$\mathbf{B}\mathbf{y}$  the Committees on Fiscal Policy, Education and Senators Cowin and McKay

309-2072-99

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to educational accountability; amending s. 229.0535, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the authority of the State Board of Education to enforce school improvement; creating s. 229.0537, F.S.; providing findings and intent; requiring private school opportunity scholarships to be provided to certain public school students; providing student eligibility requirements; providing school district requirements; providing an alternative to accepting a state opportunity scholarship; providing private school eligibility criteria; providing student attendance requirements; providing parental involvement requirements; providing a district reporting requirement; providing for calculation of the amount and distribution of state opportunity scholarship funds; authorizing the adoption of rules; amending s. 229.512, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the authority of the Commissioner of Education regarding the implementation of the program of school improvement and education accountability; amending s. 229.555, F.S., relating to educational planning and information systems; revising to conform; amending s. 229.565, F.S.; eliminating the requirement that the Commissioner of Education designate program categories and grade levels for which performance standards are to be

1 approved; amending s. 229.57, F.S.; revising 2 the purpose of the student assessment program; 3 requiring the Department of Education to develop a system to measure annual pupil 4 5 progress; requiring the statewide assessment 6 program to include science; revising provisions 7 relating to the administration of the National 8 Assessment of Educational Progress; revising 9 the statewide assessment program; revising 10 requirements relating to the annual report of 11 the results of the statewide assessment 12 program; providing for the identification of schools by performance grade category according 13 to student and school performance data; 14 providing for the identification of school 15 improvement ratings; amending s. 229.58, F.S.; 16 17 removing a reference to the Florida Commission on Education Reform and Accountability; 18 amending s. 229.591, F.S.; revising provisions 19 relating to the system of school improvement 20 21 and education accountability to reflect that students are not required to attend schools 22 designated in a certain performance grade 23 24 category; revising the state education goals; 25 amending s. 229.592, F.S., relating to the implementation of the state system of school 26 27 improvement and education accountability; removing obsolete provisions; removing 28 29 references to the Florida Commission on 30 Education Reform and Accountability; deleting 31 the requirement that the Commissioner of

1 Education appear before the Legislature; 2 revising duties of the Department of Education; 3 revising duties of the State Board of Education; revising provisions relating to 4 5 waivers from statutes; conforming 6 cross-references; repealing s. 229.593, F.S., 7 relating to the Florida Commission on Education 8 Reform and Accountability; repealing s. 229.594, F.S., relating to the powers and 9 10 duties of the commission; amending s. 229.595, 11 F.S., relating to the implementation of the state system of educational accountability for 12 school-to-work transition; revising provisions 13 relating to the assessment of readiness to 14 enter the workforce; removing a reference to 15 the Florida Commission on Education Reform and 16 17 Accountability; amending s. 230.23, F.S., relating to powers and duties of school boards; 18 19 revising provisions relating to the 20 compensation and salary schedules of school employees; revising provisions relating to 21 courses of study and other instructional aids 22 to include the term "instructional materials"; 23 24 revising school board duties regarding the implementation and enforcement of school 25 improvement and accountability; revising 26 27 policies regarding public disclosure; requiring 28 school board adoption of certain policies; 29 amending s. 231.29, F.S.; revising the assessment procedure for school district 30 31 instructional, administrative, and supervisory

1 personnel; amending s. 231.2905, F.S.; revising 2 provisions of the Florida School Recognition 3 Program relating to financial awards based on employee performance; revising initial criteria 4 5 for identification of schools; amending s. 6 232.245, F.S.; relating to pupil progression; 7 revising requirements relating to the provision 8 of remedial instruction; providing requirements for the use of resources for remedial 9 10 instruction; requiring the adoption of rules 11 regarding pupil progression; eliminating requirements relating to student academic 12 13 improvement plans; deleting duplicative requirements relating to mandatory remedial 14 reading instruction; amending s. 228.053, F.S.; 15 relating to developmental research schools; 16 17 conforming cross-references; amending s. 228.054, F.S., relating to the Joint 18 19 Developmental Research School Planning, Articulation, and Evaluation Committee; 20 conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 21 233.17, F.S., relating to the term of adoption 22 of instructional materials; conforming 23 24 cross-references; amending s. 236.685, F.S., 25 relating to educational funding accountability; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 26 27 20.15, F.S., relating to the creation of the 28 Department of Education; removing a reference to the Florida Commission on Education Reform 29 and Accountability; creating s. 236.08104, 30 31 F.S.; establishing a supplemental academic

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instruction categorical fund; providing findings and intent; providing requirements for the use of funds; authorizing the Florida State University School to expend certain funds for student remediation; amending s. 236.013, F.S.; eliminating certain provisions relating to calculations of the equivalent of a full-time student; revising provisions relating to membership in programs scheduled for more than 180 days; amending s. 239.101, F.S., relating to career education; conforming cross-references; amending s. 239.229, F.S., relating to vocational standards; conforming cross-references; amending s. 240.529, F.S., relating to approval of teacher education programs; conforming a cross-reference; reenacting s. 24.121(5)(b), (c), and (d), F.S., relating to the Educational Enhancement Trust Fund, s. 120.81(1)(b), F.S., relating to tests, test scoring criteria, or testing procedures, s. 228.053(3) and (8), F.S., relating to developmental research schools, s. 228.0565(6)(b), (c), and (d), F.S., relating to deregulated public schools, s. 228.301(1), F.S., relating to test security, s. 229.551(1)(c) and (3), F.S., relating to educational management, s. 230.03(4), F.S., relating to school district management, control, operation, administration, and supervision, s. 230.2316(4)(b), F.S., relating to dropout prevention, s. 231.085, F.S.,

1 relating to duties of principals, s. 2 231.24(3)(a), F.S., relating to the process for 3 renewal of professional certificates, s. 4 231.36(3)(e) and (f), F.S., relating to 5 contracts with instructional staff, 6 supervisors, and principals, s. 231.600(1), 7 F.S., relating to the School Community Professional Development Act, s. 232.2454(1), 8 9 F.S., relating to district student performance 10 standards, instruments, and assessment 11 procedures, s. 232.246(5)(a) and (b), F.S., relating to general requirements for high 12 school graduation, s. 232.248, F.S., relating 13 14 to confidentiality of assessment instruments, s. 232.2481(1), F.S., relating to graduation 15 and promotion requirements for publicly 16 17 operated schools, s. 233.09(4), F.S., relating to duties of instructional materials 18 19 committees, s. 233.165(1)(b), F.S., relating to the selection of instructional materials, s. 20 233.25(3)(b), F.S., relating to publishers and 21 manufacturers of instructional materials, s. 22 236.08106(2)(a) and (c), F.S., relating to the 23 24 Excellent Teaching Program, s. 239.229(3), 25 F.S., relating to vocational standards, s. 240.118(4), F.S., relating to postsecondary 26 27 feedback of information to high schools, to 28 incorporate references; amending s. 228.041, 29 F.S.; redefining the terms "graduation rate" and "dropout rate"; amending s. 228.056, F.S., 30 31 relating to charter schools; providing for

funding; revising terminology relating to assessments; providing effective dates.

WHEREAS, providing a system of high-quality public education for children is an important goal of this state, and

WHEREAS, Floridians reemphasized their aspiration to provide for a system of high-quality public education for children in this state by amending Section 1 of Article IX of the State Constitution in the November 1998 general election, and

WHEREAS, the Legislature recognizes that it has an important but not exclusive role in providing children with the opportunity to obtain a high-quality education in this state, and

WHEREAS, success in obtaining a high-quality education depends upon many influences, and

WHEREAS, among the most prominent influences on the educational success of children are the positive influences of parents on their children's lives and on their children's desire to learn and the active involvement of parents in the education of their children, and

WHEREAS, the presence of those influences is indispensable to successfully providing a system that allows students to obtain a high-quality education, and

WHEREAS, children will have the best opportunity to obtain a high-quality education in the public education system of this state and that system can best be enhanced when positive parental influences are present, when we allocate resources efficiently and concentrate resources to enhance a safe, secure, and disciplined classroom learning environment, when we support teachers, when we reinforce shared high

academic expectations, and when we promptly reward success and promptly identify failure, as well as promptly appraise the public of both successes and failures, NOW, THEREFORE,

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

 Section 1. Section 229.0535, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

229.0535 Authority to enforce school improvement.--It is the intent of the Legislature that all public schools be held accountable for ensuring that students performing perform at acceptable levels. A system of school improvement and accountability that assesses student performance by school, identifies schools in which students are not making not providing adequate progress toward state standards, and institutes appropriate measures for enforcing improvement, and provides rewards and sanctions based on performance shall be the responsibility of the State Board of Education.

(1) Pursuant to Art. IX of the State Constitution prescribing the duty of the State Board of Education to supervise Florida's public school system and notwithstanding any other statutory provisions to the contrary, the State Board of Education shall have the authority to intervene in the operation of a district school system when in cases where one or more schools in the a school district have failed to make adequate progress for 2 3 consecutive school years in a 4-year period. For purposes of determining when a school is eligible for state board action and opportunity scholarships for its students, the terms "2 years in any 4-year period" and "2 years in a 4-year period" mean that in any year that a school has a grade of "F," the school is eligible for state

board action and opportunity scholarships for its students if it also has had a grade of "F" in any of the previous 3 school 2 3 years. Except as otherwise provided in s. 229.57(9), a performance rating based on data before the 1998-1999 school 4 5 year data may not be included in a 4-year period. The state 6 board may determine that the school district or and/or school has not taken steps sufficient for to ensure that students in 7 the school to be academically in question are well served. 9 Considering recommendations of the Commissioner of Education, 10 the state board shall is authorized to recommend action to a 11 district school board that is intended to improve ensure improved educational services to students in each school that 12 13 is designated as performance grade category "F." the low-performing schools in question. Recommendations for 14 actions to be taken in the school district shall be made only 15 after thorough consideration of the unique characteristics of 16 17 a school, which shall also include student mobility rates, and the number and type of exceptional students enrolled in the 18 19 school, and the availability of options for improved 20 educational services. The state board shall adopt by rule 21 steps to follow in this process. Such steps shall provide ensure that school districts have sufficient time to improve 22 student performance in schools and have had the opportunity to 23 24 present evidence of assistance and interventions that the school board has implemented. 25

(2) The state board is specifically authorized to recommend one or more of the following actions to school boards to enable ensure that students in low-performing schools designated as performance grade category "F" to be academically are well served by the public school system:

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- practices, and provide additional assistance if the state board determines the causes of inadequate progress to be related to school district policy or practice; Implement a plan that satisfactorily resolves the
- education equity problems in the school;

(a) Provide additional resources, change certain

- (c) Contract for the educational services of the school, or reorganize the school at the end of the school year under a new principal who is authorized to hire new staff and implement a plan that addresses the causes of inadequate progress;
- (d) Allow parents of students in the school to send their children to another district school of their choice, if appropriate; or
- (e) Other action as deemed appropriate to improve the school's performance.
- In recommending actions to school boards, the State Board of Education shall specify the length of time available to implement the recommended action. The state board may adopt rules to further specify how it may respond in specific circumstances. No action taken by the state board shall relieve a school from state accountability requirements.
- (4) The State Board of Education is authorized to require the Department of Education or Comptroller to withhold any transfer of state funds to the school district if, within the timeframe specified in state board action, the school district has failed to comply with the said action ordered to improve the district's low-performing schools. Withholding the transfer of funds shall occur only after all other recommended actions for school improvement have failed to improve the 31 performance of the school. The State Board of Education may

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invoke the same penalty to any school board that fails to
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    develop and implement a plan for assistance and intervention
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    for low-performing schools as specified in s. 230.23(16)(c).
           Section 2. Section 229.0537, Florida Statutes, is
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    created to read:
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           229.0537 Opportunity Scholarship Program. --
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              FINDINGS AND INTENT. -- The purpose of this section
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    is to provide enhanced opportunity for students in this state
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    to gain the knowledge and skills necessary for postsecondary
    education, a technical education, or the world of work. The
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    Legislature recognizes that the voters of the State of
    Florida, in the November 1998 general election, amended s. 1,
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    Art. IX, of the Florida Constitution so as to make education a
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    paramount duty of the state. The Legislature finds that the
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    State Constitution requires the state to provide the
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    opportunity to obtain a high-quality education. The
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    Legislature further finds that a student should not be
    compelled, against the wishes of the student's parent or
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    guardian, to remain in a school found by the state to be
    failing for 2 years in a 4-year period. The Legislature shall
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    make available opportunity scholarships in order to give
    parents and guardians the opportunity for their children to
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    attend a public school that is performing satisfactorily or to
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    attend an eligible private school when the parent or guardian
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    chooses to apply the equivalent of the public education funds
    generated by his or her child to the cost of tuition in the
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    eligible private school as provided in paragraph (6)(a).
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    Eligibility of a private school shall include the control and
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    accountability requirements that, coupled with the exercise of
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    parental choice, are reasonably necessary to secure the
    educational public purpose, as delineated in subsection (4).
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(2) OPPORTUNITY SCHOLARSHIP ELIGIBILITY.--A public school student's parent or guardian may request and receive from the state an opportunity scholarship for the child to enroll in and attend a private school in accordance with the provisions of this section if:

- (a) By assigned school attendance area or by special assignment, the student has spent the prior school year in attendance at a public school that has been designated pursuant to s. 229.57 as performance grade category "F," failing to make adequate progress, and that has had two school years in a 4-year period of such low performance, and the student's attendance occurred during a school year in which such designation was in effect; or the parent or guardian of a student who has been in attendance elsewhere in the public school system or who is entering kindergarten or first grade has been notified that the student has been assigned to such school for the next school year;
  - (b) The student is a Florida resident; and
- (c) The parent or guardian has obtained acceptance for admission of the student to a private school eligible for the program pursuant to subsection (4), and has notified the Department of Education and the school district of the request for an opportunity scholarship no later than July 1 of the first year in which the student intends to use the scholarship.

For purposes of continuity of educational choice, the opportunity scholarship shall be for the entire school year for which it was originally issued and shall remain in force until the student leaves the private school for which the scholarship was originally granted, or until the student

 graduates into high school and the public high school to which the student is assigned has earned a performance grade of "C" or better. If the scholarship student leaves the private school for which the scholarship was originally granted and the public school to which he or she would be assigned has a performance grade of "D" or "F," the student shall remain eligible for an opportunity scholarship. However, at any time upon reasonable notice to the Department of Education and the school district, the student's parent or guardian may remove the student from the private school and place the student in a public school, as provided in subparagraph (3)(a)2.

- (3) SCHOOL DISTRICT OBLIGATIONS.--
- (a) A school district shall, for each student enrolled in or assigned to a school that has been designated as performance grade category "F" for 2 school years in a 4-year period:
- 1. Timely notify the parent or guardian of the student as soon as such designation is made of all options available pursuant to this section; and
- 2. Offer that student's parent or guardian an opportunity to enroll the student in the public school within the district that has been designated by the state pursuant to s. 229.57 as a school performing higher than that in which the student is currently enrolled or to which the student has been assigned, but not less than performance grade category "C." For purposes of identifying higher performing public schools eligible for parental choice for the 1999-2000 school year, school grade designations for the 1998-1999 school year shall be the grade equivalent of the corresponding performance level I-V specified in state board rule at the time this act becomes a law. Level I corresponds to an "F" grade and Level V

corresponds to an "A" grade. The parent or guardian is not required to accept this offer in lieu of requesting a state opportunity scholarship to a private school. The opportunity to continue attending the higher performing public school shall remain in force until the student graduates from high school.

- (b) The parent or guardian of a student enrolled in or assigned to a school that has been designated performance grade category "F" for 2 school years in a 4-year period may choose as an alternative to enroll the student in and transport the student to a higher-performing public school that has available space in an adjacent school district, and that school district shall accept the student and report the student for purposes of the district's funding pursuant to the Florida Education Finance Program.
- (c) Students with disabilities who are eligible to receive services from the school district under federal or state law, and who participate in this program, remain eligible to receive services from the school district as provided by federal or state law.
- (d) If for any reason a qualified private school is not available for the student or if the parent or guardian chooses to request that the student be enrolled in the higher performing public school, rather than choosing to request the state opportunity scholarship, transportation costs to the higher performing public school shall be the responsibility of the school district. The district may utilize state categorical transportation funds or state-appropriated public school choice incentive funds for this purpose.
- (4) PRIVATE SCHOOL ELIGIBILITY.--To be eligible to participate in the opportunity scholarship program, a private

 school must be a Florida private school, may be sectarian or nonsectarian, and must:

- (a) Be in existence at least 1 year and provide the State Board of Education with evidence of fiscal soundness consistent with generally accepted accounting practices. In lieu of providing evidence of fiscal soundness, a surety bond or letter of credit for an amount equal to the opportunity scholarship funds received in any quarter may be filed with the State Board of Education. However, the 1-year requirement does not apply to those schools providing services to students with disabilities under the pilot programs that offer opportunity scholarships.
- (b) Except for the first year of implementation, notify the Department of Education and the school district in whose service area the school is located of its intent to participate in the program under this section by May 1 of the school year preceding the school year in which it intends to participate. The notice shall specify the grade levels and services that the private school has available for the opportunity scholarship program.
- (d) Meet state and local health and safety laws and codes.
- (e) Determine, on an entirely random and religious-neutral basis and without regard to the student's past academic history, which scholarship students to accept; however, the private school may give preference in accepting applications to siblings of students who have already been accepted on a random and religious-neutral basis. A private school dedicated to a particular subject area or specialized

 curricular focus may take into account a student's experience in that subject area or related curriculum.

- (f) Be subject to the accreditation standards of a nonpublic school accrediting body recognized by the Florida Association of Academic Nonpublic Schools. If the private school fails to meet the accreditation standards of the accrediting body and does not correct identified deficiencies within the required time period, not to exceed 3 years, the school will forfeit eligibility to participate in the opportunity scholarship program. The status of accreditation, as well as the highest educational degree attained by each faculty member, shall be included in the school's annual report to the Department of Education. Upon the parent's or guardian's request, the school shall furnish the parent or guardian with a school profile that includes student performance information.
- (g) Comply with all state statutes relating to private schools.
- (h) Accept as full tuition and fees the amount provided by the state for each student, and agree not to require or compel any opportunity scholarship student, or his or her parent or guardian, to purchase materials, clothing, or equipment that would not normally be required of a student attending a public school, such as, but not limited to, instructional materials, uniforms, or materials and equipment related to extracurricular activities.
- (i) Agree not to compel any student attending the private school on an opportunity scholarship to profess a specific ideological belief, to pray, or to worship.

- (j) Not compel or require any student attending the private school on an opportunity scholarship to profess a specific ideological belief, to pray, or to worship.
- (k) Generate an annual report to include a detailed accounting of all state funds, a review of educational programs and operational policies, and an assessment of gains in student achievement for each student served via an opportunity scholarship. This report shall be submitted to the Department of Education and made available to the general public; however, the provisions of s. 228.093 shall apply to this requirement.
- (1) Agree to accept opportunity scholarship students for a minimum of one school year, with the exception that the student may be dismissed for violation of school rules pertaining to the health, safety, or welfare of students and staff. The private school shall adhere to the tenets of its published due-process procedures prior to the expulsion of any opportunity scholarship student. The private school must also agree to be responsible for attendance during that time period.
  - (5) OBLIGATION OF PROGRAM PARTICIPATION. --
- (a) Any student participating in the opportunity scholarship program must remain in attendance throughout the school year, unless excused by the school for illness or other good cause, and must comply fully with the school's code of conduct. However, a student may be removed from a school for good cause, and a student may choose to leave a school to attend another school or be home-schooled.
- (b) The parent or guardian of each student
  participating in the opportunity scholarship program must
  comply fully with the private school's parental involvement

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30 31 requirements, unless excused by the school for illness or other good cause.

- (c) The parent or guardian shall ensure that the student participating in the opportunity scholarship program takes all statewide assessments required pursuant to s. 229.57. The private school and the school district shall cooperate to ensure that the scholarship student takes all statewide assessments required in s. 229.57. Students participating in the opportunity scholarship program may take such tests at a location and at a time provided by the school district or the private school in accordance with state and district assessment procedures, at the discretion of the school district. If the school district chooses not to allow opportunity scholarship students to participate with public school students, the school district shall open state assessment training workshops to private school test administrators and provide supervision of the test administration.
  - (d) A participant who fails to comply with this subsection shall forfeit the opportunity scholarship.
    - (6) OPPORTUNITY SCHOLARSHIP FUNDING AND PAYMENT.--
- (a)1. The maximum opportunity scholarship granted for an eligible student shall be a calculated amount equivalent to the base student allocation multiplied by the weighted cost factor for the educational program that would have been provided for the student in the district school to which he or she was assigned, multiplied by the district cost differential. In addition, the calculated amount shall include the per student share of instructional materials funding, technology funding, and other categorical funds as provided for this purpose in the General Appropriations Act. The amount

of the opportunity scholarship shall be the calculated amount or the amount of the private school's tuition and fees, whichever is less. Fees eligible shall include textbook fees, lab fees, and other fees related to instruction, including transportation. The district shall report all students who are attending a private school under this program. The students attending private schools on opportunity scholarships shall be reported separately from those students reported for purposes of the Florida Education Finance Program. The public or private school that provides services to students with disabilities shall receive the weighted funding for such services at the appropriate funding level consistent with the provisions of s. 236.025.

- 2. For purposes of calculating the opportunity scholarship, a student will be eligible for the amount of the appropriate basic cost factor if:
- a. The student currently participates in a Group I program funded at the basic cost factor and is not subsequently identified as having a disability; or
- b. The student currently participates in a Group II program and the parent has chosen a private school that does not provide the additional services funded by the Group II program.
- 3. Following annual notification on July 1 of the number of participants, the Department of Education shall transfer from each school district's appropriated funds the calculated amount from the Florida Education Finance Program and authorized categorical accounts to a separate account for the Opportunity Scholarship Program for quarterly disbursement to the parents or guardians of participating students.

- (b) Upon proper documentation reviewed and approved by the Department of Education, the Comptroller shall make opportunity scholarship payments in four equal amounts no later than September 1, November 1, February 1, and April 1 of each academic year in which the opportunity scholarship is in force. The initial payment shall be made after Department of Education verification of admission acceptance and subsequent payments shall be made upon verification of continued enrollment and attendance at the private school. Payment must be by individual warrant made jointly payable to the student's parent or guardian and eligible private school chosen by the parent or guardian, and the parent or guardian shall restrictively endorse the warrant to the private school.
- (7) LIABILITY.--No liability shall arise on the part of the state based on any grant or use of an opportunity scholarship.
- (8) PILOT PROGRAM.--There is established a pilot program, which is separate and distinct from the Opportunity Scholarship Program, in the Broward, Clay, Sarasota, and Santa Rosa school districts to provide scholarships to a public or private school of choice for students with disabilities whose academic progress in at least two areas has not met expected levels for the previous year, as determined by the student's individual education plan. Student participation in the pilot program is limited to 5 percent of the students with disabilities in the participating school districts during the first year, 10 percent of students with disabilities during the second year, and 20 percent of students with disabilities during the third and subsequent years. The following applies to the pilot program:

- 1 (a) To be eligible to participate in the pilot program, a private school must meet all requirements of 2 3 subsection (4). For purposes of the pilot program, notification under paragraph (4)(a) must be separate from the 4 5 notification under the Opportunity Scholarship Program. 6 (b) Each school district that participates in the 7 pilot program must comply with the requirements in 8 subparagraph (3)(a)2. and paragraph (3)(c). The amount of the scholarship in the pilot program 9 10 shall not exceed the amount the student would have received 11 under the Florida Education Finance Program in the public school to which he or she is assigned. 12 To be eligible for a scholarship under the pilot 13 (d) 14 program, a student or parent must: Comply with the eligibility criteria in paragraphs 15 (2)(b) and (c) and all provisions of subsection (5) which 16 17 apply to students with disabilities; For the school year immediately prior to the year 18 19 in which the scholarship will be in effect, have documented the student's failure to meet specific performance levels 20 21 identified in the individual education plan, or, absent specific performance levels identified in the individual 22 education plan, the student must have performed below grade 23
  - 3. Have requested the scholarship prior to the time at which the number of valid requests exceeds the district's cap for the year in which the scholarship will be awarded.

level on state or local assessments and the parent believes

that the student is not progressing adequately toward the

goals in the individual education plan; and

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Subsections (6) and (9) shall apply to the pilot program authorized in this subsection. This pilot program is not intended to affect the eligibility of the state or school district to receive federal funds for students with disabilities.

(9) RULES. -- The State Board of Education may adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement the provisions of this section. Rules shall include penalties for noncompliance with subsections (3) and (5). However, the inclusion of eligible private schools within options available to Florida public school students does not expand the regulatory authority of the state, its officers, or any school district to impose any additional regulation of private schools beyond those reasonably necessary to enforce requirements expressly set forth in this section and by federal law.

Section 3. Subsection (14) of section 229.512, Florida Statutes, is amended, present subsections (15) and (16) are renumbered as subsections (18) and (19), respectively, and new subsections (15), (16), and (17) are added to that section, to read:

229.512 Commissioner of Education; general powers and duties. -- The Commissioner of Education is the chief educational officer of the state, and has the following general powers and duties:

(14) To implement a program of school improvement and education accountability designed to provide all students the opportunity to make adequate learning gains in each year of school as provided by statute and State Board of Education rule which is based upon the achievement of the state 31 education goals, recognizing the State Board of Education as

the body corporate responsible for the supervision of the
system of public education, the school board as responsible
for school and student performance, and the individual school
as the unit for education accountability. †

(15) To arrange for the preparation, publication, and

- (15) To arrange for the preparation, publication, and distribution of materials relating to the state system of public education which will supply information concerning needs, problems, plans, and possibilities.+
- (16) To prepare and publish annually reports giving statistics and other useful information pertaining to the state system of public education, including the Opportunity Scholarship Program. 7 and
- $\underline{(17)}$  To have printed copies of school laws, forms, instruments, instructions, and regulations of the State Board of Education and to provide for  $\underline{\text{their}}$  the distribution of the same.

Section 4. Section 229.555, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

229.555 Educational planning and information systems.--

- (1) EDUCATIONAL PLANNING. --
- (a) The commissioner shall be responsible for all planning functions for the department, including collection, analysis, and interpretation of all data, information, test results, evaluations, and other indicators that are used to formulate policy, identify areas of concern and need, and serve as the basis for short-range and long-range planning. Such planning shall include assembling data, conducting appropriate studies and surveys, and sponsoring research and development activities designed to provide information about

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educational needs and the effect of alternative educational practices.

- (b) Each district school board shall maintain a continuing system of planning and budgeting which shall be designed to aid in identifying and meeting the educational needs of students and the public. Provision shall be made for coordination between district school boards and community college district boards of trustees concerning the planning for vocational and adult educational programs. The major emphasis of the system shall be upon locally determined goals and objectives, the state plan for education, and the Sunshine State minimum performance Standards developed by the Department of Education and adopted by the State Board of The district planning and budgeting system must Education. include consideration of student achievement data obtained pursuant to s. 229.57. The system shall be structured to meet the specific management needs of the district and to align-The system of planning and budgeting shall ensure that the budget adopted by the district school board with reflect the plan the board has also adopted. Each district school board shall utilize its system of planning and budgeting to emphasize a system of school-based management in which individual school centers become the principal planning units and eventually to integrate planning and budgeting at the school level.
- (2) COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS.--The commissioner shall develop and implement an integrated information system for educational management. The system must be designed to collect, via electronic transfer, all student and school performance data required to ascertain the degree to which schools and school districts are meeting state

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1 performance standards, and must be capable of producing data for a comprehensive annual report on school and district 2 3 performance. In addition, the system shall support, as 4 feasible, the management decisions to be made in each division 5 of the department and at the individual school and district 6 Similar data elements among divisions and levels 7 shall be compatible. The system shall be based on an overall 8 conceptual design; the information needed for such decisions, including fiscal, student, program, personnel, facility, 9 10 community, evaluation, and other relevant data; and the 11 relationship between cost and effectiveness. The system shall be managed and administered by the commissioner and shall 12 13 include a district subsystem component to be administered at the district level, with input from the reports-and-forms 14 control management committees. Each district school system 15 with a unique management information system shall assure that 16 17 compatibility exists between its unique system and the district component of the state system so to the extent that 18 19 all data required as input to the state system is shall be 20 made available via electronic transfer and in the appropriate input format. 21

- (a) The specific responsibilities of the commissioner shall include:
- 1. Consulting with school district representatives in the development of the system design model and implementation plans for the management information system for public school education management;
- 2. Providing operational definitions for the proposed system;
- 30 3. Determining the information and specific data elements required for the management decisions made at each

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educational level, recognizing that the primary unit for information input is shall be the individual school and recognizing that time and effort of instructional personnel expended in collection and compilation of data should be minimized;

- 4. Developing standardized terminology and procedures to be followed at all levels of the system;
- 5. Developing a standard transmittal format to be used for collection of data from the various levels of the system;
- Developing appropriate computer programs to assure integration of the various information components dealing with students, personnel, facilities, fiscal, program, community, and evaluation data;
- 7. Developing the necessary programs to provide statistical analysis of the integrated data provided in subparagraph 6. in such a way that required reports may be disseminated, comparisons may be made, and relationships may be determined in order to provide the necessary information for making management decisions at all levels;
- 8. Developing output report formats which will provide district school systems with information for making management decisions at the various educational levels;
- 9. Developing a phased plan for distributing computer services equitably among all public schools and school districts in the this state as rapidly as possible. The plan shall describe alternatives available to the state in providing such computing services and shall contain estimates of the cost of each alternative, together with a recommendation for action. In developing the such plan, the feasibility of shared use of computing hardware and software 31 by school districts, community colleges, and universities

shall be examined. Laws or administrative rules regulating procurement of data processing equipment, communication services, or data processing services by state agencies shall not be construed to apply to local agencies which share computing facilities with state agencies;

- 10. Assisting the district school systems in establishing their subsystem components and assuring compatibility with current district systems;
- 11. Establishing procedures for continuous evaluation of system efficiency and effectiveness;
- 12. Initiating a reports-management and forms-management system to ascertain that duplication in collection of data does not exist and that forms and reports for reporting under state and federal requirements and other forms and reports are prepared in a logical and uncomplicated format, resulting in a reduction in the number and complexity of required reports, particularly at the school level; and
- 13. Initiating such other actions as are necessary to carry out the intent of the Legislature that a management information system for public school management needs be implemented. Such other actions shall be based on criteria including, but not limited to:
  - a. The purpose of the reporting requirement;
  - b. The origination of the reporting requirement;
- c. The date of origin of the reporting requirement; and
  - d. The date of repeal of the reporting requirement.
- (b) The specific responsibilities of each district school system shall include:
- 1. Establishing, at the district level, a reports-control and forms-control management system committee

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composed of school administrators and classroom teachers. The district school board shall appoint school administrator members and classroom teacher members; or, in school districts where appropriate, the classroom teacher members shall be appointed by the bargaining agent. Teachers shall constitute a majority of the committee membership. The committee shall periodically recommend procedures to the district school board for eliminating, reducing, revising, and consolidating paperwork and data collection requirements and shall submit to the district school board an annual report of its findings.

- With assistance from the commissioner, developing systems compatibility between the state management information system and unique local systems.
- 3. Providing, with the assistance of the department, inservice training dealing with management information system purposes and scope, a method of transmitting input data, and the use of output report information.
- Establishing a plan for continuous review and evaluation of local management information system needs and procedures.
- 5. Advising the commissioner of all district management information needs.
- Transmitting required data input elements to the appropriate processing locations in accordance with guidelines established by the commissioner.
- Determining required reports, comparisons, and relationships to be provided to district school systems by the system output reports, continuously reviewing these reports for usefulness and meaningfulness, and submitting recommended additions, deletions, and change requirements in accordance 31 | with the guidelines established by the commissioner.

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- 8. Being responsible for the accuracy of all data elements transmitted to the department.
- (c) It is the intent of the Legislature that the expertise in the state system of public education, as well as contracted services, be utilized to hasten the plan for full implementation of a comprehensive management information system.
- Section 5. Subsection (1) of section 229.565, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 229.565 Educational evaluation procedures.--
  - (1) STUDENT PERFORMANCE STANDARDS.--
- (a) The State Board of Education shall approve student performance standards in <a href="key academic subject areas and the">key academic subject areas and the</a>
  various program categories and chronological grade levels
  which the Commissioner of Education designates as necessary
  for maintaining a good educational system. The standards must
  apply, without limitation, to language arts, mathematics,
  science, social studies, the arts, health and physical
  education, foreign language, reading, writing, history,
  government, geography, economics, and computer literacy. The
  commissioner shall obtain opinions and advice from citizens,
  educators, and members of the business community in developing
  the standards. For purposes of this section, the term "student
  performance standard" means a statement describing a skill or
  competency students are expected to learn.
- (b) The student performance standards must address the skills and competencies that a student must learn in order to graduate from high school. The commissioner shall also develop performance standards for students who learn a higher level of skills and competencies.

Section 6. Section 229.57, Florida Statutes, 1998

Supplement, is amended to read:

229.57 Student assessment program.-
(1) PURPOSE.--The primary purposes purpose of the statewide assessment program are is to provide information needed to improve for the improvement of the public schools by maximizing the learning gains of all students and to inform parents of the educational progress of their public school children. The program must be designed to:

(a) Assess the annual learning gains of each student

- (a) Assess the annual learning gains of each student toward achieving the Sunshine State Standards appropriate for the student's grade level.
- (b) Provide data for making decisions regarding school accountability and recognition.
- (c)(a) Identify the educational strengths and needs of students and the readiness of students to be promoted to the next grade level or to graduate from high school with a standard high school diploma.
- $\underline{(d)}$  (b) Assess how well educational goals and performance standards are met at the school, district, and state levels.
- $\underline{\text{(e)}_{(c)}}$  Provide information to aid in the evaluation and development of educational programs and policies.
- (f) Provide information on the performance of Florida students compared with others across the United States.
- (2) ANNUAL PUPIL PROGRESS ASSESSMENT.--The Department of Education shall develop a statistical assessment tool for measuring pupil progress during a school year which shall be used for the purposes of this act. As used in this subsection, "pupil progress assessment" means a statistical system for
- 31 educational outcome assessment which:

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- (a) Uses measures of student learning, such as the FCAT, to determine teacher, school, and school district statistical distributions, which distributions:
- Shall be determined using available data from the FCAT, and other data collection as deemed appropriate by the Department of Education, to measure the differences in student prior year achievement against the current year achievement or lack thereof, such that the "effects" of instruction to a student by a teacher, school, and school district may be estimated on a per-student and constant basis.
- 2. Shall, to the extent possible, be able to be expressed in linear scales such that the effects of ceiling and floor dispersions are minimized.
- (b) Shall provide for mixed model methodologies that provide for best linear unbiased prediction for the teacher, school, and school district effects on pupil progress. These estimates should adequately be able to determine effects of and compare teachers who teach multiple subjects to the same groups of students, and team teaching situations where teachers teach a single subject to multiple groups of students, or other teaching situations as appropriate:
- 1. The department in consult with the Office of Program and Policy Analysis, and other sources as appropriate, shall use recognized mixed linear model approaches to statistical variance and estimating random effects.
- The mixed model methodology used by the department shall be approved by the State Board of Education before implementation in pupil progression assessment.
- (3)<del>(2)</del> NATIONAL EDUCATION COMPARISONS.--It is Florida's intent to participate in the measurement of national 31 educational goals set by the President and governors of the

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United States. The Commissioner of Education is directed to provide for school districts to participate in the administration of the National Assessment of Educational Progress, or a similar national assessment program, both for the national sample and for any state-by-state comparison programs which may be initiated. Such assessments must be conducted using the data collection procedures, the student surveys, the educator surveys, and other instruments included in the National Assessment of Educational Progress or a similar program. The results of these assessments shall be included in the annual report of the Commissioner of Education specified in this section. The administration of the National Assessment of Educational Progress or a similar program shall be in addition to and separate from the administration of the statewide assessment program otherwise described in this section.

- (4)<del>(3)</del> STATEWIDE ASSESSMENT PROGRAM.--The commissioner shall is directed to design and implement a statewide program of educational assessment that provides information for the improvement of the operation and management of the public schools. The program must be designed, as far as possible, so as not to conflict with ongoing district assessment programs and so as to use information obtained from district programs. Pursuant to the statewide assessment program, the commissioner shall:
- Submit to the state board a list that specifies (a) student skills and competencies to which the goals for education specified in the state plan apply, including, but not limited to, reading, writing, science, and mathematics. The skills and competencies must include problem-solving and 31 | higher-order skills as appropriate and shall be known as the

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Sunshine State Standards. The commissioner shall select such skills and competencies after receiving recommendations from educators, citizens, and members of the business community. The commissioner shall submit to the state board revisions to the list of student skills and competencies in order to maintain continuous progress toward improvements in student proficiency.

- (b) Develop and implement a uniform system of indicators to describe the performance of public school students and the characteristics of the public school districts and the public schools. These indicators must include, without limitation, information gathered by the comprehensive management information system created pursuant to s. 229.555 and student achievement information obtained pursuant to this section.
- (c) Develop and implement a student achievement testing program as part of the statewide assessment program, to be administered annually in grades 3 through 10 at designated times at the elementary, middle, and high school levels to measure reading, writing, science, and mathematics. The testing program must be designed so that:
- The tests measure student skills and competencies adopted by the state board as specified in paragraph (a). The tests must measure and report student proficiency levels in reading, writing, and mathematics. Science proficiency must be measured statewide beginning in 2003. Other content areas may be included as directed by the commissioner. The commissioner shall provide for the tests to be developed or obtained, as appropriate, through contracts and project agreements with private vendors, public vendors, public agencies, 31 postsecondary institutions, or school districts.

commissioner shall obtain input with respect to the design and implementation of the testing program from state educators and the public.

- 2. The tests are <u>a combination of norm-referenced and</u> criterion-referenced and include, to the extent determined by the commissioner, items that require the student to produce information or perform tasks in such a way that the skills and competencies he or she uses can be measured.
- 3. Each testing program, whether at the elementary, middle, or high school level, includes a test of writing in which students are required to produce writings which are then scored by appropriate methods.
- 4. A score is designated for each subject area tested, below which score a student's performance is deemed inadequate. The school districts shall provide appropriate remedial instruction to students who score below these levels.
- 5. Except as provided in subparagraph 6., all 11th grade students take a high school competency test developed by the state board to test minimum student performance skills and competencies in reading, writing, and mathematics. The test must be based on the skills and competencies adopted by the state board pursuant to paragraph (a). Upon recommendation of the commissioner, the state board shall designate a passing score for each part of the high school competency test. In establishing passing scores, the state board shall consider any possible negative impact of the test on minority students. The commissioner may establish criteria whereby a student who successfully demonstrates proficiency in either reading or mathematics or both may be exempted from taking the corresponding section of the high school competency test or the college placement test. A student must earn a passing

score or have been exempted from each part of the high school competency test in order to qualify for a regular high school diploma. The school districts shall provide appropriate remedial instruction to students who do not pass part of the competency test.

- 6. Students who enroll in grade 9 in the fall of 1999 and thereafter must earn a passing score on the grade 10 assessment test described in this paragraph instead of the high school competency test described in subparagraph 5. Such students must earn a passing score in reading, writing, and mathematics to qualify for a regular high school diploma. Upon recommendation of the commissioner, the state board shall designate a passing score for each part of the grade 10 assessment test. In establishing passing scores, the state board shall consider any possible negative impact of the test on minority students.
- 7.6. Participation in the testing program is mandatory for all students, except as otherwise prescribed by the commissioner. The commissioner shall recommend rules to the state board for the provision of test adaptations and modifications of procedures as necessary for students in exceptional education programs and for students who have limited English proficiency.
- 8.7. A student seeking an adult high school diploma must meet the same testing requirements that a regular high school student must meet.
- 9. School districts must provide instruction to prepare students to demonstrate proficiency in the skills and competencies necessary for successful grade-to-grade progression and high school graduation. The commissioner shall conduct studies as necessary to verify that the required

skills and competencies are part of the district instructional programs.

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The commissioner may design and implement student testing programs for any grade level and subject area, based on procedures designated by the commissioner to monitor educational achievement in the state.

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(d) Obtain or develop a career planning assessment to be administered to students, at their option, in grades 7 and 10 to assist them in preparing for further education or entering the workforce. The statewide student assessment program must include career planning assessment.

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(d) (e) Conduct ongoing research to develop improved methods of assessing student performance, including, without limitation, the use of technology to administer tests, the use of electronic transfer of data, the development of work-product assessments, and the development of process assessments.

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(e) (f) Conduct ongoing research and analysis of student achievement data, including, without limitation, monitoring trends in student achievement, identifying school programs that are successful, and analyzing correlates of school achievement.

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(f) (g) Provide technical assistance to school districts in the implementation of state and district testing programs and the use of the data produced pursuant to such programs.

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(5)(4) DISTRICT TESTING PROGRAMS.--Each district shall periodically assess student performance and achievement within each school of the district. The assessment programs must be 31 based upon local goals and objectives that are compatible with

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30 31 the state plan for education and that supplement the skills and competencies adopted by the State Board of Education. All school districts must participate in the state assessment program designed to measure annual student learning and school performance. All school districts shall report assessment results as required by the management information system. In grades 4 and 8, each district shall administer a nationally normed achievement test selected from a list approved by the state board; the data resulting from these tests must be provided to the Department of Education according to procedures specified by the commissioner. The commissioner may request achievement data for other grade levels as necessary.

(6)(5) SCHOOL TESTING PROGRAMS.--Each public school,

unless specifically exempted by state board rule based on serving a specialized population for which standardized testing is not appropriate, shall participate in the state assessment program. Student performance data shall be analyzed and reported to parents, the community, and the state. Student performance data shall be used in developing objectives of the school improvement plan, evaluation of instructional personnel, evaluation of administrative personnel, assignment of staff, allocation of resources, acquisition of instructional materials and technology, performance-based budgeting, and promotion and assignment of students into educational programs administering an achievement test, whether at the elementary, middle, or high school level, and each public school administering the high school competency test, shall prepare an analysis of the resultant data after each administration. The analysis of student performance data also must identify strengths and needs in the educational

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30 31 program and trends over time. The analysis must be used in conjunction with the budgetary planning processes developed pursuant to s. 229.555 and the development of the programs of remediation described in s. 233.051.

(7)<del>(6)</del> ANNUAL REPORTS.--The commissioner shall prepare annual reports of the results of the statewide assessment program which describe student achievement in the state, each district, and each school. The commissioner shall prescribe the design and content of these reports, which must include, without limitation, descriptions of the performance of all schools participating in the assessment program and all of their major student populations as determined by the Commissioner of Education, and must also include the median scores of all eligible students who scored at or in the lowest 25th percentile of the state in the previous school year, provided, however, that the provisions of s. 228.093 pertaining to student records apply to this section students at both low levels and exemplary levels, as well as the performance of students scoring in the middle 50 percent of the test population. Until such time as annual assessments prescribed in this section are fully implemented, annual reports shall include student performance data based on existing assessments.

- (8) SCHOOL PERFORMANCE GRADE CATEGORIES.--Beginning with the 1998-1999 school year's student and school performance data, the annual report shall identify schools as being in one of the following grade categories defined according to rules of the state board:
  - (a) "A," schools making excellent progress.
  - (b) "B," schools making above average progress.
  - (c) "C," schools making satisfactory progress.

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1 (d) "D," schools making less than satisfactory 2 progress. 3 "F," schools failing to make adequate progress. (e) 4 (9) DESIGNATION OF SCHOOL PERFORMANCE GRADE 5 CATEGORIES. -- School performance grade category designations 6 itemized in subsection (8) shall be based on the following: 7 Timeframes.--(a) 8 School performance grade category designations 9 shall be based on one school year of performance. 10 In school years 1998-1999 and 1999-2000, a school's 11 performance grade category designation shall be determined by the student achievement levels on the FCAT, and on other 12 appropriate performance data, including, but not limited to, 13 attendance, dropout rate, school discipline data, and student 14 readiness for college, in accordance with state board rule. 15 3. Beginning with the 2000-2001 school year, a 16 17 school's performance grade category designation shall be based on a combination of student achievement scores as measured by 18 19 the FCAT, on the degree of measured learning gains of the 20 students, and on other appropriate performance data, including, but not limited to, attendance, dropout rate, 21 school discipline data, cohort graduation rate, and student 22 readiness for college. 23 24 4. Beginning with the 2001-2002 school year and 25 thereafter, a school's performance grade category designation shall be based on student learning gains as measured by annual 26 27 FCAT assessments in grades 3 through 10, and on other appropriate performance data, including, but not limited to, 28

attendance, dropout rate, school discipline data, the

availability of adequate and appropriate textbooks and

1 instructional materials for each student, and student 2 readiness for college. 3 4 For the purpose of implementing ss. 229.0535 and 229.0537, 5 each school identified as critically low performing based on 6 both 1996-1997 and 1997-1998 school performance data and state 7 board-adopted criteria, and that receives a performance grade 8 category designation of "F" based on 1998-1999 school performance data pursuant to this section, shall be considered 9 10 as having failed to make adequate progress for 2 years in a 11 4-year period. All other schools that receive a performance grade category designation of "F" based on 1998-1999 school 12 performance data shall be considered as having failed to make 13 14 adequate progress for 1 year. Student assessment data. -- Student assessment data 15 used in determining school performance grade categories shall 16 17 include: 1. The median scores of all eligible students enrolled 18 19 in the school. 2. The median scores of all eligible students enrolled 20 in the school who have scored at or in the lowest 25th 21 22 percentile of the state in the previous school year. 23 24 The state board shall adopt appropriate criteria for each 25 school performance grade category so as to ensure that school performance grade category designations reflect each school's 26 27 accountability for the learning of all students in the school. 28 The criteria must also give added weight to student 29 achievement in reading. Schools designated as performance grade category "C," making satisfactory progress, shall be 30 31 required to demonstrate that adequate progress has been made

by students who have scored among the lowest 25 percent of students in the state as well as by the overall population of students in the school.

- (10) SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT RATINGS.--Beginning with the 1999-2000 school year's student and school performance data, the annual report shall identify each school's performance as having improved, remained the same, or declined. This school improvement rating shall be based on a comparison of the current year's and previous year's student and school performance data. Schools that improve at least one performance grade category are eligible for school recognition awards pursuant to s. 231.2905.
- RATING REPORTS.--School performance grade category
  designations and improvement ratings shall apply to each
  school's performance for the year in which performance is
  measured. Each school's designation and rating shall be
  published annually by the Department of Education and the
  school district. Parents and guardians shall be entitled to an
  easy-to-read report card about the designation and rating of
  the school in which their child is enrolled.
- (12) STATEWIDE ASSESSMENTS.--The Department of
  Education is authorized, subject to appropriation, to
  negotiate a multi-year contract for the development, field
  testing, and implementation of annual assessments of students
  in grades 3 through 10. Such assessments must comply with the
  following criteria:
- (a) Assessments for each grade level shall be capable of measuring each student's mastery of the Sunshine State Standards for that grade level and above.

- (b) Assessments shall be capable of measuring the annual progress each student makes in mastering the Sunshine State Standards.
- (c) Assessments shall include measures in reading and mathematics in each grade level and must include writing and science in grades 4, 8, and 10. Science assessment is to begin statewide in 2003.
- (d) Assessments shall include a norm-referenced subtest that allows for comparisons of Florida students with the performance of students nationally.
- (e) The annual testing program shall be administered to provide for valid statewide comparisons of learning gains to be made for purposes of accountability and recognition.

  Annual assessments that do not contain performance items shall be administered no earlier than March of each school year, with results being returned to schools prior to the end of the academic year. Subtests that contain performance items may be given earlier than March, provided that the remaining subtests are sufficient to provide valid data on comparisons of student learning from year to year. The time of administration shall be aligned such that a comparable amount of instructional time is measured in all school districts. District school boards shall not establish school calendars that jeopardize or limit the valid testing and comparison of student learning gains.
- (f) Assessments shall be implemented statewide no later than the spring of the 2000-2001 school year.
- (13) LOCAL ASSESSMENTS.--Measurement of the learning gains of students in all subjects other than subjects required for the state assessment program is the responsibility of the school districts.

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1 (14)<del>(7)</del> APPLICABILITY OF TESTING STANDARDS.--A student 2 must meet the testing requirements for high school graduation 3 which were in effect at the time the student entered 9th 4 grade, provided the student's enrollment was continuous. 5

(15)(8) RULES.--The State Board of Education shall adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 as necessary to implement the provisions of this section.

(16) PERFORMANCE-BASED FUNDING. -- The Legislature may factor-in the performance of schools in calculating any performance-based-funding policy that is provided for in the annual General Appropriations Act.

Section 7. Section 229.58, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended to read:

229.58 District and school advisory councils.--

- (1) ESTABLISHMENT. --
- (a) The school board shall establish an advisory council for each school in the district, and shall develop procedures for the election and appointment of advisory council members. Each school advisory council shall include in its name the words "school advisory council." The school advisory council shall be the sole body responsible for final decisionmaking at the school relating to implementation of the provisions of ss. 229.591, 229.592, and 230.23(16). A majority of the members of each school advisory council must be persons who are not employed by the school. Each advisory council shall be composed of the principal and an appropriately balanced number of teachers, education support employees, students, parents, and other business and community citizens who are representative of the ethnic, racial, and economic community served by the school. Vocational-technical center 31 and high school advisory councils shall include students, and

middle and junior high school advisory councils may include students. School advisory councils of vocational-technical and adult education centers are not required to include parents as members. Council members representing teachers, education support employees, students, and parents shall be elected by their respective peer groups at the school in a fair and equitable manner as follows:

- 1. Teachers shall be elected by teachers.
- 2. Education support employees shall be elected by education support employees.
  - 3. Students shall be elected by students.
  - 4. Parents shall be elected by parents.

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The school board shall establish procedures for use by schools in selecting business and community members. Such procedures shall include means of ensuring wide notice of vacancies and for taking input on possible members from local business, chambers of commerce, community and civic organizations and groups, and the public at large. The school board shall review the membership composition of each advisory council. the school board determine that the membership elected by the school is not representative of the ethnic, racial, and economic community served by the school, the board shall appoint additional members to achieve proper representation. The Commissioner of Florida Commission on Education Reform and Accountability shall serve as a review body to determine if schools have maximized their efforts to include on their advisory councils minority persons and persons of lower socioeconomic status. Although schools should be strongly encouraged to establish school advisory councils, any school district that has a student population of 10,000 or fewer may

establish a district advisory council which shall include at least one duly elected teacher from each school in the district. For the purposes of school advisory councils and district advisory councils, the term "teacher" shall include classroom teachers, certified student services personnel, and media specialists. For purposes of this paragraph, "education support employee" means any person employed by a school who is not defined as instructional or administrative personnel pursuant to s. 228.041 and whose duties require 20 or more hours in each normal working week.

- (b) The school board may establish a district advisory council representative of the district and composed of teachers, students, parents, and other citizens or a district advisory council which may be comprised of representatives of each school advisory council. Recognized schoolwide support groups which meet all criteria established by law or rule may function as school advisory councils.
- functions as are prescribed by regulations of the school board; however, no advisory council shall have any of the powers and duties now reserved by law to the school board. Each school advisory council shall assist in the preparation and evaluation of the school improvement plan required pursuant to s. 230.23(16). By the 1999-2000 academic year, with technical assistance from the Department of Education, each school advisory council shall assist in the preparation of the school's annual budget and plan as required by s. 229.555(1). A portion of funds provided in the annual General Appropriations Act for use by school advisory councils must be used for implementing the school improvement plan.

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Section 8. Section 229.591, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended to read:

229.591 Comprehensive revision of Florida's system of school improvement and education accountability .--

(1) INTENT. -- The Legislature recognizes that the children and youth of the state are its future and its most precious resource. To provide these developing citizens with the sound education needed to grow to a satisfying and productive adulthood, the Legislature intends that, by the year 2000, Florida establish a system of school improvement and education accountability based on the performance of students and educational programs. The intent of the Legislature is to provide clear guidelines for achieving this purpose and for returning the responsibility for education to those closest to the students, their that is the schools, teachers, and parents. The Legislature recognizes, however, its ultimate responsibility and that of the Governor, the Commissioner of Education, and the State Board of Education and other state policymaking bodies in providing the strong leadership needed to forge a new concept of school improvement and in making adequate provision by law provisions for a uniform, efficient, safe, secure, and high-quality system of free public schools as required by s. 1, Art. IX of the State Constitution. It is further the intent of the Legislature to build upon the foundation established by the Educational Accountability Act of 1976 and to implement a program of education accountability and school improvement based upon the achievement of state goals, recognizing the State Board of Education as the body corporate responsible for the supervision of the system of public education, the district 31 school board as responsible for school and student

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performance, and the individual school as the unit for education accountability.

- (2) REQUIREMENTS.--Florida's system for school improvement and education accountability shall:
  - (a) Establish state and local educational goals.
- (b) Increase the use of educational outcomes over educational processes in assessing educational programs.
- Redirect state fiscal and human resources to assist school districts and schools to meet state and local goals for student success in school and in later life.
- (d) Provide methods for measuring, and public reporting of, state, school district, and individual school progress toward the education goals.
  - (e) Recognize successful schools.
- Provide for Ensure that unsuccessful schools designated as performance grade category "D" or "F" to receive are provided assistance and intervention sufficient to attain adequate such that improvement occurs, and provide further ensure that action that should occur when schools do not improve.
- (g) Provide that parents or guardians are not required to send their children to schools that have been designated in performance grade category "F," failing to make adequate progress, as defined in state board rule, for two school years in a 4-year period.
- (3) EDUCATION GOALS. -- The state as a whole shall work toward the following goals:
- (a) Readiness to start school. -- Communities and schools collaborate in a statewide comprehensive school readiness program to prepare children and families for 31 children's success in school.

- (b) Graduation rate and readiness for postsecondary education and employment.--Students graduate and are prepared to enter the workforce and postsecondary education.
- (c) Student performance.--Students <u>make annual</u>
  <u>learning gains sufficient to acquire the knowledge, skills,</u>
  <u>and competencies needed to master state standards,</u>
  successfully compete at the highest levels nationally and internationally, and <u>be are prepared to make well-reasoned,</u>
  thoughtful, and healthy lifelong decisions.
- (d) Learning environment.--School boards provide a learning environment conducive to teaching and learning, in which education programs are based on student performance data, and which strive to eliminate achievement gaps by improving the learning of all students.
- (e) School safety and environment.--Communities <u>and</u> <u>schools</u> provide an environment that is drug-free and protects students' health, safety, and civil rights.
- (f) Teachers and staff.--The schools, district, all postsecondary institutions, and state <u>work collaboratively to provide ensure professional teachers and staff who possess the competencies and demonstrate the performance needed to maximize learning among all students.</u>
- (g) Adult literacy.—Adult Floridians are literate and have the knowledge and skills needed to compete in a global economy, prepare their children for success in school, and exercise the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.
- (h) Parental involvement.--Communities, school boards, and schools provide opportunities for involving parents and guardians as active partners in achieving school improvement and education accountability. The State Board of Education

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30 31 shall adopt standards for indicating progress toward this state education goal by January 1, 1997.

Section 9. Section 229.592, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended to read:

229.592 Implementation of state system of school improvement and education accountability.--

(1) DEVELOPMENT. -- It is the intent of the Legislature that every public school in the state shall have a school improvement plan, as required by s. 230.23(16), fully implemented and operational by the beginning of the 1993-1994 school year. Vocational standards considered pursuant to s. 239.229 shall be incorporated into the school improvement plan for each area technical center operated by a school board by the 1994-1995 school year, and area technical centers shall prepare school report cards incorporating such standards, pursuant to s. 230.23(16), for the 1995-1996 school year. Tn order to accomplish this, the Commissioner of Florida Commission on Education Reform and Accountability and the school districts and schools shall carry out the duties assigned to them by s.ss. 229.594 and 230.23(16), respectively.

(2) ESTABLISHMENT. -- Based upon the recommendations of the Florida Commission on Education Reform and Accountability, the Legislature may enact such laws as it considers necessary to establish and maintain a state system of school improvement and accountability. If, after considering the recommendations of the commission, the Legislature determines an adequate system of accountability to be in place to protect the public interest, the Legislature may repeal or revise laws, including fiscal policies, deemed to stand in the way of school improvement.

(2)(3) COMMISSIONER.--The commissioner shall be responsible for implementing and maintaining a system of intensive school improvement and stringent education accountability, which shall include policies and programs to-

(a) Based on the recommendations of The Florida Commission on Education Reform and Accountability, the commissioner shall develop and implement the following programs and procedures:

(a)1. A system of data collection and analysis that will improve information about the educational success of individual students and schools. The information and analyses must be capable of identifying educational programs or activities in need of improvement, and reports prepared pursuant to this <u>paragraph</u> subparagraph shall be distributed to the appropriate school boards prior to distribution to the general public. This provision shall not preclude access to public records as provided in chapter 119.

 $\underline{\text{(b)}_{2}}$ . A program of school improvement that will analyze information to identify schools, educational programs, or educational activities in need of improvement.

 $\underline{\text{(c)}_3}$ . A method of delivering services to assist school districts and schools to improve.

 $\underline{(d)}4$ . A method of coordinating with the state educational goals and school improvement plans any other state program that creates incentives for school improvement.

 $\underline{(3)}$  (b) The commissioner shall be held responsible for the implementation and maintenance of the system of school improvement and education accountability outlined in this  $\underline{\text{section}}$  subsection. There shall be an annual determination of whether adequate progress is being made toward implementing

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and maintaining a system of school improvement and education accountability.

- (4) (4) (c) The annual feedback report shall be developed by the commission and the Department of Education.
- (5) (b) (c) The commissioner and the commission shall review each school board's feedback report and submit its findings to the State Board of Education. If adequate progress is not being made toward implementing and maintaining a system of school improvement and education accountability, the State Board of Education shall direct the commissioner to prepare and implement a corrective action plan. The commissioner and State Board of Education shall monitor the development and implementation of the corrective action plan.
- (6)<del>(e)</del> As co-chair of the Florida Commission on Education Reform and Accountability, The commissioner shall appear before the appropriate committees of the Legislature annually in October to report to the Legislature and recommend changes in state policy necessary to foster school improvement and education accountability. The report shall reflect the recommendations of the Florida Commission on Education Reform and Accountability. Included in the report shall be a list of the schools for which school boards have developed assistance and intervention plans and an analysis of the various strategies used by the school boards. School reports shall be distributed pursuant to this paragraph and s. 230.23(16)(e) according to guidelines adopted by the State Board of Education.

## (7) DEPARTMENT.--

(a) The Department of Education shall implement a training program to develop among state and district educators 31 a cadre of facilitators of school improvement. These

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30 31 facilitators shall assist schools and districts to conduct needs assessments and develop and implement school improvement plans to meet state goals.

- (b) Upon request, the department shall provide technical assistance and training to any school, school advisory council, district, or school board for conducting needs assessments, developing and implementing school improvement plans, developing and implementing assistance and intervention plans, or implementing other components of school improvement and accountability. Priority for these services shall be given to schools designated as performance grade category "D" or "F" and school districts in rural and sparsely populated areas of the state.
- (c) Pursuant to s. 24.121(5)(d), the department shall not release funds from the Educational Enhancement Trust Fund to any district in which a school does not have an approved school improvement plan, pursuant to s. 230.23(16), after 1 full school year of planning and development, or does not comply with school advisory council membership composition requirements pursuant to s. 229.58(1). The department shall send a technical assistance team to each school without an approved plan to develop such school improvement plan or to each school without appropriate school advisory council membership composition to develop a strategy for corrective action. The department shall release the funds upon approval of the plan or upon establishment of a plan of corrective action. Notice shall be given to the public of the department's intervention and shall identify each school without a plan or without appropriate school advisory council membership composition.

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30 31 (8)(5) STATE BOARD.--The State Board of Education shall adopt rules <u>pursuant to ss. 120.536(1)</u> and 120.54 necessary to implement a state system of school improvement and education accountability <u>and shall specify required annual reports by schools and school districts</u>. Such rules must be based on recommendations of the Commission on Education Reform and Accountability and must include, but need not be limited to, a requirement that each school report identify the annual Education Enhancement Trust Fund allocations to the district and the school and how those allocations were used for educational enhancement and supporting school improvement.

(9)<del>(6)</del> EXCEPTIONS TO LAW.--To facilitate innovative practices and to allow local selection of educational methods, the commissioner may waive, upon the request of a school board, requirements of chapters 230 through 239 of the Florida School Code that relate to instruction and school operations, except those pertaining to civil rights, and student health, safety, and welfare. The Commissioner of Education is not authorized to grant waivers for any provisions of law pertaining to the allocation and appropriation of state and local funds for public education; the election, compensation, and organization of school board members and superintendents; graduation and state accountability standards; financial reporting requirements; public meetings; public records; or due process hearings governed by chapter 120. Prior to approval, the commissioner shall report pending waiver requests to the state board on a monthly basis, and shall, upon request of any state board member, bring a waiver request to the state board for consideration. If, within 2 weeks of receiving the report, no member requests that a waiver be considered by the state board, the commissioner may act on the

original waiver request. No later than January 1 of each year, the commissioner shall report to the President and Minority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives all approved waiver requests in the preceding year.

- (a) Graduation requirements in s. 232.246 must be met by demonstrating performance of intended outcomes for any course in the Course Code Directory unless a waiver is approved by the commissioner. In developing procedures for awarding credits based on performance outcomes, districts may request waivers from State Board of Education rules relating to curriculum frameworks and credits for courses and programs in the Course Code Directory. Credit awarded for a course or program beyond that allowed by the Course Code Directory counts as credit for electives. Upon request by any school district, the commissioner shall evaluate and establish procedures for variations in academic credits awarded toward graduation by a high school offering six periods per day compared to those awarded by high schools operating on other schedules.
- 1. A school board may originate a request for waiver and submit the request to the commissioner if such a waiver is required to implement districtwide improvements.
- 2. A school board may submit a request to the commissioner for a waiver if such request is presented to the school board by a school advisory council established pursuant to s. 229.58 and if such a waiver is required to implement a school improvement plan required by s. 230.23(16). The school board shall report annually to the Commissioner of Florida Commission on Education Reform and Accountability, in conjunction with the feedback report required pursuant to this

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section subsection (3), the number of waivers requested by school advisory councils, the number of such waiver requests approved and submitted to the commissioner, and the number of such waiver requests not approved and not submitted to the commissioner. For each waiver request not approved, the school board shall report the statute or rule for which the waiver was requested, the rationale for the school advisory council request, and the reason the request was not approved.

- When approved by the commissioner, a waiver requested under this paragraph is effective for a 5-year period.
- (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 120 and for the purpose of implementing this subsection, the commissioner may waive State Board of Education rules if the school board has submitted a written request to the commissioner for approval pursuant to this subsection.
- (c) The written request for waiver of statute or rule must indicate at least how the general statutory purpose will be met, how granting the waiver will assist schools in improving student outcomes related to the student performance standards adopted by the state board pursuant to subsection <del>(5)</del>, and how student improvement will be evaluated and reported. In considering any waiver, The commissioner shall not grant any waiver that would impair the ensure protection of the health, safety, welfare, or and civil rights of the students or the and protection of the public interest.
- (d) Upon denying a request for a waiver, the commissioner must state with particularity the grounds or basis for the denial. The commissioner shall report the specific statutes and rules for which waivers are requested 31 and the number and disposition of such requests to the

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2 Commission on Education Reform and Accountability for use in 3 determining which statutes and rules stand in the way of school improvement. 4 5 (e)1. Schools designated in performance grade category 6 "A," making excellent progress, shall, if requested by the 7 school, be given deregulated status as specified in s. 228.0565(5), (7), (8), (9), and (10). 8 9 2. Schools that have improved at least two performance 10 grade categories and that meet the criteria of the Florida 11 School Recognition Program pursuant to s. 231.2905 may be 12 given deregulated status as specified in s. 228.0565(5), (7), 13 (8), (9), and (10). 14 Section 10. Section 229.593, Florida Statutes, 1998 15 Supplement, is repealed. 16 Section 11. Section 229.594, Florida Statutes, is 17 repealed. Section 12. Subsection (5) of section 229.595, Florida 18 19 Statutes, is amended to read: 20 229.595 Implementation of state system of education 21 accountability for school-to-work transition .--22

Legislature and the State Board of Education Florida

(5) Prior to each student's graduation from high school, the school shall Any assessment required for student receipt of a high school diploma shall include items designed to assess the student's student preparation to enter the workforce and provide the student and the student's parent or guardian with the results of such assessment. The Commissioner of Florida Commission on Education Reform and Accountability shall identify the employability skills associated with successful entry into the workforce from which such items 31 | shall be derived.

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30 31 Section 13. Paragraphs (c) and (g) of subsection (5), paragraph (b) of subsection (7), and subsections (16) and (17) of section 230.23, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, are amended, present subsection (18) is amended and renumbered as subsection (20), and new subsections (18) and (19) are added to that section, to read:

230.23 Powers and duties of school board.--The school board, acting as a board, shall exercise all powers and perform all duties listed below:

- (5) PERSONNEL.--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 chapter 231:
- (c) Compensation and salary schedules. -- Adopt a salary schedule or salary schedules designed to furnish incentives for improvement in training and for continued efficient service to be used as a basis for paying all school employees, such schedules to be arranged, insofar as practicable, so as to furnish incentive for improvement in training and for continued and efficient service and fix and authorize the compensation of school employees on the basis thereof of such schedules. A district school board, in determining the salary schedule for instructional personnel, must base a portion of each employee's compensation on performance demonstrated under s. 231.29 and must consider the prior teaching experience of a person who has been designated state teacher of the year by any state in the United States. In developing the salary schedule, the school board shall seek input from parents, teachers, and representatives of the business community.

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- (g) Awards and incentives. -- Provide for recognition of district employees, students, school volunteers, and or advisory committee members who have contributed outstanding and meritorious service in their fields or service areas. After considering recommendations of the superintendent, the board shall adopt rules establishing and regulating the meritorious service awards necessary for the efficient operation of the program. An award or incentive granted under this paragraph may not be considered in determining the salary schedules required by paragraph (c). Monetary awards shall be limited to persons who propose procedures or ideas which are adopted by the board and which will result in eliminating or reducing school board expenditures or improving district or school center operations. Nonmonetary awards shall include, but are <del>need</del> not <del>be</del> limited to, certificates, plaques, medals, ribbons, and photographs. The school board may is authorized to expend funds for such recognition and awards. No award granted under the provisions of this paragraph shall exceed \$2,000 or 10 percent of the first year's gross savings, whichever is greater.
- (7) COURSES OF STUDY AND OTHER INSTRUCTIONAL AIDS.--Provide adequate instructional aids for all children as follows and in accordance with the requirements of chapter 233.
- (b) Textbooks.--Provide for proper requisitioning, distribution, accounting, storage, care, and use of all <u>instructional materials</u> textbooks and other books furnished by the state and furnish such other <u>instructional materials</u> textbooks and library books as may be needed. The school board is responsible for assuring that instructional materials used in the district are consistent with the district goals and

 objectives and the curriculum frameworks approved by the State Board of Education, as well as with the state and district performance standards provided for in ss. 229.565 and 232.2454.

- ACCOUNTABILITY.--Maintain a system of school improvement and education accountability as provided by statute and State Board of Education rule. This system of school improvement and education accountability shall be consistent with, and implemented through, the district's continuing system of planning and budgeting required by this section and ss. 229.555 and 237.041. This system of school improvement and education accountability shall include, but <u>is</u> not <del>be</del> limited to, the following:
- (a) School improvement plans.—Annually approve and require implementation of a new, amended, or continuation school improvement plan for each school in the district. Such plan shall be designed to achieve the state education goals and student performance standards pursuant to ss. 229.591(3) and 229.592. Beginning in 1999-2000, each plan shall also address issues relative to budget, training, instructional materials, technology, staffing, student support services, and other matters of resource allocation, as determined by school board policy, and shall be based on an analysis of student achievement and other school performance data.
- (b) Approval process.—Develop a process for approval of a school improvement plan presented by an individual school and its advisory council. In the event a board does not approve a school improvement plan after exhausting this process, the <u>Department of Education</u> Florida Commission on

 Education Reform and Accountability shall be notified of the need for assistance.

- 3-year plan of increasing individualized assistance and intervention for each school in danger of that does not meeting state standards meet or making make adequate progress, based upon the recommendations of the commission, as defined pursuant to statute and State Board of Education rule, toward meeting the goals and standards of its approved school improvement plan. A school that is identified as being in performance grade category "D" pursuant to s. 229.57 is in danger of failing and must be provided assistance and intervention.
- (d) After 2 3 years.--Notify the Commissioner of Florida Commission on Education Reform and Accountability and the State Board of Education in the event any school does not make adequate progress toward meeting the goals and standards of a school improvement plan by the end of 2 3 consecutive years of failing to make adequate progress district assistance and intervention and proceed according to guidelines developed pursuant to statute and State Board of Education rule. School districts shall provide intervention and assistance to schools in danger of being designated as performance grade category "F," failing to make adequate progress.
- (e) Public disclosure.--Provide information regarding performance of students and educational programs as required pursuant to <a href="mailto:ss.s.229.555">ss.229.555</a> and <a href="mailto:229.57(5)">229.57(5)</a> and implement a system of school reports as required by statute and State Board of Education rule. <a href="mailto:Annual public disclosure reports">Annual public disclosure reports</a> shall be in an easy-to-read report card format, and shall include the school's student and school performance grade

category designation and performance data as specified in state board rule.

- (f) School improvement funds.--Provide funds to schools for developing and implementing school improvement plans. Such funds shall include those funds appropriated for the purpose of school improvement pursuant to s. 24.121(5)(c). A school identified as performance grade category "F" for one school year, pursuant to s. 229.57, shall receive school district funds for the next school year at a level necessary to reduce each K through 3rd grade class to no more than 15 students for each full-time classroom teacher and at a level necessary to provide for an instructional year that is equivalent to a 210-day schedule for each student in grades 4 through 12.
  - (17) LOCAL-LEVEL DECISIONMAKING. --
- (a) Adopt policies that clearly encourage and enhance maximum decisionmaking appropriate to the school site. Such policies must include guidelines for schools in the adoption and purchase of district and school site instructional materials and technology, staff training, school advisory council member training, student support services, budgeting, and the allocation of staff resources.
- (b) Adopt waiver process policies to enable all schools to exercise maximum flexibility and notify advisory councils of processes to waive school district and state policies.
- (c) Develop policies for periodically monitoring the membership composition of school advisory councils to ensure compliance with requirements established in s. 229.58.
- (d) Adopt policies that assist in giving greater autonomy, including authority over the allocation of the

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school's budget, to schools designated as performance grade category "A," making excellent progress, and schools rated as 2 3 having improved at least two performance grade categories. 4

- (18) OPPORTUNITY SCHOLARSHIPS. -- Adopt policies allowing students attending schools that have been designated as performance grade category "F," failing to make adequate progress, for two school years in a 4-year period to attend a higher performing school in the district or an adjoining district or be granted a state opportunity scholarship to a private school, in conformance with s. 229.0537 and state board rule.
- (19) AUTHORITY TO DECLARE AN EMERGENCY. -- The school board is authorized to declare an emergency in cases in which one or more schools in the district are failing or in danger of failing and negotiate special provisions of its contract with the appropriate bargaining units to free these schools from contract restrictions that limit the school's ability to implement programs and strategies needed to improve student performance.
- (20)<del>(18)</del> ADOPT RULES.--Adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement the provisions of this section.
- Section 14. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 231.29, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended to read:
  - 231.29 Assessment procedures and criteria.--
- (3) The assessment procedure for instructional personnel shall comply with, but shall not be limited to, the following requirements:
- (a) An assessment shall be conducted for each employee at least once a year. The assessment shall be based upon sound 31 educational principles and contemporary research in effective

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educational practices. Beginning with the full implementation of an annual assessment of learning gains, the assessment must primarily use data and indicators of improvement in student performance assessed annually as specified in s. 229.57 and may consider results of peer reviews in evaluating the employee's performance. The assessment criteria must include, but are not limited to, indicators that relate to the following:

- 1. Ability to maintain appropriate discipline.
- Knowledge of subject matter. The district school board shall make special provisions for evaluating teachers who are assigned to teach out-of-field.
  - Ability to plan and deliver instruction.
  - 4. Ability to evaluate instructional needs.
  - 5. Ability to communicate with parents.
- Other professional competencies, responsibilities, and requirements as established by rules of the State Board of Education and policies of the district school board.

Section 15. Subsection (2) of section 231.2905, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (3) is added to that section, to read:

231.2905 Florida School Recognition Program. --

(2) The Florida School Recognition Program is created to provide greater autonomy and financial awards to faculty and staff of schools that sustain high performance or that demonstrate exemplary improvement due to innovation and effort. The Commissioner of Education shall establish statewide objective criteria for schools to be invited to apply for the Florida School Recognition Program. The selection of schools must be based on at least 2 school years 31 of data, when available. To participate in the program, a

school district must have incorporated a performance incentive program into its employee salary structure. All public 2 3 schools, including charter schools, are eligible to participate in the program. 4 (a) Initial criteria for identification of schools 5 6 must rely on the school's data and statewide data and must 7 include, but is not be limited to: (a) 1. Improvement in the school's student achievement 8 9 data. 10 (b) 2. Statewide student achievement data. 11 (c) Student learning gains when such data becomes 12 available. 13 (d) Readiness for postsecondary education data. 14 (e)4. Dropout rates. 15 (f) 5. Attendance rates. 16 (g) Graduation rates. 17 (h) Cohort graduation rates. (b) After a pool of eligible schools has been 18 19 identified, schools must apply for final recognition and financial awards based on established criteria. Criteria must 20 include, but not be limited to: 21 1. School climate, including rates of school violence 22 23 and crime. 24 2. Indicators of innovation in teaching and learning. 25 3. Indicators of successful challenging school improvement plans. 26 27 4. Parent, community, and student involvement in 28 learning. 29 (c) After identification of schools for final 30 recognition and financial awards, awards must be distributed 31

based on employee performance criteria established in district school board policy.

(3) The School Recognition Program shall utilize the school performance grade category designations in s. 229.57.

Section 16. Section 232.245, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

232.245 Pupil progression; remedial instruction; reporting requirements.--

- (1) It is the intent of the Legislature that each student's progression from one grade to another be determined, in part, upon proficiency in reading, writing, science, and mathematics; that school district policies facilitate such proficiency; and that each student and his or her parent or legal guardian be informed of that student's academic progress.
- (2) Each district school board shall establish a comprehensive program for pupil progression which must include:
- (a) Standards for evaluating each pupil's performance, including how well he or she masters the performance standards approved by the state board according to s. 229.565; and
- (b) Specific levels of performance in reading, writing, science, and mathematics for each grade level, including the levels of performance on statewide assessments at selected grade levels in elementary school, middle school, and high school as defined by the Commissioner of Education, below which a student must receive remediation, or and may be retained within an intensive program that is different from the previous year's program and that takes into account the student's learning style. No student may be assigned to a grade level based solely on age or other factors that

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remedial and supplemental instruction resources first to students who fail to meet achievement performance levels required for promotion. The state board shall adopt rules to prescribe limited circumstances in which a student may be promoted without meeting the specific assessment performance levels prescribed by the district's pupil progression plan. Such rules shall specifically address the promotion of students with limited English proficiency and students with disabilities. A school district must consider an appropriate alternative placement for a student who has been retained 2 or more years.

(3) Each student must participate in the statewide assessment tests required by s. 229.57. Each student who does not meet specific levels of performance as determined by the district school board in reading, writing, science, and mathematics for each grade level, or who does not meet specific levels of performance, determined by the Commissioner of Education, on statewide assessments at selected grade levels, must be provided with additional diagnostic assessments to determine the nature of the student's difficulty and areas of academic need. The school in which the student is enrolled must develop, in consultation with the student's parent or legal guardian, and must implement an academic improvement plan designed to assist the student in meeting state and district expectations for proficiency. Each plan must include the provision of intensive remedial instruction in the areas of weakness.through one or more of the following activities, as considered appropriate by the school administration:

(a) Summer school coursework;

(b) Extended-day services;

(c) Parent tutorial programs;

(d) Contracted academic services;

(e) Exceptional education services; or

(f) Suspension of curriculum other than reading, writing, and mathematics. Remedial instruction provided during high school may not be in lieu of English and mathematics credits required for graduation.

Upon subsequent evaluation, if the documented deficiency has not been corrected in accordance with the academic improvement plan, the student may be retained. Each student who does not meet the minimum performance expectations defined by the Commissioner of Education for the statewide assessment tests in reading, writing, <a href="science">science</a>, and mathematics must <a href="retake the state assessment test">retake the state assessment test in the subject area of deficiency and must continue remedial or supplemental instruction until the expectations are met or the student graduates from high school or is not subject to compulsory school attendance.

(4) Any student who exhibits substantial deficiency in reading skills, based on locally determined assessments conducted before the end of grade 1 or, grade 2, and grade 3, or based on teacher recommendation, must be given intensive reading instruction immediately following the identification of the reading deficiency. The student's reading proficiency must be reassessed by locally determined assessment or based on teacher recommendation at the beginning of the grade following the intensive reading instruction, and the student must continue to be given intensive reading instruction until the reading deficiency is remedied. If the student's reading deficiency, as determined by the locally determined assessment

 at grades 1 and 2, or by the statewide assessment at grade 3, is not remedied by the end of grade 4 and 2 or grade 3, or if the student scores below the specific level of performance, determined by the local school board, on the statewide assessment test in reading and writing given in elementary school, the student must be retained. The local school board may exempt a student from mandatory retention for good cause.

student who exhibits substantial deficiency in reading skills, based on locally determined assessments conducted at the beginning of grade 2, grade 3, and grade 4, or based on teacher recommendation, must be given intensive reading instruction immediately following the identification of the reading deficiency. The student's reading proficiency must be reassessed by locally determined assessment or based on teacher recommendation at the beginning of the grade following the intensive reading instruction, and the student must continue to be given intensive reading instruction until the reading deficiency is remedied. If the student's reading deficiency is not remedied by the end of grade 5, the student may be retained.

(5)(6) Each district must annually report to the parent or legal guardian of each student the progress of the student towards achieving state and district expectations for proficiency in reading, writing, science, and mathematics. The district must report to the parent or legal guardian the student's results on each statewide assessment test. The evaluation of each student's progress must be based upon the student's classroom work, observations, tests, district and state assessments, and other relevant information. Progress

reporting must be provided to the parent or legal guardian in 2 writing in a format adopted by the district school board. 3 (6) (6) (7) The Commissioner of Education shall adopt rules 4 pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 necessary for the 5 administration of this section. 6 (7) (8) The Department of Education shall provide 7 technical assistance as needed to aid school districts in 8 administering this section. 9 Section 17. Subsection (12) of section 228.053, 10 Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 11 228.053 Developmental research schools.--(12) EXCEPTIONS TO LAW. -- To encourage innovative 12 13 practices and facilitate the mission of the developmental research schools, in addition to the exceptions to law 14 15 specified in s. 229.592(6), the following exceptions shall be permitted for developmental research schools: 16 17 (a) The methods and requirements of the following statutes shall be held in abeyance: ss. 230.01; 230.02; 18 19 230.03; 230.04; 230.05; 230.061; 230.08; 230.10; 230.105; 230.11; 230.12; 230.15; 230.16; 230.17; 230.173; 230.18; 20 230.19; 230.201; 230.202; 230.21; 230.22; 230.2215; 230.2318; 21 230.232; 230.24; 230.241; 230.26; 230.28; 230.30; 230.303; 22 230.31; 230.32; 230.321; 230.33; 230.35; 230.39; 230.63; 23 24 230.64; 230.643; 234.01; 234.021; 234.112; 236.25; 236.261; 236.29; 236.31; 236.32; 236.35; 236.36; 236.37; 236.38; 25 236.39; 236.40; 236.41; 236.42; 236.43; 236.44; 236.45; 26 236.46; 236.47; 236.48; 236.49; 236.50; 236.51; 236.52; 27 236.55; 236.56; 237.051; 237.071; 237.091; 237.201; 237.40; 28 and 316.75. With the exception of subsection (16) of s. 29 230.23, s. 230.23 shall be held in abeyance. Reference to 30

school boards in s. 230.23(16) shall mean the president of the university or the president's designee.

- (b) The following statutes or related rules may be waived for any developmental research school so requesting, provided the general statutory purpose of each section is met and the developmental research school has submitted a written request to the Joint Developmental Research School Planning, Articulation, and Evaluation Committee for approval pursuant to this subsection: ss. 229.555; 231.291; 232.2462; 232.36; 233.34; 237.01; 237.02; 237.031; 237.041; 237.061; 237.081; 237.111; 237.121; 237.131; 237.141; 237.151; 237.161; 237.162; 237.171; 237.181; 237.211; and 237.34. Notwithstanding reference to the responsibilities of the superintendent or school board in chapter 237, developmental research schools shall follow the policy intent of the chapter and shall, at least, adhere to the general state agency accounting procedures established in s. 11.46.
- 1. Two or more developmental research schools may jointly originate a request for waiver and submit the request to the committee if such waiver is approved by the school advisory council of each developmental research school desiring the waiver.
- 2. A developmental research school may submit a request to the committee for a waiver if such request is presented by a school advisory council established pursuant to s. 229.58, if such waiver is required to implement a school improvement plan required by s. 230.23(16), and if such request is made using forms established pursuant to s. 229.592(6). The Joint Developmental Research School Planning, Articulation, and Evaluation Committee shall monitor the waiver activities of all developmental research schools and

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shall report annually to the department and the Florida Commission on Education Reform and Accountability, in conjunction with the feedback report required pursuant to s. 229.592(3), the number of waivers requested and submitted to the committee by developmental research schools, and the number of such waiver requests not approved. For each waiver request not approved, the committee shall report the statute or rule for which the waiver was requested, the rationale for the developmental research school request, and the reason the request was not approved.

- (c) The written request for waiver of statute or rule shall indicate at least how the general statutory purpose will be met, how granting the waiver will assist schools in improving student outcomes related to the student performance standards adopted pursuant to s. 229.592(5), and how student improvement will be evaluated and reported. In considering any waiver, the committee shall ensure protection of the health, safety, welfare, and civil rights of the students and protection of the public interest.
- The procedure established in s. 229.592(6)(f) shall be followed for any request for a waiver which is not denied, or for which a request for additional information is not issued. Notwithstanding the request provisions of s. 229.592<del>(6)</del>, developmental research schools shall request all waivers through the Joint Developmental Research School Planning, Articulation, and Evaluation Committee, as established in s. 228.054. The committee shall approve or disapprove said requests pursuant to this subsection and s. 229.592<del>(6)</del>; however, the Commissioner of Education shall have standing to challenge any decision of the committee should it 31 adversely affect the health, safety, welfare, or civil rights

 of the students or public interest. The department shall immediately notify the committee and developmental research school of the decision and provide a rationale therefor.

Section 18. Paragraph (e) of subsection (2) of section 228.054, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

228.054 Joint Developmental Research School Planning, Articulation, and Evaluation Committee.--

- (2) The committee shall have the duty and responsibility to:
- (e) Provide assistance to schools in the waiver process established under s. 228.053(12), review and approve or disapprove waivers requested pursuant to ss. 228.053(12) and 229.592(6), and annually review, identify, and report to the Legislature additional barriers and statutes that hinder the implementation of s. 228.053.

Section 19. Subsection (3) of section 233.17, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

233.17 Term of adoption for instructional materials.--

(3) The department shall publish annually an official schedule of subject areas to be called for adoption for each of the succeeding 2 years, and a tentative schedule for years 3, 4, 5, and 6. If extenuating circumstances warrant, the Commissioner of Education may order the department to add one or more subject areas to the official schedule, in which event the commissioner shall develop criteria for such additional subject area or areas pursuant to s. 229.512(18)(15) and make them available to publishers as soon as practicable.

Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 229.512(18)(15), the criteria for such additional subject area or areas may be provided to publishers less than 24 months before the date on which bids are due. The schedule shall be developed so as to

 promote balance among the subject areas so that the required expenditure for new instructional materials is approximately the same each year in order to maintain curricular consistency.

Section 20. Subsection (6) of section 236.685, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

236.685 Educational funding accountability.--

- (6) The annual school public accountability report required by ss. 229.592(5) and 230.23(16)(18) must include a school financial report. The purpose of the school financial report is to better inform parents and the public concerning how revenues were spent to operate the school during the prior fiscal year. Each school's financial report must follow a uniform, districtwide format that is easy to read and understand.
- (a) Total revenue must be reported at the school, district, and state levels. The revenue sources that must be addressed are state and local funds, other than lottery funds; lottery funds; federal funds; and private donations.
- (b) Expenditures must be reported as the total expenditures per unweighted full-time equivalent student at the school level and the average expenditures per full-time equivalent student at the district and state levels in each of the following categories and subcategories:
- 1. Teachers, excluding substitute teachers, and teacher aides who provide direct classroom instruction to students enrolled in programs classified by s. 236.081 as:
  - a. Basic programs;
  - b. Students-at-risk programs;
  - c. Special programs for exceptional students;
  - d. Career education programs; and

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1 Adult programs. e. 2 2. Substitute teachers. 3 Other instructional personnel, including school-based instructional specialists and their assistants. 4 5 4. Contracted instructional services, including 6 training for instructional staff and other contracted 7 instructional services. 8 5. School administration, including school-based 9 administrative personnel and school-based education support 10 personnel. 11 6. The following materials, supplies, and operating capital outlay: 12 13 a. Textbooks; b. Computer hardware and software; 14 c. Other instructional materials; 15 d. Other materials and supplies; and 16 17 e. Library media materials. 7. Food services. 18 19 8. Other support services. 20 Operation and maintenance of the school plant. 9. 21 (c) The school financial report must also identify the types of district-level expenditures that support the school's 22 operations. The total amount of these district-level 23 24 expenditures must be reported and expressed as total expenditures per full-time equivalent student. 25 26 27 As used in this subsection, the term "school" means a "school center" as defined by s. 228.041. 28

Section 21. Subsection (6) of section 20.15, Florida

Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended to read:

K-12 program.

1 20.15 Department of Education. -- There is created a 2 Department of Education. 3 (6) COUNCILS AND COMMITTEES. -- Notwithstanding anything contained in law to the contrary, the Commissioner of 4 5 Education shall appoint all members of all councils and 6 committees of the Department of Education, except the Board of 7 Regents, the State Board of Community Colleges, the community 8 college district boards of trustees, the Postsecondary Education Planning Commission, the Education Practices 9 10 Commission, the Education Standards Commission, the State 11 Board of Independent Colleges and Universities, the Florida Commission on Education Reform and Accountability, and the 12 State Board of Nonpublic Career Education. 13 Section 22. Effective July 1, 1999, section 236.08104, 14 Florida Statutes, is created to read: 15 236.08104 Supplemental academic instruction; 16 17 categorical fund .--18 There is created a categorical fund to provide (1)19 supplemental academic instruction to students in kindergarten through grade 12. This section may be cited as the 20 Supplemental Academic Achievement Categorical Fund." 21 (2) Categorical funds for supplemental academic 22 instruction shall be allocated annually to each school 23 24 district in the amount provided in the General Appropriations Act. These funds shall be in addition to the funds 25 appropriated on the basis of full-time equivalent student 26 (FTE) membership in the Florida Education Finance Program and 27 28 shall be included in the total potential funds of each 29 These funds shall be used only to provide district. 30 supplemental academic instruction to students enrolled in the Supplemental instruction may include methods

 such as lowering class size, providing after-school tutoring, holding Saturday morning sessions, and other methods for improving student achievement and may be provided to a student in any manner and at any time during or beyond the regular 180-day term identified by the school as being the most effective and efficient way to best help that student progress from grade to grade and to graduate.

- (3) Effective with the 1999-2000 fiscal year, funding on the basis of FTE membership beyond the 180-day regular term shall be provided in the FEFP only for students enrolled pursuant to s. 236.013(2)(c)2.a. Funding for instruction beyond the regular 180-day school year for all other K-12 students shall be provided through the supplemental academic instruction categorical fund and other state, federal, and local fund sources with ample flexibility for schools to provide supplemental instruction to assist students in progressing from grade to grade and graduating.
- (4) The Florida State University School, as a developmental research school, is authorized to expend from its FEFP or Lottery Enhancement Trust Fund allocation the cost to the student of remediation in reading, writing, or mathematics for any graduate who requires remediation at a postsecondary institution.

Section 23. Effective July 1, 1999, paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 236.013, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

236.013 Definitions.--Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 228.041, the following terms are defined as follows for the purposes of this act:

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1 (2) A "full-time equivalent student" in each program 2 of the district is defined in terms of full-time students and 3 part-time students as follows: (c)1. A "full-time equivalent student" is: 4 5 a. A full-time student in any one of the programs 6 listed in s. 236.081(1)(c); or 7 b. A combination of full-time or part-time students in 8 any one of the programs listed in s. 236.081(1)(c) which is 9 the equivalent of one full-time student based on the following 10 calculations: 11 (I) A full-time student, except a postsecondary or adult student or a senior high school student enrolled in 12 13 adult education when such courses are required for high school graduation, in a combination of programs listed in s. 14 236.081(1)(c) shall be a fraction of a full-time equivalent 15 membership in each special program equal to the number of net 16 17 hours per school year for which he or she is a member, divided by the appropriate number of hours set forth in subparagraph 18 19 (a)1. or subparagraph (a)2.; the difference between that 20 fraction or sum of fractions and the maximum value as set forth in subsection (5) for each full-time student is presumed 21 to be the balance of the student's time not spent in such 22 special education programs and shall be recorded as time in 23

the appropriate basic program.

- (II) A student in the basic half-day kindergarten program of not less than 450 net hours shall earn one-half of a full-time equivalent membership.
- (III) A half-day kindergarten student in a combination of programs listed in s. 236.081(1)(c) is a fraction of a full-time equivalent membership in each special program equal to the number of net hours or major portion thereof per school

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year for which he or she is a member divided by the number of hours set forth in sub-sub-subparagraph (II); the difference between that fraction and the number of hours set forth in sub-sub-subparagraph (II) for each full-time student in membership in a half-day kindergarten program is presumed to be the balance of the student's time not spent in such special education programs and shall be recorded as time in the appropriate basic program.

(IV) A part-time student, except a postsecondary or adult student, is a fraction of a full-time equivalent membership in each basic and special program equal to the number of net hours or major fraction thereof per school year for which he or she is a member, divided by the appropriate number of hours set forth in subparagraph (a)1. or subparagraph (a)2.

(V) A postsecondary or adult student or a senior high school student enrolled in adult education when such courses are required for high school graduation is a portion of a full-time equivalent membership in each special program equal to the net hours or major fraction thereof per fiscal year for which he or she is a member, divided by the appropriate number of hours set forth in subparagraph (a)1. or subparagraph (a)2.

(VI) A full-time student who is part of a program authorized by subparagraph (a)3. in a combination of programs listed in s. 236.081(1)(c) is a fraction of a full-time equivalent membership in each regular or special program equal to the number of net hours per school year for which he or she is a member, divided by the appropriate number of hours set forth in subparagraph (a)1. or subparagraph (a)2.

(II) (VII) A prekindergarten handicapped student shall 31 | meet the requirements specified for kindergarten students.

- 2. A student in membership in a program scheduled for more or less than 180 school days is a fraction of a full-time equivalent membership equal to the number of instructional hours in membership divided by the appropriate number of hours set forth in subparagraph (a)1.; however, for the purposes of this subparagraph, membership in programs scheduled for more than 180 days is limited to:
- a. <u>Support level III, IV, and V</u> <del>Special</del> programs for <del>exceptional</del> students <u>with disabilities</u>;
  - b. Special vocational-technical programs;
  - c. Special adult general education programs;
- <u>b.d.</u> Residential Dropout prevention programs as defined in s. 230.2316 for students in residential programs operated by the Department of Children and Family Services; programs operated by the Department of Juvenile Justice as defined in s. 230.23161 in which students receive educational services; or teenage parent programs as defined in s. 230.23166 for students who are in need of such additional instruction;
- c.e. Dropout prevention programs as defined in s. 230.2316 in which students are placed for academic or disciplinary purposes or Programs in English for speakers of other languages as defined in s. 233.058 for students who were in membership for all of the last 15 days of the 180-day term or a total of 30 days within the 180-day term and are in need of such additional instruction;
- f. Other basic programs offered for promotion or credit instruction as defined by rules of the state board; and
- g. Programs which modify the school year to accommodate the needs of children who have moved with their parents for the purpose of engaging in the farm labor or fish

industries, provided such programs are approved by the commissioner.

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The department shall determine and implement an equitable method of equivalent funding for experimental schools and for schools operating under emergency conditions, which schools have been approved by the department under the provisions of s. 228.041(13) to operate for less than the minimum school day.

Section 24. Subsection (7) of section 239.101, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

239.101 Legislative intent.--

(7) The Legislature finds that career education is a crucial component of the educational programs conducted within school districts and community colleges. Accordingly, career education must be represented in accountability processes undertaken for educational institutions. It is the intent of the Legislature that the vocational standards articulated in s. 239.229(2) be considered in the development of accountability measures for public schools pursuant to ss. 229.591, 229.592, <del>229.593, 229.594,</del>and 230.23(16) and for community colleges pursuant to s. 240.324.

Subsection (1) of section 239.229, Florida Section 25. Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended to read:

239.229 Vocational standards.--

(1) The purpose of career education is to enable students who complete vocational programs to attain and sustain employment and realize economic self-sufficiency. purpose of this section is to identify issues related to career education for which school boards and community college 31 | boards of trustees are accountable. It is the intent of the

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Legislature that the standards articulated in subsection (2)
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   be considered in the development of accountability standards
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   for public schools pursuant to ss. 229.591, 229.592, <del>229.593,</del>
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    229.594, and 230.23(16) and for community colleges pursuant to
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    s. 240.324.
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           Section 26. Subsection (1) of section 240.529, Florida
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    Statutes, is amended to read:
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           240.529 Public accountability and state approval for
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    teacher preparation programs. --
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           (1) INTENT.--The Legislature recognizes that skilled
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    teachers make an the most important contribution to a quality
    educational system that allows students to obtain a
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   high-quality education and that competent teachers are
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   produced by effective and accountable teacher preparation
   programs. The intent of the Legislature is to establish a
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    system for development and approval of teacher preparation
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   programs that will free postsecondary teacher preparation
    institutions to employ varied and innovative teacher
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   preparation techniques while being held accountable for
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   producing teachers with the competencies and skills for
    achieving the state education goals and sustaining the state
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    system of school improvement and education accountability
    established pursuant to ss. 229.591 and 7229.592, and 229.593.
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           Section 27. For the purpose of incorporating the
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    amendments made by this act to section 230.23, Florida
    Statutes, in references thereto, paragraphs (b), (c), and (d)
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    of subsection (5) of section 24.121, Florida Statutes, 1998
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    Supplement, are reenacted to read:
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           24.121 Allocation of revenues and expenditure of funds
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   for public education. --
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- (b) Except as provided in paragraphs (c), (d), and (e), the Legislature shall equitably apportion moneys in the trust fund among public schools, community colleges, and universities.
- (c) A portion of such net revenues, as determined annually by the Legislature, shall be distributed to each school district and shall be made available to each public school in the district for enhancing school performance through development and implementation of a school improvement plan pursuant to s. 230.23(16). A portion of these moneys, as determined annually in the General Appropriations Act, must be allocated to each school in an equal amount for each student These moneys may be expended only on programs or projects selected by the school advisory council or by a parent advisory committee created pursuant to this paragraph. If a school does not have a school advisory council, the district advisory council must appoint a parent advisory committee composed of parents of students enrolled in that school, which committee is representative of the ethnic, racial, and economic community served by the school, to advise the school's principal on the programs or projects to be funded. A principal may not override the recommendations of the school advisory council or the parent advisory committee. These moneys may not be used for capital improvements, nor may they be used for any project or program that has a duration of more than 1 year; however, a school advisory council or parent advisory committee may independently determine that a program or project formerly funded under this paragraph should receive funds in a subsequent year.
- (d) No funds shall be released for any purpose from 31 the Educational Enhancement Trust Fund to any school district

 in which one or more schools do not have an approved school improvement plan pursuant to s. 230.23(16) or do not comply with school advisory council membership composition requirements pursuant to s. 229.58(1).

Section 28. For the purpose of incorporating the amendments made by this act to sections 229.57 and 232.245, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 120.81, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

120.81 Exceptions and special requirements; general areas.--

- (1) EDUCATIONAL UNITS. --
- (b) Notwithstanding s. 120.52(15), any tests, test scoring criteria, or testing procedures relating to student assessment which are developed or administered by the Department of Education pursuant to s. 229.57, s. 232.245, s. 232.246, or s. 232.247, or any other statewide educational tests required by law, are not rules.

Section 29. For the purpose of incorporating the amendments made by this act to section 230.23, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, subsections (3) and (8) of section 228.053, Florida Statutes, are reenacted and amended to read:

228.053 Developmental research schools.--

(3) MISSION.--The mission of a developmental research school shall be the provision of a vehicle for the conduct of research, demonstration, and evaluation regarding management, teaching, and learning. Programs to achieve the mission of a developmental research school shall embody the goals and standards of "Blueprint 2000" established pursuant to ss.

 229.591 and 229.592 and shall ensure an appropriate education for its students.

- (a) Each developmental research school shall emphasize mathematics, science, computer science, and foreign languages. The primary goal of a developmental research school is to enhance instruction and research in such specialized subjects by using the resources available on a state university campus, while also providing an education in nonspecialized subjects. Each developmental research school shall provide sequential elementary and secondary instruction where appropriate. A developmental research school may not provide instruction at grade levels higher than grade 12 without authorization from the State Board of Education. Each developmental research school shall develop and implement a school improvement plan pursuant to s. 230.23(16).
- (b) Research, demonstration, and evaluation conducted at a developmental research school may be generated by the college of education with which the school is affiliated.
- (c) Research, demonstration, and evaluation conducted at a developmental research school may be generated by the Education Standards Commission. Such research shall respond to the needs of the education community at large, rather than the specific needs of the affiliated college.
- (d) Research, demonstration, and evaluation conducted at a developmental research school may consist of pilot projects to be generated by the affiliated college, the Education Standards Commission, or the Legislature.
- (e) The exceptional education programs offered at a developmental research school shall be determined by the research and evaluation goals and the availability of students for efficiently sized programs. The fact that a developmental

research school offers an exceptional education program in no way lessens the general responsibility of the local school district to provide exceptional education programs.

- (8) ADVISORY BOARDS.--"Blueprint 2000" provisions and intent specify that Each public school in the state shall establish a school advisory council that is reflective of the population served by the school, pursuant to s. 229.58, and is responsible for the development and implementation of the school improvement plan pursuant to s. 230.23(16). Developmental research schools shall comply with the provisions of s. 229.58 in one of two ways:
- (a) Two advisory bodies.--Each developmental research school may:
- 1. Establish an advisory body pursuant to the provisions and requirements of s. 229.58 to be responsible for the development and implementation of the school improvement plan, pursuant to s. 230.23(16).
- 2. Establish an advisory board to provide general oversight and guidance. The dean of the affiliated college of education shall be a standing member of the board, and the president of the university shall appoint three faculty members from the college of education, one layperson who resides in the county in which the school is located, and two parents or legal guardians of students who attend the developmental research school to serve on the advisory board. The term of each member shall be for 2 years, and any vacancy shall be filled with a person of the same classification as his or her predecessor for the balance of the unexpired term. The president shall stagger the terms of the initial appointees in a manner that results in the expiration of terms of no more than two members in any year. The president shall

 call the organizational meeting of the board. The board shall annually elect a chair and a vice chair. There shall be no limitation on successive appointments to the board or successive terms that may be served by a chair or vice chair. The board shall adopt internal organizational procedures or bylaws necessary for efficient operation as provided in chapter 120. Board members shall not receive per diem or travel expenses for the performance of their duties. The board shall:

- a. Meet at least quarterly.
- b. Monitor the operations of the school and the distribution of moneys allocated for such operations.
- c. Establish necessary policy, program, and administration modifications.
- d. Evaluate biennially the performance of the director and principal and recommend corresponding action to the dean of the college of education.
- e. Annually review evaluations of the school's operation and research findings.
- (b) One advisory body.--Each developmental research school may establish an advisory body responsible for the development and implementation of the school improvement plan, pursuant to s. 230.23(16), in addition to general oversight and guidance responsibilities. The advisory body shall reflect the membership composition requirements established in s. 229.58, but may also include membership by the dean of the college of education and additional members appointed by the president of the university that represent faculty members from the college of education, the university, or other bodies deemed appropriate for the mission of the school.

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Section 30. Paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of subsection (6) of section 228.0565, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, are amended to read:

228.0565 Deregulated public schools.--

- (6) ELEMENTS OF THE PROPOSAL. -- The major issues involving the operation of a deregulated public school shall be considered in advance and written into the proposal.
- (b) The school shall make annual progress reports to the district, which upon verification shall be forwarded to the Commissioner of Education at the same time as other annual school accountability reports. The report shall contain at least the following information:
- The school's progress towards achieving the goals outlined in its proposal.
- The information required in the annual school report pursuant to s. 229.592.
- Financial records of the school, including revenues and expenditures.
  - Salary and benefit levels of school employees.
- (c) A school district shall ensure that the proposal is innovative and consistent with the state education goals established by s. 229.591.
- (d) Upon receipt of the annual report required by paragraph (b), the Department of Education shall provide to the State Board of Education, the Commissioner of Education, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives with a copy of each report and an analysis and comparison of the overall performance of students, to include all students in deregulated public schools whose scores are counted as part of the statewide norm-referenced assessment 31 tests, versus comparable public school students in the

 district as determined by <u>FCAT</u> and <u>district</u> norm-referenced assessment tests <del>currently administered in the school</del> district, and, as appropriate, the Florida Writes Assessment Test, the High School Competency Test, and other assessments administered pursuant to s. 229.57(3).

Section 31. For the purpose of incorporating the amendments made by this act to section 229.57, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, subsection (1) of section 228.301, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

228.301 Test security.--

- (1) It is unlawful for anyone knowingly and willfully to violate test security rules adopted by the State Board of Education or the Commissioner of Education for mandatory tests administered by or through the State Board of Education or the Commissioner of Education to students, educators, or applicants for certification or administered by school districts pursuant to s. 229.57, or, with respect to any such test, knowingly and willfully to:
- (a) Give examinees access to test questions prior to testing;
- (b) Copy, reproduce, or use in any manner inconsistent with test security rules all or any portion of any secure test booklet;
- (c) Coach examinees during testing or alter or interfere with examinees' responses in any way;
  - (d) Make answer keys available to examinees;
- (e) Fail to follow security rules for distribution and return of secure test as directed, or fail to account for all secure test materials before, during, and after testing;
- (f) Fail to follow test administration directionsspecified in the test administration manuals; or

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(g) Participate in, direct, aid, counsel, assist in, or encourage any of the acts prohibited in this section.

Section 32. For the purpose of incorporating the amendments made by this act to sections 229.555, 229.565, and 229.57, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, subsections (1) and (3) of section 229.551, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, are reenacted to read:

229.551 Educational management. --

- (1) The department is directed to identify all functions which under the provisions of this act contribute to, or comprise a part of, the state system of educational accountability and to establish within the department the necessary organizational structure, policies, and procedures for effectively coordinating such functions. Such policies and procedures shall clearly fix and delineate responsibilities for various aspects of the system and for overall coordination of the total system. The commissioner shall perform the following duties and functions:
- (a) Coordination of department plans for meeting educational needs and for improving the quality of education provided by the state system of public education;
- (b) Coordination of management information system development for all levels of education and for all divisions of the department, to include the development and utilization of cooperative education computing networks for the state system of public education;
- (c) Development of database definitions and all other items necessary for full implementation of a comprehensive management information system as required by s. 229.555;
- (d) Coordination of all planning functions for all 31 levels and divisions within the department;

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- (e) Coordination of all cost accounting and cost reporting activities for all levels of education, including public schools, vocational programs, community colleges, and institutions in the State University System;
- (f) Development and coordination of a common course designation and numbering system for postsecondary education in school districts, community colleges, participating nonpublic postsecondary education institutions, and the State University System which will improve program planning, increase communication among all postsecondary delivery systems, and facilitate the transfer of students. The system shall not encourage or require course content prescription or standardization or uniform course testing, and the continuing maintenance of the system shall be accomplished by appropriate faculty committees representing public and participating nonpublic institutions. The Articulation Coordinating Committee, whose membership represents public and nonpublic postsecondary institutions, shall:
- 1. Identify the highest demand degree programs within the State University System.
- Conduct a study of courses offered by universities and accepted for credit toward a degree. The study shall identify courses designated as either general education or required as a prerequisite for a degree. The study shall also identify these courses as upper-division level or lower-division level.
- Appoint faculty committees representing both community college and university faculties to recommend a single level for each course included in the common course numbering and designation system. Any course designated as an 31 upper-division level course must be characterized by a need

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for advanced academic preparation and skills that a student would be unlikely to achieve without significant prior coursework. A course that is offered as part of an associate in science degree program and as an upper-division course for a baccalaureate degree shall be designated for both the lower and upper division. Of the courses required for each baccalaureate degree, at least half of the credit hours required for the degree shall be achievable through courses designated as lower-division courses, except in degree programs approved by the Board of Regents pursuant to s. 240.209(5)(e). A course designated as lower-division may be offered by any community college. The Articulation 12 Coordinating Committee shall recommend to the State Board of Education the levels for the courses. The common course 14 15 numbering and designation system shall include the courses at the recommended levels, and, by fall semester of 1996, the registration process at each state university and community college shall include the courses at their designated levels and common course numbers.

- Appoint faculty committees representing both community college and university faculties to recommend those courses identified to meet general education requirements within the subject areas of communication, mathematics, social sciences, humanities, and natural sciences. The Articulation Coordinating Committee shall recommend to the State Board of Education those courses identified to meet these general education requirements by their common course code number. All community colleges and state universities shall accept these general education courses.
- 5. Appoint faculty committees representing both 31 community colleges and universities to recommend common

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prerequisite courses and identify course substitutions when common prerequisites cannot be established for degree programs across all institutions. Faculty work groups shall adopt a strategy for addressing significant differences in prerequisites, including course substitutions. The Board of Regents shall be notified by the Articulation Coordinating Committee when significant differences remain. Common degree program prerequisites shall be offered and accepted by all state universities and community colleges, except in cases approved by the Board of Regents pursuant to s. 240.209(5)(f). The Board of Regents shall work with the State Board of Community Colleges on the development of a centralized database containing the list of courses and course substitutions that meet the prerequisite requirements for each baccalaureate degree program;

- (g) Expansion and ongoing maintenance of the common course designation and numbering system to include the numbering and designation of postsecondary vocational courses and facilitate the transfer of credits between public schools, community colleges, and state universities. The Articulation Coordinating Committee shall:
- Adopt guidelines for the participation of public school districts and community colleges in offering courses that may be transferred to a certificate, diploma, or degree program. These guidelines shall establish standards addressing faculty qualifications, admissions, program curricula, participation in the common course designation and numbering system, and other issues identified by the Task Force on Workforce Development and the Commissioner of Education. Guidelines should also address the role of 31 accreditation in the designation of courses as transferable

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credit. Such guidelines must not jeopardize the accreditation 2 status of educational institutions and must be based on data 3 related to the history of credit transfer among institutions in this state and others. 4 5

- Identify postsecondary vocational programs offered by community colleges and public school districts. shall also identify vocational courses designated as college credit courses applicable toward a vocational diploma or degree. Such courses must be identified within the common course numbering and designation system.
- Appoint faculty committees representing both community college and public school faculties to recommend a standard program length and appropriate occupational completion points for each postsecondary vocational certificate program, diploma, and degree; and
- (h) Development of common definitions necessary for managing a uniform coordinated system of career education for all levels of the state system of public education.
- (3) As a part of the system of educational accountability, the department shall:
- Develop minimum performance standards for various grades and subject areas, as required in ss. 229.565 and 229.57.
- (b) Administer the statewide assessment testing program created by s. 229.57.
- (c) Develop and administer an educational evaluation program, including the provisions of the Plan for Educational Assessment developed pursuant to s. 9, chapter 70-399, Laws of Florida, and adopted by the State Board of Education.
- (d) Review the school advisory councils of each 31 district as required by s. 229.58.

- (e) Conduct the program evaluations required by s. 229.565.
- (f) Maintain a listing of college-level communication and computation skills defined by the Articulation Coordinating Committee as being associated with successful student performance through the baccalaureate level and submit the same to the State Board of Education for approval.
- (g) Maintain a listing of tests and other assessment procedures which measure and diagnose student achievement of college-level communication and computation skills and submit the same to the State Board of Education for approval.
- (h) Maintain for the information of the State Board of Education and the Legislature a file of data compiled by the Articulation Coordinating Committee to reflect achievement of college-level communication and computation competencies by students in state universities and community colleges.
- (i) Develop or contract for, and submit to the State Board of Education for approval, tests which measure and diagnose student achievement of college-level communication and computation skills. Any tests and related documents developed are exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1). The commissioner shall maintain statewide responsibility for the administration of such tests and may assign administrative responsibilities for the tests to any public university or community college. The state board, upon recommendation of the commissioner, is authorized to enter into contracts for such services beginning in one fiscal year and continuing into the next year which are paid from the appropriation for either or both fiscal years.
- (j) Perform any other functions that may be involved in educational planning, research, and evaluation or that may

be required by the commissioner, the State Board of Education, or law.

Section 33. For the purpose of incorporating the amendments made by this act to section 230.23, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, subsection (4) of section 230.03, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

230.03 Management, control, operation, administration, and supervision.—The district school system must be managed, controlled, operated, administered, and supervised as follows:

(4) PRINCIPAL OR HEAD OF SCHOOL.—Responsibility for the administration of any school or schools at a given school center, for the supervision of instruction therein, and for providing leadership in the development or revision and implementation of a school improvement plan required pursuant to s. 230.23(16) shall be delegated to the principal or head of the school or schools as hereinafter set forth and in accordance with rules established by the school board.

Section 34. For the purpose of incorporating the amendments made by this act to section 230.23, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of section 230.2316, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is reenacted to read:

230.2316 Dropout prevention.--

- (4) PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION. --
- (b) Each school that establishes or continues a dropout prevention program at that school site shall reflect that program in the school improvement plan as required under s. 230.23(16).

Section 35. For the purpose of incorporating the amendments made by this act to section 230.23, Florida  $\,$ 

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Statutes, in references thereto, section 231.085, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

231.085 Duties of principals. -- A district school board shall employ, through written contract, public school principals who shall supervise the operation and management of the schools and property as the board determines necessary. Each principal shall perform such duties as may be assigned by the superintendent pursuant to the rules of the school board. Such rules shall include, but not be limited to, rules relating to administrative responsibility, instructional leadership of the educational program of the school to which the principal is assigned, submission of personnel recommendations to the superintendent, administrative responsibility for records and reports, administration of corporal punishment, and student suspension. Each principal shall provide leadership in the development or revision and implementation of a school improvement plan pursuant to s. 230.23(16).

Section 36. For the purpose of incorporating the amendments made by this act to sections 229.591 and 229.592, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 231.24, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is reenacted to read:

231.24 Process for renewal of professional certificates.--

- (3) For the renewal of a professional certificate, the following requirements must be met:
- (a) The applicant must earn a minimum of 6 college credits or 120 inservice points or a combination thereof. For each area of specialization to be retained on a certificate, 31 the applicant must earn at least 3 of the required credit

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hours or equivalent inservice points in the specialization
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    area. Education in "clinical educator" training pursuant to s.
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    240.529(5)(b) and credits or points that provide training in
    the area of exceptional student education, normal child
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    development, and the disorders of development may be applied
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    toward any specialization area. Credits or points that provide
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    training in the areas of drug abuse, child abuse and neglect,
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    strategies in teaching students having limited proficiency in
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    English, or dropout prevention, or training in areas
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    identified in the educational goals and performance standards
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    adopted pursuant to ss. 229.591(3) and 229.592 may be applied
    toward any specialization area. Credits or points earned
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    through approved summer institutes may be applied toward the
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    fulfillment of these requirements. Inservice points may also
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   be earned by participation in professional growth components
    approved by the State Board of Education and specified
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   pursuant to s. 236.0811 in the district's approved master plan
    for inservice educational training, including, but not limited
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    to, serving as a trainer in an approved teacher training
    activity, serving on an instructional materials committee or a
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    state board or commission that deals with educational issues,
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    or serving on an advisory council created pursuant to s.
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    229.58.
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           Section 37. For the purpose of incorporating the
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    amendments made by this act to section 231.29, Florida
    Statutes, in references thereto, paragraphs (e) and (f) of
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    subsection (3) of section 231.36, Florida Statutes, are
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    reenacted to read:
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           231.36 Contracts with instructional staff,
   supervisors, and principals. --
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- (e) A professional service contract shall be renewed each year unless the superintendent, after receiving the recommendations required by s. 231.29, charges the employee with unsatisfactory performance and notifies the employee of performance deficiencies as required by s. 231.29. An employee who holds a professional service contract on July 1, 1997, is subject to the procedures set forth in paragraph (f) during the term of the existing professional service contract. The employee is subject to the procedures set forth in s. 231.29(3)(d) upon the next renewal of the professional service contract; however, if the employee is notified of performance deficiencies before the next contract renewal date, the procedures of s. 231.29(3)(d) do not apply until the procedures set forth in paragraph (f) have been exhausted and the professional service contract is subsequently renewed.
- (f) The superintendent shall notify an employee who holds a professional service contract on July 1, 1997, in writing, no later than 6 weeks prior to the end of the postschool conference period, of performance deficiencies which may result in termination of employment, if not corrected during the subsequent year of employment (which shall be granted for an additional year in accordance with the provisions in subsection (1)). Except as otherwise hereinafter provided, this action shall not be subject to the provisions of chapter 120, but the following procedures shall apply:
- 1. On receiving notice of unsatisfactory performance, the employee, on request, shall be accorded an opportunity to meet with the superintendent or the superintendent's designee for an informal review of the determination of unsatisfactory performance.

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- An employee notified of unsatisfactory performance may request an opportunity to be considered for a transfer to another appropriate position, with a different supervising administrator, for the subsequent year of employment.
- During the subsequent year, the employee shall be provided assistance and inservice training opportunities to help correct the noted performance deficiencies. The employee shall also be evaluated periodically so that he or she will be kept apprised of progress achieved.
- Not later than 6 weeks prior to the close of the postschool conference period of the subsequent year, the superintendent, after receiving and reviewing the recommendation required by s. 231.29, shall notify the employee, in writing, whether the performance deficiencies have been corrected. If so, a new professional service contract shall be issued to the employee. If the performance deficiencies have not been corrected, the superintendent may notify the school board and the employee, in writing, that the employee shall not be issued a new professional service contract; however, if the recommendation of the superintendent is not to issue a new professional service contract, and if the employee wishes to contest such recommendation, the employee will have 15 days from receipt of the superintendent's recommendation to demand, in writing, a hearing. In such hearing, the employee may raise as an issue, among other things, the sufficiency of the superintendent's charges of unsatisfactory performance. Such hearing shall be conducted at the school board's election in accordance with one of the following procedures:
- a. A direct hearing conducted by the school board 31 | within 60 days of receipt of the written appeal. The hearing

 shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of ss. 120.569 and 120.57. A majority vote of the membership of the school board shall be required to sustain the superintendent's recommendation. The determination of the school board shall be final as to the sufficiency or insufficiency of the grounds for termination of employment; or

b. A hearing conducted by an administrative law judge assigned by the Division of Administrative Hearings of the Department of Management Services. The hearing shall be conducted within 60 days of receipt of the written appeal in accordance with chapter 120. The recommendation of the administrative law judge shall be made to the school board. A majority vote of the membership of the school board shall be required to sustain or change the administrative law judge's recommendation. The determination of the school board shall be final as to the sufficiency or insufficiency of the grounds for termination of employment.

Section 38. For the purpose of incorporating the amendments made by this act to section 229.591, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, subsection (1) of section 231.600, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is reenacted to read:

231.600 School Community Professional Development Act.--

(1) The Department of Education, public community colleges and universities, public school districts, and public schools in this state shall collaborate to establish a coordinated system of professional development. The purpose of the professional development system is to enable the school community to succeed in school improvement as described in s. 229.591.

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Section 39. For the purpose of incorporating the amendments made by this act to section 232.245, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, subsection (1) of section 232.2454, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read: 232.2454 District student performance standards,

instruments, and assessment procedures. --

(1) School districts are required to obtain or develop and implement assessments of student achievement as necessary to accurately measure student progress and to report this progress to parents or legal guardians according to s. 232.245. Each school district shall implement the assessment program pursuant to the procedures it adopts.

Section 40. For the purpose of incorporating the amendments made by this act to section 232.245, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (5) of section 232.246, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, are reenacted and amended to read:

232.246 General requirements for high school graduation.--

- (5) Each district school board shall establish standards for graduation from its schools, and these standards must include:
- (a) Earning passing scores on the high school competency test or FCAT, as defined in s. 229.57(3)(c).
- Completion of all other applicable requirements prescribed by the district school board pursuant to s. 232.245.

Section 41. For the purpose of incorporating the amendments made by this act to sections 229.57 and 232.245, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, section 232.248, 31 Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

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232.248 Confidentiality of assessment instruments. -- All examination and assessment instruments, including developmental materials and workpapers directly related thereto, which are prepared, prescribed, or administered pursuant to ss. 229.57, 232.245, 232.246, and 232.247 shall be confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and from ss. 229.781 and 230.331. Provisions governing access, maintenance, and destruction of such instruments and related materials shall be prescribed by rules of the state board.

Section 42. For the purpose of incorporating the amendments made by this act to section 232.245, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, subsection (1) of section 232.2481, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

232.2481 Graduation and promotion requirements for publicly operated schools. --

(1) Each state or local public agency, including the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, the Department of Corrections, the Board of Regents, boards of trustees of community colleges, and the Board of Trustees of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, which agency is authorized to operate educational programs for students at any level of grades kindergarten through 12 shall be subject to all applicable requirements of ss. 232.245, 232.246, 232.247, and 232.248. Within the content of these cited statutes each such state or local public agency shall be considered a "district school board."

Section 43. For the purpose of incorporating the amendments made by this act to section 229.565, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, subsection (4) of section 31 233.09, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

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233.09 Duties of each state instructional materials committee. -- The duties of each state instructional materials committee shall be:

- (4) EVALUATION OF INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS. -- To evaluate carefully all instructional materials submitted, to ascertain which instructional materials, if any, submitted for consideration best implement the selection criteria developed by the Commissioner of Education and those curricular objectives included within applicable performance standards provided for in s. 229.565.
- (a) When recommending instructional materials for use in the schools, each committee shall include only instructional materials that accurately portray the ethnic, socioeconomic, cultural, and racial diversity of our society, including men and women in professional, vocational, and executive roles, and the role and contributions of the entrepreneur and labor in the total development of this state and the United States.
- (b) When recommending instructional materials for use in the schools, each committee shall include only materials which accurately portray, whenever appropriate, humankind's place in ecological systems, including the necessity for the protection of our environment and conservation of our natural resources and the effects on the human system of the use of tobacco, alcohol, controlled substances, and other dangerous substances.
- (c) When recommending instructional materials for use in the schools, each committee shall require such materials as it deems necessary and proper to encourage thrift, fire prevention, and humane treatment of people and animals.

- (d) When recommending instructional materials for use in the schools, each committee shall require, when appropriate to the comprehension of pupils, that materials for social science, history, or civics classes contain the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. No instructional materials shall be recommended by any committee for use in the schools which contain any matter reflecting unfairly upon persons because of their race, color, creed, national origin, ancestry, gender, or occupation.
- (e) All instructional materials recommended by each committee for use in the schools shall be, to the satisfaction of each committee, accurate, objective, and current and suited to the needs and comprehension of pupils at their respective grade levels. Instructional materials committees shall consider for adoption materials developed for academically talented students such as those enrolled in advanced placement courses.
- (f) When recommending instructional materials for use in the schools, each committee shall have the recommendations of all districts which submit evaluations on the materials submitted for adoption in that particular subject area aggregated and presented to the members to aid them in the selection process; however, such aggregation shall be weighted in accordance with the full-time equivalent student percentage of each district. Each committee shall prepare an additional aggregation, unweighted, with each district recommendation given equal consideration. No instructional materials shall be evaluated or recommended for adoption unless each of the district committees shall have been loaned the specified number of samples.

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(g) In addition to relying on statements of publishers or manufacturers of instructional material, any committee may conduct, or cause to be conducted, an independent investigation as to the compliance of submitted materials with the requirements of this section.

Section 44. For the purpose of incorporating the amendments made by this act to section 229.565, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 233.165, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

233.165 Standards for selection. --

- (1) In the selection of instructional materials, library books, and other reading material used in the public school system, the standards used to determine the propriety of the material shall include:
- (b) The educational purpose to be served by the material. In considering instructional materials for classroom use, priority shall be given to the selection of materials which encompass the state and district performance standards provided for in ss. 229.565 and 232.2454 and which include the instructional objectives contained within the curriculum frameworks approved by the State Board of Education, to the extent that appropriate curriculum frameworks have been approved by the board.

Section 45. For the purpose of incorporating the amendments made by this act to section 229.565, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 233.25, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

233.25 Duties, responsibilities, and requirements of publishers and manufacturers of instructional

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materials.--Publishers and manufacturers of instructional materials, or their representatives, shall:

- (3) Submit, at a time designated in s. 233.14, the following information:
- (b) Written proof that the publisher has provided written correlations to appropriate curricular objectives included within applicable performance standards provided for in s. 229.565.

Section 46. For the purpose of incorporating the amendments made by this act to section 231.29, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (2) of section 236.08106, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, are reenacted to read:

236.08106 Excellent Teaching Program. --

- (2) The Excellent Teaching Program is created to provide categorical funding for monetary incentives and bonuses for teaching excellence. The Department of Education shall allocate and distribute to each school district an amount as prescribed annually by the Legislature for the Excellent Teaching Program. Unless otherwise provided in the General Appropriations Act, each school district's annual allocation shall be the sum of the amounts earned for the following incentives and bonuses:
- (a) A fee subsidy to be paid by the school district to the NBPTS on behalf of each individual who is an employee of the district school board or a public school within that school district, who is certified by the district to have demonstrated satisfactory teaching performance pursuant to s. 231.29 and who satisfies the prerequisites for participating in the NBPTS certification program, and who agrees, in 31 writing, to pay 10 percent of the NBPTS participation fee and

 to participate in the NBPTS certification program during the school year for which the fee subsidy is provided. The fee subsidy for each eligible participant shall be an amount equal to 90 percent of the fee charged for participating in the NBPTS certification program, but not more than \$1,800 per eligible participant. The fee subsidy is a one-time award and may not be duplicated for any individual.

(c) An annual bonus equal to 10 percent of the prior fiscal year's statewide average salary for classroom teachers to be paid to each individual who holds NBPTS certification and is employed by the district school board or by a public school within that school district. The district school board shall distribute the annual bonus to each individual who meets the requirements of this paragraph and who is certified annually by the district to have demonstrated satisfactory teaching performance pursuant to s. 231.29. The annual bonus may be paid as a single payment or divided into not more than three payments.

Section 47. For the purpose of incorporating the amendments made by this act to section 230.23, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, subsection (3) of section 239.229, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is reenacted to read:

## 239.229 Vocational standards.--

(3) Each area technical center operated by a school board shall establish a center advisory council pursuant to s. 229.58. The center advisory council shall assist in the preparation and evaluation of center improvement plans required pursuant to s. 230.23(16) and may provide assistance, upon the request of the center director, in the preparation of

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the center's annual budget and plan as required by s. 229.555(1).

Section 48. For the purpose of incorporating the amendments made by this act to section 229.592, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, subsection (4) of section 240.118, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

240.118 Postsecondary feedback of information to high schools.--

(4) As a part of the school improvement plan pursuant to s. 229.592, the State Board of Education shall ensure that each school district and high school develops strategies to improve student readiness for the public postsecondary level based on annual analysis of the feedback report data.

Section 49. Subsections (29), (40), and (42) of section 228.041, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, are amended to read:

228.041 Definitions.--Specific definitions shall be as follows, and wherever such defined words or terms are used in the Florida School Code, they shall be used as follows:

- (29) DROPOUT. -- A dropout is a student not subject to compulsory school attendance, as defined in s. 232.01, who meets any one or more of the following criteria:
- (a) The student has voluntarily removed himself or herself from the school system before graduation for reasons that include, but are not limited to, marriage, or the student has withdrawn from school because he or she has failed the statewide student assessment test and thereby does not receive any of the certificates of completion;
- (b) The student has not met the relevant attendance requirements of the school district pursuant to State Board of 31 Education rules, or the student was expected to attend a

ounced as graduates upon re

school but did not enter as expected for unknown reasons, or the student's whereabouts are unknown;

- (c) The student has withdrawn from school, but has not transferred to another public or private school or enrolled in any vocational, adult, <a href="https://doi.org/10.2016/journal.org/
- (d) The student has withdrawn from school due to hardship, unless such withdrawal has been granted under the provisions of s. 322.091, court action, expulsion, medical reasons, or pregnancy; or
- (e) The student is not eligible to attend school because of reaching the maximum age for an exceptional student program in accordance with the district's policy.

Students not exempt from attendance pursuant to s. 232.06 and who are subject to compulsory school attendance under s. 232.01 and who stop attending school are habitual truants as defined in subsection (28) and are not considered dropouts. The State Board of Education may adopt rules to implement the provisions of this subsection.

means the percentage of students who graduate from high school within 4 years after entering 9th grade for the first time, not counting students who transfer out of the student population to enroll in another school system; students who withdraw to enroll in a private school, a home education program, or an adult education program; or deceased students. Incoming transfer students, at the time of their enrollment, are included in the count of the class with which they are scheduled to graduate. For this rate calculation, students are counted as graduates upon receiving a standard high school

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diploma, as provided in s. 232.246, or a special diploma, as provided in s. 232.247. Also counted as graduates are calculated by dividing the number of entering 9th graders into the number of students who receive, 4 years later, a high school diploma, a special diploma, or a certificate of completion, as provided for in s. 232.246, or who receive a special certificate of completion, as provided in s. 232.247, and students 19 years of age or younger who receive a general equivalency diploma, as provided in s. 229.814. The number of 9th grade students used in the calculation of a graduation rate for this state shall be students enrolling in the grade for the first time. In conjunction with calculating the graduation rate for this state, the Department of Education shall conduct a study to evaluate the impact of the rate of students who withdraw from high school to attend adult education programs and the students in exceptional student education programs. The department shall report its findings to the Legislature by February 1, 2000. The Department of Education may calculate a 5-year graduation rate using the same methodology described in this section.

rate" means the annual percentage calculated by dividing the number of students in grades 9 through 12 who are classified as dropouts, pursuant to subsection (29), by the total number of students in grades 9-12 in attendance at any time during the school year over the age of compulsory school attendance, pursuant to s. 232.01, at the time of the fall membership count, into the number of students who withdraw from school during a given school year and who are classified as dropouts pursuant to subsection (29). The Department of Education shall report the number of students initially classified as students

who transfer to an adult education program but who do not enroll in an adult education program.

Section 50. Paragraph (f) of subsection (9) of section 228.056, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended to read:

228.056 Charter schools.--

- (9) CHARTER.--The major issues involving the operation of a charter school shall be considered in advance and written into the charter. The charter shall be signed by the governing body of the charter school and the sponsor, following a public hearing to ensure community input.
- (f) Upon receipt of the annual report required by paragraph (d), the Department of Education shall provide to the State Board of Education, the Commissioner of Education, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives an analysis and comparison of the overall performance of charter school students, to include all students whose scores are counted as part of the <a href="state">state</a>
  <a href="mailto:norm-referenced">norm-referenced</a> assessment <a href="mailto:program">program</a> tests, versus comparable public school students in the district as determined by <a href="mailto:the">the</a> state <a href="mailto:norm-referenced">norm-referenced</a> assessment <a href="mailto:program">program</a> tests currently administered in the school district, and, as appropriate, the Florida Writes Assessment Test, the High School Competency Test, and other assessments administered pursuant to s. <a href="mailto:229.57(3">229.57(3</a>).
- Section 51. <u>Funding levels and methodologies necessary</u> to implement the provisions of this act will be established in the General Appropriations Act.
- Section 52. <u>If any provision of this act or the</u> <u>application thereof to any person or circumstance is held</u> invalid, the invalidity shall not affect other provisions or

applications of the act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this act are declared severable. Section 53. Except as otherwise provided in this act, this act shall take effect upon becoming a law. 

1	STATEMENT OF SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES CONTAINED IN
2	COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR <u>CS/SB 1756</u>
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4	Defines the term "2 years in a 4-year period."
5	To be eligible to receive students with opportunity scholarships, a private school must:
6	- be in existence at least one year and provide evidence of
7	fiscal soundness or a surety bond or letter of credit.
8	<ul> <li>accept students without regard to the student's past academic history, but may take into account a student's</li> </ul>
9 10	experience in a subject area or curriculum if the school is dedicated to a particular subject area or specialized curriculum.
11	-be subject to the accreditation standards of a nonpublic
12	school accrediting body recognized by the Florida Association of Academic Nonpublic Schools. If the private school does not
13	meet the standards, and fails to correct identified deficiencies within three years, it will lose its eligibility
14	to participate in the opportunity scholarship program.
15	-agree not to require or compel any opportunity scholarship students or their parents or guardians to purchase materials,
16	clothing or equipment that would not normally be required of a public school student.
17	-protect the privacy of individual student records.
18 19	Specifies that a student who fails to comply with requirements in the bill will forfeit the opportunity scholarship.
20	Directs the school district to open its state assessment training workshops to private school test administrators and
21	provide supervision of the test administration, if the district chooses to not allow opportunity scholarship students
22	to participate with public school students.
23	Permits the school board to declare an emergency if a school is failing and to negotiate special provisions of its contract
24	with the appropriate bargaining unit in order to increase the school's ability to improve.
25	Requires state board rules to address the promotion of students with limited English.
26	Specifies that funding levels and methodologies necessary to
27	implement the provisions of this act will be established in the General Appropriations Act.
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