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**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
AS FURTHER REVISED BY THE COMMITTEE ON
EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS
ANALYSIS**

BILL #: HB 477

RELATING TO: Instructional Technology

SPONSOR(S): Committee on Education Innovation

COMPANION BILL(S): None

ORIGINATING COMMITTEE(S)/COMMITTEE(S) OF REFERENCE:

- (1) EDUCATION INNOVATION YEAS 7 NAYS 0
- (2) EDUCATION K-12 YEAS 9 NAYS 0
- (3) EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS
- (4)
- (5)

SUMMARY:

This bill requires the Department of Education (DOE) to:

- ◆ Establish, in consultation with high technology business and industry partners, the technology capability thresholds, which will describe levels of reasonable standards of technological capability to be consecutively achieved in a school for the school to effectively use technology.
- ◆ Report on the developed technology capability thresholds and on the status of school achievement of the thresholds.
- ◆ Develop a plan to provide access for students to technology at community, work, school and home sites. This includes safe access to school media centers outside the regular school day and access from the outer perimeter of campus.

The bill requires schools to address implementing instructional technology in either their school improvement plan or a separate plan to the district. The plan must address the technology capability thresholds and safe access to the school media center outside of the school day. Districts are required to submit district technology plans to the Department of Education.

The bill provides that technology funding from the state to the districts is to be distributed by a proration on FTE, just as it is currently distributed. However, The Commissioner of Education may use 6 percent of the appropriated funds for administration, to establish a clearinghouse, disseminate information, and provide technical assistance to districts and schools.

Districts are to distribute funds to the schools based on the school's technology plan; the schools should have achieved the appropriate technology capability threshold for the proposed project and the proposed project should be consistent with the district's technology plan. Additionally, preference is given to schools receiving matching funds or projects in critically low-performing schools in order for that school to achieve the appropriate technology capability threshold.

The bill also increases the minimum competency for teacher certification relating to technology.

The bill requires no additional state revenue; however, the bill reallocates public school technology funds to give the Department of Education 6% of the total appropriation, with school districts receiving 94%. The 6% share for the DOE would have been roughly equivalent to \$5 million in 1998-99.

I. **SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS:**

A. PRESENT SITUATION:

A Report on Distance Learning prepared by the staff of the Senate Higher Education Committee in November, 1996, states that explosive new developments in the telecommunications and computer industries are occurring so rapidly that the education community is hard pressed to keep pace.

Two types of technology affect school districts. The first type is associated with learning in the classroom through the use of personal computers, laptop/notebook computers, interactive multi-media, laser disks, local area networks, long distance learning, CAD, VCRs, and satellite links. The Internet did not exist for popular purposes three years ago and now it is a major information resource for students from elementary school through graduate school. Other innovations like e-mail, teleconferencing, and CD-ROMS are continuously changing to provide new challenges and opportunities for the delivery of instructional services.

The second type of available technology is the use of computers for controlling air handling systems, building communications, security systems, and numerous applications in school and district business offices. Making the most of both types of technology raises issues about the infrastructure, hardware, and software needed to accommodate the services, and the capability, willingness, and extent of educational providers to furnish and pay for the desired services and equipment. School buildings that are more than 30 years old were designed and constructed in the pre-computer age without much forethought regarding the types of technology likely to be used in the future.

Whether retrofitting an existing building through remodeling or renovation or building a new facility, a major part of the challenge is to project what technology will be used several years from now. Technology is developing so rapidly and becoming so widespread that some educators think it could evolve in ways that may not meet the state's needs unless the state takes a major role in shaping it. A policy established now could be inadequate in two years. When purchasing computers for the classroom, schools generally try to plan for approximately a two or three year life span.

Statutory Authority

Technology relating to education is referenced in several locations in the Florida Statutes. In addition to establishing state policy, the functions and responsibilities relating to technology are stated for various entities in the state, including the commissioner, the department, the school districts, and the state board of education. Pertinent statutes include s. 228.041, F.S., regarding the definitions for librarians/media specialists, and special education services; s. 228.0855, F.S., relating to the Florida Model School Consortia; s. 228.086, F.S., authorizing grants for DOE to award to establish regional centers of excellence in technology; ss. 229.053(2)(I), and 229.52, F.S., assigning power to the state board of education to identify future training needs for high technology industry; s. 229.57, F.S., charging the commissioner to develop improved methods of using technology to administer tests; s. 229.601, F.S., defining high technology needs for career education programs; s. 229.603, F.S., establishing instructional technology grant program; and s. 231.613, F.S., relating to in-service training.

In accordance with s.187.201(b)16.j., F.S., a policy in the State Comprehensive Plan is to increase the use of technology in education to make instruction more effective. Additionally, the state policy regarding educational technology is stated in s. 229.8041, F.S. Public schools are to use computers and related technology:

- ◆ to make instruction and learning more effective and efficient,
- ◆ to make educational programs more relevant to contemporary society, and
- ◆ to reduce the paperwork and data collection requirements placed on classroom teachers.

To implement the policy, DOE is authorized and encouraged to assist school districts to make appropriate use of computing. Several technology initiatives which are being implemented are the school year 2000 model, public school technology grants, the Florida Information Resource Network (FIRN), library equipment automation grant program, acquisition of instructional

technology, long distance learning satellite transponder, and the Florida Distance Learning Network (FDLN).

Office of Educational Technology of Department of Education

The Office of Educational Technology coordinates statewide technology training, and manages grants and statewide technology centers related to production, training, and use of technology. It provides technical support to school districts with infrastructure needs; assistance to districts for distance learning delivery and programming; and classroom technology integration through initiatives such as district technology planning and review, state contracts for software and hardware acquisition, codevelopment of instructional technology resources, training, technical support for consortiums, telecommunications instructional applications, state planning, and support for assistive/adaptive technology for physically impaired students.

School Year 2000

School Year 2000 is a technology-based model based on design principles derived from research in a variety of fields. The initiative established codevelopment agreements to design and develop electronic systems and software to implement the model. The Office of Educational Technology has the responsibility for management of these contracts.

Educational Technology Grant Program

The Educational Technology Grant Program was authorized in s. 364.514, F.S. School districts are among the entities that are eligible to receive the grant awards. Although funds were not appropriated to FDLN to establish the grant program for 1995-1996, DOE set up a Distance Learning Grant Program in partnership with Tallahassee Community College and sought the assistance of the FDLN in developing the criteria for a Request for Proposal (RFP) for distance learning initiatives. A total of \$1.8 million dollars was given in grant awards to the top fifteen grant applications.

The 1996 legislature appropriated funds for the administrative purposes of the FDLN but did not appropriate funds for the grant program administered by the FDLN for the 1996-1997 fiscal year. The 1996 Legislature strengthened the coordinating role of the FDLN by requiring that entity plans receive approval from the FDLN prior to their receipt of certain 1997 technology appropriations. Each district is required to submit a technology plan based on established components and technology specifications.

Florida Information Resource Network (FIRN)

The Florida Information Resource Network (FIRN) provides Florida's educators with access to the computing resources serving public education. The goals of the network are the implementation of a statewide interactive network and the reduction of the data burden on teachers and other personnel. Universities, community colleges, and school districts are connected to a comprehensive data communications network. FIRN operates in two areas: networking and instructional support. The networking includes the data communications facility electronically linking public education entities. This includes statewide electronic mail free for educators. Instructional support refers to the development of and access to software that provides support for public education administration, instruction and research. DOE is continuing to upgrade FIRN and assist districts in connecting students and teachers to the Internet and the statewide programs delivered through the Internet. The Legislature appropriated \$6,316,473 of general revenue to support FIRN in fiscal year 1997-1998, and \$6,166,473 in fiscal year 1998-1999. FIRN is a contracted service with funds flowing through DOE.

Library Equipment Automation Grant Program

The library equipment automation grant program assists schools in obtaining necessary CD-ROM equipment for effective use of SUNLINK, the statewide uniform library data base. The SUNLINK Task Force established criteria that schools must meet to receive funds for purchase of a CD-ROM workstation. Fund distribution is based on the order of the schools' acceptance into the project and the completion of their records for inclusion in the SUNLINK database. Schools that

met the criteria and selected to receive funds were awarded \$2,000 each. The funds may only be used for purposes related to the CD-ROM workstation configuration and adding SUNLINK to an existing local area network. The Legislature appropriated \$1 million of general revenue funds for fiscal year 1997-1998 as well as for 1998-1999.

Acquisition of Instructional Technology

DOE negotiates state contracts for schools to purchase educational software products at substantial discounts. Specific benefits of this project include lower prices for individual schools and small districts with limited purchasing volume and the elimination of internal bid costs for larger districts on the titles included.

Long Distance Learning Satellite Transponder

DOE purchased a satellite transponder (located on TELSTAR) and required encoders with a \$12,750,000 appropriation in December 1994. The transponder was used for instruction at all levels of education, as well as in-service training and continuing education classes. There are tentative plans to move control of the transponder exclusively to DOE during this fiscal year. It has been reported that the transponder has been used primarily for commercial use which has generated revenue.

Education Facilities Infrastructure Improvement Act

Part II of Chapter 364, F.S., entitled the *Education Facilities Infrastructure Improvement Act*, was enacted to "establish a coordinated system for cost efficient advanced telecommunications services and distance education" to increase student access to education, maximize the use of advanced telecommunications services and their application to provide affordable distance education, promote interagency cooperation and partnerships, secure federal and private funds, and coordinate all advanced telecommunications services and distance education resources.

Florida Distance Learning Network (FDLN)

In order to implement the 1995 act in ss. 364.506 - 364.516, F.S., the Legislature created the Florida Distance Learning Network (FDLN) in s. 364.509, F.S., and gave it the authority to coordinate distance learning for all levels of public education, libraries, and teaching and rural hospitals. The FDLN mission is to improve student learning, achievement, and instructional techniques (strategies) through increased access to distance learning in the most cost effective manner.

Two of the tasks of the FDLN are developing a needs assessment report and developing and maintaining a plan for using technology to improve the delivery of and access to education, pursuant to s. 364.510(8) and (9), F.S. The needs assessment and technology plan required of FDLN lay the groundwork for eligible facilities to submit their technology needs requests to the Department of Management Services.

Needs Assessment Report

In September, 1995, the Center for Educational Leadership and Technology (CELТ), a non-profit research corporation, was contracted to assist the FDLN board of directors to conduct a legislatively required distance learning needs assessment. The Educational Technology Office of the Department of Education assisted CELТ in collecting and assimilating data. The report was presented to the Legislature and Governor on March 1, 1996, as Phase I in an on-going assessment process by FDLN.

The needs assessment report, dated December 22, 1995, revealed that many of the 2,800 public schools and over 80,000 classrooms in Florida's 67 school districts were providing video programming to classrooms through instructional technology fixed service (ITFS), cable TV, fiber, and other systems. However, the report also revealed that many K-12 schools lacked the necessary infrastructure to take advantage of advanced telecommunications services for distance learning programs and that there was a lack of state and local funding for technology resources to be employed in distance learning.

Technical Task Force Report

The FDLN Technical Task Force Report released December 1, 1996, addresses important cost and funding issues associated with initial purchases, upgrades of existing systems, infrastructure requirements, and recurring service and support expenses. One of the summarized issues in this report is that planning must emphasize the educational benefits and not be driven by technology. In other words, the educational goals and missions of the state, district, and school must be recognized. The report recommends that adequate funding be provided to support infrastructure, procurement of equipment and software, repair, maintenance, support and training, personnel, and recurring service charges.

State Funding

To promote and support the effective use of technology in Florida's K-12 schools, the Florida Legislature has provided \$55 million in school technology incentive funds to school districts each year for the 1993-94, 1994-95, and 1995-96 school years, \$65 million in public school technology funds in 1996-97, \$75 million in fiscal year 1997-1998, and \$80 million in fiscal year 1998-1999. Thirty percent of the funds for the first three years were required to be used for training in the use of instructional technology in the classroom. Funds appropriated for 1994-95 provided an average award amount of \$24,446 per school; eighty four percent of all schools received grant awards. Seventy-two percent of all equipment purchases were for computers and courseware. Training services were provided by the district and school board trainers, private industry vendors, community colleges, universities and regional consortia. The delivery of training was supported by providing substitute teachers, teacher stipends and purchase of training materials.

Instructional technology appropriations in 1995-96 in the amount of \$7,200,000 were allocated as follows: \$3,800,000 for School Year 2000; \$1,830,000 for staff development activities at the University of South Florida, the University of Central Florida, the Okaloosa COASTAL Center, the Miami Museum of Science, Tallahassee Community College, the Panhandle Area Education Consortium and the North East Florida Education Consortium; \$800,000 for codevelopment of multi-media instructional technology products; \$300,000 for assistive technology for exceptional students; \$300,000 for instructional television acquisition; and \$170,000 for administrative activities.

DOE requires a school board approved plan for each school in the district. To facilitate standards for the use of technology and to take advantage of economies of scale, the districts are updating their technology plans. Florida is also eligible for the first federal funds to support school technology.

For 1997-1998, the public school technology appropriation was \$79,000,000 to enhance the learning environment for students through the use of technology. The 1998-1999 public school technology appropriation was \$80,100,000. The funds are distributed based on the number of students in the district.

The 1997 Legislature provided school districts with flexibility in spending these funds and provided additional funds for other purposes that could be used for technology; categorical funds for public school technology (\$79 million), grades K-8 summer school (\$83 million), class size reduction (\$100 million) and full service schools (\$11 million) could be used for any of these four purposes in amounts that school boards determined would best meet the needs of students.

The flexibility holds for the 1998-1999 fiscal year with the exception of the class size reduction funds and full service school funds which were not available for the purpose of technology. Funds to support public school technology are appropriated as aid to local government funds; thus, they go to the school district. However, the Department does spend some of its funds for staff to review and approve the technology plans.

The Legislature appropriated \$6,316,473 of general revenue to support FIRN in fiscal year 1997-1998 and \$6,166,473 in fiscal year 1998-1999. An additional \$1 million is provided for school library technology called SUNLINK.

The Legislature also appropriated in both the 1997-1998 and 1998-1999 fiscal years \$500,000 for incentives for grants for extended access to school library media centers.

Summary of Recent Progress

With criteria and grants developed by DOE and funds allocated by the Legislature, senior, middle, and junior high developmental research schools science facilities were upgraded and expanded through renovation, remodeling, or expansion of existing facilities or new construction of these facilities.

Grants from DOE have also been used to renovate existing public schools and developmental research schools to accommodate emerging educational technology.

Legislatively allocated funds were used to purchase a satellite transponder for long distance learning for all levels of education. Funds have also been used to convert industrial arts laboratories in high schools, middle schools, and junior high schools to technology education labs through remodeling, renovation, and new construction.

DOE has established joint ventures with private corporations to co-develop instructional products for Florida schools at no cost and to receive royalties on all sales outside Florida.

“The Florida High School”

One of Florida’s pilot projects is the Florida High school, a “virtual” high school, a project of DOE and the Orange and Alachua districts. It does not have a conventional building; courses are on-line. According to testimony at the House Education Innovation Committee meeting on September 7, 1997, on-line connections include course work and communications between students and their teachers. Approximately 730 children are enrolled in the Florida High School.

DOE Sponsored NetDay

The NetDay initiative involved school districts, schools, businesses and parents in wiring (retrofitting) schools for technology to establish the needed infrastructure for local area networks, Internet connections, and access to statewide electronic mail. As a result, many schools are now directly wired for access at the classroom level.

Federal Funds

On May 7, 1997, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) adopted a plan to promote access to the Internet for eligible schools, libraries and rural health care providers. A \$2.25 billion fund is available for payouts to help provide telecommunications services and wire schools and libraries for Internet access. Payouts began on January 1, 1998.

Technology and Student Achievement

National research indicates that technology has a positive link to student achievement. Two DOE projects, the *Model Technology School* and *Successful Schools Project*, more specifically tie technology to successful student learning and successful schools. Some conclusions drawn from these programs are:

- ◆ Technology is a strong motivator for students;
- ◆ Average attendance rates in model technology schools increases;
- ◆ Technology improves access to information;
- ◆ Student scores on standardized tests increase;
- ◆ Classroom management improves when technology is used;
- ◆ Conditions known to affect student learning -- enthusiasm, improved time on task, and collaborative behavior -- are more evident with greater use of computers;

- ◆ Technology is not a stand alone, but works best when integrated within the total instructional program;
- ◆ Electronic access to student progress needs to be easily available to staff needing that information; and
- ◆ Successful schools and teachers use a variety of technology for teaching and learning.

Teacher Certification

Section 231.17(5), F.S., specifies minimum essential competencies that must be included in state board rule for professional certification. Universities are beginning to move toward teaching these competencies in their teacher training programs. The minimum competencies that educators must possess and demonstrate in order to qualify to teach include:

- ◆ Use appropriate technology in teaching and learning processes.
- ◆ Use assessment strategies to assist the continuous development of the learner.
- ◆ Use teaching and learning strategies that include considering each student's culture, learning styles, special needs, and socioeconomic background.
- ◆ Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the subject matter that is aligned with the subject knowledge and skills specified in the student performance standards approved by the state board.

Florida's National Ranking

According to a ranking done by *Education Week* magazine, Florida is recognized as 13th in the nation in classroom access to the Internet. The same report indicates that Florida has more computers in classrooms, more teacher training, and a better organized statewide computer network than most states. The number of districts and schools in Florida using computers for classroom instruction has steadily increased from 107,238 computers in Florida public schools in 1989-90 to 326,661 in use in 1995-96. Accordingly, the student to computer ratio has decreased from one computer for every 17 students in 1989-90 to one for every 7 students in 1995-96. This is better than the national ratio which is one for every 10 students. Additionally, Florida ranks seventh in teacher training in technology. Twenty percent of Florida's teachers have had at least nine hours of technology training as compared to the national average of 15 percent.

Remaining Challenges

Some of the challenges which schools continue to face to use technology as an instructional tool include:

- ◆ New technology is often bought and layered on an "old" school model, primarily because schools' purchases are based on available money.
- ◆ Older schools often need to be retrofitted to accommodate networking and advanced technologies.
- ◆ Schools need life-cycle planning for technology acquisition and replacement although they are attempting to phase out or re-deploy dated equipment.
- ◆ More teacher training is needed to successfully integrate technology into the classroom.
- ◆ More methods need to be developed to measure the longitudinal effectiveness of technology on student achievement.

B. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

The bill requires each school to develop a technology plan that must be approved by the school board. The district must develop and submit a long range district technology plan to DOE. The department must develop technology capability thresholds as guidelines for schools' to achieve an effective use of educational technology.

School Technology Plans

The bill requires the school technology plans to:

- ◆ address the achievement of technology capability thresholds established by DOE;
- ◆ address safe access to the school media center outside of the regular school day; and
- ◆ be submitted to the district school board by May 1, 2000 and an update will be submitted by May 1 each year thereafter.

District Technology Plans

Each district must submit to DOE, a strategic, long-range plan that has been developed using information from the technology plans of schools in the district and the technology capability thresholds established by DOE. The plan will be for a period of at least 3 years but no more than 5 years. The initial district plan must be submitted to the department by November 1, 2000, and subsequent plans are to be submitted on November 1 in the final year of the plan. Updates are to be submitted in the interim years. Each plan will include the following elements:

- ◆ A mission statement including, but not limited to, how the district will incorporate technology into the educational program to promote the effective use of technology to implement the state academic standards in order to improve student performance.
- ◆ A background component including but not limited to: relevant district, economic, geographic, and demographic factors effecting the implementation of technology and the planning process used to develop the plan, which must include input from community, business and industry.
- ◆ A needs assessment including, but not limited to: identification of technology infrastructure, equipment, assistive technology, programming (educational materials, software, and media), replacement, training, and support needs; and short term goals to be achieved within one year and long term goals to be achieved within 3 to 5 years listed in a rank priority order and established according to individual school technology plans and technology capability thresholds.
- ◆ A funding plan linked to the technology capability thresholds.
- ◆ A technology acquisition plan that addresses program development, procurement, and achievement of the technology capability thresholds.
- ◆ An access plan that addresses shared use, equitable access including appropriate access to external instructional services and programming providers such as public libraries, charter schools, remote teaching sites, home school connections, and on-line products and services as well as security of such sites.
- ◆ A user support plan.
- ◆ A staff training plan which includes, but is not limited to, provisions for increasing use of technology in the classroom and media center according to the technology capability thresholds.

◆ A program evaluation which includes, but is not limited to a description of how the technology acquired is being integrated into school curriculum and affecting student achievement and progress toward meeting the educational goals of the state academic standards.

Technology Capability Thresholds

DOE, in consultation with high technology business and industry partners, will be required to develop technology capability thresholds that describe a level of reasonable standards of technological capability to be achieved consecutively in a school in order for that school to effectively utilize instructional technology. These thresholds must be developed by January 1, 2000 and be updated on an annual basis. These thresholds will be designed to ensure that the students of Florida's public schools have the skills necessary to meet the needs of Florida's business and industry.

Funding

Ninety-four percent of the appropriated funds for public school technology will be prorated and distributed by the commissioner to the state's school districts according to each district's percentage of the statewide total K-12 full-time equivalent (FTE) membership. The commissioner will retain six percent of the funds appropriated for this program. This six percent of the total funds appropriated by the Legislature for educational technology may be used to:

- ◆ fund development and codevelopment activities;
- ◆ establish a clearinghouse to identify, evaluate, and disseminate information regarding developments in the private and public sectors of instructional technology, including both software and hardware;
- ◆ disseminate information regarding successful state-of-the-art systems, including an annual catalogue of exemplary projects and products;
- ◆ provide technical assistance to districts in developing and implementing their technology plans;
- ◆ maximize districts cost saving advantages through the use of state central-purchasing resources; and
- ◆ provide technical assistance for needs assessments and grant preparation.

The districts do not have to use the state central purchasing resources but will be allowed to do so if they can realize a cost savings and choose to do so.

Criteria for Funding

Criteria for funding preference from the district to the schools is based on the issues addressed by the school in either the school improvement plan (SIP) or a school technology plan approved by the school board. To receive funding, a proposed project must be in a school that has achieved the appropriate technology capability thresholds for the proposed project and the proposed project must be consistent with the district's technology plan. Preference will be given to schools that meet one of the following criteria:

- ◆ The school has matched the request with other funds and private sector contributions to the maximum extent possible.
- ◆ The project is to be implemented in a critically low-performing school in order for that school to achieve the appropriate technology capability threshold.

Time Line and Reporting

DOE will have until January 1, 2000, to develop the technology capability thresholds. Using information from the thresholds, schools will have until May 1, 2000, to submit their plans to the district. Using the school's plans the district will distribute the 2000-2001 technology funds to the schools based on the recommendations of the school plans. The districts will submit their plans to the DOE by November 1, of the year 2000. The commissioner will have to report to the Legislature within 60 days prior to the beginning of the regular legislative session regarding the Instructional Technology Program. The report must include:

- ◆ a summary of the status of the Instructional Technology Program;
- ◆ a description of the technology capability thresholds developed by the department;
- ◆ the status of school achievement of the thresholds; and
- ◆ recommendations to improve the efficiency and promote the utilization of instructional technology.

Access to Technology Tools

DOE will have to develop a plan to provide access for students to technology to support students' educational progress in the community, at work, at school and at home. This provision encourages districts to furnish safe access to school media centers outside of the regular school day and to consider the construction of entrances which may be accessed from the outer perimeter of the school campus when planning for new construction or remodeling projects.

Evaluation

DOE is encouraged to assist school districts to make appropriate use of computing. To help accomplish this task, the department may conduct evaluations of school and district use of technology. The purpose of this evaluation is to determine if the district and the school meet appropriate technology capability thresholds.

Minimum Competencies for Professional Educators

Established competencies regarding technology required for teacher certification will be strengthened. Teachers entering the profession will not only have to "use appropriate technology in the teaching and learning process" but will now have to use appropriate technology in managing, evaluating, and improving instruction. This expands the minimum professional competencies to be achieved by pre-employment teachers seeking certification.

C. APPLICATION OF PRINCIPLES:

1. Less Government:

a. Does the bill create, increase or reduce, either directly or indirectly:

(1) any authority to make rules or adjudicate disputes?

No

(2) any new responsibilities, obligations or work for other governmental or private organizations or individuals?

No

(3) any entitlement to a government service or benefit?

No

b. If an agency or program is eliminated or reduced:

An agency/program is not eliminated or reduced.

(1) what responsibilities, costs and powers are passed on to another program, agency, level of government, or private entity?

N/A

(2) what is the cost of such responsibility at the new level/agency?

N/A

(3) how is the new agency accountable to the people governed?

N/A

2. Lower Taxes:

a. Does the bill increase anyone's taxes?

No

b. Does the bill require or authorize an increase in any fees?

No

c. Does the bill reduce total taxes, both rates and revenues?

No

d. Does the bill reduce total fees, both rates and revenues?

No

e. Does the bill authorize any fee or tax increase by any local government?

No

3. Personal Responsibility:

a. Does the bill reduce or eliminate an entitlement to government services or subsidy?

No

b. Do the beneficiaries of the legislation directly pay any portion of the cost of implementation and operation?

No

4. Individual Freedom:

- a. Does the bill increase the allowable options of individuals or private organizations/associations to conduct their own affairs?

Yes, this bill makes provisions for plans to allow safe access to school based technology other than during school hours.

- b. Does the bill prohibit, or create new government interference with, any presently lawful activity?

No

5. Family Empowerment:

- a. If the bill purports to provide services to families or children:

The bill does not purport to provide services to families or children.

- (1) Who evaluates the family's needs?

N/A

- (2) Who makes the decisions?

N/A

- (3) Are private alternatives permitted?

N/A

- (4) Are families required to participate in a program?

N/A

- (5) Are families penalized for not participating in a program?

N/A

- b. Does the bill directly affect the legal rights and obligations between family members?

No

- c. If the bill creates or changes a program providing services to families or children, in which of the following does the bill vest control of the program, either through direct participation or appointment authority:

- (1) parents and guardians?

No.

- (2) service providers?

Yes, the bill makes provisions for plans to address allowance of safe access to school based technology other than during school hours.

(3) government employees/agencies?

Yes, this bill makes provisions for plans to allow safe access to school based technology other than during school hours.

D. STATUTE(S) AFFECTED:

The bill amends sections 229.603, 229.8041, and 231.17, Florida Statutes, and creates section 229.604, Florida Statutes.

E. SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS:

Section 1

Amends s. 229.603, F.S., to change the name of the program from Instructional Technology Grant Program to Instructional Technology Program. Requires each school to develop a technology plan to be approved by the board. Establishes the school technology plan requirements to address the achievement of technology capability thresholds, and address safe access to school media centers outside of the regular school day. Requires each district to develop district technology plans as well as approve school technology plans.

School Technology Plans--Requires each school to address proposals for implementing instructional technology in either the school improvement plan or a school technology plan. The plans will be approved by the district school board and must be submitted by May 1, 2000 and each May 1 thereafter. The plans must address the following:

- ◆ the achievement of technology capability thresholds established by the Department of Education; and
- ◆ safe access to the school media center outside of the regular school day.

District Technology Plans--Requires each school district to submit a district technology plan, based on each individual school plan, to the Department of Education. Each plan will be for a period of at least 3 years and not more than 5 years. The initial plan will be submitted to the Department of Education by November 1, 2000 and a new updated plan will be submitted each November 1 and each interim year thereafter. The district technology plan will include:

- ◆ A mission statement including but not limited to how the district will incorporate technology into the educational programs to promote effective use of technology to implement the state academic standards to improve student performance.
- ◆ A background component including but not limited to: relevant district, economic, geographic, and demographic factors effecting the implementation of technology and the planning process used to develop the plan, which must include input from community, business and industry.
- ◆ A needs assessment including, but not limited to: identification of technology infrastructure, equipment, assistive technology, programming (educational materials, software, and media), replacement, training, and support needs; and short term goals to be achieved within one year and long term goals to be achieved within 3 to 5 years listed in a rank priority order and established according to individual school technology plans and technology capability thresholds.
- ◆ A funding plan linked to the technology capability thresholds.
- ◆ A technology acquisition plan that addresses, program development, procurement, and achievement of the technology capability thresholds.
- ◆ An access plan that addresses, shared use, equitable access including appropriate access to external instructional services and programming providers such as public libraries, charter

schools, remote teaching sites, home school connections, and on-line products and services as well as security of such sites.

- ◆ A user support plan.
- ◆ A staff training plan which includes, but is not limited to, provisions for increasing use of technology in the classroom and media center according to the technology capability thresholds.
- ◆ A program evaluation which includes, but is not limited to, a description of how the technology acquired is being integrated into school curriculum and affecting student achievement and progress toward meeting the educational goals of the state academic standards.

Technology Capability Thresholds--Requires the Department of Education to develop technology capability thresholds in consultation with high technology business and industry partners. Requires technology capability thresholds to describe levels of reasonable standards of technological capability to be consecutively achieved in a school for the school to effectively utilize instructional technology and to be designed to ensure that Florida's students have skills that meet the needs of Florida business and industry and shall be updated annually.

Funding--Establishes ninety-four percent of the funding appropriated for public school technology to be prorated and distributed by the Commissioner of Education to the state's school districts according to each district's K-12 FTE. Retains six percent of the funds appropriated for this program which may be used by the commissioner to administer the program, to fund development and codevelopment activities, to establish a clearinghouse to identify, evaluate, and disseminate information regarding developments in the private and public sectors of instructional technology, including both software and hardware, to disseminate information regarding successful state-of-the-art systems, including an annual catalogue of exemplary projects and products and to provide technical assistance to districts in developing and implementing their technology plans and, where necessary, maximize districts cost saving advantages through the use of state central-purchasing resources and to provide technical assistance for needs assessments and grant preparation.

Criteria for funding preference from the district to the schools is based on the issues addressed by the school in either the school improvement plan (SIP) or a school technology plan approved by the school board. To receive funding, a proposed project must be in a school that has achieved the appropriate technology capability thresholds for the proposed project and the proposed project must be consistent with the district's technology plan. Preference will be given to schools that meet one of the following criteria:

- ◆ The school has matched the request with other funds and private sector contributions to the maximum extent possible.
- ◆ The project is to be implemented in a critically low-performing school in order for that school to achieve the appropriate technology capability threshold.

Reporting

Beginning on January 1, 2000, the Commissioner of Education will make a report to the Legislature within 60 days prior to the beginning of the regular legislative session regarding the Instructional Technology Program. The report will include:

- ◆ a summary of the status of the Instructional Technology Program;
- ◆ a description of the technology capability thresholds developed by the department;
- ◆ the status of school achievement of the thresholds; and
- ◆ recommendations to improve the efficiency and promote the utilization of instructional technology.

Section 2

Creates section 229.604, Florida Statutes, which requires the Department of Education to develop a plan to provide access for students to technology to support students' educational progress in the community, at work, at school and at home. Encourages districts to furnish safe access to school media centers outside of the regular school day and to consider the construction of entrances which may be accessed from the outer perimeter of the school campus when planning for new construction or remodeling projects.

Section 3

Amends s. 229.8041, F.S. authorizing the department to conduct evaluations of school and district use of technology to determine if they meet appropriate technology capability thresholds as one of the actions they may use to encourage districts.

Section 4

Amends s 231.17, F.S. regarding Minimum Competencies for Professional Educators adding managing, evaluating, and improving instruction to the minimum competency for using technology in teaching and learning processes.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT:

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE AGENCIES/STATE FUNDS:

1. Non-recurring Effects:

None

2. Recurring Effects:

The bill authorizes allocation of 6% of the public school technology funds to the Department of Education. For 1998-99, 6% would have been roughly equivalent to \$5 million. This \$5 million could be used for program implementation, development of technology capability thresholds, the funding of research, development and codevelopment, the establishment of a clearinghouse, information dissemination or provision of technical assistance as outlined in the bill, or for other technology related activities.

3. Long Run Effects Other Than Normal Growth:

None

4. Total Revenues and Expenditures:

See Recurring Effects.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AS A WHOLE:

1. Non-recurring Effects:

None

2. Recurring Effects:

The bill allocates 94% of the Public School Technology appropriation to school districts. The allocation methodology is consistent with the General Appropriations Act in recent years; however, districts have received 100% of the appropriation, minus \$1.1 million in earmarks.

Beginning in the year 2000-01, districts shall allocate technology funds to schools based on issues addressed in school technology plans following achievement of a technology capability threshold. Priority for funding shall be given to schools which have generated matching funds or to critically low-performing schools.

3. Long Run Effects Other Than Normal Growth:

None

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

1. Direct Private Sector Costs:

None

2. Direct Private Sector Benefits:

The intent of the bill is to prepare Florida's students to be better prepared to meet the needs of Florida's business and industry.

3. Effects on Competition, Private Enterprise and Employment Markets:

The intent of the bill is to prepare Florida's students to be better prepared to meet the needs of Florida's business and industry.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

See above.

III. CONSEQUENCES OF ARTICLE VII, SECTION 18 OF THE FLORIDA CONSTITUTION:

A. APPLICABILITY OF THE MANDATES PROVISION:

The bill does not require counties or municipalities to spend funds or take an action requiring the expenditure of funds.

B. REDUCTION OF REVENUE RAISING AUTHORITY:

The bill does not reduce the authority that counties or municipalities have to raise revenue in the aggregate.

C. REDUCTION OF STATE TAX SHARED WITH COUNTIES AND MUNICIPALITIES:

The bill does not reduce the percentage of a state tax shared with counties and municipalities.

IV. COMMENTS:

None.

V. AMENDMENTS OR COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES:

On February 16, 1999, HB 477 passed the House Education K-12 unanimously with the following six amendments:

Amendment #1 specifically requires schools operating for the purpose of providing educational services to youth in juvenile justice facilities address the implementation of instructional technology plans just as other schools are required to do.

Amendment #2 removes a time deadline of May 1st for the submission of school instructional technology plans. The amendment requires that such plans be approved by the district in accordance with the annual approval process for school improvement plans as required by s. 230.23(16)(a), F.S.

Amendment #3 rewords the requirement for district technology mission statements to address "student performance" rather than the "performance of all students."

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Amendment #4 clarifies that a portion of funds allocated for public school technology may be used to fund research, development and codevelopment activities.

Amendment #5 is a technical amendment that removes a duplicate "the."

Amendment #6 is a technical amendment that corrects the spelling of "affecting."

VI. SIGNATURES:

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION INNOVATION:

Prepared by:

Staff Director:

Pamela M. Allen

Ouida J. Ashworth

AS REVISED BY THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION (K-12):

Prepared by:

Staff Director:

Terri J. Chasteen

Patricia W. Levesque

AS FURTHER REVISED BY THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS:

Prepared by:

Staff Director:

Mark Armstrong

John Newman