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By Representatives Wiles, Henriquez, Ritchie, Bush, Frankel, Chestnut, Wasserman Schultz, L. Miller, Gottlieb, Kosmas, Rayson, Reddick, Ritter, Greenstein, Hafner, Sobel, Bullard, Levine, Stafford, Effman and Hill

A bill to be entitled An act relating to school improvement; amending s. 229.57, F.S.; exempting certain students from the statewide assessment program; prohibiting a school that has shown at least a 50 percent increase in performance from being designated as performance grade category "F"; providing intent; revising the method for determining school performance categories; revising the timeframe for implementation of statewide assessments; requiring the Legislature to conduct public hearings; requiring the Department of Education to provide assistance to district school boards regarding the development of local assessments; amending s. 230.23, F.S., relating to powers and duties of district school boards; establishing a minimum percentage salary increase required to be paid by a district to employees who demonstrate outstanding performance; requiring district school boards to adopt a plan for compliance with performance-based pay provisions; providing additional mechanisms for providing assistance and intervention for schools needing improvement; deleting obsolete language; amending s. 231.17, F.S.; revising requirements for receipt of a temporary teaching certificate; amending s. 236.08104, F.S.; requiring that categorical funds for supplemental academic instruction be adjusted

for inflation; holding a district harmless for 1 2 certain funds received; providing requirements 3 for determining a district's allocation; requiring the University of South Florida to 4 5 develop and establish a teacher preparation program; providing program requirements; 6 7 providing legislative intent; providing an effective date. 8 9 10 WHEREAS, since its passage in 1999, the "A+ Plan for 11 Education" (chapter 98-398, Laws of Florida) has been 12 criticized by parents, district school boards, educators, and 13 school administrators for its many problems, and 14 WHEREAS, the issue of whether the opportunity 15 scholarship program is constitutional is currently before the 16 state courts, and WHEREAS, the education community has come forth with 17 18 recommendations to improve portions of the A+ Education Plan 19 that do not encompass the opportunity scholarship program, and 20 WHEREAS, simple measures can be taken to improve the 21 plan for our children, without compromising accountability, 22 NOW, THEREFORE, 23 24 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 25 26 Section 1. Paragraph (c) of subsection (3), subsection 27 (7), paragraph (a) of subsection (8), paragraph (i) of 28 subsection (11), and subsection (12) of section 229.57, 29 Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 30 229.57 Student assessment program. --31

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- STATEWIDE ASSESSMENT PROGRAM. -- The commissioner (3) shall design and implement a statewide program of educational assessment that provides information for the improvement of the operation and management of the public schools, including schools operating for the purpose of providing educational services to youth in Department of Juvenile Justice programs. Pursuant to the statewide assessment program, the commissioner shall:
- (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 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, 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.
- The tests are a combination of norm-referenced and 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 31 competencies he or she uses can be measured.

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- 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 31 assessment test described in this paragraph instead of the

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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. Participation in the testing program is mandatory for all students, including students served in Department of Juvenile Justice programs, 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. Students who have limited English proficiency and have participated in ESOL programs for less than 3 years are exempt from participation in statewide assessments, unless exemption is waived upon request of the school or the student's parent or guardian. Only those students continuously enrolled in a Florida public school after October 1 of the school year of the assessment shall be included in the statewide assessment program.
- 8. 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 31 conduct studies as necessary to verify that the required

skills and competencies are part of the district instructional programs.

By January 1, 2000, the Department of Education must develop, or select, and implement a common battery of assessment tools which will be used in all juvenile justice programs in the state. These tools must accurately reflect criteria established in the Florida Sunshine State Standards.

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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.

- (7) 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," schools making excellent progress.
 - (b) "B," schools making above average progress.
 - "C," schools making satisfactory progress.
- "D," schools making less than satisfactory progress.
 - "F," schools failing to make adequate progress. (e)

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Beginning in the 1999-2000 school year, each school designated in performance grade category "A," making excellent progress, or as having improved at least two performance grade categories, shall have greater authority over the allocation of the school's total budget generated from the FEFP, state categoricals, lottery funds, grants, and local funds, as 31 specified in state board rule. The rule must provide that the

increased budget authority shall remain in effect until the school's performance grade declines. Beginning in the 1999-2000 school year, a school that has been designated as performance grade category "F" in a prior school year shall not be designated as performance grade category "F" using the current year's data if that school has shown at least a 50 percent increase toward the baseline score in each subject area. Beginning in the 1999-2000 school year, schools designated as performance grade categories "A" through "D" whose performance in the areas of attendance, parental involvement, and dropout rates meets or exceeds the state average, shall receive a plus sign designation in addition to the letter-grade designation.

- CATEGORIES. -- For purposes of determining school performance, student performance should be based on a student's annual learning gains when the gain can be measured with an accurate and consistent assessment system. Currently, the statewide assessment system cannot measure a year's worth of knowledge because not all grades are tested and there is not sufficient data to create a baseline to measure improvement. Therefore, it is the intent of the Legislature that an alternative system should be created until 2 years of assessment data are available to start measuring actual student learning gains. School performance grade category designations itemized in subsection (7) shall be based on the following:
 - (a) Timeframes.--
- 1. School performance grade category designations shall be based on one school year of performance.
- 2. In school years 1998-1999 and 1999-2000, a school's performance grade category designation shall be determined by

the student achievement levels on the FCAT, and on other appropriate performance data, including, but not limited to, attendance, dropout rate, school discipline data, and student readiness for college, in accordance with state board rule.

- 3. In the 1999-2000 school year, a school's performance grade category designation shall be determined based upon the following weighted factors for the following grade levels, according to rules adopted by the Department of Education:
- a. Kindergarten.--Sixty percent of the performance grade shall be based on the percentage of classes for which there is a ratio of 1 teacher to 20 students, attendance shall be weighted at 20 percent, and parental involvement and safety shall both be weighted at 10 percent.
- b. Grade 1.--Sixty percent of the performance grade shall be based on the percentage of classes for which there is a ratio of 1 teacher to 20 students, attendance shall be weighted at 20 percent, and parental involvement and safety shall both be weighted at 10 percent.
- c. Grade 2.--Sixty percent of the performance grade shall be based on the percentage of classes for which there is a ratio of 1 teacher to 20 students, attendance shall be weighted at 20 percent, and parental involvement and safety shall both be weighted at 10 percent.
- d. Grade 3.--Sixty percent of the performance grade shall be based on the percentage of classes for which there is a ratio of 1 teacher to 20 students, attendance shall be weighted at 20 percent, and parental involvement and safety shall both be weighted at 10 percent.
- e. Grade 4.--Sixty percent of the performance grade shall be based on FCAT scores, attendance shall be weighted at

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20 percent, and parental involvement and safety shall both be weighted at 10 percent.

- f. Grade 5.--Sixty percent of the performance grade shall be based on FCAT scores, attendance shall be weighted at 20 percent, and parental involvement and safety shall both be weighted at 10 percent.
- g. Grade 8.--Sixty percent of the performance grade shall be based on FCAT scores; attendance, dropout rate, parental involvement, and safety shall each be weighted at 10 percent.
- h. Grade 10.--Sixty percent of the performance grade shall be based on FCAT scores; attendance, dropout rate, parental involvement, and safety shall each be weighted at 10 percent.
- i. Grade 11.--Thirty-five percent of the performance grade shall be based on dropout rate; 35 percent shall be based on the number of acceleration mechanisms available to students; attendance, parental involvement, and school safety shall each be weighted at 10 percent.
- j. Grade 12.--Thirty-five percent of the performance grade shall be based on dropout rate; 35 percent shall be based on the number of acceleration mechanisms available to students; attendance, parental involvement, and school safety shall each be weighted at 10 percent. Beginning with the 2000-2001 school year, a school's performance grade category designation shall be based on a combination of student achievement scores as measured by the FCAT, on the degree of measured learning gains of the students, and on other appropriate performance data, including, but not limited to, attendance, dropout rate, school discipline data, and student 31 readiness for college.

- 4. <u>In school years 2000-2001 and 2001-2002, a school's performance grade category designation shall be determined based upon the following weighted factors for the following grade levels, according to rules adopted by the Department of Education:</u>
- a. Kindergarten.--Sixty percent of the performance grade shall be based on the percentage of classes for which there is a ratio of 1 teacher to 20 students, attendance shall be weighted at 20 percent, and parental involvement and safety shall both be weighted at 10 percent.
- b. Grade 1.--Sixty percent of the performance grade shall be based on the percentage of classes for which there is a ratio of 1 teacher to 20 students, attendance shall be weighted at 20 percent, and parental involvement and safety shall both be weighted at 10 percent.
- c. Grade 2.--Sixty percent of the performance grade shall be based on the percentage of classes for which there is a ratio of 1 teacher to 20 students, attendance shall be weighted at 20 percent, and parental involvement and safety shall both be weighted at 10 percent.
- d. Grade 3.--Sixty percent of the performance grade shall be based on FCAT scores, attendance shall be weighted at 20 percent, and parental involvement and safety shall both be weighted at 10 percent.
- e. Grade 4.--Sixty percent of the performance grade shall be based on FCAT scores, attendance shall be weighted at 20 percent, and parental involvement and safety shall both be weighted at 10 percent.
- f. Grade 5.--Sixty percent of the performance grade shall be based on FCAT scores, attendance shall be weighted at

20 percent, and parental involvement and safety shall both be weighted at 10 percent.

- g. Grade 6.--Sixty percent of the performance grade shall be based on FCAT scores; attendance, dropout rate, parental involvement, and safety shall each be weighted at 10 percent.
- h. Grade 7.--Sixty percent of the performance grade shall be based on FCAT scores; attendance, dropout rate, parental involvement, and safety shall each be weighted at 10 percent.
- i. Grade 8.--Sixty percent of the performance grade shall be based on FCAT scores; attendance, dropout rate, parental involvement, and safety shall each be weighted at 10 percent.
- j. Grade 9.--Sixty percent of the performance grade shall be based on FCAT scores; attendance, dropout rate, parental involvement, and safety shall each be weighted at 10 percent.
- k. Grade 10.--Sixty percent of the performance grade shall be based on FCAT scores; attendance, dropout rate, parental involvement, and safety shall each be weighted at 10 percent.
- 1. Grade 11.--Thirty-five percent of the performance grade shall be based on dropout rate; 35 percent shall be based on the number of acceleration mechanisms available to students; attendance, parental involvement, and school safety shall each be weighted at 10 percent.
- m. Grade 12.--Thirty-five percent of the performance grade shall be based on dropout rate; 35 percent shall be based on the number of acceleration mechanisms available to students; attendance, parental involvement, and school safety

shall each be weighted at 10 percent. Beginning with the 2001-2002 school year and thereafter, a school's performance grade category designation shall be based on student learning gains as measured by annual FCAT assessments in grades 3 through 10, and on other appropriate performance data, including, but not limited to, attendance, dropout rate, school discipline data, cohort graduation rate, and student readiness for college.

5. During the 2001-2002 school year, the Legislature shall conduct public hearings on the school performance grade requirements of this subsection to receive recommendations for revisions to improve the program. The recommendations shall be considered prior to adopting the program for the 2002-2003 school year and thereafter.

For the purpose of implementing ss. 229.0535 and 229.0537, if any of the four schools that were identified as critically low performing, based on both 1996-1997 and 1997-1998 school performance data and state board adopted criteria, receives a performance grade category designation of "F," based on 1998-1999 school performance data, that school shall be considered as having failed to make adequate progress for 2 years in a 4-year period. All other schools that receive a performance grade category designation of "F," based on 1998-1999 school performance data, shall be considered as having failed to make adequate progress for 1 year.

(11) STATEWIDE ASSESSMENTS.--The Department of Education is authorized, subject to appropriation, to negotiate a multiyear contract for the development, field testing, and implementation of annual assessments of students

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in grades 3 through 10. Such assessments must comply with the following criteria:

- (i) Assessments shall be implemented statewide no earlier later than April 1 the spring of the 2000-2001 school year and results must be provided to districts no later than May 15 annually, beginning in the 2000-2001 school year.
- (12) LOCAL ASSESSMENTS.--Measurement of the learning gains of students in all subjects and grade levels other than subjects and grade levels required for the state assessment program is the responsibility of the school districts. It is the intent of the Legislature that the Department of Education provide assistance in the development of the local assessments.
- Section 2. Paragraph (c) of subsection (5) and paragraph (c) of subsection (16) of section 230.23, Florida Statutes, are amended 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 and fix and authorize the compensation of school employees on the basis thereof. A district school board, in determining the 31 salary schedule for instructional personnel, must base a

portion of each employee's compensation on performance 1 demonstrated under s. 231.29 and must consider the prior 3 teaching experience of a person who has been designated state teacher of the year by any state in the United States. In 4 5 developing the salary schedule, the school board shall seek input from parents, teachers, and representatives of the 6 7 business community. By June 30, 2002, the salary schedule 8 adopted by the school board must base a percentage at least 5 9 percent of the salary of school administrators and instructional personnel on annual performance measured under 10 11 s. 231.29. The minimum percentage salary increase required to 12 be paid by each district to employees who demonstrate 13 outstanding performance shall be equal to the percentage 14 increase per weighted full-time equivalent student for that same year. The district's performance-pay policy is subject to 15 16 negotiation as provided in chapter 447; however, the adopted salary schedule must allow employees who demonstrate 17 outstanding performance to earn that percentage 5 percent of 18 19 their individual salary. The Commissioner of Education shall 20 determine whether the board's adopted salary schedule complies with the requirement for performance-based pay. If the board 21 fails to adopt a plan for compliance for the 2003-2004 school 22 year and thereafter comply by June 30, 2003 2002, the 23 24 commissioner shall withhold disbursements from the Educational 25 Enhancement Trust Fund to the district until compliance is 26 verified. 27 (16) IMPLEMENT SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT AND

Board of Education rule. This system of school improvement and

ACCOUNTABILITY. -- Maintain a system of school improvement and

education accountability as provided by statute and State

31 education accountability shall be consistent with, and

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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 is not limited to, the following:

- (c) Assistance and intervention. --
- 1. Develop a 2-year plan of increasing individualized assistance and intervention for each school in danger of not meeting state standards or making adequate progress, 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.
- 2. Develop a plan to encourage teachers with demonstrated mastery in improving student performance to remain at or transfer to a school designated as performance grade category "F." For purposes of this subparagraph, teaching mastery shall be determined based upon positive learning gains of students as measured by annual FCAT assessments, according to rules adopted by the Department of Education. In the absence of an FCAT assessment, measurement of learning gains of students shall be as provided in s. 229.57(12). If a classroom teacher, as defined by s. 228.041(9)(a), who meets the definition of teaching mastery requests assignment to a school designated as performance grade category "F," the district school board and the principal shall make every practical effort to grant the request. Effective July 1, 2001, each classroom teacher who meets the definition of teaching mastery is eligible to

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receive an annual supplement of at least \$1,000 each year he or she teaches in a school designated as performance grade category "F," to the extent provided annually in the General Appropriations Act. Such supplement shall be in addition to any supplement or bonus received as a local or state performance-based pay incentive. District school boards are encouraged to prioritize the expenditures of funds received from specific appropriation 110A of the General Appropriations Act of fiscal year 1999-2000 to improve student performance in schools that receive a performance grade category designation of "D" or "F."

Section 3. Paragraph (c) of subsection (3) and paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 231.17, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

231.17 Official statements of eligibility and certificates granted on application to those meeting prescribed requirements. --

- (3) TEMPORARY CERTIFICATE. --
- (c) To qualify for a temporary certificate, the applicant must:
- 1. File a written statement under oath that the applicant subscribes to and will uphold the principles incorporated in the Constitutions of the United States and of the State of Florida.
 - 2. Be at least 18 years of age.
- Document receipt of a bachelor's or higher degree from an accredited institution of higher learning, as defined by state board rule. Credits and degrees awarded by a newly created Florida state institution that is part of the State University System shall be considered as granted by an 31 accredited institution of higher learning during the first 2

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years of course offerings while accreditation is gained. Degrees from foreign institutions, or degrees from other institutions of higher learning that are in the accreditation process, may be validated by a process established in state board rule. Once accreditation is gained, the institution shall be considered as accredited beginning with the 2-year period prior to the date of accreditation. The bachelor's or higher degree may not be required in areas approved in rule by the State Board of Education as nondegreed areas. Each applicant seeking initial certification must have attained at least a 2.5 overall grade point average on a 4.0 scale in the applicant's major field of study. The applicant may document the required education by submitting official transcripts from institutions of higher education or by authorizing the direct submission of such official transcripts through established electronic network systems.

- 4. Be competent and capable of performing the duties, functions, and responsibilities of a teacher.
 - 5. Be of good moral character.
- 6. Demonstrate mastery of general knowledge, including the ability to read, write, compute, and use technology for classroom instruction. Individuals who apply for certification on or after July 1, 2000, must demonstrate these minimum competencies in order to receive a temporary certificate.

 Acceptable means of demonstrating such mastery is an individual's achievement of passing scores on another state's general knowledge examinations or a valid standard teaching certificate issued by another state that requires mastery of general knowledge. An applicant who is unable to demonstrate mastery of general knowledge according to this subparagraph

must demonstrate such mastery within 2 years after receiving a temporary certificate.

Rules adopted pursuant to this section shall provide for the review and acceptance of credentials from foreign institutions of higher learning.

- (4) PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATE. -- The department shall issue a professional certificate for a period not to exceed 5 years to any applicant who meets the requirements for a temporary certificate and documents mastery of the minimum competencies required by subsection (5). Mastery of the minimum competencies must be documented on a comprehensive written examination or through other criteria as specified by rules of the state board. Mastery of minimum competencies required under subsection (5) must be demonstrated in the following areas:
- (a) General knowledge, including the ability to read, write, and compute, and use technology for classroom instruction. However, individuals who apply for certification on or after July 1, 2000, must demonstrate these minimum competencies in order to receive a temporary certificate. Acceptable means of demonstrating such mastery is an individual's achievement of passing scores on another state's general knowledge examinations or a valid standard teaching certificate issued by another state that requires mastery of general knowledge.

Section 4. Subsection (2) of section 236.08104, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

236.08104 Supplemental academic instruction; categorical fund.--

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- (2) Categorical funds for supplemental academic instruction shall be allocated annually to each school district in the amount provided in the General Appropriations Act.
- (a) These funds shall be in addition to the funds appropriated on the basis of full-time equivalent student (FTE) membership in the Florida Education Finance Program, and shall be included in the total potential funds of each district, and shall be adjusted for inflation. Districts shall be held harmless for funds received pursuant to this section in fiscal year 1999-2000.
- (b) A district's allocation shall be based on the following:
- 1. One-third of a district's allocation shall be based on the weighted FTE membership enrolled in schools in the district that have been designated as performance grade categories "D" and "F" for the prior year. Such portion of a district's allocation shall be held harmless for a 2-year period.
- 2. One-third of a district's allocation shall be based on the weighted FTE membership participating in the district's remediation programs, including tutoring, mentoring, after-school, extended year, and summer school programs.
- 3. One-third of a district's allocation shall be based on the total district weighted FTE membership.
- (c) These funds shall be used only to provide supplemental academic instruction to students enrolled in the K-12 program. Supplemental instruction strategies may include, but are not limited to: modified curriculum, reading instruction, after-school instruction, tutoring, mentoring, 31 class size reduction, extended school year, intensive skills

development in summer school, and other methods for improving student achievement. Supplemental instruction 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.

Section 5. By July 1, 2001, the University of South

Florida shall develop and establish at its Tampa campus a

rigorous teacher preparation program for highly talented

students. The program shall be conducted in conformance with
the following requirements:

- $\underline{\mbox{(1)}}$ When fully operational, the program must serve 40 students annually.
- (2) Participants must receive full scholarships funded through private donations and other outside sources to cover the cost of in-state tuition and mandatory student fees.
- (3) Participants in the program shall be required to teach at least 4 years in a Florida public school that has been designated as performance grade category "D" or performance grade category "F," according to s. 229.57, Florida Statutes. Participants who fail to fulfill this requirement shall be required to repay the University of South Florida the amount of annual assistance received for each year of the unfulfilled teaching commitment.

It is the intent of the Legislature to encourage other universities to review, and consider for adoption, the program established by this section.

29 Section 6. This act shall take effect upon becoming a 30 law.

HOUSE SUMMARY Exempts certain students from the statewide assessment program. Prohibits a school that has shown at least a 50 percent increase in performance from being designated as performance grade category "F." Revises the method for determining school performance categories. Revises the timeframe for implementation of statewide assessments. Requires the Legislature to conduct public hearings.
Requires the Department of Education to provide
assistance to district school boards regarding the
development of local assessments. Revises powers and
duties of district school boards: establishes a minimum
percentage salary increase required to be paid by a
district to employees who demonstrate outstanding
performance; requires district school boards to adopt a
plan for compliance with performance-based pay plan for compliance with performance-based pay provisions; provides additional mechanisms for providing assistance and intervention for schools needing improvement; and deletes obsolete language. Revises Improvement; and deletes obsolete language. Revises requirements for receipt of a temporary teaching certificate. Requires that categorical funds for supplemental academic instruction be adjusted for inflation, provides requirements for determining a district's allocation, and holds the district harmless for certain funds received. Requires the University of South Florida to develop and establish a teacher preparation program. Provides program requirements and preparation program. Provides program requirements and legislative intent.