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A bill to be entitled An act relating to school safety and security; amending s. 229.57, F.S.; revising criteria for determining a school's performance grade category for specified school years; creating s. 229.8347, F.S.; establishing the Partnership for School Safety and Security; providing responsibilities of the partnership; assigning the partnership to the Department of Education for administrative purposes; providing for membership, meetings, and reimbursement for expenses; providing for the partnership to be funded through the General Appropriations Act; providing for staff support and technical assistance; requiring that the partnership prepare annual reports; requiring the Department of Education to develop an individualized school safety and environment assessment instrument; requiring that the department expand performance standards for school safety; amending s. 230.23025, F.S.; requiring that safety and security be included as part of the factors reviewed as best financial management practices for school districts; amending s. 230.235, F.S.; requiring each district school board to review its zero-tolerance policy and ensure the inclusion of specific offenses; creating s. 231.0851, F.S.; requiring that school principals report and verify data concerning school safety and discipline; requiring that the State Board of

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Education adopt a form for such reports; requiring the Department of Education to improve reporting concerning school safety; requiring that the department develop indicators of safe schools; amending s. 232.24521, F.S.; prohibiting the use of a student's attendance record as the basis of an exemption from academic performance requirements; amending s. 232.26, F.S.; requiring that any suspension of a student with disabilities be in accordance with rules of the State Board of Education; creating s. 235.192, F.S.; requiring school districts and community colleges to provide blueprints of educational facilities to certain agencies; requiring that school districts and community colleges provide a revised blueprint following modification of a facility; requiring the Department of Education to assess safety and security initiatives and make certain reports; establishing a pilot program to assess teams that meet the optimal ratios of certain school professionals to students; requiring that the school district evaluate the program and make certain reports; requiring a plan for school transportation safety; amending s. 232.17, F.S.; prohibiting students referred to a child study team from enrolling in a home education program; providing exceptions; providing an appeals process; amending s. 414.125, F.S.; revising criteria for reduction of temporary cash

assistance; amending s. 984.03, F.S.; revising the definitions of the terms "habitually truant" and "truancy petition"; amending s. 984.151, F.S.; revising requirements for filing a truancy petition; providing an appropriation; providing an effective date.

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

- Section 1. 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 <u>year</u> 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 school year 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, and student readiness for college, in accordance with state board rule.

- 4.3. 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 readiness for college.
- 5.4. 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.

- (b) Student assessment data. -- Student assessment data used in determining school performance grade categories shall include:
- 1. The median scores of all eligible students enrolled in the school who have been assessed on the FCAT.

The median scores of all eligible students enrolled 1 in the school who have been assessed on the FCAT and who have scored at or in the lowest 25th percentile of the state in the previous school year.

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The Department of Education shall study the effects of mobility on the performance of highly mobile students and recommend programs to improve the performance of such students. The state board shall adopt appropriate criteria for each school performance grade category. The criteria must also give added weight to student achievement in reading. Schools designated as performance grade category "C," making satisfactory progress, shall be required to demonstrate that adequate progress has been made by students who have scored among the lowest 25 percent of students in the state as well as by the overall population of students in the school.

Section 2. Section 229.8347, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

229.8347 Partnership for School Safety and Security.--

- (1) CREATION AND DUTIES. -- There is created a Partnership for School Safety and Security to perform the following responsibilities:
- (a) Evaluate school safety and security programs and strategies, based on controlled scientific research; recommend information to be included in the electronic clearinghouse of safety and security information; and make recommendations for inclusion in the clearinghouse of safety and security information and to the Legislature for funding school safety and security programs.
- (b) Create an electronic clearinghouse of safety and security information that includes best practices, model

programs, and construction prototypes that are compatible with the requirements for frugal schools.

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- (c) Assess the extent to which best practices for school safety and security are being followed, including, but not limited to, best practices for schools with student participation in planning and implementing violence prevention and other student efforts that contribute to school safety; placing and training new teachers; providing incentives for teachers of demonstrated mastery to remain in or transfer to low-performing schools; providing incentives for teachers based on their willingness to teach at schools that serve low-income areas; and providing support systems, such as mentors or specialized training, for teachers who are willing to teach in schools that serve large populations of students from low-income families.
- (d) Train and offer technical assistance to school district staff and others on how to create a safe school environment.
- (e) Foster coordination among schools, law enforcement personnel, and crisis-management teams.
- (2) ORGANIZATION; MEMBERSHIP; MEETINGS; COMPENSATION

 AND TRAVEL EXPENSES; BUDGET.--The partnership is an independent, nonpartisan body that is assigned to the Department of Education for administrative purposes. The partnership shall be composed of 11 members who are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Three members must be consumers who are not, and never have been, providers of school safety or security services.
- (a) Members shall be appointed to 4-year, staggered terms of office.

(b) The partnership shall annually elect a chairperson and vice chairperson from among its members.

- and the chairperson or a quorum of the members of the partnership may call additional meetings as often as necessary to transact business. A majority of the membership constitutes a quorum, and the vote of a majority of the quorum is necessary to take official action or conduct official business of the partnership. The position of any member who has three consecutive, unexcused absences or who is absent for 50 percent or more of the partnership's meetings within any 12-month period shall be considered vacant.
- (d) A vacancy on the partnership shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. Any appointment to fill a vacancy shall be only for the remainder of the unexpired term.
- (e) Members of the partnership shall serve without compensation, but are entitled to reimbursement for per diem and travel expenses incurred in the performance of their duties as provided in s. 112.061, and are entitled to reimbursement for other reasonable, necessary, and actual expenses.
- (3) BUDGET.--The partnership shall have a budget and shall be funded to the extent provided for in the General Appropriations Act.
- (4) ANNUAL REPORT.--The partnership shall submit an annual report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the minority leaders of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the Commissioner of Education. The report must contain an independent analysis of best practices for school safety and

security in the state; a summary of programs evaluated; a summary of progress made in developing, maintaining, and refining the electronic clearinghouse of safety and security information; and recommendations for legislative changes or budget requests.

(5) STAFF AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.--The Department of Education shall provide or contract for staff support and technical assistance for the partnership.

Section 3. By December 1, 2000, the Department of Education shall develop an individualized school safety and environment assessment instrument that each school may use to assess its needs with respect to the state education goal for safety specified in section 229.591(3)(e), Florida Statutes. In addition, by December 1, 2000, the Department of Education shall expand the current performance standards for the state education goal for safety to comprehensively address district and school safety and security.

Section 4. 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 this system, OPPAGA and the Auditor General shall jointly 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:

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- (a) Efficient use of resources, use of lottery proceeds, student transportation and food service operations, management structures, and personnel systems and benefits, and safety and security;
- (b) Compliance with generally accepted accounting principles and state and federal laws relating to financial management;
- (c) Performance accountability systems, including performance measurement reports to the public, internal auditing, financial auditing, and information made available to support decisionmaking; and
- (d) Cost control systems, including asset, risk, and financial management; purchasing; and information system controls.

Section 5. Subsection (3) is added to section 230.235, Florida Statutes, to read:

230.235 Policy of zero tolerance for crime.--

- (3) Each district school board shall review the zero-tolerance policy required by this section and by rule of the State Board of Education. The board shall ensure that there is a uniform policy for the discipline of students at each school for the following offenses:
- (a) Possession of a firearm, a knife, a weapon, or an item that can be used as a weapon by any student while the student is on school property, on school transportation, or in attendance at a school function; or
- (b) Bringing a firearm, as defined in 18 U.S.C. s. 921, to school, to any school function, or onto any

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school-sponsored transportation; and making a threat, as
    defined in s. 790.162, involving school property, school
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    transportation, or a school-sponsored activity.
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           Section 6. Section 231.0851, Florida Statutes, is
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    created to read:
           231.0851 Reports of school safety and
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    discipline. -- Each principal must ensure that standardized
    forms prescribed by rule of the State Board of Education are
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    used to report data concerning school safety and discipline to
    the Department of Education. The principal must develop a plan
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    to verify the accuracy of reported incidents.
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           Section 7. The State Board of Education shall adopt by
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   rule a standardized form to be used by each school to report
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    data concerning school safety and discipline.
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           Section 8. By October 1, 2000, the Department of
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    Education shall establish a mechanism to improve the
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   reliability and accuracy of reports concerning school safety,
    including a means for improving the reliability and accuracy
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    of the School Environmental Safety Incident Reporting System.
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           Section 9. By December 1, 2000, the Department of
    Education shall develop additional indicators of safe schools,
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    including indicators based on the number of students involved
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    in extracurricular activities; the effectiveness of
    student-developed plans for school safety and security; the
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   number of students and extent of student involvement in
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    developing and implementing school safety, crime watch,
    violence prevention, drug abuse prevention, crime reporting,
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    and other programs that contribute to school safety and
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    security; and an optimal school psychologist-to-student ratio,
    guidance-counselor-to-student ratio, and school
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    social-worker-to-student ratio. The department shall use the
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National Standards for School Counseling Programs in developing the guidance-counselor-to-student ratio.

Section 10. Section 232.24521, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

232.24521 Report cards; end-of-the-year status.--

- (1) Each school district shall establish and publish policies requiring the content and regular issuance of student report cards for all elementary school, middle school, and high school students. These report cards must clearly depict and grade:
- (a) The student's academic performance in each class or course, which in grades 1 through 12 must be based upon examinations as well as written papers, class participation, and other academic performance criteria.
 - (b) The student's conduct and behavior.
- (c) The student's attendance, including absences and tardiness.
- (2) A student's final report card for a school year shall contain a statement indicating end-of-the-year status regarding performance or nonperformance at grade level, acceptable or unacceptable behavior and attendance, and promotion or nonpromotion.

School districts shall not allow schools to exempt students from academic performance requirements based on practices or policies designed to encourage student attendance. A student's attendance record may not be used in whole or in part to provide an exemption from any academic performance requirement.

Section 11. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) and subsection (4) of section 232.26, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

232.26 Authority of principal.--

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The principal or the principal's designee may suspend a student only in accordance with the rules of the district school board. The principal or the principal's designee shall make a good faith effort to immediately inform a student's parent or guardian by telephone of a student's suspension and the reasons for the suspension. Each suspension and the reasons for the suspension shall be reported in writing within 24 hours to the student's parent or guardian by United States mail. Each suspension and the reasons for the suspension shall also be reported in writing within 24 hours to the superintendent. A good faith effort shall be made by the principal or the principal's designee to employ parental assistance or other alternative measures prior to suspension, except in the case of emergency or disruptive conditions which require immediate suspension or in the case of a serious breach of conduct as defined by rules of the district school board. Such rules shall require oral and written notice to the student of the charges and an explanation of the evidence against him or her prior to the suspension. Each student shall be given an opportunity to present his or her side of the story. No student shall be suspended for unexcused tardiness, lateness, absence, or truancy. The principal or the principal's designee may suspend any student transported to or from school at the public expense from the privilege of riding on a school bus for violation of school board transportation policies, which shall include a policy regarding behavior at

school bus stops, and the principal or the principal's designee shall give notice in writing to the student's parent or guardian and to the superintendent within 24 hours. School personnel shall not be held legally responsible for suspensions of students made in good faith. Any suspension of a student with disabilities, as defined in s. 228.041(18), must be in accordance with rules adopted by the State Board of Education.

(4) Any recommendation for the expulsion of a <u>student</u> with disabilities, as defined in s. 228.041(18), handicapped student shall be made in accordance with the rules <u>adopted</u> promulgated by the State Board of Education.

Section 12. Section 235.192, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

235.192 Coordination of school safety and security information.--

- (1) Beginning October 1, 2000, each district superintendent shall coordinate with the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over each educational facility the provision of certain blueprint documents, class schedules, and other documents as may be necessary for crisis contingency planning by the law enforcement agency. These documents shall be provided for each of the educational facilities in the district as defined in s. 235.011(6). After the initial submission of these documents, the district school superintendent shall submit, by October 1 of each year, revised documents from each educational facility for which modifications may have been made during the preceding year.
- (2) Beginning October 1, 2000, each community college president shall coordinate with the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over each educational facility the

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provision of certain blueprint documents, class schedules, and
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    other documents as may be necessary for crisis contingency
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   planning by the law enforcement agency. These documents shall
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    be provided for each of the educational facilities in the
    district as defined in s. 235.011(6). After the initial
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    submission of these documents, the community college president
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    shall submit, by October 1 of each year, revised documents
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    from each educational facility for which modifications may
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    have been made during the preceding year.
           Section 13. By October 1, 2000, the Department of
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    Education shall assess the effectiveness of current school
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    safety and security initiatives, including the impact of state
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    funding for safe schools in this state, and shall provide a
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    report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the
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    Speaker of the House of Representatives, the minority leaders
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    of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the
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    Partnership for School Safety and Security.
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           Section 14.
                        Pilot program to assess teams that meet
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    optimal ratios. --
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          (1) An elementary school, middle school, junior high
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    school, and a high school within each school district in
    Sarasota, St. Johns, Broward, Okaloosa, Lake, Miami-Dade,
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    Pinellas, and Duval counties, from funds provided for this
    purpose in the 2000-2001 General Appropriations Act, shall
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    establish a 3-year pilot program to assess the use of a team
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    composed of school psychologists, guidance counselors, and
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    school social workers which meets the optimal school
    psychologist-to-student ratio, guidance-counselor-to-student
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    ratio, and school social-worker-to-student ratio.
          (2) To be eligible to participate in the pilot
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    program, each school district must ensure that each school
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participating in the pilot program meets and maintains the
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    optimal ratio of school psychologists, guidance counselors,
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    and school social workers to students, as determined by the
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    Department of Education and funded through the General
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    Appropriations Act.
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          (3) Each school that participates in the pilot program
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    must have a plan that is based on national standards and must
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    agree to achieve and document the outcomes for:
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          (a) Truancy.
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          (b) School disciplinary referrals.
          (c) Academic performance.
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          (d) Parent, teacher, and school administration
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    satisfaction.
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          (4) The school district shall evaluate the
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    consequences of achieving the optimal ratio of school
    psychologists, guidance counselors, and school social workers
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    to students for each school that participates in the pilot
    program. By August 1 following each school year during which
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    the pilot program is operated, the school district shall
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    report its findings to the Governor, the President of the
    Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the
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    minority leaders of the Senate and the House of
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    Representatives, the Commissioner of Education, and the
    Partnership for School Safety and Security. The annual report
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   must include, for each school participating in the pilot
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    program, information about the types and frequency of
    referrals made of children and adolescents to private
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   providers and professionals in the community who provide
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local governmental entity having jurisdiction shall develop a

Section 15. Each school district and the state or

mental health treatment and support services.

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school safety transportation plan. Each school district shall include charter schools in its school safety transportation plan. The plan shall be submitted to the Department of Education by December 31, 2000.

- (1) Each school district and the state or local governmental entity having jurisdiction shall jointly develop a priority list of hazardous-walking-conditions projects that have been identified and have not yet been corrected. Each school district shall use this part of the plan to monitor school transportation safety. The plan must include the following for the hazardous walking conditions determined under the provisions of section 234.021, Florida Statutes:
- (a) The number of hazardous walking conditions which have been identified and have not been corrected by the state or local governmental entity having jurisdiction within 5 years after identification of the hazard and a fiscal impact of the cost to correct each hazard; and
- (b) For each hazardous walking condition that has been identified and has not been corrected, a statement of the reason given for the deficiency by the state or local governmental entity having jurisdiction.
- (a) Any changes to current law for expanding the definition of a student in section 234.021(1), Florida

 Statutes, to include students in grades kindergarten through 12.
- (b) Any changes to current law for identifying hazardous walking conditions for walkways parallel to the road, including, but not limited to:

1. Increasing the size of the walk area adjacent to the road from 4 feet or making changes to the walk area surface;

- 2. Increasing the size of the current set-off
 requirement for uncurbed walkways to at least 6 feet or
 decreasing the qualifying posted speed limit of 55 miles per
 hour; or
- 3. Amending the current exceptions to the criteria for determining hazardous walking conditions for certain residential areas and roads that have a certain volume of traffic and a posted speed limit of 30 miles per hour or less.
- (c) Any changes to current law for identifying hazardous walking conditions for walkways perpendicular to the road, including, but not limited to:
- 1. Limitations in the volume of traffic for the road
 or the direction of traffic; and
 - 2. The definition of an uncontrolled crossing site.
- 3. The identification of any hazards associated with multi-lane crossings.
- (d) Any other recommendations, including, but not limited to, the consideration of additional criteria for determining hazardous walking conditions, such as crime, construction, adjacent bodies of water, or other risks, procedures for identifying hazardous walking conditions, procedures for locating bus stops, required level of auditing claims for funding, and identification of responsibilities of parents or guardians for the safety of their children when transportation is not required and is not provided by the school district or charter school.
- (3) The plan must also identify, by district, the number of schools that:

(a) Separate the school bus loading and departure

parents, guardians, or others who provide transportation to

(b) Provide transportation to students for whom

transportation is not currently required under state law,

including data on the numbers of students and their grade

The identification of schools under this subsection may be

used as a basis for providing incentive funds to specific

Section 16. Subsection (1) of section 232.17, Florida

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

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

School board policies must require each parent or guardian of

justification will be evaluated based on adopted school board

the reason is unknown, of students enrolled in the schools.

a student to justify each absence of the student, and that

policies that define excused and unexcused absences. The

school districts in the 2000-2001 legislative session.

in enforcing attendance as a means of improving the

locations from the loading and departure locations for

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Statutes, is amended to read:

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

policies must provide that schools track excused and unexcused 18

absences and contact the home in the case of an unexcused 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. A student referred to a child study team for exhibiting a pattern of nonattendance may not register in a

home education program as defined in s. 232.0201, until the beginning of the following regular school year, unless: 2 3 1. The child study team determines that a pattern of nonattendance is not developing; or 4 5 Enrollment in the home education program is 6 authorized after the appeals process established by paragraph 7 (f)<u>.</u> 8 9 If the child study team finds that a pattern of nonattendance is developing, whether the absences are excused or not, a 10 meeting with the parent must be scheduled to identify 11 12 potential remedies. The principal shall notify the superintendent of schools that the referred student is 13 14 ineligible to register in a home education program. 15 (c) If an initial meeting does not resolve the 16 problem, the child study team shall implement interventions 17 that best address the problem. The interventions may include, 18 but need not be limited to: 19 Frequent communication between the teacher and the 20 family; 21 Changes in the learning environment; 2. 22 3. Mentoring; 23 4. Student counseling; 24 5. Tutoring, including peer tutoring; 6. Placement into different classes; 25 7. Evaluation for alternative education programs; 26 8. Attendance contracts; 27 9. Referral to other agencies for family services; or 28 29 10. Other interventions, including, but not limited 30 to, a truancy petition pursuant to s. 984.151. 31

(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. 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.
- enroll the child in a home education program, the parent or guardian of the child may appeal to the district school board. The district school board shall appoint an impartial hearing officer, who shall review the case and make a recommendation to the board. If the district school board's final determination is to allow the child to enroll in a home education program, then the district school board must outline specific timeframes for reviewing the portfolio in order to determine compliance with the home education laws. The district school board must notify the superintendent of schools of the child's eligibility to enroll in a home education program.

1 (g)(f) If a child subject to compulsory school 2 attendance will not comply with attempts to enforce school 3 attendance, the parent, the guardian, or the superintendent or 4 his or her designee shall refer the case to the case staffing 5 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 17. Section 414.125, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

414.125 Learnfare program. --

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- (1) The department shall reduce the temporary cash 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. 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.

required to have a conference with an appropriate school official of the child's school during each <u>semester</u> 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 conference with a school official is subject to the sanction provided in subsection (1).

Section 18. 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 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.

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 go-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 19. Subsections (1), (3), and (4) 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 unexcused absences in a 90-calendar-day period, the 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 a petition containing allegations of facts which, if true, constitute the child named therein being absent from school pursuant to subsection (1) and s.

 232.17(1)(b) and upon the request of the petitioner, the clerk or deputy clerk shall issue a summons.
- (4) The petition must contain the following: the name, age, and address of the student; the name and address of the student's parent or guardian; the school where the student is enrolled; the efforts the school has made to get the student to attend school; the number of out-of-school contacts between the school system and student's parent or guardian; and the number of days and dates of days the student has missed school. The petition shall be sworn to by the superintendent or his or her designee.
- (a) When a truancy petition has been filed pursuant to s. 984.151 and the parent, guardian, or legal custodian of the child, and the child, have advised the court and the school system that the truth of the allegations is acknowledged and that no contest is to be made of the petition, the attorney representing the school system may set the case before the court for a disposition hearing. If there is a change of plea at this hearing, the court shall continue the hearing to permit the attorney representing the school system to prepare and present the case. The school system may, upon written agreement, designate the state attorney's office to represent the school system in this proceeding.
- (b) An attorney representing the school system or, upon written agreement, the state attorney's office, shall

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   represent the state in any proceeding in which a truancy
    petition has been filed under s. 984.151 and in which a party
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 3
    denies the allegations and contests the petition.
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          (9) The participation of the parent, guardian, or
 5
    legal custodian with the court-ordered sanctions and services
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    is mandatory. The court may use its contempt powers to enforce
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    its order.
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           Section 20. The sum of $225,000 in nonrecurring
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    General Revenue is appropriated to the Department of Education
    for implementation of this act.
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           Section 21. This act shall take effect July 1, 2000.
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