SENATE STAFF ANALYSIS AND ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

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

BILL:	SB 1770			
SPONSOR:	Senator McKay			
SUBJECT:	Florida Statutes			
DATE:	March 8, 2000	REVISED: <u>3/14/2000</u>		
1. Harke 2.	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR O'Farrell	REFERENCE ED RC	ACTION Favorable/1 amend.

I. Summary:

During the 1999-2000 legislative session interim, staff of the House of Representatives reviewed each chapter of the five volumes of the Florida Statutes to find provisions which were outdated or obsolete. Upon completion of the first draft, staff of Senate counterpart committees reviewed the work product to further refine the sections identified. This bill contains statutes that met the criteria of the review.

This bill will take effect upon becoming a law.

This bill substantially amends sections 229.121, 232.2451, 232.271, 228.053, 232.246, 236.13, 236.687, 238.05, 238.07, and repeals sections 232.36, 236.0815, 236.0817, 236.0841, 236.092, 236.1228, 236.1229, 236.12295, 236.145, 236.69, Florida Statutes.

II. Present Situation:

During the 1999-2000 legislative session interim, staff of the House of Representatives reviewed each chapter of the five volumes of the Florida Statutes to find provisions which were outdated or obsolete. Upon completion of the first draft, staff of Senate counterpart committees reviewed the work product to further refine the sections identified. The final list of some one thousand original sections of Florida law contained an identification of statutory sections which shared one or more of the following characteristics:

- 1. A reference to a dormant board, council or other non-governing authority;
- 2. A provision rendered obsolete due to the passage of time.
- 3. A requirement which was nonrecurring due to the completion of the activity;

5. A cross-reference to another section which was otherwise repealed;

6. The use of boilerplate language, such as a severability clause, which is assumed as part of legislative style and drafting or of judicial interpretation;

- 7. The creation of a short title, or popular name, unrelated to the purpose of the statute;
- 8. The use of archaic language or descriptions.
- 9. A redundancy in text or reference no longer needed.

The following statute sections have one or more of those characteristics.

Section 229.121, F.S., requires the State Board of Education to set terms and conditions and to make and enter contracts and agreements for the exchange of land of the State School Fund for land in this state held by other state agencies, counties, or persons.

Section 232.2451, F.S., establishes a program to prepare students for the workplace and for postsecondary education. The law first took effect for students who entered ninth grade in 1997.

Section 232.271 (5), F.S., requires reports to the Legislature in 1997 on the number of students expelled from classrooms.

Section 228.053, F.S., governs developmental research schools.

Section 236.0815, F.S., prohibits the reporting in the basic program of grades 10, 11, and 12, of students who have completed the credit requirements for high school graduation but have not passed the functional literacy requirements.

Section 236.0817, F.S., requires categorical funds for developmental research schools to be allocated according to s. 228.053 (9) (a).

Section 236.0841, F.S., authorizes school districts to pay for dropout prevention programs from current operating funds..

Section 232.246, F.S., establishes requirements for high school graduation.

Section 236.092, F.S., establishes the mathematics, science, and computer learning laboratories program to provide funds to maximize the exposure of students in kindergarten through grade 12 to laboratory experiences in the fields of mathematics, science, and computer education. The section requires the Legislature to annually provide by categorical funding in the General Appropriations Act for the purchase and maintenance of computers and scientific equipment by public school districts. However, implementation beyond the 1983-1984 school year is authorized only to the extent specifically funded and authorized in the General Appropriations Act or the substantive bill implementing the General Appropriations Act. According to DOE, this program is no longer being funded or implemented.

Section 236.1228, F.S., establishes accountability program grants to provide incentive grants to public high schools that achieve accountability on productivity, including student outcome indicators. According to DOE, this program is no longer being funded or implemented.

Sections 236.1229, and 236.12295, F.S., The Florida School Improvement and Academic Achievement Trust Fund, established by Chapter 95-271, Laws of Florida, and its associated grant program, established by Chapter 95-270, Laws of Florida, provides school districts, as well as the Florida School for the Deaf and Blind, with the opportunity to receive private donations with proportional matching funds to improve schools and academic programs. The section authorized the existence of the Trust Fund through July 1, 1999, unless extended by the Legislature in the session immediately preceding the expiration date. The 1999 Legislature repealed this trust fund and its associated grant program effective July 1, 2000, by Chapter 99-243, Laws of Florida.

Section 236.13, F.S., governs expenditure of funds by school boards.

Section 236.145, F.S., establishes the Residential Nonpublic School Contract Reimbursement program to reimburse school districts for expenditures in contracting for residential nonpublic education services. The Commissioner of Education must obtain the cost of all residential nonpublic school contracts and calculate the cost to be reimbursed to each school district based on the number of weighted full-time equivalent students generated, plus the amount of federal entitlement funds for the disabled per student, less any amount paid by the Department of Children and Family Services, or other state or federal agency. School districts are eligible to receive up to sixty percent (60%) of the amount paid for school services contracts. According to the DOE, this program is no longer being funded or implemented.

Section 236.687, F.S., establishes the Florida Maximum Class Size Study Act and requires class size reduction and a study by the DOE in 1998-99.

Section 236.69, F.S., requires the DOE to develop a state plan for use of funds received from federal Title I program and requires each school district to show how the Title I program supports the goal of readiness for school.

Section 238.05, F.S., governs membership in the teachers retirement system.

Section 238.07, F.S., governs benefits in the teacher retirement system.

Section 232.36, F.S., governs sanitation of schools and requires the State Board of Education and the Department of Health to jointly adopt rules for sanitation of schools.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1. **State Board land exchange** (Repeals s. 229.121(1), (2), (3), and (5), F.S.) This section removes obsolete provisions that require the State Board of Education to set terms and conditions and to make and enter contracts and agreements for the exchange of land of the State School Fund for land in this state held by other state agencies, counties, or persons. This

function has been transferred to the Bureau of Public Lands Administration in the Division of State Lands under the Department of Environmental Protection. The State Board of Education no longer exchanges land.

Section 2. **Readiness for postsecondary education** (Repeals s. 232.2451(4), F.S.) This section removes obsolete effective date language.

Section 3. **Removal by Teacher** (Repeals s. 232.271(5), F.S.)

This section removes an outdated provision for reports to the Legislature on the number of students expelled from classrooms. The reports were due on March 1, 1997, and September 1, 1997.

Section 4. **Sanitation of Schools** (Repeals s. 232.36, F.S.) This section removes a duplicative statute for adoption of rules pertaining to sanitation of schools. Sanitation requirements for facilities are established in chapter 235, F.S.

Section 5. **Research Schools-Exceptions to law** (Amends s. 228.053(12)(b), F.S.) This section removes a reference to s. 232.36, F.S., to conform to repeals in other sections of the bill.

Section 6. **Inclusion of certain students** (Repeals s. 236.0815, F.S.) This section removes a duplicative provision regarding funding of students who fail to master basic skills or functional literacy despite acquiring sufficient credits to graduate. This funding provision is included in s. 232.246(9), F.S.

Section 7. **Developmental research schools-Funding** (Repeals s. 236.0817, F.S.) This section removes a provision regarding the use of categorical funds for developmental research schools. This funding provision is included in s. 228.053(9)(a), F.S.

Section 8. **Enrichment, remedial, drop-out prevention** (Repeals s. 236.0841, F.S.) This section removes a provision regarding funds for supplementary enrichment, remedial, and drop-out prevention activities beyond the required 180 days of instruction. The Supplemental Academic Instruction Categorical created in s. 236.08104, F.S., provides funding for these services.

Section 9. **Graduation requirements** (Amends s. 232.246(7), F.S.) This section removes a reference to s. 236.0841, F.S., to conform to repeals in other sections of the bill.

Section 10. **Math, science, and computer learning labs** (Repeals s. 236.092, F.S.) This section repeals the mathematics, science and computer learning laboratories, a program that is no longer implemented.

Section 11. Accountability program grants (Repeals s. 236.1228, F.S.) This section repeals the Accountability Grants program that is no longer implemented. Section 12. **Expenditure of funds by school board** (Amends s. 236.13, F.S.) This section removes a reference to s. 236.1228, F.S., regarding accountability program grants to conform to repeals in other sections of the bill.

Section 13. **Florida school improvement grants** (Repeals s. 236.1229 and 236.12295, F.S.) This section repeals the Florida School Improvement and Academic Achievement Trust Fund and its associated grant program that is no longer implemented.

Section 14. **Residential nonpublic school contract reimbursement** (Repeals s. 236.145, F.S.) This section repeals the Residential Nonpublic School Contract Reimbursement program that is no longer implemented.

Section 15. **Florida maximum class size study** (Amends s. 236.687(1), (2), and (3), F.S.) This section removes outdated fiscal provisions and DOE reporting requirements and changes the purpose of the law from that of a study, to that of establishing goals for maximum class sizes in kindergarten through grade 3.

Section 16. State plan (Repeals s. 236.69, F.S.)

This section removes a duplicative provision requiring submittal of a state plan for use of Title I funds. The federal law already requires such a state plan. Furthermore, the Florida Partnership for School Readiness, established in 1999, is responsible for coordinating all state and federal funds identified for readiness.

Section 17. **Membership** (Repeals s. 238.05(5)(a), F.S.) This section removes an obsolete reference to the Judicial Retirement System. The Judicial Retirement System was repealed in 1997.

Section 18. **Regular benefits; survivor benefits** (Repeals s. 238.07(15A)(f), F.S.) This section removes an outdated effective date provision of January 1, 1962.

Section 19. The bill will take effective upon becoming a law.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Economic Impact and Fiscal Note:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

None.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Amendments:

1 by Education Committee

Deletes the repeal of a portion of s. 238.07, F.S., governing the teachers retirement system.

This Senate staff analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's sponsor or the Florida Senate.