Bill No. CS/CS/CS/SB 852 & others, 2nd Eng.

Amendment No. \_\_\_ (for drafter's use only) CHAMBER ACTION Senate House 1 2 3 4 5 ORIGINAL STAMP BELOW 6 7 8 9 10 Representative(s) Lynn offered the following: 11 12 13 Amendment (with title amendment) Remove from the bill: Everything after the enacting clause 14 15 16 and insert in lieu thereof: 17 Section 1. Subsection (25) of section 228.041, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 18 19 228.041 Definitions.--Specific definitions shall be as 20 follows, and wherever such defined words or terms are used in the Florida School Code, they shall be used as follows: 21 22 (25) SUSPENSION. --23 (a) Suspension, also referred to as out-of-school 24 suspension, is the temporary removal of a student from all 25 classes of instruction on public school grounds and all other 26 school-sponsored activities, except as authorized by the 27 principal or the principal's designee, for a period not to 28 exceed 10 school days. 29 (b) In-school Suspension is the temporary removal of a 30 student from the student's regular school program and

31 remanding of the student to the custody of the student's

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parent or guardian with specific homework assignments for the student to complete, or placement of the student in an alternative program, such as that provided in s. 230.2316, under the supervision of school district personnel during regular school hours, for a period not to exceed 10 school days.

Section 2. Paragraph (a) of subsection (8) of section 229.57, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

229.57 Student assessment program. --

- (8) DESIGNATION OF SCHOOL PERFORMANCE GRADE CATEGORIES. -- 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. <u>In Beginning with</u> 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 readiness for college.
- 4. 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.

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.

Section 3. Paragraphs (c), (d), and (e) of subsection (6) of section 230.23, Florida Statutes, are amended, subsection (20) of said section is renumbered as subsection (22), and new subsections (20) and (21) are added to said section, and section 235.14, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as paragraph (f) of subsection (6) of said section and 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:

(6) CHILD WELFARE. -- Provide for the proper accounting for all children of school age, for the attendance and control of pupils at school, and for proper attention to health, safety, and other matters relating to the welfare of children in the following fields, as prescribed in chapter 232.

## (c) Control of students pupils. --

- 1. Adopt rules and regulations for the control, discipline, in-school suspension, suspension, and expulsion of students pupils and decide all cases recommended for expulsion. Suspension hearings are exempted from the provisions of chapter 120. Expulsion hearings shall be governed by ss. 120.569 and 120.57(2) and are exempt from s. 286.011. However, the student's pupil's parent or legal guardian must be given notice of the provisions of s. 286.011 and may elect to have the hearing held in compliance with that section. The district school board shall have the authority to prohibit the use of corporal punishment, provided that the district school board adopts or has adopted a written program of alternative control or discipline.
- 2. Have the authority as the <u>district</u> school board of a receiving school district to honor the final order of expulsion or dismissal of a student by any in-state or out-of-state public school board or private school, or developmental research school, for an act which would have been grounds for expulsion according to the receiving school district's code of student conduct, in accordance with the following procedures:
- a. A final order of expulsion shall be recorded in the records of the receiving school district.
- b. The expelled student applying for admission to the receiving school district shall be advised of the final order of expulsion.
- c. The superintendent of schools of the receiving school district may recommend to the <u>district</u> school board that the final order of expulsion be waived and the student be admitted to the school district, or that the final order of

expulsion be honored and the student not be admitted to the school district. If the student is admitted by the <u>district</u> school board, with or without the recommendation of the superintendent <u>of schools</u>, the student may be placed in an appropriate educational program at the direction of the district school board.

- (d) Code of student conduct.—Adopt a code of student conduct for elementary schools and a code of student conduct for secondary schools and distribute the appropriate code to all teachers, school personnel, students, and parents or guardians, at the beginning of every school year. Each code shall be organized and written in language that which is understandable to students and parents and shall be discussed at the beginning of every school year in student classes, school advisory council meetings councils, and parent and teacher association meetings associations. Each code shall be based on the rules governing student conduct and discipline adopted by the district school board and shall be made available in the student handbook or similar publication. Each code shall include, but not be limited to:
- 1. Consistent policies and specific grounds for disciplinary action, including in-school suspension, out-of-school suspension, expulsion, and any disciplinary action that may be imposed for the possession or use of alcohol on school property or while attending a school function or for the illegal use, sale, or possession of controlled substances as defined in chapter 893.
- 2. Procedures to be followed for acts requiring discipline, including corporal punishment.
- 3. An explanation of the responsibilities and rights of students with regard to attendance, respect for persons and

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property, knowledge and observation of rules of conduct, the right to learn, free speech and student publications, assembly, privacy, and participation in school programs and activities.

- 4. Notice that illegal use, possession, or sale of controlled substances, as defined in chapter 893, or possession of electronic telephone pagers, by any student while such student is upon school property or in attendance at a school function is grounds for disciplinary action by the school and may also result in criminal penalties being imposed.
- 5. Notice that the possession of a firearm, a knife, or a weapon, or an item which can be used as a weapon by any student while the student is on school property or in attendance at a school function is grounds for disciplinary action and may also result in criminal prosecution.
- 6. Notice that violence against any school district personnel by a student is grounds for in-school suspension, out-of-school suspension, expulsion, or imposition of other disciplinary action by the school and may also result in criminal penalties being imposed.
- 7. Notice that violation of <u>district</u> school board transportation policies, including disruptive behavior on a school bus or at a school bus stop, by a student is grounds for suspension of the student's privilege of riding on a school bus and may be grounds for disciplinary action by the school and may also result in criminal penalties being imposed.
- 8. Notice that violation of the <u>district</u> school board's sexual harassment policy by a student is grounds for <u>in-school suspension</u>, <u>out-of-school</u> suspension, expulsion, or

imposition of other disciplinary action by the school and may also result in criminal penalties being imposed.

- 9. Policies to be followed for the assignment of violent or disruptive students to an alternative educational program.
- brought a firearm or weapon, as defined in chapter 790 18
  U.S.C. s. 921, to school, to any school function, or onto on any school-sponsored transportation will be expelled, with or without continuing educational services, from the student's regular school for a period of not less than 1 full year and referred for criminal prosecution. District school boards may assign the student to a disciplinary program or second chance school for the purpose of continuing educational services during the period of expulsion. Superintendents may consider the 1-year expulsion requirement on a case-by-case basis and request the district school board to modify the requirement by assigning the student to a disciplinary program or second chance school if it is determined to be in the best interest of the student and the school system.
- 11. Notice that any student who is determined to have made a threat or false report, as defined by ss. 790.162 and 790.163, respectively, involving school or school personnel's property, school transportation, or a school-sponsored activity will be expelled, with or without continuing educational services, from the student's regular school for a period of not less than 1 full year and referred for criminal prosecution. District school boards may assign the student to a disciplinary program or second chance school for the purpose of continuing educational services during the period of expulsion. Superintendents of schools may consider the 1-year

expulsion requirement on a case-by-case basis and request the district school board to modify the requirement by assigning the student to a disciplinary program or second chance school if it is determined to be in the best interest of the student and the school system.

- (e) Student crime watch program. -- By resolution of the district school board, implement a student crime watch program to promote responsibility among students and to assist in the control of criminal behavior within the schools.
  - (f)<del>235.14</del> Emergency drills; emergency procedures.--
- 1. The <u>district school</u> board shall formulate and prescribe policies and procedures for emergency drills <u>and for actual emergencies</u>, including, but not limited to, fires, natural disasters, and bomb threats, for all the public schools of the <u>district</u> state which comprise grades K-12. District policies shall include commonly used alarm system responses for specific types of emergencies and verification by each school that drills have been provided as required by law and fire protection codes.
- 2. The district school board shall establish model emergency management and emergency preparedness procedures for the following life-threatening emergencies:
  - a. Weapon-use and hostage situations.
  - b. Hazardous materials or toxic chemical spills.
- c. Weather emergencies, including hurricanes, tornadoes, and severe storms.
  - d. Exposure as a result of a manmade emergency.
- (20) SCHOOL-WITHIN-A-SCHOOL.--In order to reduce the anonymity of students in large schools, the district school board shall adopt policies effective for the 2001-2002 school year, and thereafter, to require any school that does not meet

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the definition of a small school, as established by s. 1 2 235.2157(2), to subdivide into schools-within-a-school, which 3 shall operate within existing resources. A 4 school-within-a-school" means an operational program that uses flexible scheduling, team planning, and curricular and 5 instructional innovation to organize groups of students with 6 7 groups of teachers as smaller units, so as to functionally operate as a smaller school. Examples of this include, but are 8 9 not limited to:

- (a) An organizational arrangement assigning both students and teachers to smaller units in which the students take some or all of their coursework with their fellow grouped students and from the teachers assigned to the smaller unit. A unit may be grouped together for 1 year or on a vertical, multiyear basis.
- (b) An organizational arrangement similar to that described in paragraph (a) with additional variations in instruction and curriculum. The smaller unit usually seeks to maintain a program different from that of the larger school, or of other smaller units. It may be vertically organized, but is dependent upon the school principal for its existence, budget, and staff.
- (c) A separate and autonomous smaller unit formally authorized by the district school board or superintendent of schools. The smaller unit plans and runs its own program, has its own staff and students, and receives its own separate budget. The smaller unit must negotiate the use of common space with the larger school and defer to the building principal on matters of safety and building operation.
- (21) TEACHER SUPPORT.--District school boards shall address the availability of qualified and experienced support

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services professionals who are trained in substance abuse or mental health to support teachers who identify students with potential problems. The district school board may address the availability of these qualified and experienced support services professionals through the use of in-school or local private providers.

Section 4. Section 230.23003, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

230.23003 Safety incident reporting.--

- (1) Each district school board shall require all kindergarten through grade 12 principals within its jurisdiction to document all public school grounds, public school student, and public school staff related incidents of crime, delinquency, disorder, and disruption. Documentable incidents shall include:
- (a) Incidents requiring student referrals for disciplinary action;
- (b) Noncriminal incidents instigated by nonstudent, nonstaff persons on school property; and
- $\underline{\text{(c)}}$  Reportable incidents as defined pursuant to s. 230.235.
- (2) Subject to mutual agreement between school districts and their local sheriff's offices and local police, arrests made of public school students or staff which occur off of school property shall be reported to the principal of the school in which the student is enrolled or the staff person employed, by the law enforcement agency making the arrest. These incidents shall also be documented by the principal of that school.
- (3) Each school in every district shall be required to report all documented incidents to the appropriate school

district personnel responsible for collecting and reporting school safety data to the Department of Education.

- (4) Each principal must ensure that standardized forms prescribed by the department are used to report data concerning school safety and discipline. The principal must develop a plan to verify the accuracy of reported incidents.
- (5) By December 31, 2000, the Department of Education shall develop a statewide uniform safety incident reporting form.

Section 5. Section 230.23015, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

230.23015 Students violating s. 784.081; expulsion or placement in alternative school setting.—Except as otherwise provided in s. 232.251 Notwithstanding any other provision of law, each district school board shall adopt rules providing that any student found to have committed a violation of s. 784.081(1), (2), or (3) shall be expelled or placed in an alternative school setting or other youth services or justice program, as appropriate. Upon being charged with the offense, the student shall be removed from the classroom immediately and placed in an alternative school setting pending disposition.

Section 6. Subsection (1) of section 230.23025, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

230.23025 Best financial management practices; standards; reviews; designation of districts.--

(1) The Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability (OPPAGA) and the Office of the Auditor General are directed to develop a system for reviewing the financial management practices of school districts. In

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examine district operations to determine whether they meet "best financial management practices." The best financial management practices adopted by the Commissioner of Education may be updated periodically after consultation with the Legislature, the Governor, the SMART Schools Clearinghouse, OPPAGA, and the Auditor General. The best financial management practices, at a minimum, must instill public confidence by addressing the following areas:

- (a) Efficient use of resources, use of lottery proceeds, student transportation and food service operations, management structures, and personnel systems and benefits. +
- (b) Compliance with generally accepted accounting principles and state and federal laws relating to financial management.  $\dot{\tau}$
- (c) Performance accountability systems, including performance measurement reports to the public, internal auditing, financial auditing, and information made available to support decisionmaking.  $\dot{\tau}$
- (d) Cost control systems, including asset, risk, and financial management, purchasing, and information system controls.
- (e) Safety and security practices at the district and school levels.

Section 7. Section 230.23145, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

230.23145 Student support services pilot program.--

(1) From the funds provided in the 2000-2001 General Appropriations Act, there is established a pilot program to assess the use of and assist guidance counselors in public schools. The Department of Education shall develop a standardized reporting form for districts to apply to

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participate in the pilot program.

- (2) To be eligible to participate, each school district must provide:
- (a) Information relating to the current use of guidance counselors within the district. The department's reporting form must require a breakdown of the percentage of time district guidance counselors spend on activities including, but not limited to: clerical work not related to counseling or evaluation, clerical work related to counseling or evaluation, direct student counseling, and student evaluation.
- (b) A plan outlining the proposed use of part-time or nondegreed personnel to provide clerical assistance to school guidance counselors, so that the major focus of the guidance counselors will be direct student contact, student counseling, or student evaluation.
- small, medium, and large district to participate in the pilot program based upon the comprehensiveness of the district report and innovative strategies outlined in the district plan. Each school district chosen to participate in the pilot program shall report to the Department of Education on improved student performance, reduced school discipline problems, or other significant outcome measures by August 1, 2001.
- Section 8. Paragraphs (c) and (d) of subsection (3) of section 230.2316, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
  - 230.2316 Dropout prevention.--
    - (3) STUDENT ELIGIBILITY AND PROGRAM CRITERIA. --
- 30 (c) A student shall be identified as being eligible to receive services funded through the dropout prevention and

academic intervention program based upon one of the following criteria:

- 1. The student is academically unsuccessful as evidenced by low test scores, retention, failing grades, low grade point average, falling behind in earning credits, or not meeting the state or district proficiency levels in reading, mathematics, or writing.
- 2. The student has a pattern of excessive absenteeism or has been identified as a habitual truant.
- 3. The student has a history of disruptive behavior in school or has committed an offense that warrants out-of-school suspension or expulsion from school according to the district code of student conduct. For the purposes of this program, "disruptive behavior" is behavior that:
- a. Interferes with the student's own learning or the educational process of others and requires attention and assistance beyond that which the traditional program can provide or results in frequent conflicts of a disruptive nature while the student is under the jurisdiction of the school either in or out of the classroom; or
- b. Severely threatens the general welfare of students or others with whom the student comes into contact.
- (d)1. "Second chance schools" means school district programs provided through cooperative agreements between the Department of Juvenile Justice, private providers, state or local law enforcement agencies, or other state agencies for students who have been disruptive or violent or who have committed serious offenses. As partnership programs, second chance schools are eligible for waivers by the Commissioner of Education from chapters 230-235 and 239 and State Board of Education rules that prevent the provision of appropriate

educational services to violent, severely disruptive, or delinquent students in small nontraditional settings or in court-adjudicated settings.

- 2. School districts seeking to enter into a partnership with a private entity or public entity to operate a second chance school for disruptive students may apply to the Department of Education for startup grants from the Department of Education. These grants must be available for 1 year and must be used to offset the startup costs for implementing such programs off public school campuses. General operating funds must be generated through the appropriate programs of the Florida Education Finance Program. Grants approved under this program shall be for the full operation of the school by a private nonprofit or for-profit provider or the public entity. This program must operate under rules adopted by the Department of Education and must be implemented to the extent funded by the Legislature.
- 3. A student enrolled in a sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, or tenth grade class may be assigned to a second chance school if the student meets the following criteria:
- a. The student is a habitual truant as defined in s. 228.041(28).
- b. The student's excessive absences have detrimentally affected the student's academic progress and the student may have unique needs that a traditional school setting may not meet.
- c. The student's high incidences of truancy have been directly linked to a lack of motivation.
- d. The student has been identified as at risk of dropping out of school.
  - 4. A student who is habitually truant may be assigned

to a second chance school only if the case staffing committee, established pursuant to s. 984.12, determines that such placement could be beneficial to the student and the criteria included in subparagraph 2. are met.

- 5. A student may be assigned to a second chance school if the school district in which the student resides has a second chance school and if the student meets one of the following criteria:
- a. The student habitually exhibits disruptive behavior in violation of the code of student conduct adopted by the school board.
- b. The student interferes with the student's own learning or the educational process of others and requires attention and assistance beyond that which the traditional program can provide, or, while the student is under the jurisdiction of the school either in or out of the classroom, frequent conflicts of a disruptive nature occur.
- c. The student has committed a serious offense which warrants suspension or expulsion from school according to the district code of student conduct. For the purposes of this program, "serious offense" is behavior which:
- (I) Threatens the general welfare of students or others with whom the student comes into contact;
  - (II) Includes violence;
  - (III) Includes possession of weapons or drugs; or
- (IV) Is harassment or verbal abuse of school personnel or other students.
- 6. Prior to assignment of students to second chance schools, <u>district</u> school boards are encouraged to use alternative programs, such as <u>in-school</u> suspension, which provide instruction and counseling leading to improved student

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behavior, a reduction in the incidence of truancy, and the development of more effective interpersonal skills.

- 7. Students assigned to second chance schools must be evaluated by the school's local child study team before placement in a second chance school. The study team shall ensure that students are not eligible for placement in a program for emotionally disturbed children.
- 8. Students who exhibit academic and social progress and who wish to return to a traditional school shall complete a character development and law education program, as provided in s. 233.0612, and demonstrate preparedness to reenter the regular school setting prior to reentering a traditional school.
- Section 9. Subsection (2) of section 230.235, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as subsection (3), and a new subsection (2) is added to said section, to read:
  - 230.235 Policy of zero tolerance for crime. --
- (2) The policy shall require students found to have committed one of the following offenses to be expelled, with or without continuing educational services, from the student's regular school for a period of not less than 1 full year, and to be referred for criminal prosecution:
- (a) Bringing a firearm or weapon, as defined in chapter 790, to school, to any school function, or onto any school-sponsored transportation.
- (b) Making a threat or false report, as defined by ss. 790.162 and 790.163, respectively, involving school or school personnel's property, school transportation, or a school-sponsored activity.

District school boards may assign the student to a

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disciplinary program or second chance school for the purpose of continuing educational services during the period of expulsion. Superintendents may consider the 1-year expulsion requirement on a case-by-case basis and request the district school board to modify the requirement by assigning the student to a disciplinary program or second chance school if it is determined to be in the best interest of the student and the school system. If a student committing any of the offenses in this subsection is a student with a disability, the school district shall comply with procedures pursuant to s. 232.251 and any applicable state board rule.

Section 10. Subsection (1) of section 232.17, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

232.17 Enforcement of school attendance.--The Legislature finds that poor academic performance is associated with nonattendance and that schools must take an active role in enforcing attendance as a means of improving the performance of many students. It is the policy of the state that the superintendent of each school district be responsible for enforcing school attendance of all children and youth subject to the compulsory school age in the school district. The responsibility includes recommending to the school board policies and procedures to ensure that schools respond in a timely manner to every unexcused absence, or absence for which the reason is unknown, of students enrolled in the schools. School board policies must require each parent or guardian of a student to justify each absence of the student, and that justification will be evaluated based on adopted school board policies that define excused and unexcused absences. The policies must provide that schools track excused and unexcused absences and contact the home in the case of an unexcused

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absence from school, or an absence from school for which the reason is unknown, to prevent the development of patterns of nonattendance. The Legislature finds that early intervention in school attendance matters is the most effective way of producing good attendance habits that will lead to improved student learning and achievement. Each public school shall implement the following steps to enforce regular school attendance:

(1) CONTACT, REFER, AND ENFORCE. --

- (a) Upon each unexcused absence, or absence for which the reason is unknown, the school principal or his or her designee shall contact the student's parent or guardian to determine the reason for the absence. If the absence is an excused absence, as defined by school board policy, the school shall provide opportunities for the student to make up assigned work and not receive an academic penalty unless the work is not made up within a reasonable time.
- absences, or absences for which the reasons are unknown, within a calendar month or 10 unexcused absences, or absences for which the reasons are unknown, within a 90-calendar-day period, the student's primary teacher shall report to the school principal or his or her designee that the student may be exhibiting a pattern of nonattendance. The principal shall, unless there is clear evidence that the absences are not a pattern of nonattendance, refer the case to the school's child study team to determine if early patterns of truancy are developing.

If the child study team finds that a pattern of nonattendance is developing, whether the absences are excused or not, a

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meeting with the parent must be scheduled to identify potential remedies, and the principal shall notify the superintendent of schools and the school district contact for home education programs that the referred student is exhibiting a pattern of nonattendance.

- (c) If an initial meeting does not resolve the problem, the child study team shall implement interventions that best address the problem. The interventions may include, but need not be limited to:
- 1. Frequent communication between the teacher and the family;
  - 2. Changes in the learning environment;
  - 3. Mentoring;

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- 4. Student counseling;
- 5. Tutoring, including peer tutoring;
- 6. Placement into different classes;
- 7. Evaluation for alternative education programs;
- 8. Attendance contracts;
- 9. Referral to other agencies for family services; or
- 10. Other interventions, including, but not limited to, a truancy petition pursuant to s. 984.151.
- (d) The child study team shall be diligent in facilitating intervention services and shall report the case to the superintendent only when all reasonable efforts to resolve the nonattendance behavior are exhausted.
- (e) If the parent, guardian, or other person in charge of the child refuses to participate in the remedial strategies because he or she believes that those strategies are unnecessary or inappropriate, the parent, guardian, or other person in charge of the child may appeal to the school board.
- 1 The school board may provide a hearing officer, and the

hearing officer shall make a recommendation for final action to the board. If the board's final determination is that the strategies of the child study team are appropriate, and the parent, guardian, or other person in charge of the child still refuses to participate or cooperate, the superintendent may seek criminal prosecution for noncompliance with compulsory school attendance.

(f)1. If the parent or guardian of a child who has been identified as exhibiting a pattern of nonattendance enrolls the child in a home education program pursuant to s. 232.0201, the superintendent of schools shall provide the parent a copy of s. 232.0201 and the accountability requirements of this paragraph. The superintendent of schools shall also refer the parent to a home education review committee composed of the district contact for home education programs and at least two home educators selected by the parent from a district list of all home educators who have conducted a home education program for at least 3 years and who have indicated a willingness to serve on the committee. The home education review committee shall review the portfolio of the student, as defined by s. 232.0201, every 30 days during the district's regular school terms until the committee is satisfied that the home education program is in compliance with s. 232.0201(1)(b). The first portfolio review must occur within the first 30 calendar days of the establishment of the program. The provisions of subparagraph 2. do not apply once the committee determines the home education program is in compliance with s. 232.0201(1)(b).

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the home education program and require the parent to enroll the child in an attendance option provided under s. 232.02(1), (2), (3), or (5), within 3 days. Upon termination of a home education program pursuant to this subparagraph, the parent or guardian shall not be eligible to reenroll the child in a home education program for 180 calendar days. Failure of a parent or guardian to enroll the child in an attendance option provided under s. 232.02(1), (2), (3), or (5) after termination of the home education program pursuant to this subparagraph shall constitute noncompliance with the compulsory attendance requirements of s. 232.01 and may result in criminal prosecution under s. 232.19(2). Nothing contained herein shall restrict the ability of the superintendent of schools, or the ability of his or her designee, to review the portfolio pursuant to s. 232.0201(1)(b).

 $\underline{(g)(f)}$  If a child subject to compulsory school attendance will not comply with attempts to enforce school attendance, the parent, the guardian, or the superintendent or his or her designee shall refer the case to the case staffing committee pursuant to s. 984.12, and the superintendent or his or her designee may file a truancy petition pursuant to the procedures in s. 984.151.

Section 11. Subsection (3) of section 232.25, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

232.25 Pupils subject to control of school.--

- (3) Nothing shall prohibit a district school board from having the right to expel, or to take disciplinary action against, a student who is found to have committed an offense on school property at any time if:
- (a) The student is found to have committed a delinquent act which would be a felony if committed by an

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adult;

- (b) The student has had adjudication withheld for a delinquent act which, if committed by an adult, would be a felony; or
  - (c) The student has been found guilty of a felony.

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- However, if the student is a student with a disability, the disciplinary action must comply with the procedures set forth in s. 232.251 and state board rule.
- Section 12. Section 232.251, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 232.251 Disciplinary actions against students with disabilities.--In accordance with the requirements of the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act Amendments of 1997:
  - (1) AUTHORITY OF SCHOOL PERSONNEL. --
- (a) School personnel may order a change in the placement of a student with a disability:
- 1. To an appropriate interim alternative educational setting, another setting, or suspension, for not more than 10 school days, to the extent that such alternatives would also be applied to students without disabilities; or
- 2. To an appropriate interim alternative educational setting for the same amount of time that a student without a disability would be subject to discipline, but for not more than 45 days if:
- a. The student carries a weapon to school or to a school function under the jurisdiction of a school district; or
- b. The student knowingly possesses or uses illegal drugs or sells or solicits the sale of a controlled substance

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while at school or a school function under the jurisdiction of a school district.

- (b) Not later than 10 days after taking a disciplinary action described in paragraph (a):
- 1. If the school district did not conduct a functional behavioral assessment and implement a behavioral intervention plan for the student before the behavior that resulted in the suspension described in paragraph (a), the school district shall convene an individual education plan (IEP) meeting to develop an assessment plan to address that behavior; or
- 2. If the student already has a behavioral intervention plan, the IEP Team shall review the plan and modify it, as necessary, to address the behavior.
- (2) AUTHORITY OF AN ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE.--An administrative law judge from the Division of Administrative Hearings may order a change in the placement of a student with a disability under this section, to an appropriate interim alternative educational setting for not more than 45 days if the hearing officer:
- (a) Determines that the school district has demonstrated by substantial evidence that maintaining the current placement of the student is substantially likely to result in injury to the student or to others.
- (b) Considers the appropriateness of the student's current placement.
- (c) Considers whether the school district has made reasonable efforts to minimize the risk of harm in the student's current placement, including the use of supplementary aids and services.
- (d) Determines that the interim alternative educational setting meets the requirements of paragraph (3).

## (3) DETERMINATION OF SETTING. --

- (a) The alternative educational setting described in subparagraph (1)(a)2. shall be determined by the IEP Team.
- (b) Any interim alternative educational setting in which a student is placed under subsection (1) or subsection (2) shall:
- 1. Be selected so as to enable the student to continue to participate in the general curriculum, although in another setting, and to continue to receive those services and modifications, including those described in the student's current IEP, that will enable the student to meet the goals set out in that IEP.
- 2. Include services and modifications designed to
  address the behavior described in subsection (1) or subsection
  (2) so that it does not recur.
  - (4) MANIFESTATION DETERMINATION REVIEW. --
- (a) If a disciplinary action is contemplated as described in subsection (1) or subsection (2) for a behavior of a student with a disability described in either of those subsections, or if a disciplinary action involving a change of placement for more than 10 days is contemplated for a student with a disability who has engaged in other behavior that violated any rule or code of conduct of the school district that applies to all students:
- 1. Not later than the date on which the decision to take that action is made, the parents shall be notified of that decision and of all procedural safeguards accorded under this section.
- 2. Immediately, if possible, but in no case later than 10 school days after the date on which the decision to take that action is made, a review shall be conducted of the

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relationship between the student's disability and the behavior subject to the disciplinary action.

- (b) A review required by paragraph (a) shall be conducted by the IEP Team and other qualified personnel.
- (c) In carrying out a review required by paragraph (a), the IEP Team may determine that the behavior of the student was not a manifestation of the student's disability only if the IEP Team:
- 1. First considers, in terms of the behavior subject to disciplinary action, all relevant information, including:
- <u>a.</u> Evaluation and diagnostic results, including such results or other relevant information supplied by the parents of the student;
  - b. Observations of the student; and
  - c. The student's IEP and placement; and
  - 2. Then determines that:

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- a. In relationship to the behavior subject to disciplinary action, the student's IEP and placement were appropriate and the special education services, supplementary aids and services, and behavior intervention strategies were provided consistent with the student's IEP and placement;
- b. The student's disability did not impair the ability of the student to understand the impact and consequences of the behavior subject to disciplinary action; and
- $\underline{\text{c.}}$  The student's disability did not impair the ability  $\underline{\text{of the student to control}}$  the behavior subject to disciplinary action.
- (5) DEFINITIONS.--For purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:
- 30 (a) The term "controlled substance" means a drug or other substance identified under schedules I, II, III, IV, or

 $\underline{V}$  in section 202(c) of the Controlled Substances Act, 21  $\underline{U.S.C.~812(c)}$ .

- (b) The term "illegal drug":
- 1. Means a controlled substance; but
- 2. Does not include such a substance that is legally possessed or used under the supervision of a licensed health care professional or that is legally possessed or used under any other authority under the Controlled Substances Act or under any other provision of federal law.
- (c) The term "substantial evidence" means beyond a preponderance of the evidence.
- (d) The term "weapon" has the meaning given the term "dangerous weapon" under paragraph (2) of the first subsection (g) of section 930 of Title 18, United States Code.

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Procedures for compliance with the determination that the student's behavior was not a manifestation of a disability, parental appeal, placement during appeals, protection for students not yet eligible for special education and related services, and referral to an action by law enforcement and judicial authorities shall be pursuant to the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act Amendments of 1997 and state board rule.

23 <u>rule</u>

Section 13. Subsections (2) and (4) of section 232.26, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

232.26 Authority of principal.--

(2) Suspension proceedings, pursuant to rules of the State Board of Education, may be initiated against any pupil enrolled as a student who is formally charged with a felony, or with a delinquent act which would be a felony if committed by an adult, by a proper prosecuting attorney for an incident

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which allegedly occurred on property other than public school 1 2 property, if that incident is shown, in an administrative 3 hearing with notice provided to the parents or legal guardian 4 or custodian of such student pupil by the principal of the 5 school pursuant to rules adopted promulgated by the State Board of Education and to rules developed pursuant to s. 6 7 231.085, to have an adverse impact on the educational program, discipline, or welfare in the school in which the student is 8 enrolled. Any student pupil who is suspended as the result of 9 10 such proceedings shall be immediately enrolled in an alternative education program during regular school hours. The 11 12 suspension may exceed 10 days, as determined by the 13 superintendent of schools. may be suspended from all classes 14 of instruction on public school grounds during regular 15 classroom hours for a period of time, which may exceed 10 days, as determined by the superintendent. Such suspension 16 17 shall not affect the delivery of educational services to the pupil, and the pupil shall be immediately enrolled in a 18 19 daytime alternative education program, or an evening alternative education program, where appropriate. If the 20 court determines that the student pupil did commit the felony 21 or delinquent act which would have been a felony if committed 22 by an adult, the district school board shall have the 23 24 authority to expel the student, provided that expulsion under 25 this subsection shall not affect the delivery of educational services to the student pupil in any residential, 26 27 nonresidential, alternative, daytime, or evening program outside of the regular school setting. Any student pupil who 28 is subject to discipline or expulsion for unlawful possession 29 30 or use of any substance controlled under chapter 893 may be entitled to a waiver of the discipline or expulsion: 31

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If the student pupil divulges information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person who supplied such controlled substance to him or her, or if the student pupil voluntarily discloses his or her unlawful possession of such controlled substance prior to his or her arrest. Any information divulged which leads to such arrest and conviction is not admissible in evidence in a subsequent criminal trial against the student pupil divulging such information.

- If the student pupil commits himself or herself, or is referred by the court in lieu of sentence, to a state-licensed drug abuse program and successfully completes the program.
- (4) Any recommendation for the suspension or expulsion of a handicapped student with a disability shall be made in accordance with s. 232.251 and the rules adopted promulgated by the State Board of Education.

Section 14. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 232.27, Florida Statutes, is amended, paragraphs (d) through (j) of said subsection are redesignated as paragraphs (e) through (k), respectively, and a new paragraph (d) is added to said subsection, to read:

232.27 Authority of teacher; responsibility for control of students; school district duties .-- Subject to law and to the rules of the district school board, each teacher or other member of the staff of any school shall have such authority for the control and discipline of students as may be assigned to him or her by the principal or the principal's designated representative and shall keep good order in the classroom and in other places in which he or she is assigned to be in charge of students.

(1) Within the framework of the school district code

of student conduct, teachers and other instructional personnel shall have the authority to undertake any of the following actions in managing student behavior and ensuring the safety of all students in their classes and school:

- (c) Have disobedient, disrespectful, violent, abusive, uncontrollable, or disruptive students temporarily removed from the classroom for behavior management intervention.
- (d) Have violent, abusive, uncontrollable, or disruptive students directed for information or assistance from appropriate school or district personnel.

Section 15. Subsections (2), (3), and (5) of section 232.271, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

232.271 Removal by teacher.--

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- (2) A teacher may remove from class a student÷
- (a) Who has been documented by the teacher to repeatedly interfere with the teacher's ability to communicate effectively with the students in the class or with the ability of the student's classmates to learn; or
- (b) whose behavior the teacher determines is so unruly, disruptive, or abusive that it seriously interferes with the teacher's ability to communicate effectively with the students in the class or with the ability of the student's classmates to learn.
- (3) If a teacher removes a student from class under subsection (2), the principal may place the student in another appropriate classroom, in in-school suspension, or in a dropout prevention and academic intervention program as provided by s. 230.2316; or the principal may recommend the student for out-of-school suspension or expulsion, as appropriate. The student may be prohibited from attending or

activities. The principal may not return the student to that teacher's class without the teacher's consent unless the committee established under s. 232.272 determines that such placement is the best or only available alternative. The teacher and the placement review committee must render decisions within 5 days of the removal of the student from the classroom.

(5) The department shall conduct a study on the number of students who are expelled from classrooms, placement alternatives for students who are expelled, and the number of decisions by teachers that are overridden by the placement review committee. A preliminary report to the Legislature shall be submitted no later than March 1, 1997. A final report shall be submitted to the Legislature by September 1, 1997.

Section 16. Section 232.275, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

232.275 Liability of teacher or principal.--Except in the case of excessive force or cruel and unusual punishment, a teacher or other member of the instructional staff, a principal or the principal's designated representative, or a bus driver shall not be civilly or criminally liable for any action carried out in conformity with the state board and district school board rules regarding the control, discipline, suspension, and expulsion of students, including any exercise of authority under s. 232.26, s. 232.27, or s. 232.271.

Section 17. Section 235.192, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

235.192 Coordination of school safety information; construction design documents.--

(1) Beginning October 1, 2000, each district

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superintendent of schools must provide to the law enforcement agency and fire department that has jurisdiction over each educational facility a copy of the floorplans and other relevant documents for each educational facility in the district, as defined in s. 235.011(6). After the initial submission of the floorplans and other relevant documents, the district superintendent of schools shall submit, by October 1 of each year, revised floorplans and other relevant documents for each educational facility in the district that was modified during the preceding year.

(2) Beginning October 1, 2000, each community college president must provide to the law enforcement agency and fire department that has jurisdiction over the community college a copy of the floorplans and other relevant documents for each educational facility as defined in s. 235.011(6). After the initial submission of the floorplans and other relevant documents, the community college president shall submit, by October 1 of each year, revised floorplans and other relevant documents for each educational facility that was modified during the preceding year.

Section 18. Section 235.2157, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

235.2157 Small school requirement. --

- (1) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS. -- The Legislature finds that:
- 25 (a) Florida's schools are among the largest in the 26 nation.
  - (b) Smaller schools provide benefits of reduced discipline problems and crime, reduced truancy and gang participation, reduced dropout rates, improved teacher and student attitudes, improved student self-perception, student academic achievement equal to or superior to that of students

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at larger schools, and increased parental involvement.

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- (c) Smaller schools can provide these benefits while not increasing administrative and construction costs.
- (2) DEFINITION.--As used in this section, "small school" means:
- (a) An elementary school with a student population of not more than 500 students.
- (b) A middle school with a student population of not more than 700 students.
- (c) A high school with a student population of not more than 900 students.
- (d) A school serving kindergarten through grade 8 with a student population of not more than 700 students.
- (e) A school serving kindergarten through grade 12 with a student population of not more than 900 students.

A school on a single campus which operates as a school-within-a-school, as defined by s. 230.23(20), shall be considered a small school if each smaller unit located on the single campus meets the requirements of this subsection.

- (3) REQUIREMENTS. --
- (a) Beginning July 1, 2003, all plans for new educational facilities to be constructed within a school district and reflected in the 5-year school district facilities work plan shall be plans for small schools in order to promote increased learning and more effective use of school facilities.
- (b) Small schools shall comply with all laws, rules, and court orders relating to racial balance.
- 30 (4) EXCEPTIONS.--This section does not apply to plans 31 for new educational facilities already under architectural

contract on July 1, 2003.

Section 19. Subsections (29) and (57) of section 984.03, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

984.03 Definitions.--When used in this chapter, the term:

- (29) "Habitually truant" means that:
- (a) The child has 15 unexcused absences within 90 calendar days with or without the knowledge or justifiable consent of the child's parent or legal guardian, is subject to compulsory school attendance under s. 232.01, and is not exempt under s. 232.06, s. 232.09, or any other exemptions specified by law or the rules of the State Board of Education.
- (b) Activities to determine the cause, and to attempt the remediation, of the child's truant behavior under ss. 232.17 and 232.19(3), have been completed.

If a child who is subject to compulsory school attendance is responsive to the interventions described in ss. 232.17 and 232.19(3) and has completed the necessary requirements to pass the current grade as indicated in the district pupil progression plan, the child shall not be determined to be habitually truant and shall be passed. If a child within the compulsory school attendance age has 15 unexcused absences within 90 calendar days or fails to enroll in school, the State Attorney may, or the appropriate jurisdictional agency shall, file a child-in-need-of-services petition if recommended by the case staffing committee, unless it is determined that another alternative action is preferable.

(c) A school representative, designated according to school board policy, and a juvenile probation officer of the Department of Juvenile Justice have jointly investigated the

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truancy problem or, if that was not feasible, have performed separate investigations to identify conditions that may be contributing to the truant behavior; and if, after a joint staffing of the case to determine the necessity for services, such services were determined to be needed, the persons who performed the investigations met jointly with the family and child to discuss any referral to appropriate community agencies for economic services, family or individual counseling, or other services required to remedy the conditions that are contributing to the truant behavior.

(d) The failure or refusal of the parent or legal guardian or the child to participate, or make a good faith effort to participate, in the activities prescribed to remedy the truant behavior, or the failure or refusal of the child to return to school after participation in activities required by this subsection, or the failure of the child to stop the truant behavior after the school administration and the Department of Juvenile Justice have worked with the child as described in ss. 232.17 and s.232.19(3) and (4)shall be handled as prescribed in s. 232.19.

(57) "Truancy petition" means a petition filed by the school superintendent of schools alleging that a student subject to compulsory school attendance has had at least five unexcused absences, or absences for which the reasons are unknown, within a calendar month or 10 unexcused absences, or absences for which the reasons are unknown, within a 90-calendar-day period, or has had more than 15 unexcused absences in a 90-calendar-day period. A truancy petition is filed and processed under s. 984.151.

Section 20. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 984.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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- 984.13 Taking into custody a child alleged to be from a family in need of services or to be a child in need of services.--
  - (1) A child may be taken into custody:

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By a law enforcement officer when the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the child is absent from school without authorization or is suspended or expelled and is not in the presence of his or her parent or legal guardian, for the purpose of delivering the child without unreasonable delay to the appropriate school system site. For the purpose of this paragraph, "school system site" includes, but is not limited to, a center approved by the superintendent of schools for the purpose of counseling students and referring them back to the school system or an approved alternative to a suspension or expulsion program. If a student is suspended or expelled from school without assignment to an alternative school placement, the law enforcement officer shall deliver the child to the parent or legal guardian or to a designated truancy interdiction site until the parent or guardian can be located.

Section 21. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 984.151, Florida Statutes, are amended, and a new subsection (9) is added to said section, to read:

984.151 Truancy petition; prosecution; disposition. --

(1) If the school determines that a student subject to compulsory school attendance has had at least five unexcused absences, or absences for which the reasons are unknown, within a calendar month or 10 unexcused absences, or absences for which the reasons are unknown, within a 90-calendar-day period pursuant to s. 232.17(1)(b), or has had more than 15

superintendent of schools may file a truancy petition.

- (3) Original jurisdiction to hear a truancy petition shall be in the circuit court; however, the circuit court may use a general or special master pursuant to Supreme Court rules. Upon the filing of the petition, the clerk shall issue a summons to the parent, guardian, or legal custodian of the student, directing that person and the student to appear for a hearing at a time and place specified.
- (9) The parent, guardian, or legal custodian and the student shall participate, as required by court order, in any sanctions or services required by the court under this section, and the court shall enforce such participation through its contempt power.

Section 22. Section 414.125, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

414.125 Learnfare program.--

- assistance for a participant's eligible dependent child or for an eligible teenage participant who has not been exempted from education participation requirements and who has been identified as a habitual truant, pursuant to s. 228.041(28) during a grading period in which the child or teenage participant has accumulated a number of unexcused absences from school that is sufficient to jeopardize the student's academic progress, in accordance with rules adopted by the department with input from the Department of Education. The temporary cash assistance must be reinstituted after a subsequent grading period in which the child has substantially improved the child's attendance. Good cause exemptions from the rule of unexcused absences include the following:
  - (a) The student is expelled from school and

alternative schooling is not available.

- (b) No licensed day care is available for a child of teen parents subject to Learnfare.
- (c) Prohibitive transportation problems exist (e.g., to and from day care).
- (d) The teen is over 16 years of age and not expected to graduate from high school by age 20.

Within 10 days after sanction notification, the participant parent of a dependent child or the teenage participant may file an internal fair hearings process review procedure appeal, and no sanction shall be imposed until the appeal is resolved.

(2) Each participant with a school-age child is required to have a conference with an appropriate school official of the child's school during each semester grading period to assure that the participant is involved in the child's educational progress and is aware of any existing attendance or academic problems. The conference must address acceptable student attendance, grades, and behavior and must be documented by the school and reported to the department. The department shall notify a school of any student in attendance at that school who is a participant in the Learnfare program in order that the required conferences are held. A participant who without good cause fails to attend a

Section 23. This act shall take effect July 1, 2000.

conference with a school official is subject to the sanction

provided in subsection (1).

Remove from the title of the bill: the entire title

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and insert in lieu thereof:

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to school safety and student discipline; amending s. 228.041, F.S.; revising the definition of suspension; amending s. 229.57, F.S.; revising data used to determine a school's performance grade category; amending s. 230.23, F.S.; clarifying suspension options for control of pupils; revising information required to be included in the student code of conduct; combining and clarifying provisions relating to student possession of a weapon; requiring the district code of student conduct to include certain notice relating to expulsion for making a threat or false report; defining the term "school-within-a-school"; requiring district school boards to address the availability of specified student support services professionals; amending and redesignating s. 235.14, F.S.; specifying types of drills and emergencies for which district school boards are required to develop procedures; requiring district school boards to establish model emergency management and emergency preparedness procedures; creating s. 230.23003, F.S.; providing requirements

relating to school safety incident data

collection and reporting; requiring each school 1 2 principal to ensure that standardized forms are 3 used to report school safety and discipline 4 data; requiring the Department of Education to develop a form; amending s. 230.23015, F.S., 5 relating to disciplinary action for violation 6 7 of s. 784.081; providing a cross reference; amending s. 230.23025, F.S.; requiring best 8 financial management practices to address 9 10 school safety and security; creating s. 230.23145, F.S.; establishing a pilot program 11 12 to provide clerical assistance to guidance 13 counselors; providing eligibility requirements for district participation; providing for the 14 15 selection of districts to participate; amending s. 230.2316, F.S.; clarifying criteria for 16 17 student eligibility for services; amending s. 230.235, F.S.; specifying offenses for which a 18 student will be expelled for 1 year, and 19 referred for criminal prosecution, under 20 district school board zero tolerance for crime 21 policies; authorizing assignment to certain 22 alternative programs; providing a cross 23 24 reference relating to students with 25 disabilities; amending s. 232.17, F.S.; requiring principals to notify certain persons 26 27 that specified students are exhibiting a pattern of nonattendance; clarifying 28 29 authorization for intervention through a truancy petition; providing an appeals process; 30 providing for procedures of portfolio review by 31

a home education review committee of a parent 1 2 whose child has been identified as exhibiting a 3 pattern of nonattendance who enrolls in a home 4 education program; providing penalties for 5 noncompliance; amending s. 232.25, F.S., relating to control of pupils; providing a 6 7 cross reference; creating s. 232.251, F.S.; 8 codifying federal requirements for disciplinary actions against students with disabilities; 9 10 amending s. 232.26, F.S.; clarifying requirements for suspension proceedings against 11 12 a student who is formally charged with a 13 felony; specifying that expulsion of a student with a disability must be made pursuant to law 14 15 and state board rule; amending s. 232.27, F.S.; authorizing teachers or other instructional 16 17 personnel to have disobedient and disrespectful students temporarily removed from the classroom 18 and to have certain students directed for 19 20 information or assistance from appropriate personnel; amending s. 232.271, F.S.; revising 21 the behavior considered to be cause for teacher 22 removal of students; revising placement of 23 24 students who are removed; removing obsolete 25 language relating to a study and a report; amending s. 232.275, F.S.; prohibiting certain 26 27 school personnel from being held civilly or criminally liable for the exercise of authority 28 provided by certain provisions of law; creating 29 s. 235.192, F.S., relating to the coordination 30 31 of school safety information; requiring the

provision of copies of educational facility floorplans and other relevant documents to specific agencies; creating s. 235.2157, F.S.; providing legislative findings; defining the term "small school"; requiring the construction of only small schools after a certain date; requiring small schools to comply with racial balance requirements; providing an exception; amending s. 984.03, F.S.; revising the definition of "truancy petition"; amending s. 984.13, F.S.; enabling a law enforcement officer to take into custody a child who is suspended or expelled and who is not in the presence of his or her parent or legal quardian; revising the definition of "school system"; amending s. 984.151, F.S.; revising requirements for filing a truancy petition; requiring the issuance of a summons; providing for use of contempt powers; amending s. 414.125, F.S.; revising criteria for reduction of temporary cash assistance; providing an effective date.

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