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1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to education; amending s. 3 230.23, F.S.; clarifying requirements relating 4 to annual public disclosure reports; amending 5 s. 232.24521, F.S.; encouraging certain grading 6 practices; prohibiting certain exemption; 7 amending s. 232.2463, F.S.; authorizing school districts to abandon certain high school 8 9 grading practices; providing definitions; authorizing a weighted grading system for 10 purposes of class ranking; providing an 11 12 effective date. 13 14 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 15 Section 1. Paragraph (e) of subsection (16) of section 16 17 230.23, F.S., is amended to read: 230.23 Powers and duties of school board.--The school 18 19 board, acting as a board, shall exercise all powers and perform all duties listed below: 20 21 (16) IMPLEMENT SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY. -- Maintain a system of school improvement and 22 23 education accountability as provided by statute and State Board of Education rule. This system of school improvement and 24 25 education accountability shall be consistent with, and 26 implemented through, the district's continuing system of 27 planning and budgeting required by this section and ss. 28 229.555 and 237.041. This system of school improvement and 29 education accountability shall include, but is not limited to, 30 the following:

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(e) Public disclosure.--Provide information regarding performance of students and educational programs as required pursuant to ss. 229.555 and 229.57(5) and implement a system of school reports as required by statute and State Board of Education rule which shall include schools operating for the purpose of providing educational services to youth in Department of Juvenile Justice programs, and for those schools, report on the elements specified in s. 230.23161(21). Annual public disclosure reports <u>must shall</u> be <u>a profile of each school</u> in an easy-to-read report card format and <u>must shall</u> include the school's student and school performance grade category designation and performance data as specified in state board rule.

Section 2. 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 <u>achievement</u> <u>performance</u> 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 <u>measures of</u> academic <u>achievement</u> <u>performance criteria</u>.
 - (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. Grades reported on the final report card must be expressed as letter grades or grade points.

(3) Academic achievement should be graded upon measurement of academic performance and timely completion of academic requirements. Academic achievement grades should be separated from grades for other matters, such as academic improvement, conduct, attitude, attendance, or tardiness. 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 3. Section 232.2463, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

(Substantial rewording of section. See s. 232.2463, F.S., for present text.)

232.2463 High school grading system.--The Legislature finds that the percentage equivalents of high school letter grades depend upon the difficulty of material assigned and tested by the teacher. An equal percentage of correct answers could indicate unequal levels of mastery, depending on the difficulty of the test questions. Therefore, grades expressed as a percentage are not expected to be consistently equated to the same level of mastery. School districts are not required to adopt a system of interpreting percentage grades, and school teachers may use grading systems that vary the interpretation of percentage grades according to the difficulty of material tested, such as "curving" the grades.

1	For purposes of interpreting percentage grades when teachers
2	do not assign letter grades, school districts should use a
3	grading scale that is similar to those used by other states,
4	as follows:
5	(1) Grade "A" equals 90 percent through 100 percent,
6	has a grade point average value of 4, and is defined as
7	"outstanding progress."
8	(2) Grade "B" equals 80 percent through 89 percent,
9	has a grade point average value of 3, and is defined as "above
10	average progress."
11	(3) Grade "C" equals 70 percent through 79 percent,
12	has a grade point average value of 2, and is defined as
13	"average progress."
14	(4) Grade "D" equals 60 percent through 69 percent,
15	has a grade point average value of 1, and is defined as
16	"lowest acceptable progress."
17	(5) Grade "F" equals zero percent through 59 percent,
18	has a grade point average value of zero, and is defined as
19	"failure."
20	(6) Grade "I" equals zero percent, has a grade point
21	average value of zero, and is defined as "incomplete."
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23	For the purposes of class ranking, school districts may
24	exercise a weighted grading system.
25	Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2000.
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