agreed upon an alternative testing site, the FLVS student may take the assessments at the school to which the student would be assigned according to district school board attendance areas. A school district is required to provide the student with access to the school's testing facilities and the date and time of the administration of progress monitoring and each examination or assessment.<sup>17</sup>

**III. Effect of Proposed Changes:**

CS/SB 1122 amends s. 1002.37, F.S., to make several technical and substantive changes. Specifically, the bill does the following:

- For Florida Virtual School (FLVS) governance, the bill:
  - Removes FLVS requirements to give priority to students who need to expanded access to courses, students seeking accelerated access in order to earn a high school diploma a semester early, and student who are children of an active-duty member of the United States Armed Forces.
  - Authorizes the FLVS president and chief executive officer to request a meeting of the FLVS Board of Trustees (Board), and authorizes the board to enter into contract with other educational institutions and government agencies.
  - Aligns the definition of educational support employees at FLVS with current law.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>14</sup> Section 1002.37(7), F.S.

<sup>15</sup> Section 1002.37(10)(a), F.S.

<sup>16</sup> Section 1002.37(10)(b), F.S.

<sup>17</sup> Section 1002.37(10)(d), F.S.

<sup>18</sup> Section 1012.01(2)(3)(6), F.S. defines educational support employees as employees whose job function are neither administrative nor instructional, yet whose work supports the educational process. Other employees who are defined as instructional and administrative also have educational support duties, i.e. librarian or media center specialist.

- Clarifies that FLVS employees, except for temporary, seasonal, and student employees, are state employees for the purpose of being eligible to participate in the Florida Retirement System.
- For FLVS funding, the bill authorizes the FLVS to approve and accrue supplemental revenue from a direct support organization and that expenditures from all supplemental funds be contingent upon review and approval of the FLVS president and chief executive officer.<sup>19</sup>
- For the FLVS annual report to the Governor, the Legislature, the Commissioner of Education and the State Board of Education, the bill requires the FLVS to only report on the operations and accomplishments of the FLVS and deletes the reporting requirements related to:
  - The marketing and operational plan for the FLVS and FLVS Global.
  - The assets and liabilities of the FLVS and FLVS Global at the end of the fiscal year.
  - Recommendations regarding the unit cost of providing services to students through FLVS and FLVS Global.
  - Recommendations regarding an accountability mechanism to assess the effectiveness of the services provided by the FLVS and FLVS Global.
- For assessment requirements, the bill clarifies that students at FLVS are eligible to participate in international assessments if they are administered at the school district. Additionally, the bill requires a school district to provide a test administrator when a student from FLVS is participating in required statewide assessments, the coordinated screening and progress monitoring system, industry certification examinations, and national assessments.

The bill takes effect on July 1, 2025.

#### **IV. Constitutional Issues:**

**A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:**

None.

**B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:**

None.

**C. Trust Funds Restrictions:**

None.

**D. State Tax or Fee Increases:**

None.

**E. Other Constitutional Issues:**

None.

---

<sup>19</sup> The position of executive director at FLVS has been changed to Chief Executive Officer.

**V. Fiscal Impact Statement:****A. Tax/Fee Issues:**

None.

**B. Private Sector Impact:**

None.

**C. Government Sector Impact:**

This bill does not have a fiscal impact on state revenues or expenditures.

**VI. Technical Deficiencies:**

None.

**VII. Related Issues:**

None.

**VIII. Statutes Affected:**

This bill substantially amends section 1002.37 of the Florida Statutes.

**IX. Additional Information:****A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:**

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

**CS by Education PreK-12 on March 17, 2025:**

The committee substitute amends the bill to remove the authority of the Florida Virtual School to offer voluntary prekindergarten (VPK) programs and to receive a proportional share of the Safe Schools allocation.

**B. Amendments:**

None.



576274

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate	.	House
Comm: RCS	.	
03/17/2025	.	
	.	
	.	
	.	

---

The Committee on Education Pre-K - 12 (Burton) recommended the following:

**Senate Amendment (with directory and title amendments)**

Delete lines 68 - 371  
and insert:  
serve all students ~~any student in the state~~ who meet ~~meets~~ the  
profile for success in this educational delivery context ~~and~~  
~~shall give priority to:~~

~~1. Students who need expanded access to courses in order to  
meet their educational goals, such as home education students  
and students in inner city and rural high schools who do not~~





576274

~~have access to higher-level courses.~~

~~2. Students seeking accelerated access in order to obtain a high school diploma at least one semester early.~~

~~3. Students who are children of an active duty member of the United States Armed Forces who is not stationed in this state whose home of record or state of legal residence is Florida.~~

(c) To ensure parents and students are informed of the opportunities offered by the Florida Virtual School, the commissioner shall provide the board of trustees of the Florida Virtual School access to the records of public school students in a format prescribed by the board of trustees.

The board of trustees of the Florida Virtual School shall identify appropriate performance measures and standards based on student achievement that reflect the school's statutory mission and priorities, and shall implement an accountability system for the school that includes assessment of its effectiveness and efficiency in providing quality services that encourage high student achievement, seamless articulation, and maximum access.

(2) The Florida Virtual School shall be governed by a board of trustees composed ~~comprised~~ of seven members appointed by the Governor to 4-year staggered terms. The board of trustees shall be a public agency entitled to sovereign immunity pursuant to s. 768.28, and board members shall be public officers who shall bear fiduciary responsibility for the Florida Virtual School. The board of trustees shall have the following powers and duties:

(a)1. The board of trustees shall meet at least 4 times



576274

each year, upon the call of the board chair, ~~or~~ at the request of a majority of the membership, or at the request of the Florida Virtual School president and chief executive officer.

2. The fiscal year for the Florida Virtual School is ~~shall~~ be the state fiscal year as provided in s. 216.011(1)(q).

(b) The board of trustees shall be responsible for the Florida Virtual School's development of a state-of-the-art technology-based education delivery system that is cost-effective, educationally sound, marketable, and capable of sustaining a self-sufficient delivery system through the Florida Education Finance Program and other supplemental funding sources.

(c) The board of trustees shall aggressively seek avenues to generate revenue to support its future endeavors, and shall enter into agreements with distance learning providers. The board of trustees may acquire, enjoy, use, and dispose of patents, copyrights, and trademarks and any licenses and other rights or interests thereunder or therein. Ownership of all such patents, copyrights, trademarks, licenses, and rights or interests thereunder or therein vests ~~shall vest~~ in the state, with the board of trustees having full right of use and full right to retain the revenues derived therefrom. Any funds realized from patents, copyrights, trademarks, or licenses are ~~shall be~~ considered internal funds ~~as provided in s. 1011.07.~~ Such funds must ~~shall~~ be used to support the school's mission, marketing, and research, and development activities in order to improve courseware and services to its students.

(d) The board of trustees shall be responsible for the administration and control of all local school funds derived



576274

from all activities or sources and shall prescribe the principles and procedures to be followed in administering these funds.

(e) The Florida Virtual School may accrue supplemental revenue from direct-support organizations and supplemental support organizations, which include, but are not limited to, alumni associations, foundations, parent-teacher associations, and booster associations. The governing body of each direct-support and supplemental support organization shall recommend the expenditure of moneys collected by the organization for the benefit of the school. Such expenditures are ~~shall be~~ contingent upon the review and approval of the Florida Virtual School president and chief executive officer or authorized designees ~~executive director. The executive director may override any proposed expenditure of the organization that would violate Florida law or breach sound educational management.~~

(f) In accordance with law and rules of the State Board of Education, the board of trustees shall administer and maintain personnel programs for all employees of the board of trustees and the Florida Virtual School. The board of trustees may adopt ~~rules, policies, and procedures~~ related to the appointment, employment, and removal of personnel.

1. The board of trustees shall determine the compensation, including salaries and fringe benefits, and other conditions of employment for such personnel.

2. The board of trustees may establish and maintain a personnel loan or exchange program by which persons employed by the board of trustees for the Florida Virtual School as ~~academic~~ administrative and instructional staff may be loaned to, or



576274

exchanged with persons employed in like capacities by, public agencies either within or without this state, or by private industry. With respect to public agency employees, the program authorized by this subparagraph must ~~shall~~ be consistent with the requirements of part II of chapter 112. The salary and benefits of board of trustees personnel participating in the loan or exchange program must ~~shall~~ be continued during the period of time they participate in a loan or exchange program, and such personnel are ~~shall be~~ deemed to have no break in creditable or continuous service or employment during such time. The salary and benefits of persons participating in the personnel loan or exchange program who are employed by public agencies or private industry must ~~shall~~ be paid by the originating employers of those participants, and such personnel are ~~shall be~~ deemed to have no break in creditable or continuous service or employment during such time.

3. The employment of all Florida Virtual School ~~academic~~ administrative and instructional personnel or educational support employees as those terms are defined in s. 1012.01(3), (2), or (6), respectively, is ~~shall be subject to rejection for cause by the board of trustees, and shall be~~ subject to policies of the board of trustees relative to certification, tenure, leaves of absence, sabbaticals, remuneration, and such other conditions of employment as the board of trustees deems necessary and proper, not inconsistent with law.

4. Each person employed by the board of trustees in an ~~academic~~ administrative or instructional capacity with the Florida Virtual School is ~~shall be~~ entitled to a contract as provided by policies ~~rules~~ of the board of trustees.



576274

5. All employees except temporary, seasonal, and student employees shall ~~may~~ be state employees for the purpose of being eligible to participate in the Florida Retirement System and receive benefits. The classification and pay plan, including terminal leave and other benefits, and any amendments thereto, are ~~shall be~~ subject to review and approval by the Department of Management Services and the Executive Office of the Governor prior to adoption.

~~(g) The board of trustees shall establish priorities for admission of students in accordance with paragraph (1)(b).~~

~~(h)~~ The board of trustees shall establish and distribute to all school districts and high schools in this ~~the~~ state procedures for enrollment of students in courses offered by the Florida Virtual School.

(h) ~~(i)~~ The board of trustees shall establish criteria defining the elements of an approved franchise. The board of trustees may enter into contracts and franchise agreements with Florida district school boards or other educational institutions and government agencies and may establish the terms and conditions governing such agreements. ~~The board of trustees shall establish the performance and accountability measures and report the performance of each school district franchise to the Commissioner of Education.~~

(i) ~~(j)~~ The board of trustees shall submit to the State Board of Education both forecasted and actual enrollments and credit completions for the Florida Virtual School, according to procedures established by the State Board of Education. At a minimum, such procedures must include the number of public, private, and home education students served by program and by



576274

county of residence.

~~(j)(k)~~ The board of trustees shall provide for the content and custody of student and employee personnel records. Student records are ~~shall be~~ subject to ~~the provisions of~~ s. 1002.22. Employee records are ~~shall be~~ subject to ~~the provisions of~~ s. 1012.31.

~~(k)(l)~~ The financial records and accounts of the Florida Virtual School must ~~shall~~ be maintained under the direction of the board of trustees and under rules adopted by the State Board of Education for the uniform system of financial records and accounts for the schools of this ~~the~~ state.

The Governor shall designate the initial chair of the board of trustees to serve a term of 4 years. Members of the board of trustees shall serve without compensation, but may be reimbursed for per diem and travel expenses pursuant to s. 112.061. The board of trustees shall be a body corporate with all the powers of a body corporate and such authority as is needed for the proper operation and improvement of the Florida Virtual School. The board of trustees is specifically authorized to adopt ~~rules,~~ policies, ~~and procedures,~~ consistent with law and rules of the State Board of Education related to governance, personnel, budget and finance, administration, programs, curriculum and instruction, travel and purchasing, technology, students, contracts and grants, and property as necessary for optimal, efficient operation of the Florida Virtual School. Tangible personal property owned by the board of trustees is ~~shall be~~ subject to ~~the provisions of~~ chapter 273.

(3) Funding for the Florida Virtual School shall be



576274

provided as follows:

(f) The Florida Virtual School shall receive state funds for operating purposes as provided in the General Appropriations Act. The calculation to determine the amount of state funds includes: the sum of the basic amount for current operations established in s. 1011.62(1)(s), the discretionary millage compression supplement established in s. 1011.62(5), the state-funded discretionary contribution established in s. 1011.62(6), a per-full-time equivalent share of the exceptional student education guaranteed allocation established in s. 1011.62(8), and the mental health assistance allocation established in s. 1011.62(13).

(4) School districts operating a virtual school that is an approved franchise of the Florida Virtual School may count full-time equivalent students, as provided in paragraph (3)(a), if such school has been certified as an approved franchise by the Commissioner of Education based on criteria established by the board of trustees pursuant to paragraph (2)(h) ~~(2)(i)~~.

(7) The board of trustees shall annually submit to the Governor, the Legislature, the Commissioner of Education, and the State Board of Education the audit report prepared pursuant to subsection (6) and a complete and detailed report setting forth:

~~(a) the operations and accomplishments of the Florida Virtual School within the state and those occurring outside the state as Florida Virtual School Global.~~

~~(b) The marketing and operational plan for the Florida Virtual School and Florida Virtual School Global, including recommendations regarding methods for improving the delivery of~~



576274

~~education through the Internet and other distance learning technology.~~

~~(c) The assets and liabilities of the Florida Virtual School and Florida Virtual School Global at the end of the fiscal year.~~

~~(d) Recommendations regarding the unit cost of providing services to students through the Florida Virtual School and Florida Virtual School Global. In order to most effectively develop public policy regarding any future funding of the Florida Virtual School, it is imperative that the cost of the program is accurately identified. The identified cost of the program must be based on reliable data.~~

~~(e) Recommendations regarding an accountability mechanism to assess the effectiveness of the services provided by the Florida Virtual School and Florida Virtual School Global.~~

(9)

(b) For students receiving full-time or part-time instruction in kindergarten through grade 12 ~~5~~ ~~and students receiving full-time instruction in kindergarten through grade 12~~ from the Florida Virtual School, the full-time equivalent student enrollment calculated under this subsection is subject to the requirements in s. 1011.61(4).

(10)

(c) Industry certification examinations, national assessments, ~~and~~ statewide assessments, and international assessments offered by the school district must ~~shall~~ be available to all Florida Virtual School students.

(d) Unless an alternative testing site is mutually agreed to by the Florida Virtual School and the school district or as





576274

contracted under s. 1008.24, all industry certification examinations, national assessments, progress monitoring under s. 1008.25(9), ~~and~~ statewide assessments, and international assessments must be taken at the school to which the student would be assigned according to district school board attendance areas. A school district shall ~~must~~ provide the student with access to the school's testing facilities, a test administrator, and the date and time of the administration of progress monitoring and each examination or assessment.

===== D I R E C T O R Y   C L A U S E   A M E N D M E N T =====

And the directory clause is amended as follows:

Delete line 61

and insert:

(4) and (7), paragraph (b) of subsection (9), and paragraphs (c) and (d) of subsection (10)

===== T I T L E   A M E N D M E N T =====

And the title is amended as follows:

Delete lines 37 - 54

and insert:

Education; deleting certain requirements relating to an audit report submitted annually by the board of trustees to specified entities; requiring that international assessments offered by the school district be made available to all Florida Virtual School students; requiring that students have access to a test administrator; making technical changes;

By Senator Burton

12-00610B-25

20251122\_\_

1 A bill to be entitled  
 2 An act relating to the Florida Virtual School;  
 3 amending s. 1002.37, F.S.; deleting provisions  
 4 requiring the Florida Virtual School to give priority  
 5 to certain students; requiring the Florida Virtual  
 6 School to ensure that parents, in addition to  
 7 students, are informed of specified information;  
 8 providing that officers and employees are granted  
 9 sovereign immunity in addition to the board of  
 10 trustees; providing that the Florida Virtual School  
 11 president and chief executive officer may call a  
 12 meeting of the board of trustees; providing that the  
 13 board of trustees may fund the education delivery  
 14 system through supplemental funding in addition to the  
 15 Florida Education Finance Program; requiring that  
 16 certain funds be used to support the school's mission;  
 17 authorizing the Florida Virtual School to accrue  
 18 supplemental revenue from direct-support  
 19 organizations; providing that certain expenditures are  
 20 contingent upon review and approval by the Florida  
 21 Virtual School president and chief executive officer  
 22 or authorized designees, rather than the executive  
 23 director; removing the executive director's  
 24 authorization to override certain proposed  
 25 expenditures; requiring, rather than authorizing,  
 26 specified employees to be state employees for the  
 27 purpose of being eligible to participate in the  
 28 Florida Retirement System and to receive benefits;  
 29 deleting a requirement for the board of trustees to

Page 1 of 13

**CODING:** Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.

12-00610B-25

20251122\_\_

30 establish priorities for the admission of students;  
 31 authorizing the board of trustees to enter into  
 32 contracts with other educational institutions and  
 33 government agencies; deleting requirements for the  
 34 board of trustees to establish performance and  
 35 accountability measures and report performance of  
 36 school district franchises to the Commissioner of  
 37 Education; providing that the safe schools allocation  
 38 is included in the calculation to determine state  
 39 funds; deleting certain requirements relating to an  
 40 audit report submitted annually by the board of  
 41 trustees to specified entities; authorizing the  
 42 Florida Virtual School to provide instruction to  
 43 students in the Florida Early Learning-20 education  
 44 system, rather than kindergarten through grade 12;  
 45 requiring that international assessments offered by  
 46 the school district be made available to all Florida  
 47 Virtual School students; requiring that students have  
 48 access to a test administrator; making technical  
 49 changes; amending s. 1002.51, F.S.; revising the  
 50 definition of the term "public school prekindergarten  
 51 provider" to include the Florida Virtual School;  
 52 amending s. 1002.53, F.S.; providing that programs  
 53 provided by the Florida Virtual School are eligible  
 54 for the Voluntary Prekindergarten Education Program;  
 55 providing an effective date.

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

58

Page 2 of 13

**CODING:** Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.

12-00610B-25

20251122

Section 1. Paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (1), subsection (2), paragraph (f) of subsection (3), subsections (4), (7), and (9), and paragraphs (c) and (d) of subsection (10) of section 1002.37, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1002.37 The Florida Virtual School.—

(1)

(b) The mission of the Florida Virtual School is to provide students with technology-based educational opportunities to gain the knowledge and skills necessary to succeed. The school shall serve as a delivery method in the Early Learning-20 education system for all students ~~any student in the state who meet meets~~ the profile for success in this educational delivery context ~~and shall give priority to:~~

~~1. Students who need expanded access to courses in order to meet their educational goals, such as home education students and students in inner-city and rural high schools who do not have access to higher-level courses.~~

~~2. Students seeking accelerated access in order to obtain a high school diploma at least one semester early.~~

~~3. Students who are children of an active duty member of the United States Armed Forces who is not stationed in this state whose home of record or state of legal residence is Florida.~~

(c) To ensure parents and students are informed of the opportunities offered by the Florida Virtual School, the commissioner shall provide the board of trustees of the Florida Virtual School access to the records of public school students in a format prescribed by the board of trustees.

12-00610B-25

20251122

The board of trustees of the Florida Virtual School shall identify appropriate performance measures and standards based on student achievement that reflect the school's statutory mission and priorities, and shall implement an accountability system for the school that includes assessment of its effectiveness and efficiency in providing quality services that encourage high student achievement, seamless articulation, and maximum access.

(2) The Florida Virtual School shall be governed by a board of trustees composed ~~comprised~~ of seven members appointed by the Governor to 4-year staggered terms. The board of trustees shall be a public agency entitled to sovereign immunity pursuant to s. 768.28, and board members shall be public officers who shall bear fiduciary responsibility for the Florida Virtual School. The board of trustees shall have the following powers and duties:

(a)1. The board of trustees shall meet at least 4 times each year, upon the call of the board chair, ~~or~~ at the request of a majority of the membership, or at the request of the Florida Virtual School president and chief executive officer.

2. The fiscal year for the Florida Virtual School is ~~shall~~ be the state fiscal year as provided in s. 216.011(1)(q).

(b) The board of trustees shall be responsible for the Florida Virtual School's development of a state-of-the-art technology-based education delivery system that is cost-effective, educationally sound, marketable, and capable of sustaining a self-sufficient delivery system through the Florida Education Finance Program and other supplemental funding sources.

(c) The board of trustees shall aggressively seek avenues

12-00610B-25

20251122

to generate revenue to support its future endeavors, and shall enter into agreements with distance learning providers. The board of trustees may acquire, enjoy, use, and dispose of patents, copyrights, and trademarks and any licenses and other rights or interests thereunder or therein. Ownership of all such patents, copyrights, trademarks, licenses, and rights or interests thereunder or therein vests shall vest in the state, with the board of trustees having full right of use and full right to retain the revenues derived therefrom. Any funds realized from patents, copyrights, trademarks, or licenses are ~~shall be~~ considered internal funds ~~as provided in s. 1011.07~~. Such funds must ~~shall~~ be used to support the school's mission, marketing, ~~and~~ research, and development activities in order to improve courseware and services to its students.

(d) The board of trustees shall be responsible for the administration and control of all local school funds derived from all activities or sources and shall prescribe the principles and procedures to be followed in administering these funds.

(e) The Florida Virtual School may accrue supplemental revenue from direct-support organizations and supplemental support organizations, which include, but are not limited to, alumni associations, foundations, parent-teacher associations, and booster associations. The governing body of each direct-support and supplemental support organization shall recommend the expenditure of moneys collected by the organization for the benefit of the school. Such expenditures are ~~shall be~~ contingent upon the review and approval of the Florida Virtual School president and chief executive officer or authorized designees

12-00610B-25

20251122

~~executive director. The executive director may override any proposed expenditure of the organization that would violate Florida law or breach sound educational management.~~

(f) In accordance with law and rules of the State Board of Education, the board of trustees shall administer and maintain personnel programs for all employees of the board of trustees and the Florida Virtual School. The board of trustees may adopt ~~rules, policies, and procedures~~ related to the appointment, employment, and removal of personnel.

1. The board of trustees shall determine the compensation, including salaries and fringe benefits, and other conditions of employment for such personnel.

2. The board of trustees may establish and maintain a personnel loan or exchange program by which persons employed by the board of trustees for the Florida Virtual School as ~~academic~~ administrative and instructional staff may be loaned to, or exchanged with persons employed in like capacities by, public agencies either within or without this state, or by private industry. With respect to public agency employees, the program authorized by this subparagraph must ~~shall~~ be consistent with the requirements of part II of chapter 112. The salary and benefits of board of trustees personnel participating in the loan or exchange program must ~~shall~~ be continued during the period of time they participate in a loan or exchange program, and such personnel are ~~shall be~~ deemed to have no break in creditable or continuous service or employment during such time. The salary and benefits of persons participating in the personnel loan or exchange program who are employed by public agencies or private industry must ~~shall~~ be paid by the

12-00610B-25

20251122

175 originating employers of those participants, and such personnel  
 176 ~~are shall be~~ deemed to have no break in creditable or continuous  
 177 service or employment during such time.

178 3. The employment of all Florida Virtual School ~~academic~~  
 179 administrative and instructional personnel or educational  
 180 support employees as those terms are defined in s. 1012.01(3),  
 181 (2), or (6), respectively, is shall be subject to rejection for  
 182 cause by the board of trustees, and shall be subject to policies  
 183 of the board of trustees relative to certification, tenure,  
 184 leaves of absence, sabbaticals, remuneration, and such other  
 185 conditions of employment as the board of trustees deems  
 186 necessary and proper, not inconsistent with law.

187 4. Each person employed by the board of trustees in an  
 188 ~~academic~~ administrative or instructional capacity with the  
 189 Florida Virtual School ~~is shall be~~ entitled to a contract as  
 190 provided by policies ~~rules~~ of the board of trustees.

191 5. All employees except temporary, seasonal, and student  
 192 employees shall may be state employees for the purpose of being  
 193 eligible to participate in the Florida Retirement System and  
 194 receive benefits. The classification and pay plan, including  
 195 terminal leave and other benefits, and any amendments thereto,  
 196 ~~are shall be~~ subject to review and approval by the Department of  
 197 Management Services and the Executive Office of the Governor  
 198 prior to adoption.

199 (g) ~~The board of trustees shall establish priorities for~~  
 200 ~~admission of students in accordance with paragraph (1)(b).~~

201 ~~(h)~~ The board of trustees shall establish and distribute to  
 202 all school districts and high schools in this the state  
 203 procedures for enrollment of students in courses offered by the

12-00610B-25

20251122

204 Florida Virtual School.

205 ~~(h)(i)~~ The board of trustees shall establish criteria  
 206 defining the elements of an approved franchise. The board of  
 207 trustees may enter into contracts and franchise agreements with  
 208 Florida district school boards or other educational institutions  
 209 and government agencies and may establish the terms and  
 210 conditions governing such agreements. ~~The board of trustees~~  
 211 ~~shall establish the performance and accountability measures and~~  
 212 ~~report the performance of each school district franchise to the~~  
 213 ~~Commissioner of Education.~~

214 ~~(i)(j)~~ The board of trustees shall submit to the State  
 215 Board of Education both forecasted and actual enrollments and  
 216 credit completions for the Florida Virtual School, according to  
 217 procedures established by the State Board of Education. At a  
 218 minimum, such procedures must include the number of public,  
 219 private, and home education students served by program and by  
 220 county of residence.

221 ~~(j)(k)~~ The board of trustees shall provide for the content  
 222 and custody of student and employee personnel records. Student  
 223 records are shall be subject to ~~the provisions of~~ s. 1002.22.  
 224 Employee records are shall be subject to ~~the provisions of~~ s.  
 225 1012.31.

226 ~~(k)(l)~~ The financial records and accounts of the Florida  
 227 Virtual School must shall be maintained under the direction of  
 228 the board of trustees and under rules adopted by the State Board  
 229 of Education for the uniform system of financial records and  
 230 accounts for the schools of this the state.

231  
 232 The Governor shall designate the initial chair of the board of

12-00610B-25

20251122

trustees to serve a term of 4 years. Members of the board of trustees shall serve without compensation, but may be reimbursed for per diem and travel expenses pursuant to s. 112.061. The board of trustees shall be a body corporate with all the powers of a body corporate and such authority as is needed for the proper operation and improvement of the Florida Virtual School. The board of trustees is specifically authorized to adopt ~~rules, policies, and procedures,~~ consistent with law and rules of the State Board of Education related to governance, personnel, budget and finance, administration, programs, curriculum and instruction, travel and purchasing, technology, students, contracts and grants, and property as necessary for optimal, efficient operation of the Florida Virtual School. Tangible personal property owned by the board of trustees is ~~shall be~~ subject to ~~the provisions of~~ chapter 273.

(3) Funding for the Florida Virtual School shall be provided as follows:

(f) The Florida Virtual School shall receive state funds for operating purposes as provided in the General Appropriations Act. The calculation to determine the amount of state funds includes: the sum of the basic amount for current operations established in s. 1011.62(1)(s), the discretionary millage compression supplement established in s. 1011.62(5), the state-funded discretionary contribution established in s. 1011.62(6), a per-full-time equivalent share of the exceptional student education guaranteed allocation established in s. 1011.62(8), the safe schools allocation established in s. 1011.62(12), and the mental health assistance allocation established in s. 1011.62(13).

12-00610B-25

20251122

(4) School districts operating a virtual school that is an approved franchise of the Florida Virtual School may count full-time equivalent students, as provided in paragraph (3)(a), if such school has been certified as an approved franchise by the Commissioner of Education based on criteria established by the board of trustees pursuant to paragraph (2)(h) ~~(2)(i)~~.

(7) The board of trustees shall annually submit to the Governor, the Legislature, the Commissioner of Education, and the State Board of Education the audit report prepared pursuant to subsection (6) and a complete and detailed report setting forth:

~~(a) the operations and accomplishments of the Florida Virtual School within the state and those occurring outside the state as Florida Virtual School Global.~~

~~(b) The marketing and operational plan for the Florida Virtual School and Florida Virtual School Global, including recommendations regarding methods for improving the delivery of education through the Internet and other distance learning technology.~~

~~(c) The assets and liabilities of the Florida Virtual School and Florida Virtual School Global at the end of the fiscal year.~~

~~(d) Recommendations regarding the unit cost of providing services to students through the Florida Virtual School and Florida Virtual School Global. In order to most effectively develop public policy regarding any future funding of the Florida Virtual School, it is imperative that the cost of the program is accurately identified. The identified cost of the program must be based on reliable data.~~

12-00610B-25

20251122

291 ~~(e) Recommendations regarding an accountability mechanism~~  
 292 ~~to assess the effectiveness of the services provided by the~~  
 293 ~~Florida Virtual School and Florida Virtual School Global.~~  
 294 (9) (a) The Florida Virtual School may provide full-time and  
 295 part-time instruction for students in the Florida Early  
 296 Learning-20 education system kindergarten through grade 12.  
 297 (b) For students receiving full-time or part-time  
 298 instruction in kindergarten through grade 12 ~~5~~ ~~and students~~  
 299 ~~receiving full-time instruction in kindergarten through grade 12~~  
 300 from the Florida Virtual School, the full-time equivalent  
 301 student enrollment calculated under this subsection is subject  
 302 to the requirements in s. 1011.61(4).  
 303 (10)  
 304 (c) Industry certification examinations, national  
 305 assessments, ~~and~~ statewide assessments, and international  
 306 assessments offered by the school district must ~~shall~~ be  
 307 available to all Florida Virtual School students.  
 308 (d) Unless an alternative testing site is mutually agreed  
 309 to by the Florida Virtual School and the school district or as  
 310 contracted under s. 1008.24, all industry certification  
 311 examinations, national assessments, progress monitoring under s.  
 312 1008.25(9), ~~and~~ statewide assessments, and international  
 313 assessments must be taken at the school to which the student  
 314 would be assigned according to district school board attendance  
 315 areas. A school district shall ~~must~~ provide the student with  
 316 access to the school's testing facilities, a test administrator,  
 317 and the date and time of the administration of progress  
 318 monitoring and each examination or assessment.  
 319 Section 2. Subsection (8) of section 1002.51, Florida

12-00610B-25

20251122

320 Statutes, is amended to read:  
 321 1002.51 Definitions.—As used in this part, the term:  
 322 (8) "Public school prekindergarten provider" includes a  
 323 traditional public school, ~~or a~~ charter school, or the Florida  
 324 Virtual School that is eligible to deliver the school-year  
 325 prekindergarten program under s. 1002.63 or the summer  
 326 prekindergarten program under s. 1002.61.  
 327 Section 3. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (4) and  
 328 paragraph (c) of subsection (6) of section 1002.53, Florida  
 329 Statutes, are amended, and paragraph (e) is added to subsection  
 330 (3) of that section, to read:  
 331 1002.53 Voluntary Prekindergarten Education Program;  
 332 eligibility and enrollment.—  
 333 (3) The parent of each child eligible under subsection (2)  
 334 may enroll the child in one of the following programs:  
 335 (e) A school-year or summer prekindergarten education  
 336 program delivered by the Florida Virtual School under s.  
 337 1002.37.  
 338  
 339 Except as provided in s. 1002.71(4), a child may not enroll in  
 340 more than one of these programs.  
 341 (4) (a) Each parent enrolling a child in the Voluntary  
 342 Prekindergarten Education Program must complete and submit an  
 343 application to the early learning coalition through the single  
 344 point of entry established under s. 1002.82 or enroll directly  
 345 with the Florida Virtual School.  
 346 (b) The application must be submitted on forms prescribed  
 347 by the department and must be accompanied by a certified copy of  
 348 the child's birth certificate. The forms must include a

12-00610B-25

20251122\_\_

certification, in substantially the form provided in s.  
1002.71(6)(b)2., that the parent chooses the private  
prekindergarten provider, ~~or~~ public school, or the Florida  
Virtual School in accordance with this section and directs that  
payments for the program be made to the provider or school. The  
department may authorize alternative methods for submitting  
proof of the child's age in lieu of a certified copy of the  
child's birth certificate.

(6)

(c) A parent may enroll his or her child directly with the  
Florida Virtual School Prekindergarten Education Program for  
either the school-year program under s. 1002.63 or the summer  
program under s. 1002.61, subject to available space.

(d) Each private prekindergarten provider, ~~and~~ public  
school, and the Florida Virtual School must comply with the  
antidiscrimination requirements of 42 U.S.C. s. 2000d,  
regardless of whether the provider or school receives federal  
financial assistance. A private prekindergarten provider, ~~or~~  
public school, or the Florida Virtual School may not  
discriminate against a parent or child, including the refusal to  
admit a child for enrollment in the Voluntary Prekindergarten  
Education Program, in violation of these antidiscrimination  
requirements.

Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2025.



The Florida Senate

# APPEARANCE RECORD

3/17/2025  
Meeting Date  
PreK-12 Education  
Committee

Deliver both copies of this form to  
Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

1122  
Bill Number or Topic  
  
Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Melanie Bostick Phone (850) 739-4455

Address 5422 Carrier Drive, Ste 201 Email mbostick@fls.net  
Street  
Orlando FL 32819  
City State Zip

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☐ Information **OR** Waive Speaking: ☒ In Support ☐ Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

☐ I am appearing without  
compensation or sponsorship.

☒ I am a registered lobbyist,  
representing:

☐ I am not a lobbyist, but received  
something of value for my appearance  
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),  
sponsored by:

Florida Virtual School

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (08/10/2021)

**The Florida Senate**  
**BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

---

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Education Pre-K -12

---

BILL: SB 1374

INTRODUCER: Senator Yarborough

SUBJECT: School District Reporting Requirements

DATE: March 14, 2025

REVISED: \_\_\_\_\_

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Brick	Bouck	ED	<b>Favorable</b>
2.			CJ	
3.			RC	

---

**I. Summary:**

SB 1374 strengthens reporting and accountability measures related to educator arrests and misconduct by:

- Requiring district school boards to adopt a policy for the temporary removal of instructional personnel from the classroom within 24 hours of an arrest for a felony offense or a misdemeanor offense listed in Level 2 background screening standards when notified by law enforcement or through self-reporting requirements.
- Expanding law enforcement notification requirements to include additional disqualifying offenses listed in Level 2 background screening standards and mandating notification within 48 hours of an arrest for these offenses.
- Expanding self-reporting requirements to include offenses listed in Level 2 background screening standards and requiring instructional and administrative personnel to report an arrest within 48 hours.
- Clarifying that self-reports are not admissions of guilt and cannot be used against the employee in any civil, criminal, administrative, or judicial proceeding.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2025.

**II. Present Situation:**

**Screening and Employment Standards for School Employees**

Florida law establishes screening standards for individuals seeking educator certification or employment in positions that require direct contact with students in district schools, charter

schools, and private schools participating in state scholarship programs.<sup>1</sup> A person is ineligible for employment if they:<sup>2</sup>

- Are on the disqualification list maintained by the Department of Education.
- Are registered as a sex offender under federal law.
- Are ineligible based on a security background check conducted pursuant to Level 2 background screening standards.<sup>3</sup>
- Have been convicted or found guilty of, have had adjudication withheld for, or have pled guilty or nolo contendere to:
  - Any criminal act committed in another state or under federal law that would constitute a disqualifying offense under Level 2 background screening standards.
  - Any delinquent act that would qualify the individual for inclusion on Florida's Registered Juvenile Sex Offender List.

### **Level 2 Background Screenings and Disqualifying Offenses**

Individuals seeking employment in positions involving direct contact with vulnerable populations, including students, are subject to Level 2 background screening requirements.<sup>4</sup> Disqualifying offenses include certain felony and misdemeanor offenses related to violence, abuse, sexual misconduct, and controlled substances.<sup>5</sup> These offenses form the basis for screening standards applicable to school personnel.

### **Educator Disqualification**

The Department of Education (DOE) maintains a disqualification list of individuals permanently prohibited from certain education positions, including those with revoked certificates, disqualifications related to private schools, or employment terminations due to misconduct endangering the health, safety, or welfare of a student.<sup>6</sup>

A person may be removed from the disqualification list under certain conditions, including a completed law enforcement investigation resulting in exoneration, correction of mistaken identity, or an employer's request for removal with supporting documentation.<sup>7</sup>

To support employment screening, the DOE provides electronic verification access to school districts, charter schools, the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, and private schools that accept state scholarships for students.<sup>8</sup> This access allows authorized personnel to review:<sup>9</sup>

- The Professional Practices' Database of Disciplinary Actions Against Educators.
- The DOE Teacher Certification Database.
- The Disqualification List maintained under state law.

---

<sup>1</sup> Section 1012.315, F.S.

<sup>2</sup> Section 1012.315(5), F.S.

<sup>3</sup> Section 435.04(2), F.S.

<sup>4</sup> Sections 435.04 and 1012.315, F.S.

<sup>5</sup> Section 435.04, F.S.

<sup>6</sup> Section 1001.10(4)(b), F.S.

<sup>7</sup> Section 1001.10(4)(c), F.S.

<sup>8</sup> Section 1001.10(5), F.S.

<sup>9</sup> Section 1001.10(5), F.S.

### **Law Enforcement Notification of Employee Arrests**

Law enforcement agencies are required to notify school officials within 48 hours when a school employee is arrested for a felony offense, child abuse, or the sale or possession of a controlled substance.<sup>10</sup> The notification must be sent to the district school superintendent, charter school governing board, private school administrator, university lab school director, or president of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, as applicable.<sup>11</sup> Additionally, within 24 hours, school principals or their designees must notify parents of enrolled students who had direct contact with the arrested employee and disclose the employee's name and the specific charges.<sup>12</sup>

### **Self-Reporting Requirements for Employees**

Certified teachers must self-report within 48 hours to appropriate authorities, as determined by the school district, any arrests or charges involving the abuse of a child or the sale and/or possession of a controlled substance. Such notice is not considered an admission of guilt, and may not be used in any proceeding, civil or criminal, administrative or judicial, investigatory or adjudicatory. In addition, the individual must self-report any conviction, finding of guilt, withholding of adjudication, commitment to a pretrial diversion program, or entering of a plea of guilty or Nolo Contendere for any criminal offense other than a minor traffic violation within 48 hours after the final judgment.<sup>13</sup>

Instructional and administrative personnel who become aware that a sexual battery has been committed by a student upon another student are legally required to report the offense to law enforcement.<sup>14</sup>

Instructional personnel include classroom teachers, student personnel services staff, librarians, and other staff providing direct instructional support.<sup>15</sup> Administrative personnel include school-based administrators, such as principals, and district-based instructional and noninstructional administrators.<sup>16</sup>

### **Temporary Removal of Instructional Personnel**

District school boards are responsible for establishing policies related to the employment and discipline of instructional personnel, including appointment, promotion, suspension, and dismissal of employees.<sup>17</sup> The law does not currently mandate the temporary removal of instructional personnel following an arrest. However, school boards have the authority to suspend or dismiss employees in accordance with applicable laws and district policies.<sup>18</sup>

---

<sup>10</sup> Section 1012.797, F.S.

<sup>11</sup> Section 1012.797, F.S.

<sup>12</sup> Section 1012.797, F.S.

<sup>13</sup> Rule 6A-10.081(2)(b)13., F.A.C.

<sup>14</sup> Section 1012.799(1), F.S.

<sup>15</sup> Section 1012.01(2), F.S.

<sup>16</sup> Section 1012.01(3), F.S.

<sup>17</sup> Section 1012.22(1), F.S.

<sup>18</sup> Section 1012.22(1)(f), F.S.

## **Investigation and Disciplinary Procedures for Educators**

The DOE investigates legally sufficient complaints against certified educators, including those whose certificates have expired if the alleged misconduct occurred while they were certified.<sup>19</sup>

### ***Mandatory Reporting by School Districts***

School districts must report legally sufficient complaints to the DOE within 30 days, regardless of whether the educator remains employed.<sup>20</sup> If an educator resigns or is terminated before an investigation is completed, the DOE must:

- Place an alert on the person's certification file.<sup>21</sup>
- Add the individual to the disqualification list, preventing future employment in schools.<sup>22</sup>

### ***Suspension of Educators***

If an allegation involves student health, safety, or welfare, the district school superintendent must take immediate action:<sup>23</sup>

- Suspend the educator with pay.
- Remove the individual from any position involving direct student contact.
- Maintain the suspension until a legally sufficient complaint is submitted, with the school district required to complete disciplinary proceedings within one year.

### ***School District Policies and Accountability***

School districts must establish policies for educator screening, misconduct reporting, and personnel reassignment.<sup>24</sup> Superintendents who fail to report misconduct may face penalties, including salary forfeiture for one year.<sup>25</sup>

## **III. Effect of Proposed Changes:**

SB 1374 strengthens reporting and accountability measures related to educator arrests and misconduct.

### **Temporary Removal of Instructional Personnel**

The bill amends s. 1012.22, F.S., by requiring district school boards to adopt a policy for the temporary removal of instructional personnel from the classroom within 24 hours of an arrest for a felony offense or a misdemeanor offense listed in Level 2 background screening standards when notified by:

- Law enforcement; or
- The employee pursuant to self-reporting requirements.

---

<sup>19</sup> Section 1012.796(1)(a), F.S.

<sup>20</sup> Section 1012.796(1)(d)1., F.S.

<sup>21</sup> Section 1012.796(1)(d)2., F.S.

<sup>22</sup> Section 1012.796(1)(e), F.S.

<sup>23</sup> Section 1012.796(5), F.S.

<sup>24</sup> Section 1012.796(1)(d), F.S.

<sup>25</sup> Section 1012.796(1)(d)4., F.S. (citing s. 1001.51(12), F.S.).

**Expanded Law Enforcement Notification Requirements**

The bill amends s. 1012.797, F.S., by expanding the scope of arrest notifications that law enforcement agencies must provide to school officials. The bill adds offenses listed in Level 2 background screening standards to existing notification requirements, providing that law enforcement agencies must report an employee's arrest for these offenses to the appropriate school officials within 48 hours.

**Expanded Self-Reporting Requirements**

The bill amends s. 1012.799, F.S., by expanding self-reporting requirements for school personnel. The bill:

- Adds offenses listed in Level 2 background screening standards to the existing self-reporting requirements, requiring instructional and administrative personnel to report an arrest for such an offense within 48 hours to a designated school district authority.
- Clarifies that a self-report is not an admission of guilt and cannot be used against the employee in any civil, criminal, administrative, or judicial proceeding.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2025.

**IV. Constitutional Issues:****A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:**

None.

**B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:**

None.

**C. Trust Funds Restrictions:**

None.

**D. State Tax or Fee Increases:**

None.

**E. Other Constitutional Issues:**

None.

**V. Fiscal Impact Statement:****A. Tax/Fee Issues:**

None.

**B. Private Sector Impact:**

None.

**C. Government Sector Impact:**

None.

**VI. Technical Deficiencies:**

None.

**VII. Related Issues:**

None.

**VIII. Statutes Affected:**

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 1012.22, 1012.797, and 1012.799.

**IX. Additional Information:****A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:**

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

**B. Amendments:**

None.

By Senator Yarborough

4-01723A-25

20251374

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to school district reporting requirements; amending s. 1012.22, F.S.; requiring district school boards to adopt a policy temporarily removing instructional personnel under specified circumstances; amending s. 1012.797, F.S.; revising requirements for law enforcement to notify specified entities when an employee is arrested for certain offenses; amending s. 1012.799, F.S.; requiring instructional personnel and administrative personnel to self-report certain arrests or judgments within specified timeframes; requiring school districts to comply with confidentiality provisions; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Paragraph (j) is added to subsection (1) of section 1012.22, Florida Statutes, to read:

1012.22 Public school personnel; powers and duties of the district school board.—The district school board shall:

(1) Designate positions to be filled, prescribe qualifications for those positions, and provide for the appointment, compensation, promotion, suspension, and dismissal of employees as follows, subject to the requirements of this chapter:

(j) Temporary removal from the classroom.—The district school board shall adopt a policy temporarily removing instructional personnel from the classroom within 24 hours after

Page 1 of 3

**CODING:** Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.

4-01723A-25

20251374

a notification by law enforcement or a self-reporting employee of his or her arrest for a felony offense or for a misdemeanor offense listed in s. 435.04(2).

Section 2. Section 1012.797, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1012.797 Notification of certain charges against employees.—~~Notwithstanding the provisions of~~ s. 985.04(7) or any other law to the contrary, a law enforcement agency shall, within 48 hours, notify the appropriate district school superintendent, charter school governing board, private school owner or administrator, president of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, or university lab schools director or principal, as applicable, when its employee is arrested for a felony or a misdemeanor involving an offense listed in s. 435.04(2), the abuse of a minor child, or the sale or possession of a controlled substance. The notification must ~~shall~~ include the specific charge for which the employee of the school district was arrested. Notwithstanding ss. 1012.31(3)(a)1. and 1012.796(4), within 24 hours after such notification, the school principal or designee shall notify parents of enrolled students who had direct contact with the employee and include, at a minimum, the name and specific charges against the employee.

Section 3. Section 1012.799, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1012.799 Reporting certain offenses.—

(1) Instructional personnel or administrative personnel having knowledge that a sexual battery has been committed by a student upon another student must report the offense to a law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the school plant or

Page 2 of 3

**CODING:** Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.



4-01723A-25

20251374

over the place where the sexual battery occurred if not on the grounds of the school plant.

(2) Instructional personnel and administrative personnel shall self-report within 48 hours to a school district authority, as determined by the district superintendent, any arrest for a felony offense or for a misdemeanor offense listed in s. 435.04(2). Such self-report is not considered an admission of guilt and is not admissible for any purpose in any proceeding, civil or criminal, administrative or judicial, investigatory or adjudicatory. In addition, instructional personnel and administrative personnel shall self-report any conviction, finding of guilt, withholding of adjudication, commitment to a pretrial diversion program, or entering of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere for any criminal offense other than a minor traffic violation within 48 hours after the final judgment. When handling sealed and expunged records disclosed under this rule, school districts must comply with the confidentiality provisions of ss. 943.0585(4)(c) and 943.059(4)(c).

Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2025.

**The Florida Senate**  
**BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

---

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Education Pre-K -12

---

BILL: SB 1382

INTRODUCER: Senator Calatayud

SUBJECT: Access to School Readiness Programs for Economically Disadvantaged Households

DATE: March 14, 2025

REVISED: \_\_\_\_\_

ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1. Sabitsch	Bouck	ED	<b>Favorable</b>
2. _____	_____	AED	_____
3. _____	_____	FP	_____

---

## I. Summary:

SB 1382 modifies the definition of “economically disadvantaged” used for determining eligibility in the School Readiness (SR) program and makes changes to implement the new definition and modifies tracking of children on waiting lists for SR services. Specifically, the bill:

- Revises the definition of “economically disadvantaged” by replacing “income that does not exceed 150 percent of the federal poverty level” with “income that does not exceed 65 percent of the state median income” for families seeking SR services.
- Modifies various references to the SR waitlists that require the tracking of children on waitlists by family income and priority.
- Modifies the data collected by the Department of Education (DOE) to reflect the change in definition related to income.
- Modifies the priorities for children from economically disadvantaged families by separating the first subsequent priority group into two groups based on income.
- Requires estimates adopted by the Early Learning Programs Estimating Conference to consider county specific trends and changes.

The bill takes effect on July 1, 2025.

## II. Present Situation:

### School Readiness Program

#### *Overview*

Florida’s School Readiness (SR) program offers low-income families financial assistance to facilitate access to high-quality child care and early education for their children while parents work or participate in job training. The Division of Early Learning (DEL), under the Department of Education (DOE), administers the program at the state level while early learning coalitions

(ELCs) administer the SR program at the county and regional levels. Funding comes from four sources including, the Child Care and Development Block Grant, the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Block Grant, the Social Services Block Grant, and the State of Florida.<sup>1</sup>

The program's two main goals are to help families become financially self-sufficient and help each child from a qualifying family develop school readiness skills. The program gives children access to a quality early learning environment and supports parents with information about child development and family engagement. The quality environment of each SR provider is measured by the administration of a widely recognized tool that assesses the interactions between adults and children in the classroom.<sup>2</sup>

In FY 2022-23, there were 212,062 children participating in the SR program at 6,889 early learning providers. Total expenditures were \$990 million, which included \$36 million in administrative expenses, \$59 million in non-direct services expenditures, and \$80 million in quality expenditures.<sup>3</sup>

### ***School Readiness Eligibility and Priorities***

Florida statute defines “economically disadvantaged” as having a family income that does not exceed 150 percent of the federal poverty level and includes being a child of a working migratory family as defined by 34 C.F.R. s. 200.81(d) or (f) or an agricultural worker who is employed by more than one agricultural employer during the course of a year, and whose income varies according to weather conditions and market stability.<sup>4</sup> The definition is used to determine eligibility for and priority status in the SR program.

According to the 2023 Poverty Guidelines Computations from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, for a family of three the federal poverty level was \$24,860 per year. Meaning a family of three would need to earn \$37,390 or less per year to not exceed the 150 percent threshold for “economically disadvantaged.”<sup>5</sup> For comparison, the 2023 State Median Income (SMI) for Florida was \$71,771, meaning a family would need to earn \$46,612.15 or less to not exceed 65 percent of the state median income.<sup>6</sup>

Each ELC is required to give priority to receive services under the SR program as follows:<sup>7</sup>

- Children under the age of 13 from a family that includes a parent who is receiving temporary cash assistance and is subject to the federal work requirements or a parent who has an Intensive Service Account or an Individual Training Account.

---

<sup>1</sup> Florida Department of Education, *Division of Early Learning 2023-2024 Annual Report (2024)*, available at <https://www.fldoe.org/file/20628/2324-DEL-AnnualReport.pdf>.

<sup>2</sup> Florida Department of Education, *Division of Early Learning 2023-2024 Annual Report (2024)*, available at <https://www.fldoe.org/file/20628/2324-DEL-AnnualReport.pdf>.

<sup>3</sup> *Id.*

<sup>4</sup> Section 1002.81(6), F.S.

<sup>5</sup> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2023 Poverty Guidelines Computations, <https://aspe.hhs.gov/topics/poverty-economic-mobility/poverty-guidelines/prior-hhs-poverty-guidelines-federal-register-references/2023-poverty-guidelines-computations> (last visited Mar. 13, 2025)

<sup>6</sup> Florida Department of Health, 2023 Median Household Income, <https://www.flhealthcharts.gov/ChartsDashboards/rdPage.aspx?rdReport=NonVitalIndGrp.Dataviewer&cid=0293> (last visited Mar. 13, 2025).

<sup>7</sup> Section 1002.87(1), F.S.

- An at-risk child younger than 9 years of age.
- Subsequent priority is given based on the ELC's local priorities to children who meet the following criteria:<sup>8</sup>
  - A child from birth to the beginning of the school year for which the child is eligible for admission to kindergarten in a public school who is from a working family that is economically disadvantaged.
  - A child of a parent who transitions from the work program into employment from birth to the beginning of the school year for which the child is eligible for admission to kindergarten.
  - An at-risk child who is at least 9 years of age but younger than 13 years of age, however an at-risk child whose sibling is enrolled in the school readiness program within a specific eligibility priority category shall be given priority over other children who are eligible.
  - A child who is younger than 13 years of age from a working family that is economically disadvantaged.
  - A child of a parent who transitions from the work program into employment who is younger than 13 years of age.
  - A child who has special needs and has been determined eligible as a student with a disability who has a current individual education plan (IEP) with a Florida school district and is not younger than 3 years of age.
  - A child who otherwise meets one of the first two eligibility criteria but who is also enrolled concurrently in the federal Head Start Program and the Voluntary Prekindergarten Education Program (VPK).

### ***School Readiness Waitlists***

During FY 2023-2024 there were 117,981 SR enrollments of children aged birth to four years of age compared to an estimated population of 357,199 children aged birth to four years of age from families below 150 percent of the federal poverty level, meaning statewide only 33 percent of children below this threshold were served by the SR program.<sup>9</sup> The percentages varied by ELC from a low of 19 percent of children served by the Santa Rosa ELC to a high of 48 percent served by the ELC of the Big Bend.<sup>10</sup>

Since not all eligible children are served by the SR program, there are waitlists to organize those waiting for services. Florida law requires that the “single point of entry” system where families apply for services for both SR and the Voluntary Prekindergarten (VPK) programs utilize a uniform waitlist to track eligible children waiting for enrollment into the SR program.<sup>11</sup> The DOE is required to adopt specific program support services that include a single point of entry and a uniform waitlist for the SR program.<sup>12</sup>

---

<sup>8</sup> Section 1002.87(1)(c), F.S.

<sup>9</sup> Florida Department of Education, *Division of Early Learning 2023-2024 Annual Report (2024)*, available at <https://www.fldoe.org/file/20628/2324-DEL-AnnualReport.pdf>.

<sup>10</sup> *Id.*

<sup>11</sup> Section 1002.81(13), F.S.

<sup>12</sup> Section 1002.82(2)(f), F.S.

Each ELC is required to establish a uniform waitlist to track eligible children waiting for enrollment in the SR program.<sup>13</sup> The State Board of Education has adopted a rule to provide guidelines to the ELCs on development of waitlists for families seeking services.<sup>14</sup> The adopted rules provide guidance for the following:

- Definitions of terms.
- Prequalifying questions and applications for services.
- Eligibility Screening.
- Waitlist management.
- Reapplication for services after removal from waitlist.<sup>15</sup>

As part of each ELC's SR program plan, the ELC is required to include in its plan procedures for implementing the requirement for a uniform waitlist for SR services.<sup>16</sup> Additionally ELCs are required to collect and report to the DOE with data about SR program delivery to include data about:<sup>17</sup>

- Progress in reducing the number of children on waitlists.
- The percentage of children served as compared to the number of administrative staff and overhead.
- The percentage of children served compared to the number of children under the age of five from families below 150 percent of the federal poverty level.
- Provider payment processes and fraud intervention.
- Child attendance and stability.
- Use of Child Care Resource and Referral (CCR&R) services.
- Child outcomes related to school readiness.<sup>18</sup>

### ***School Readiness Funding***

Each ELC is required to establish a parent sliding fee scale that provides for a parent copayment that is not a barrier to families receiving SR program services. Coalitions may waive copayments for at-risk children or temporarily waive the copayment children whose family income is at or below the federal poverty level. Coalitions may also waive copayments for a child whose family experiences a natural disaster or an event that limits the parent's ability to pay including:<sup>19</sup>

- Incarceration;
- Placement in residential treatment;
- Becoming homeless;
- An emergency situation such as a household fire or burglary; or
- While the parent is participating in parenting classes or participating in an Early Head Start program or Head Start Program.

---

<sup>13</sup> Section 1002.84(2), F.S.

<sup>14</sup> Rule 6A-4.300, F.A.C.

<sup>15</sup> *Id.*

<sup>16</sup> Section 1002.85(2), F.S.

<sup>17</sup> Section 1002.85(5), F.S.

<sup>18</sup> *Id.*

<sup>19</sup> Section 1002.84.(9), F.S.

A parent may not transfer SR program services to another school readiness program provider until the parent has submitted documentation from the current provider to the ELC stating that the parent has satisfactorily fulfilled the copayment obligation.<sup>20</sup>

Each ELC is required to distribute the SR program funds as allocated in the General Appropriations Act (GAA) to the eligible providers. All instructions to early learning coalitions for distributing the school readiness program funds to eligible providers come from the DOE in accordance with the policies of the Legislature.<sup>21</sup>

Costs for the SR program must be kept to the minimum necessary for the efficient and effective administration of the SR program with the highest priority of expenditure being direct services for eligible children. No more than 5 percent of the funds allocated in the general appropriations act may be used for administrative costs and no more than 22 percent of the funds allocated may be used in any fiscal year for any combination of administrative costs, quality activities, and nondirect services.<sup>22</sup>

### III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

SB 1382 modifies s. 1002.81, F.S., to change the definition of “economically disadvantaged” used for determining eligibility for the School Readiness (SR) program. The bill changes the threshold for “economically disadvantaged” from families with an income that does not exceed “150 percent of the federal poverty level” to “65 percent of the state median income.” This change means that more families will meet the definition of “economically disadvantaged” than under the current definition. By some estimates adopting the 65 percent of state median income threshold will potentially mean an additional 31,000 families with 54,000 children may be eligible for SR services.<sup>23</sup>

The bill modifies ss. 1002.81, 1002.82, 1002.84, 1002.85, and 1002.87, F.S., to require that the uniform waitlists track children on the waitlist based on family household income and by the priorities specified in Florida law.

The bill modifies s. 1002.85, F.S., to require that the data collected from Early Learning Coalitions (ELCs) by the Department of Education (DOE) reflect the change in the definition of “economically disadvantaged” using state median income instead of federal poverty levels.

The bill modifies s. 1002.87, F.S. to separate the first subsequent priority group for children waiting to be served in the SR program that is in current Florida law.<sup>24</sup>

- To be in the first subsequent priority group, a child will need to be aged from birth to the beginning of the school year the child is eligible for kindergarten and is from a working family that is “economically disadvantaged” with an income less than 55 percent of the state median income.

---

<sup>20</sup> Section 1002.84.(9), F.S.

<sup>21</sup> Section 1002.84(17), F.S.

<sup>22</sup> Section 1002.89(4), F.S.

<sup>23</sup> Email, Association of Early Learning Coalitions, Inc. (Mar. 14, 2025).

<sup>24</sup> Section 1002.87(1)(c), F.S.

- To be in the second subsequent priority group, a child will need to be aged from birth to the beginning of the school year the child is eligible for kindergarten and is from a working family that is “economically disadvantaged” with an income greater than 55 percent but less than 65 percent of the state median income.

The change may offer greater opportunities to receive services to struggling families that are well below the state median income.

The bill modifies s. 1002.89, F.S. to require that the data for the total number of unweighted full-time equivalent SR children that is adopted by the Early Learning Program Estimating conference must consider the historical trends of children served and population changes for each county.

The bill takes effect on July 1, 2025.

#### **IV. Constitutional Issues:**

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None.

#### **V. Fiscal Impact Statement:**

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

**C. Government Sector Impact:**

This bill has an indeterminate fiscal impact. The transition from 150 percent of the federal poverty level to 65 percent of the state median income will result in additional eligible families and children. However, the number of school readiness children served is based on the annual appropriation each year provided in the GAA. Therefore, without additional funding, the number of children served is unlikely to increase, resulting in a corresponding increase to the waitlist.

**VI. Technical Deficiencies:**

None.

**VII. Related Issues:**

Section 5 of the bill modifies the priorities for participation in the School Readiness program. The first priority includes a household income of less than 55 percent of the state median income. The second priority specifies a household income greater than 55 percent. The initial or subsequent priority should include a family income at 55 percent of the state median income.

**VIII. Statutes Affected:**

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 1002.81, 1002.82, 1002.84, 1002.85, 1002.87, and 1002.89.

**IX. Additional Information:****A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:**

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

**B. Amendments:**

None.



By Senator Calatayud

38-01129B-25

20251382

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to access to school readiness programs for economically disadvantaged households; amending s. 1002.81, F.S.; revising the definitions of the terms "economically disadvantaged" and "single point of entry"; amending s. 1002.82, F.S.; revising the Department of Education's duties for adopting specific program support services to coordinate a comprehensive early learning program; amending s. 1002.84, F.S.; revising duties of early learning coalitions relating to the creation of a uniform waiting list; amending s. 1002.85, F.S.; revising requirements for the school readiness program plan; revising data elements relating to early learning programs collected by the Department of Education; amending s. 1002.87, F.S.; revising which groups of students receive priority in a school readiness program; amending s. 1002.89, F.S.; revising criteria for the determination of the annual allocation for the school readiness program; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsections (6) and (13) of section 1002.81, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1002.81 Definitions.—Consistent with the requirements of 45 C.F.R. parts 98 and 99 and as used in this part, the term:

(6) "Economically disadvantaged" means having a family income that does not exceed 65 percent of the state median

Page 1 of 8

**CODING:** Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.

38-01129B-25

20251382

income 150 percent of the federal poverty level and includes being a child of a working migratory family as defined by 34 C.F.R. s. 200.81(d) or (f) or an agricultural worker who is employed by more than one agricultural employer during the course of a year, and whose income varies according to weather conditions and market stability.

(13) "Single point of entry" means an integrated information system that allows a parent to enroll his or her child in the school readiness program or the Voluntary Prekindergarten Education Program at various locations throughout a county, that may allow a parent to enroll his or her child by telephone or through a website, and that uses a uniform waiting list to track eligible children waiting for enrollment in the school readiness program based on family household income and by the priorities established pursuant to s. 1002.87.

Section 2. Paragraph (f) of subsection (2) of section 1002.82, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1002.82 Department of Education; powers and duties.—

(2) The department shall:

(f) Establish a unified approach to the state's efforts to coordinate a comprehensive early learning program. In support of this effort, the department:

1. Shall adopt specific program support services that address the state's school readiness program, including:

a. Statewide data information program requirements that include:

(I) Eligibility requirements.

(II) Financial reports.

Page 2 of 8

**CODING:** Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.

38-01129B-25

20251382

(III) Program accountability measures.

(IV) Child progress reports.

b. Child care resource and referral services.

c. A single point of entry and uniform waiting list that tracks children waiting for school readiness program services based on family household income and by priority established pursuant to s. 1002.87.

2. May provide technical assistance and guidance on additional support services to complement the school readiness program, including:

a. Warm-Line services.

b. Anti-fraud plans.

c. Training and support for parental involvement in children's early education.

d. Family literacy activities and services.

Section 3. Subsection (2) of section 1002.84, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1002.84 Early learning coalitions; school readiness powers and duties.—Each early learning coalition shall:

(2) Establish a uniform waiting list to track eligible children waiting for enrollment in the school readiness program based on family household income and the priorities established pursuant to s. 1002.87, and in accordance with rules adopted by the State Board of Education.

Section 4. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) and subsection (5) of section 1002.85, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1002.85 Early learning coalition plans.—

(2) Each early learning coalition must submit a school readiness program plan every 3 years to the department before

38-01129B-25

20251382

the expenditure of funds. A coalition may not implement its school readiness program plan until it receives approval from the department. A coalition may not implement any revision to its school readiness program plan until the coalition submits the revised plan to and receives approval from the department. If the department rejects a plan or revision, the coalition must continue to operate under its previously approved plan. The plan must include, but is not limited to:

(b) The coalition's procedures for implementing the requirements of this part, including:

1. Single point of entry.

2. Uniform waiting list that tracks children waiting for school readiness program services based on family household income and the priorities established under s. 1002.87.

3. Eligibility and enrollment processes and local eligibility priorities for children pursuant to s. 1002.87.

4. Parent access and choice.

5. Sliding fee scale and policies on applying the waiver or reduction of fees in accordance with s. 1002.84(9).

6. Use of preassessments and postassessments, as applicable.

7. Use of contracted slots, as applicable, based on the results of the assessment required under paragraph (i).

(5) The department shall collect and report data on coalition delivery of early learning programs. Elements must ~~shall~~ include, but are not limited to, measures related to progress toward ~~towards~~ reducing the number of children on the waiting list, the percentage of children served by the program as compared to the number of administrative staff and overhead,

38-01129B-25

20251382

the percentage of children served compared to total number of children under the age of 5 years below 65 percent of the state median income ~~150 percent of the federal poverty level~~, provider payment processes, fraud intervention, child attendance and stability, use of child care resource and referral, and kindergarten readiness outcomes for children in the Voluntary Prekindergarten Education Program or the school readiness program upon entry into kindergarten. The department shall request input from the coalitions and school readiness program providers before finalizing the format and data to be used. The report shall be implemented beginning July 1, 2014, and results of the report must be included in the annual report under s. 1002.82.

Section 5. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 1002.87, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1002.87 School readiness program; eligibility and enrollment.—

(1) Each early learning coalition shall give priority for participation in the school readiness program as follows:

(c) Subsequent priority shall be given, based on the early learning coalition's local priorities identified under s. 1002.85(2)(i), to children who meet the following criteria:

1. A child from birth to the beginning of the school year for which the child is eligible for admission to kindergarten in a public school under s. 1003.21(1)(a)2. who is from a working family that is economically disadvantaged, with a household income less than 55 percent of the state median income, and may include such child's eligible siblings, beginning with the school year in which the sibling is eligible for admission to

38-01129B-25

20251382

kindergarten in a public school under s. 1003.21(1)(a)2. until the beginning of the school year in which the sibling is eligible to begin 6th grade, provided that the first priority for funding an eligible sibling is local revenues available to the coalition for funding direct services.

2. A child from birth to the beginning of the school year for which the child is eligible for admission to kindergarten in a public school under s. 1003.21(1)(a)2. who is from a working family that is economically disadvantaged, with a household income greater than 55 percent, but less than 65 percent, of the state median income, and may include such child's eligible siblings, beginning with the school year in which the sibling is eligible for admission to kindergarten in a public school under s. 1003.21(1)(a)2. until the beginning of the school year in which the sibling is eligible to begin 6th grade, provided that the first priority for funding an eligible sibling is local revenues available to the coalition for funding direct services.

3. A child of a parent who transitions from the work program into employment as described in s. 445.032 from birth to the beginning of the school year for which the child is eligible for admission to kindergarten in a public school under s. 1003.21(1)(a)2.

~~4.3.~~ An at-risk child who is at least 9 years of age but younger than 13 years of age. An at-risk child whose sibling is enrolled in the school readiness program within an eligibility priority category listed in paragraphs (a) and (b) and subparagraph 1. shall be given priority over other children who are eligible under this paragraph.

~~5.4.~~ A child who is younger than 13 years of age from a

38-01129B-25

20251382

working family that is economically disadvantaged.

~~6.5-~~ A child of a parent who transitions from the work program into employment as described in s. 445.032 who is younger than 13 years of age.

~~7.6-~~ A child who has special needs, has been determined eligible as a student with a disability, has a current individual education plan with a Florida school district, and is not younger than 3 years of age. A special needs child eligible under this paragraph remains eligible until the child is eligible for admission to kindergarten in a public school under s. 1003.21(1)(a)2.

~~8.7-~~ A child who otherwise meets one of the eligibility criteria in paragraphs (a) and (b) and subparagraphs 1. and 2. but who is also enrolled concurrently in the federal Head Start Program and the Voluntary Prekindergarten Education Program.

Section 6. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 1002.89, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1002.89 School readiness program; funding.—

(1) DETERMINATION OF EARLY LEARNING COALITION SCHOOL READINESS PROGRAM FUNDING.—Funding for the school readiness program shall be used by the early learning coalitions in accordance with this part and the General Appropriations Act.

(a) *School readiness program allocation.*—If the annual allocation for the school readiness program is not determined in the General Appropriations Act or the substantive bill implementing the General Appropriations Act, it must ~~shall~~ be determined as follows:

1. For each county in the early learning coalition, the total number of unweighted full-time equivalent school readiness

38-01129B-25

20251382

children, as adopted by the Early Learning Programs Estimating Conference pursuant to s. 216.136(8), which must consider the historical trend of children served and population changes for each county, shall be multiplied by the appropriate care level factor to calculate the weighted full-time equivalent school readiness children. For purposes of this subparagraph, the term "care level factor" means the adjustment made based on the relative differences in reimbursement rates associated with the eligible school readiness children pursuant to s. 1002.87.

2. The total weighted full-time equivalent school readiness children shall be multiplied by the rate index to calculate the adjusted weighted full-time equivalent school readiness children. For purposes of this subparagraph, the term "rate index" means the adjustment made based on the impact of geographic location on reimbursement rates.

3. The school readiness program funds shall be distributed based on each county's proportionate share of the total adjusted weighted full-time equivalent school readiness children.

Section 7. This act shall take effect July 1, 2025.

**THE FLORIDA SENATE**  
**APPEARANCE RECORD**

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

3-17-25  
Meeting Date

1382  
Bill Number (if applicable)

Topic Access to School Readiness

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Matt Herndon

Job Title Dir. Gov. Relations & Community Affairs

Address 113 E College Ave  
Street  
Tallahassee FL 32301  
City State Zip

Phone 941-704-2793

Email matt@teamrsa.com

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☐ Information

Waive Speaking: ☒ In Support ☐ Against  
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Representing United Way of Florida

Appearing at request of Chair: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: ☒ Yes ☐ No

*While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.*

***This form is part of the public record for this meeting.***

S-001 (10/14/14)

The Florida Senate

**APPEARANCE RECORD**

Deliver both copies of this form to  
Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

3/17/25

Meeting Date

K-12

Committee

SB 1382

Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Jessica Prichard, AELC

Phone

850 508 9896

Address

206 B South Monroe St

Street

Tallahassee FL

City

32301

State

Zip

Email

jprichard@aelfl.org

Speaking:

☐

For

☐

Against

☐

Information

**OR**

Waive Speaking:

☒

In Support

☐

Against

**PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:**

☐

I am appearing without  
compensation or sponsorship.

☐

I am a registered lobbyist,  
representing:

☐

I am not a lobbyist, but received  
something of value for my appearance  
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),  
sponsored by:

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (08/10/2021)

March 17, 2025

Meeting Date

Education Pre-K - 12

Committee

The Florida Senate

## APPEARANCE RECORD

Deliver both copies of this form to  
Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

1382

Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name **Eric Carr**

Phone **850-529-4237**

Address **136 S. Bronough Street**  
Street

Email **ecarr@flchamber.com**

**Tallahassee**

City

**FL**

State

**32301**

Zip

Speaking: ☒ For ☐ Against ☐ Information **OR** Waive Speaking: ☐ In Support ☐ Against

### PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

☐ I am appearing without  
compensation or sponsorship.

☒ I am a registered lobbyist,  
representing:

**Florida Chamber of Commerce**

☐ I am not a lobbyist, but received  
something of value for my appearance  
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),  
sponsored by:

*While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)*

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (08/10/2021)

**The Florida Senate**  
**BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

---

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Education Pre-K -12

---

BILL: CS/SB 1402

INTRODUCER: Education Pre-K-12 Committee and Senator Yarborough

SUBJECT: Students Enrolled in Dropout Retrieval Programs

DATE: March 19, 2025

REVISED: \_\_\_\_\_

ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1. Palazesi	Bouck	ED	<b>Fav/CS</b>
2. _____	_____	AED	_____
3. _____	_____	FP	_____

---

**Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:**

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

---

**I. Summary:**

CS/SB 1402 defines dropout retrieval programs as programs that serve students who have officially withdrawn from high school and were not engaged in the education system at the time of enrollment in the dropout retrieval program.

The bill requires that each Virtual Instruction Provider (VIP) receive a school grade or school improvement rating for each district with which it contracts, based on the assessment scores of all students served within those districts. The bill also exempts a VIP operating as a dropout retrieval program from receiving a district grade.

This bill takes effect July 1, 2025.

**II. Present Situation:**

**Virtual Instruction Programs**

A virtual instruction program (VIP) is a program of instruction provided in an interactive learning environment created through technology in which students are separated from their teachers by time or space, or both.<sup>1</sup> Florida law establishes a variety of options to make virtual instruction accessible to K-12 students. These options include:

---

<sup>1</sup> Section 1002.45(1)(a)3., F.S.



- Full-time or part-time enrollment in a school district virtual instruction program;<sup>2</sup>
- Full-time enrollment in a virtual charter school;<sup>3</sup>
- Enrollment in individual virtual courses offered by school districts and approved by the Department of Education (DOE);<sup>4</sup> and
- Full-time and part-time enrollment in Florida Virtual Schools (FLVS) or school district FLVS franchises.<sup>5</sup>

The VIP providers that are approved by the DOE must meet the following requirements:<sup>6</sup>

- Align virtual course curriculum and course content to the state academic standards.
- Offer instruction that is designed to enable a student to gain proficiency in each virtual instruction course of study.
- Provide each student enrolled in the virtual instruction program with all the necessary instructional materials.
- Provide each full-time student enrolled in the virtual instruction program who qualifies for free or reduced-price school lunches and who does not have a computer or internet access in his or her home with the equipment necessary for participants in the virtual instruction program.

Accel Schools East, Connections Education of Florida, LLC, FLVS, Graduation Alliance, Imagine Learning, K12 Florida, Mater Virtual Academy, Optima Academy Online, and Somerset Virtual Academy are the current DOE-approved statewide VIP programs.<sup>7</sup>

Each approved VIP must participate in the statewide assessment program and receive a school grade or school improvement rating.<sup>8</sup> Each statewide VIP provider's school improvement rating or school grade is based on the aggregated assessment scores of all students served by the provider statewide. Additionally, each approved virtual instruction program provider receives a district grade based upon the aggregated assessment scores of all students served by the VIP statewide and a separate school grade for each school district with which it contracts based upon the assessment scores of all students served within the school district.<sup>9</sup>

### **Dropout Prevention and Academic Intervention**

Dropout prevention and academic intervention programs differ from traditional educational programs and schools in scheduling, administrative structure, philosophy, curriculum, or setting and must employ alternative teaching methodologies, curricula, learning activities, and diagnostic and assessment procedures in order to meet the needs, interests, abilities, and talents

---

<sup>2</sup> Section 1002.45, F.S.

<sup>3</sup> Sections 1002.33(1) and 1002.45(1)(d), F.S.

<sup>4</sup> Section 1003.498, F.S.

<sup>5</sup> Section 1002.45(2)(a), F.S.; see also Florida Department of Education, List of Approved Program and Course Providers, <https://www.fldoe.org/schools/school-choice/virtual-edu/provider-resources/approved-providers/> (last visited March 11, 2025).

<sup>6</sup> Section 1002.45(3) F.S.

<sup>7</sup> Florida Department of Education, *List of Approved Program and Course Providers*, available at <https://www.fldoe.org/schools/school-choice/virtual-edu/provider-resources/approved-providers/> (last visited March 11, 2025).

<sup>8</sup> Section 1002.45(7)(a)1.2., F.S.

<sup>9</sup> Section 1002.45(7)(a)2., F.S.

of eligible students. Dropout prevention and academic intervention are required to provide curricula, character development and law education, and related services that support the program goals and lead to improved performance in the areas of academic achievement, attendance, and discipline.<sup>10</sup> Educational alternative programs, disciplinary programs, dropout retrieval programs, alternative to expulsion programs, teenage parent programs, and city and county jail programs are considered dropout prevention programs.<sup>11</sup>

Dropout retrieval programs are designed for students who have officially dropped out of school, re-enrolled and are persevering towards graduation with a primary focus on credit recovery and career planning.<sup>12</sup> In the 2023-2024 school year, 3,095 students at all grade levels participated in a dropout retrieval program and the outcome data for students in dropout retrieval programs reveal the following:<sup>13</sup>

- 530 (42.6 percent) of 1,244 students in grade 12 graduated with a high school diploma.
- 177 (6.3 percent) of 2,810 students in grades 9-12 dropped out of school.
- 1,851 (59.8 percent) of 3,095 students were promoted to a higher grade.
- 1,825 (59 percent) of 3,095 students missed 10 percent or more school days; and
- No students were suspended for more than ten days or expelled.

### School Grades

School grades are used to explain a school's performance in a familiar, easy-to-understand manner for parents and the public.<sup>14</sup> School grades are also used to determine whether a school must select or implement a turnaround option<sup>15</sup> or whether a school is eligible for school recognition funds as appropriated by the Legislature.<sup>16</sup>

Elementary, middle and high schools each share a basic model for determining school grades, based on the percentage of total points earned by a school for each component in the model. Middle and high school models include additional components beyond the basic model. Combination school models include the additional components for the grades served (*e.g.*, a school serving grades k-12 would include the additional components for the middle and high school models). Each school must receive a school grade based on the school's performance in the following components:<sup>17</sup>

- The percentage of eligible students passing statewide, standardized assessments in ELA, mathematics, science, and social studies.
- The percentage of eligible students who make learning gains in ELA and mathematics as measured by statewide, standardized assessments.

---

<sup>10</sup> Section 1003.53(1)(a), F.S.

<sup>11</sup> Florida Department of Education, *Dropout Prevention and Academic Intervention Programs 2023-2024 Annual Report*, available at <https://www.fldoe.org/file/5576/2324DropoutPreventReport.pdf>.

<sup>12</sup> *Id.*

<sup>13</sup> Florida Department of Education, *Dropout Prevention and Academic Intervention Programs 2023-2024 Annual Report*, available at <https://www.fldoe.org/file/5576/2324DropoutPreventReport.pdf>.

<sup>14</sup> Section 1008.34(1), F.S.

<sup>15</sup> Section 1008.33(4), F.S.

<sup>16</sup> Section 1008.36, F.S.

<sup>17</sup> Section 1008.34(3)(b), F.S.<sup>18</sup> Section 1008.34(3), F.S.; *See also* Rule 6A-1.09981(4)(a)-(c), F.A.C.

- The percentage of eligible students in the lowest 25 percent in ELA and mathematics, as identified by prior year performance on statewide, standardized assessments, who make learning gains as measured by statewide, standardized ELA assessments.
- For schools comprised of grade levels that include grade 3, the percentage of eligible students who score an achievement level 3 or higher on the grade 3 statewide, standardized ELA assessment.
- For schools comprised of middle grades 6 through 8 or grades 7 and 8, the percentage of eligible students passing high school level statewide, standardized end-of-course assessments or attaining national industry certifications identified in the CAPE Industry Certification Funding List pursuant to SBE rule.<sup>18</sup>

For a school comprised of grades 9-12, or 10-12, the school's grade includes the following components:<sup>19</sup>

- The 4-year high school graduation rate of the school.
- The percentage of students who were eligible to earn college and career credit in a specified acceleration mechanism, who earn a specified industry certification, or who participate in Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps courses and earn a qualifying score on the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery.

### **School Improvement Ratings for Alternative Schools**

An alternative school, for the purposes of school accountability, is a school that provides dropout prevention and academic intervention services. An alternative school may choose to receive a school improvement rating or a school grade. School improvement ratings are calculated using student learning gains on statewide, standardized English language arts and Math assessments for all eligible students who are enrolled in the school and who have assessment scores or comparable scores for the preceding school year.<sup>20</sup> Schools that improve their ratings by at least one level or maintain a "commendable" rating are eligible for school recognition awards.<sup>21</sup> The school improvement rating identifies an alternative school as having one of the following ratings:<sup>22</sup>

- Commendable: a significant percentage of the students attending the school are making learning gains.
- Maintaining: a sufficient percentage of the students attending the school are making learning gains.
- Unsatisfactory: an insufficient percentage of the students attending the school are making learning gains.

### **III. Effect of Proposed Changes:**

CS/SB 1402 amends section 1002.45, F.S., to require that each Virtual Instruction Provider (VIP) receive a school grade or school improvement rating for each district with which it contracts, based on the assessment scores of all students served within those districts. The bill

<sup>18</sup> Section 1008.34(3), F.S.; *See also* Rule 6A-1.09981(4)(a)-(c), F.A.C.

<sup>19</sup> Section 1008.34(3)(b), F.S.

<sup>20</sup> Section 1008.341(3), F.S.

<sup>21</sup> Section 1008.341(2), F.S. (flush left provisions at the end of the subsection).

<sup>22</sup> Section 1008.341(2)(a)-(c), F.S.

also exempts VIP providers that operate as a dropout retrieval program from receiving a district grade.

The bill also amends s. 1003.53, F.S., to define a dropout retrieval program as a program serving students who have officially withdrawn from high school before graduation and were not engaged in the education system at the time of enrollment.

This act takes effect July 1, 2025.

#### **IV. Constitutional Issues:**

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None.

#### **V. Fiscal Impact Statement:**

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

This bill does not have a fiscal impact on state revenues or expenditures.

#### **VI. Technical Deficiencies:**

None.

**VII. Related Issues:**

None.

**VIII. Statutes Affected:**

This bill substantially amends sections 1002.45 and 1003.53 of the Florida Statutes.

**IX. Additional Information:****A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:**

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

**CS by Education Pre-K-12 on March 17, 2025**

The committee substitute requires that each Virtual Instruction Provider (VIP) receive a school grade or school improvement rating for each district with which it contracts, based on the assessment scores of all students served within those districts. The committee substitute also exempts a VIP operating as a dropout retrieval program from receiving a district grade. Finally, the committee substitute moves the definition of a dropout retrieval program from the original bill to the dropout prevention and academic intervention statute.

**B. Amendments:**

None.



698664

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate	.	House
Comm: RCS	.	
03/17/2025	.	
	.	
	.	
	.	

---

The Committee on Education Pre-K - 12 (Yarborough) recommended the following:

**Senate Amendment (with title amendment)**

Delete everything after the enacting clause  
and insert:

Section 1. Paragraph (a) of subsection (7) of section  
1002.45, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1002.45 Virtual instruction programs.—

(7) ASSESSMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY.—

(a) Each approved virtual instruction program provider  
contracted pursuant to this section must:



698664

1. Participate in the statewide assessment program under s. 1008.22 and in the state's education performance accountability system under s. 1008.31.

2. Receive a school grade under s. 1008.34 or a school improvement rating under s. 1008.341, as applicable, for each district with which it contracts, based on the assessment scores of all students served within the school district. ~~The school improvement rating received by each approved virtual instruction program provider shall be based upon the aggregated assessment scores of all students served by the provider statewide.~~ Each approved virtual instruction program provider shall receive a district grade pursuant to s. 1008.34 based upon the aggregated assessment scores of all students served by the provider statewide and a separate school grade or school improvement rating for each school district with which it contracts based upon the assessment scores of all students served within the school district. A virtual instruction program provider operating exclusively as a dropout retrieval program as described in s. 1003.53(7) is exempt from the district grade requirement of this paragraph. The department shall publish the school grade or school improvement rating received by each approved virtual instruction program provider on its Internet website. The department shall develop an evaluation method for providers of part-time programs which includes the percentage of students making learning gains, the percentage of students successfully passing any required end-of-course assessment, the percentage of students taking Advanced Placement examinations, and the percentage of students scoring 3 or higher on an Advanced Placement examination.



698664

Section 2. Present subsection (7) of section 1003.53, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as subsection (8), and a new subsection (7) is added to that section, to read:

1003.53 Dropout prevention and academic intervention.—  
(7) Dropout retrieval programs serve students who have officially withdrawn from high school before graduation and who are not engaged in the education system at the time of enrollment in the program.

Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2025.

===== T I T L E   A M E N D M E N T =====

And the title is amended as follows:

Delete everything before the enacting clause  
and insert:

A bill to be entitled  
An act relating to students enrolled in dropout retrieval programs; amending s. 1002.45, F.S.; revising assessment and accountability requirements for a virtual instruction program provider; providing that a virtual instruction program provider operating exclusively as a dropout retrieval program is exempt from specified requirements; amending s. 1003.53, F.S.; providing that dropout retrieval programs serve a specified group of students; providing an effective date.



By Senator Yarborough

4-00842C-25

20251402\_\_

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to students enrolled in dropout retrieval programs; amending s. 1002.45, F.S.; defining the term "dropout retrieval program"; authorizing virtual instruction program providers who exclusively provide services through a dropout retrieval program to receive a school improvement rating; requiring all other virtual instruction program providers to receive a school grade; amending s. 1008.34, F.S.; revising the criteria used to determine if certain students are not included in the calculation of an alternative school's school grade; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and paragraph (a) of subsection (7) of section 1002.45, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1002.45 Virtual instruction programs.—

(1) PROGRAM.—

(a) For purposes of this section, the term:

1. "Approved virtual instruction program provider" means a provider that is approved by the State Board of Education under subsection (2), the Florida Virtual School, a franchise of the Florida Virtual School, or a Florida College System institution.

2. "Department" means the Department of Education.

3. "Dropout retrieval program" means a program serving students who have officially withdrawn from high school before

4-00842C-25

20251402\_\_

graduation and who are not engaged in the education system at the time of enrollment.

~~4.3.~~ "Virtual instruction program" means a program of instruction provided in an interactive learning environment created through technology in which students are separated from their teachers by time or space, or both.

(7) ASSESSMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY.—

(a) Each approved virtual instruction program provider contracted pursuant to this section must:

1. Participate in the statewide assessment program under s. 1008.22 and in the state's education performance accountability system under s. 1008.31.

2. Receive a school grade under s. 1008.34 or a school improvement rating under s. 1008.341, as applicable. A virtual instruction program provider that exclusively provides services as a dropout retrieval program may choose to receive a school improvement rating. The school improvement rating received by an ~~each~~ approved virtual instruction program provider shall be based upon the aggregated assessment scores of all students served by the provider statewide. All other ~~Each~~ approved virtual instruction program providers ~~provider~~ shall receive a district grade pursuant to s. 1008.34 based upon the aggregated assessment scores of all students served by the provider statewide and a separate school grade for each school district with which it contracts based upon the assessment scores of all students served within the school district. The department shall publish the school grade or school improvement rating received by each approved virtual instruction program provider on its Internet website. The department shall develop an evaluation

4-00842C-25

20251402

method for providers of part-time programs which includes the percentage of students making learning gains, the percentage of students successfully passing any required end-of-course assessment, the percentage of students taking Advanced Placement examinations, and the percentage of students scoring 3 or higher on an Advanced Placement examination.

Section 2. Paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of section 1008.34, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(3) DESIGNATION OF SCHOOL GRADES.—

(d) The data of students attending alternative schools, students designated as hospital or homebound, and students who transfer to a private school shall be factored into a school grade as follows:

1.a. The student performance data for eligible students attending alternative schools that provide dropout prevention and academic intervention services pursuant to s. 1003.53 shall be included in the calculation of the home school's grade. The term "eligible students" in this subparagraph does not include students:

(I) Attending an alternative school who are subject to district school board policies for expulsion for repeated or serious offenses.

(II) ~~Who are in dropout retrieval programs serving~~ students who have officially withdrawn from high school before graduation and who are not engaged in the education system at the time of enrollment. ~~been designated as dropouts, or~~

(III) Who are in programs operated or contracted by the

4-00842C-25

20251402

Department of Juvenile Justice.

b. As used in this subparagraph, the term "home school" means the school to which the student would be assigned if the student were not assigned to an alternative school. If an alternative school chooses to be graded under this section, student performance data for eligible students identified in this subparagraph shall not be included in the home school's grade but shall be included only in the calculation of the alternative school's grade. A school district that fails to assign statewide, standardized end-of-course assessment scores of each of its students to his or her home school or to the alternative school that receives a grade shall forfeit Florida School Recognition Program funds for one fiscal year. School districts must require collaboration between the home school and the alternative school in order to promote student success. This collaboration must include an annual discussion between the principal of the alternative school and the principal of each student's home school concerning the most appropriate school assignment of the student.

2. Student performance data for students designated as hospital or homebound shall be assigned to their home school for the purposes of school grades. As used in this subparagraph, the term "home school" means the school to which a student would be assigned if the student were not assigned to a hospital or homebound program.

3. A high school must include a student in its graduation rate if the student transfers from the high school to a private school with which the school district has a contractual relationship.

4-00842C-25

20251402\_\_

117

Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2025.

The Florida Senate  
**APPEARANCE RECORD**

Deliver both copies of this form to  
Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

3/17/25

Meeting Date

PK-12

Committee

1402

Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Isai Hurley

Phone

850.559.7458

Address

311 E. Paul Ave.

Email

ihurley@slomparters.com

Street

Tallahassee, FL

32301

City

State

Zip

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☐ Information

**OR**

☒ Waive Speaking:

☒ In Support

☐ Against

**PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:**

☐

I am appearing without  
compensation or sponsorship.

☒

I am a registered lobbyist,  
representing:

☐

I am not a lobbyist, but received  
something of value for my appearance  
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),  
sponsored by:

Graduation Alliance

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (08/10/2021)

# CourtSmart Tag Report

**Room:** KB 412      **Case No.:** -  
**Caption:** Senate Committee on Education Pre K-12

**Type:**  
**Judge:**

**Started:** 3/17/2025 4:01:11 PM  
**Ends:** 3/17/2025 5:45:04 PM      **Length:** 01:43:54

4:01:12 PM	Chair Simon calls meeting to order
4:01:17 PM	Roll Call
4:01:33 PM	Quorum
4:01:35 PM	Opening remarks by Chair Simon
4:01:52 PM	Tab 6: SB 1122 Florida Virtual School by Senator Burton
4:02:19 PM	Amendment 576274 by Senator Burton
4:02:23 PM	Senator Burton explains amendment
4:03:10 PM	Senator Burton waives close on amendment
4:03:25 PM	Chair Simon reports amendment
4:03:32 PM	Senator Burton explains bill as amended
4:04:53 PM	Questions
4:05:02 PM	Senator Davis
4:05:19 PM	Senator Burton
4:05:34 PM	Public testimony
4:05:37 PM	Melanie Bostick, Florida Virtual School
4:05:48 PM	Senator Burton waives close on bill
4:05:51 PM	Roll Call
4:06:15 PM	Tab 7: SB 1374 School District Reporting Requirements by Senator Yarborough
4:06:24 PM	Senator Yarborough explains bill
4:08:11 PM	Questions
4:08:16 PM	Senator Davis
4:08:36 PM	Senator Yarborough
4:08:54 PM	Debate
4:08:56 PM	Senator Osgood
4:10:07 PM	Senator Yarborough waives close on bill
4:10:11 PM	Roll Call
4:10:34 PM	Tab 9: SB 1402 Students Enrolled in Dropout Retrieval Programs by Senator Yarborough
4:10:47 PM	Amendment 698664 by Senator Yarborough
4:11:12 PM	Senator Yarborough explains amendment
4:12:44 PM	Public testimony
4:12:47 PM	Lisa Hurley, Graduation Alliance
4:12:56 PM	Yarborough waives close on amendment
4:13:03 PM	Chair Simon reports amendment
4:13:19 PM	Senator Yarborough waives close on bill
4:13:22 PM	Roll Call
4:13:45 PM	Tab 2: SB 364 Council on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys by Senator Osgood
4:14:07 PM	Amendment 128318 by Senator Osgood
4:14:13 PM	Senator Osgood explains amendment
4:14:45 PM	Senator Osgood waives close on amendment
4:14:55 PM	Chair Simon reports amendment
4:15:03 PM	Debate
4:15:11 PM	Senator Davis
4:15:51 PM	Senator Osgood closes on bill
4:16:54 PM	Roll Call
4:17:23 PM	Tab 1: SB 140 Education by Senator Gaetz
4:17:33 PM	Amendment 554242 by Senator Gaetz
4:17:40 PM	Senator Gaetz explains amendment
4:19:21 PM	Public testimony
4:19:23 PM	Nathan Hoffman, Foundation for Florida's Future
4:19:33 PM	Senator Gaetz waives close on amendment
4:19:40 PM	Chair Simon reports amendment
4:19:48 PM	Questions

4:19:52 PM	Senator Osgood
4:20:14 PM	Senator Gaetz
4:20:40 PM	Senator Osgood
4:21:43 PM	Senator Gaetz
4:21:57 PM	Senator Osgood
4:22:15 PM	Senator Gaetz
4:22:18 PM	Senator Osgood
4:22:48 PM	Senator Gaetz
4:24:11 PM	Senator Davis
4:24:28 PM	Senator Gaetz
4:26:05 PM	Senator Davis
4:26:22 PM	Senator Gaetz
4:26:49 PM	Senator Davis
4:27:09 PM	Senator Gaetz
4:28:30 PM	Senator Davis
4:28:59 PM	Senator Gaetz
4:30:06 PM	Senator Davis
4:30:45 PM	Senator Gaetz
4:31:22 PM	Senator Davis
4:31:36 PM	Senator Gaetz
4:31:55 PM	Senator Davis
4:32:17 PM	Senator Gaetz
4:33:28 PM	Senator Davis
4:33:55 PM	Senator Gaetz
4:34:09 PM	Senator Davis
4:34:22 PM	Senator Gaetz
4:35:27 PM	Senator Davis
4:36:36 PM	Senator Gaetz
4:37:33 PM	Senator Berman
4:37:54 PM	Senator Gaetz
4:37:56 PM	Senator Berman
4:38:10 PM	Senator Gaetz
4:38:30 PM	Senator Berman
4:38:42 PM	Senator Gaetz
4:40:15 PM	Senator Berman
4:40:56 PM	Senator Gaetz
4:41:32 PM	Senator Berman
4:42:09 PM	Senator Gaetz
4:42:52 PM	Senator Berman
4:43:10 PM	Senator Gaetz
4:44:03 PM	Senator Berman
4:44:29 PM	Senator Gaetz
4:45:08 PM	Senator Berman
4:45:31 PM	Senator Gaetz
4:45:57 PM	Public testimony
4:46:12 PM	Sierra Bush Rester
4:48:41 PM	Linoa Edson
4:50:52 PM	Patrick Leurichi
4:54:20 PM	Mike Bernicchi
4:57:37 PM	Chair Simon reads waiving
4:58:59 PM	Debate
4:59:02 PM	Senator Calatayud
5:00:40 PM	Senator Berman
5:01:56 PM	Senator Osgood
5:05:34 PM	Senator Davis
5:08:01 PM	Senator Gaetz closes on bill
5:12:33 PM	Roll Call
5:12:56 PM	Tab 4: SB 772 Diabetes Management in Schools by Senator Calatayud
5:13:19 PM	Amendment 743186 by Senator Calatayud
5:13:29 PM	Senator Calatayud explains amendment
5:14:59 PM	Senator Calatayud waives close on amendment
5:15:05 PM	Chair Simon reports amendment

5:15:11 PM	Questions
5:15:13 PM	Senator Davis
5:15:49 PM	Senator Calatayud
5:16:25 PM	Senator Davis
5:16:33 PM	Senator Calatayud
5:17:02 PM	Senator Davis
5:17:13 PM	Senator Calatayud
5:17:36 PM	Senator Davis
5:17:44 PM	Senator Calatayud
5:17:57 PM	Senator Davis
5:18:12 PM	Senator Calatayud
5:18:15 PM	Senator Davis
5:18:47 PM	Senator Calatayud
5:18:49 PM	Senator Davis
5:19:28 PM	Senator Calatayud
5:20:18 PM	Senator Davis
5:20:21 PM	Senator Calatayud
5:20:26 PM	Senator Berman
5:20:57 PM	Senator Calatayud
5:21:31 PM	Senator Berman
5:21:48 PM	Public testimony
5:21:52 PM	Doug Bell, Florida Chapter of American Academy of Pediatrics
5:21:58 PM	Amanda Fraser, American Diabetes Association
5:22:08 PM	Debate
5:22:09 PM	Senator Davis
5:23:36 PM	Senator Calatayud closes on bill
5:25:28 PM	Roll Call
5:25:55 PM	Tab 5: SB 1102 School Readiness Program by Senator Calatayud
5:26:06 PM	Senator Calatayud explains bill
5:27:38 PM	Questions
5:27:41 PM	Senator Davis
5:27:53 PM	Senator Calatayud
5:28:20 PM	Senator Davis
5:28:36 PM	Senator Calatayud
5:29:46 PM	Senator Davis
5:29:57 PM	Senator Calatayud
5:30:34 PM	Public testimony
5:30:38 PM	Matt Herndon, United Way of Florida
5:30:57 PM	Senator Calatayud waives close on bill
5:30:59 PM	Roll Call
5:31:19 PM	Tab 8: SB 1382 Access to School Readiness Programs for Economically Disadvantaged Households by Senator Calatayud
5:31:29 PM	Senator Calatayud explains bill
5:33:09 PM	Public testimony
5:33:12 PM	Eric Carr, Florida Chamber of Commerce waives
5:33:22 PM	Chair Simon reads waiving
5:33:33 PM	Senator Calatayud waives closing on bill
5:33:36 PM	Roll Call
5:34:00 PM	Chair Simon turns chair to Senator Calatayud
5:34:05 PM	Tab 3: SB 430 Automated External Defibrillators on School Grounds by Senator Simon
5:34:17 PM	Amendment 184080 by Senator Simon
5:34:27 PM	Senator Simon explains amendment
5:36:01 PM	Public testimony
5:36:08 PM	Tiffany McCaskill Henderson, American Heart Association
5:36:14 PM	Debate
5:36:18 PM	Senator Burgess
5:36:45 PM	Senator Simon waives close on amendment
5:36:51 PM	Chair Calatayud reports amendment
5:36:55 PM	Questions
5:36:59 PM	Senator Berman
5:37:35 PM	Senator Simon
5:37:49 PM	Senator Berman

<b>5:37:54 PM</b>	Senator Simon
<b>5:38:02 PM</b>	Senator Davis
<b>5:38:27 PM</b>	Senator Simon
<b>5:38:39 PM</b>	Senator Davis
<b>5:38:44 PM</b>	Senator Simon
<b>5:38:51 PM</b>	Public testimony
<b>5:39:07 PM</b>	Tiffany McCaskill Henderson, American Heart Association
<b>5:40:39 PM</b>	Senator Osgood
<b>5:40:54 PM</b>	Tiffany McCaskill Henderson
<b>5:41:55 PM</b>	Chair Calatayud reads waiving
<b>5:42:18 PM</b>	Debate
<b>5:42:19 PM</b>	Senator Burgess
<b>5:43:07 PM</b>	Senator Simon closes on bill
<b>5:43:41 PM</b>	Roll Call
<b>5:44:08 PM</b>	Senator Berman motion to vote after Roll Call
<b>5:44:39 PM</b>	Senator Calatayud motion to vote after Roll Call
<b>5:44:57 PM</b>	Senator Simon moves to adjourn
<b>5:44:58 PM</b>	Meeting Adjourned