By the Committee on Education; and Senator Villalobos

304-2078A-02

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to education; redesignating the title of ch. 239, F.S.; reenacting and amending s. 239.101, F.S.; revising legislative intent; reenacting and amending s. 239.105, F.S.; defining terms; conforming provisions; reenacting and amending s. 239.113, F.S.; revising provisions governing the registration of adult students; reenacting and amending s. 239.115, F.S.; revising provisions governing funding of adult and technical education programs; reenacting and amending s. 239.116, F.S.; revising provisions governing cost accounting and reporting; reenacting and amending s. 239.117, F.S.; revising provisions governing postsecondary student fees; repealing provisions related to fee exemptions and waivers; providing a limit upon the proportion of fee revenue which may be waived; extending a deadline for fee schedules to be submitted to the State Board of Education; authorizing fees for certain courses to vary by course and by section; authorizing the use of certain fee revenues to provide child care; authorizing a single account for revenue produced by the financial aid fee, capital improvement fee, technology fee, and activity and service fee; establishing the amount that may be charged for the fee; regulating collection and use of the fee revenue; establishing a limit upon the amount of fee revenue that may be bonded;

1 deleting redundant provisions for the fee 2 revenue collected for financial aid, capital 3 improvement, technology, and activity and services; eliminating an obsolete reference to 4 5 a penalty; abolishing a restriction upon 6 programs and courses that may generate a 7 technology fee; repealing s. 239.121, F.S., 8 relating to occupational specialists; reenacting and amending s. 239.125, F.S., 9 10 relating to computer-assisted student advising; 11 repealing s. 239.201, F.S., relating to career education instruction; reenacting and amending 12 s. 239.205, F.S.; revising provisions governing 13 the adoption of rules relating to career 14 education programs; requiring development of 15 certain program standards and industry 16 17 benchmarks; defining terms; reenacting and amending s. 239.209, F.S.; revising provisions 18 19 governing the management and information 20 system; eliminating obsolete provisions; reenacting and amending s. 239.213, F.S.; 21 revising provisions governing 22 vocational-preparatory instruction; eliminating 23 24 a testing requirement for certain students; repealing s. 239.221, F.S., relating to 25 eye-protection devices; repealing s. 239.225, 26 27 F.S., relating to the vocational improvement program; repealing s. 239.229, F.S., relating 28 29 to vocational standards; reenacting and 30 amending s. 239.233, F.S., simplifying 31 reporting requirements; reenacting and amending

1 s. 239.241, F.S.; revising provisions governing 2 dual enrollment and early admission; reenacting 3 and amending s. 239.245, F.S.; revising provisions relating to public information 4 5 concerning career and technical education 6 programs; authorizing certain family literacy 7 programs; eliminating certain requirements for 8 a program for adults with disabilities; repealing s. 239.251, F.S., relating to the 9 10 Florida Education Technology Foundation; 11 reenacting and amending s. 239.301, F.S.; revising provisions governing adult general 12 education; repealing s. 239.305, F.S., relating 13 to adult literacy; repealing s. 239.309, F.S., 14 relating to adult literacy centers; reenacting 15 and amending s. 239.401, F.S.; authorizing 16 17 community education programs to be conducted by certain educational agencies; reenacting and 18 19 amending s. 239.501, F.S.; revising provisions 20 governing the Florida Literacy Corps; abolishing certain requirements relating to 21 college credit for participating in literacy 22 tutorial services; eliminating obsolete 23 24 provisions; repealing s. 239.505, F.S., relating to the Florida Constructive Youth 25 Program; reenacting and amending s. 239.513, 26 27 F.S.; revising provisions governing workforce 28 literacy programs; eliminating a restriction; reenacting and amending s. 239.514, F.S.; 29 30 creating the Capitalization Incentive Grant 31 Program; authorizing certain grants moneys for

1 upgrading programs; requiring the Department of 2 Education, rather than the Postsecondary 3 Education Planning commission, to make certain selections; reenacting and amending s. 4 5 239.5141, F.S.; prescribing duties of the 6 Department of Education with respect to adult and technical education; repealing obsolete provisions relating to certain management 8 9 information; conforming provisions; providing 10 an effective date.

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

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Section 1. The title of chapter 239, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as Adult, Technical, and Community Education, and that chapter shall not be divided into parts.

17 Section 2. Notwithstanding section 3(7) of chapter 18 2000-321, Laws of Florida, section 239.101, Florida Statutes, 19 shall not be repealed January 7, 2003, but that section is reenacted and amended to read: 20

239.101 Legislative intent.--

- The Legislature recognizes that education is a function of both knowledge and the application of knowledge. In this context, career and technical education assume assumes a paramount role. The Legislature finds that technical career and academic education are complementary, rather than exclusive. Students are better served by a curriculum that incorporates both forms of education than one that is vested in either area exclusively.
- (2) The Legislature intends that public secondary 31 schools should prepare students to enroll in

postsecondary-level coursework, to attain employment, and to continue self-directed learning. In addition, the Legislature intends that student achievement measures should have a demonstrable practical real-world connection. Accordingly, the high school curriculum should incorporate technical vocational skills, and career and technical vocational programs should incorporate academic skills as they relate to an occupation. The curriculum should be competency-based and allow for students to demonstrate competence through a variety of means.

- gostsecondary level should provide job-preparatory instruction through which students attain the job-specific, academic, and employability competencies necessary to enter specific occupations. Institutions are encouraged to conduct certificate career and technical education programs in a manner that enables students to enroll during the academic year and exit a program upon successful demonstration of the competencies required for the program. Certificate Career and technical education should also provide continuing education for adults who seek to update or upgrade skills related to their occupations. Unless specifically addressed, this chapter does not affect degree career education college credit instruction leading to an associate in science degree.
- (4) The Legislature recognizes that the purpose of career and technical education is to enable students to attain those skills that enable them to become or to remain economically self-sufficient. Consequently, the Legislature intends to require specific justification for a program that prepares for employment that provides no direct route to economic self-sufficiency finds that vocational programs which

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lead to minimum wage employment should be minimized and should be conducted only with specific justification.

- (5) The Legislature recognizes the importance of adequate, accurate counseling for student success in education. The Legislature further recognizes that student participation in career and technical education should be based on the interests and aptitudes of the individual students. In order for students to make informed choices about the available educational options, students and counselors must have access to timely, comprehensive counseling and information.
- (6) The Legislature finds that colleges of education play an important role in the conduct of quality career and technical vocational programs. The colleges shall provide preservice and inservice education for teachers, counselors, and administrators which enables school personnel to implement educationally sound practices. The colleges may also conduct and assist in the dissemination of research that seeks to improve educational methods.
- (7) The Legislature finds that career and technical education is a crucial component of the educational programs conducted within the education system school districts and community colleges. Accordingly, career and technical education must be represented in accountability processes undertaken for educational institutions at all levels. It is the intent of The Legislature intends that the vocational standards articulated in s. 239.229(2) be considered in the development of accountability measures for public schools pursuant to ss. 229.591, 229.592, and 230.23(16) and for community colleges pursuant to s. 240.324.

1	(8) This chapter is intended to govern education in
2	programs that lead to credentials that may be awarded by
3	either a community college or a school district, including:
4	(a) Adult high school diploma, including the State of
5	Florida high school diploma awarded after successful
6	completion of the General Educational Development (GED) test.
7	(b) Technical certificate.
8	(c) Applied technology diploma.
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10	If a provision in this chapter applies to a program that may
11	be conducted solely by a college or community college and not
12	by a school district, that program is specified by name.
13	Section 3. Notwithstanding section 3(7) of chapter
14	2000-321, Laws of Florida, section 239.105, Florida Statutes,
15	shall not be repealed January 7, 2003, but that section is
16	reenacted and amended to read:
17	(Substantial rewording of section. See
18	s. 239.105, F.S., for present text.)
19	239.105 DefinitionsAs used in this chapter, the
20	term:
21	(1) "Adult and technical education" means courses of
22	instruction below the baccalaureate-degree level which are
23	designed to equip adults for employment in a specific
24	occupation or for literacy. The term includes adult general
25	education, career and technical education, and continuing
26	workforce education.
27	(2) "Adult basic education" means courses of
28	instruction designed to improve an individual's literacy level
29	and employment opportunities through instruction in
30	mathematics, reading, language, and workforce readiness
31	skills. Adult basic education is classified into the following

<u>literacy levels</u>, the attainment of which is to be demonstrated as required by the State Board of Education:

- (a) "Beginning literacy" means the attainment of
 academic competence from educational grade levels 0 through
 1.9.
- (b) "Basic literacy" means the attainment of academic competence from educational grade levels 2.0 through 5.9.
- (c) "Functional literacy" or "intermediate adult basic education," means the attainment of academic competence from educational grade levels 6.0 through 8.9.
- (d) "Workforce readiness" or "workforce literacy" means the basic skills needed to perform in entry-level occupations or to adapt to technological advances in the workplace.
- (3) "Adult ESOL" or "adult ESL" means noncredit

 English language courses designed to enhance a person's
 ability to read, write, speak, and listen in English. The term
 "ESOL" means English for Speakers of Other Languages. The term
 "ESL" means English as a Second Language. The two terms are
 interchangeable.
- (4) "Adult general education" means courses or
 programs in adult basic education, adult secondary education,
 adult ESOL, vocational-preparatory instruction, and
 instruction for adults with disabilities.
- credits by completing courses or passing state assessments approved for that purpose. The high school graduation standards for adults are the same as those for secondary students, except as required by law.

- (6) "Adult secondary education" means courses through which a person receives high school credit that leads to the award of a high school diploma or courses of instruction through which a student prepares to take the General Educational Development test.
- (7) "Adult student" means a student who is beyond the compulsory school age and who has legally left elementary or secondary school, or a high school student who is taking an adult course required for high school graduation.
- (8) "Adult with disability" means an adult who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, has a record of such impairment, or is regarded as having such an impairment, and who requires modifications to the educational program, adaptive equipment, or specialized instructional methods and services in order to participate in adult and technical education programs that lead to competitive employment.
- (9) "Applied technology diploma program" means a course of study that is approved for articulation into an associate-in-science-degree program, is less than 60 credit hours, and leads to employment in a specific occupation. An applied technology diploma program may consist of either technical credit or college credit. A public school district may offer an applied technology diploma program only as technical credit, with college credit awarded to a student upon articulation to a community college. Statewide articulation among public schools and community colleges is guaranteed by s. 240.115 and is subject to guidelines and standards adopted by the articulation coordinating committee.
- (10) "Career and technical education," "career education," and "technical education" have the same meaning

and describe education that leads to a specific occupation or a completion point or other benchmark that signifies technical and occupational competency at a specified level. The terms describe programs in secondary school which confer credit toward a high school diploma or programs in postsecondary education which confer credit toward a technical certificate or a technical degree.

- (11) "Career and technical education program" means a group of specified competencies leading to an occupation identified by a Classification of Instructional Programs number.
- (12) "College-preparatory instruction" means courses designed to improve the computation and communication skills of a high school graduate who enrolls in a college-credit program but requires assistance to attain the skill level required by rules of the State Board of Education.
- (13) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Education.
- or other public facility as a community center operated together with other public, private, and governmental organizations to provide community services to meet the needs, interests, and concerns of the community related to education, recreation, social or cultural matters, and health, including lifelong learning.
- (15) "Completion point" or "occupational completion point" means the point at which an individual has mastered the identified technical competencies that qualify the individual to enter an occupation that is linked to a career and technical education program.

1	(16) "Continuing workforce education" means
2	instruction that does not result in a technical certificate,
3	diploma, associate in applied science degree, or associate in
4	science degree. Continuing workforce education is for:
5	(a) Individuals who are required to have training for
6	licensure renewal or certification renewal by a regulatory
7	agency or credentialing body;
8	(b) New or expanding businesses as described in
9	chapter 288;
10	(c) Business, industry, and government agencies the
11	products or services of which are changing so that retraining
12	of employees is necessary or the employees of which need
13	training in specific skills to increase efficiency and
14	productivity; or
15	(d) Individuals who are enhancing occupational skills
16	necessary to maintain current employment, to cross-train, or
17	to upgrade employment.
18	(17) "Department" means the Department of Education.
19	(18) "Family literacy" means a program that has a
20	literacy component for parents and children or other
21	intergenerational literacy components.
22	(19) "General Educational Development (GED) test
23	preparation" means courses of instruction designed to prepare
24	adults for success on GED subject area tests leading to a
25	State of Florida high school diploma.
26	(20) "Lifelong learning" means a noncredit community
27	education course or activity offered by a school district or
28	community college which addresses community social and
29	economic issues related to health and human relations,
30	government, parenting, consumer economics, and senior
31	citizens.

confer college credit.

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1	(21) "Literacy completion point" means the point at
2	which an individual has attained identified skill levels
3	associated with the literacy skill levels in adult general
4	education.
5	(22) "Local educational agency" means a community
6	college or school district.
7	(23) "Program progression point" means the point at
8	which an individual has attained identified levels of college
9	credit within an applied technology diploma program or
10	technical degree program.
11	(24) "Technical certificate program" means a course of
12	study that leads to at least one occupational completion
13	point. The program may also articulate with a diploma program
14	or technical degree program, if authorized by rules of the
15	State Board of Education. Any credit instruction designed to
16	articulate to a degree program is subject to guidelines and
17	standards adopted by the Articulation Coordinating Committee.
18	(25) "Technical credit" is noncollege credit accrued
19	during a technical certificate program or applied technology
20	diploma program. If a technical certificate is a completion
21	point within a technical degree program, its students generate
22	college credit, not technical credit.
23	(26) "Technical degree" means an associate in science
24	or an associate in applied science degree.
25	(a) For licensure purposes, the terms are
26	interchangeable.
27	(b) A technical degree program may contain within it
28	an applied technology diploma or technical certificates that

(27) "Vocational-preparatory instruction" means adult

31 general education courses designed to improve the computation

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and communication skills of a person who enrolls in a technical certificate program but requires assistance to attain the skill level required by rules of the State Board of Education.

Section 4. Notwithstanding section 3(7) of chapter 2000-321, Laws of Florida, section 239.113, Florida Statutes, shall not be repealed January 7, 2003, but that section is reenacted and amended to read:

239.113 Registration of adult students.--Each school district and community college shall maintain sufficient information for each student enrolled in adult and technical workforce development education or lifelong learning courses to allow local and state administrators to locate the such student upon the termination of instruction and to determine the appropriateness of student placement in specific instructional programs. The State Board of for Career Education shall specify adopt, in rule, specific information that must be maintained and acceptable means of maintaining that information.

Section 5. Notwithstanding section 3(7) of chapter 2000-321, Laws of Florida, section 239.115, Florida Statutes, shall not be repealed January 7, 2003, but that section is reenacted and amended to read:

239.115 Funds for operation of adult general education and technical vocational education programs. --

- This section governs funding for the following programs: As used in this section, the terms "workforce development education" and "workforce development program" include:
- (a) Adult general education programs designed to 31 improve the employability skills of the state's workforce

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through adult basic education, adult secondary education, GED 2 preparation, and vocational-preparatory education.

- (b) Vocational Technical certificate programs, including courses that lead to an occupational completion point within a program that terminates in either a certificate, a diploma or a degree.
 - (c) Applied technology diploma programs.
 - (d) Continuing workforce education courses.
- (e) Technical degree vocational education programs, including any technical certificate programs within technical degree programs.
- (f) Advanced technical certificate programs. (q) (f) Apprenticeship and preapprenticeship programs as defined in s. 446.021.
- (2) Any adult and technical workforce development education program may be conducted by a community college or a school district, except that college credit and a technical an associate in science degree may be awarded only by a community college. However, if a technical an associate in science degree program contains within it an occupational completion point that confers a technical certificate or an applied technology diploma, that portion of the program may be conducted by a school district technical center. Any instruction designed to articulate to a degree program is subject to guidelines and standards adopted by the Articulation Coordinating Committee pursuant to s. 229.551(1)(q).
- (3) If a program for disabled adults having a disability pursuant to s. 239.301 is an adult and technical α workforce development program as defined in law it must be 31 | funded as provided in this section.

Development Education Fund is created to provide performance-based funding for all adult and technical workforce development programs, whether the programs are offered by a school district or a community college. Funding for all adult and technical workforce development education programs must be from the Florida Adult and Technical Workforce Development Education Fund and must be based on cost categories, performance output measures and performance outcome measures. This subsection takes effect July 1, 1999.

(a) The cost categories must be calculated to identify high-cost programs, medium-cost programs, and low-cost programs. The cost analysis used to calculate and assign a program of study to a cost category must include at least both direct and indirect instructional costs, consumable supplies, equipment, and standard program length.

(a)(b)1. The performance output measure for career and technical vocational education programs of study is student completion of a vocational program of study or partial program leading to a specific completion point that leads to an occupational completion point associated with a certificate; an apprenticeship program; or a program that leads to an applied technology diploma or an associate in science degree. Performance output measures for registered apprenticeship programs shall be based on program lengths that coincide with lengths established pursuant to the requirements of chapter 446.

2. The performance output measure for an adult general education course of study is measurable improvement in student skills. This measure shall include improvement in literacy skills, grade level improvement as measured by an approved

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test <u>or approved competency standards</u>, or attainment of a <u>Florida high school</u> general education development diploma (GED)or an adult high school diploma.

(b) (c) The performance outcome measures for programs funded through the Adult and Technical Workforce Development Education Fund are associated with placement and retention of students after reaching a literacy level or completion point or completing a program of study. These measures include placement or retention in employment that is related to the program of study; placement into or retention in employment in an occupation on the Workforce Estimating Conference list of high-wage, high-skill occupations with sufficient openings, or other High Wage/High Skill Program occupations as determined by Workforce Florida, Inc.; and placement and retention of participants or former participants in the welfare transition program in employment. Continuing postsecondary education at a level that will further enhance employment is a performance outcome for adult and technical general education programs. Placement and retention must be reported pursuant to ss. 229.8075 and 239.233.

(5) Effective July 1, 1999, for school districts providing adult basic education for the elderly to at least 10,000 students during fiscal year 1996-1997, and to at least 10,000 students during subsequent fiscal years, funds for these adult basic education courses for the elderly may be provided in a separate categorical subject to provisions defined in the General Appropriations Act. Unless exempt pursuant to s. 239.117, fees for these courses shall be set at no less than 10 percent of the average cost of instruction.

(5)(6) State funding and student fees for <u>adult and</u> <u>technical</u> <u>workforce development</u> instruction funded through the

<u>Adult and Technical</u> Workforce Development Education Fund shall be established as follows:

- (a) For a continuing workforce education course provided by a community college or school district, at least 50 percent of the expenditures must be derived from fees, state funding shall equal 50 percent of the cost of instruction, with student fees, business support, quick-response training funds, or other means making up the remaining 50 percent.
- education funded through the Adult and Technical Workforce

 Development Education Fund, state funding shall equal 75

 percent of the average cost of instruction with the remaining

 25 percent made up from student fees. Fees for courses within a program shall not vary according to the cost of the individual program, but instead shall be based on a uniform fee calculated and set at the state level, as adopted by the State Board of Education, unless otherwise specified in the General Appropriations Act.
- (c) For fee-exempt students pursuant to s. 239.117, unless otherwise provided for in law, state funding shall equal 100 percent of the average cost of instruction.
- (6)(7)(a) Beginning in fiscal year 1999-2000, A school district or a community college that provides workforce development education funded through the Adult and Technical Workforce Development Education Fund shall receive funds in accordance with distributions for base and performance funding established by the Legislature in the General Appropriations Act, with the following requirements pursuant to the following conditions:

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(a) Base funding shall not exceed 85 percent of the current fiscal year total Workforce Development Education Fund allocation from the fund, which shall be distributed by the Legislature in the General Appropriations Act based on a maximum of 85 percent of the institution's prior year total allocation from base and performance funds.

(b)2. Performance funding shall be at least 15 percent of the current fiscal year total Workforce Development Education Fund allocation from the fund, which shall be distributed by the Legislature in the General Appropriations Act based on the previous fiscal year's achievement of output and outcomes in accordance with formulas adopted pursuant to subsection(8)(9). Performance funding must incorporate payments for at least three levels of placements that reflect wages and workforce demand. Payments for completions must not exceed 60 percent of the payments for placement. For fiscal year 1999-2000, school districts and community colleges shall be awarded funds pursuant to this paragraph based on performance output data generated for fiscal year 1998-1999 and performance outcome data available in that year.

(c) 3. If a local educational agency achieves a level of performance sufficient to generate a full allocation as authorized by the workforce development funding formula, the agency may earn performance incentive funds as appropriated for that purpose in a General Appropriations Act. If performance incentive funds are funded and awarded, these funds must be added to the local educational agency's prior year total allocation from the Adult and Technical Workforce Development Education Fund and shall be used to calculate the following year's base funding.

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(b) A program is established to assist school districts and community colleges in responding to the needs of new and expanding businesses and thereby strengthening the state's workforce and economy. The program may be funded in the General Appropriations Act. A school district or community college may expend funds under the program without regard to performance criteria set forth in subparagraph (a)2. The district or community college shall use the program to provide customized training for businesses which satisfies the requirements of s. 288.047. Business firms whose employees receive the customized training must provide 50 percent of the cost of the training. Balances remaining in the program at the end of the fiscal year shall not revert to the general fund, but shall be carried over for 1 additional year and used for the purpose of serving incumbent worker training needs of area businesses with fewer than 100 employees. Priority shall be given to businesses that must increase or upgrade their use of technology to remain competitive.

(7)(8) A school district or community college that earns performance funding must use the money to benefit the career and technical programs postsecondary vocational and adult education programs it provides. The money may be used for equipment upgrades, program expansions, or any other use that would result in workforce development program improvement. The school board or community college board of trustees may not withhold any portion of the performance funding for indirect costs. Notwithstanding s. 216.351, funds awarded pursuant to this section may be carried across fiscal years and shall not revert to any other fund maintained by the school board or community college board of trustees.

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(8)(9) The Department of Education, the State Board of Community Colleges, and Workforce Florida, Inc., shall provide the commissioner Legislature with recommended formulas, criteria, timeframes, and mechanisms for distributing performance funds. The commissioner shall consolidate the recommendations and develop a consensus proposal for funding. The Legislature shall adopt a formula and distribute the performance funds to the director of the Division of Community Colleges and, for the school districts, to the director of the Division of Public Schools the Division of Workforce Development through the General Appropriations Act. These recommendations shall be based on formulas that would discourage low-performing or low-demand programs and encourage through performance-funding awards:

- (a) Programs that prepare people to enter high-wage occupations identified by the Workforce Estimating Conference created by s. 216.136 and other programs as approved by Workforce Florida, Inc. At a minimum, performance incentives shall be calculated for adults who reach completion points or complete programs that lead to specified high-wage employment and to their placement in that employment.
- (b) Programs that successfully prepare adults who are eligible for public assistance, economically disadvantaged, disabled, not proficient in English, or dislocated workers for high-wage occupations. At a minimum, performance incentives shall be calculated at an enhanced value for the completion of adults identified in this paragraph and job placement of such adults upon completion. In addition, adjustments may be made in payments for job placements for areas of high unemployment.
- (c) Programs that are specifically designed to be 31 consistent with the workforce needs of private enterprise and

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regional economic development strategies, as defined in guidelines set by Workforce Florida, Inc. Workforce Florida, Inc., shall develop guidelines to identify such needs and strategies based on localized research of private employers and economic development practitioners.

(d) Programs identified by Workforce Florida, Inc., as increasing the effectiveness and cost efficiency of education.

(9)(10) A high school student dually enrolled under s. 240.116 in a career and technical education workforce development program funded through the Adult and Technical Workforce Development Education Fund and operated by a community college or school district technical center generates the amount calculated by the Adult and Technical Workforce Development Education Fund, including any payment of performance funding, and the proportional share of full-time equivalent enrollment generated through the Florida Education Finance Program for the student's enrollment in a high school. If a high school student is dually enrolled in a community college program, including a program conducted at a high school, the community college earns the funds generated through the Adult and Technical Workforce Development Education Fund and the school district earns the proportional share of full-time equivalent funding from the Florida Education Finance Program. If a student is dually enrolled in a technical center operated by the same district as the district in which the student attends high school, that district earns the funds generated through the Adult and Technical Workforce Development Education Fund and also earns the proportional share of full-time equivalent funding from the Florida Education Finance Program. If a student is dually enrolled in a workforce development program provided by a

technical center operated by a different school district, the funds must be divided between the two school districts proportionally from the two funding sources. A student may not be reported for funding in a dual enrollment adult and technical workforce development program unless the student has completed the basic skills assessment required by pursuant to s. 239.213.

(10)(11) The <u>State Board</u> Department of Education may adopt rules to administer this section.

(11)(12) The Auditor General shall annually audit the Adult and Technical Workforce Development Education Fund. The Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability shall review the adult and technical education workforce development program and provide a report to the Legislature by December 31, 2000, and thereafter at the direction of the Joint Legislative Auditing Committee. Such audits and reviews shall be based on source data at the community colleges and school districts.

Section 6. Notwithstanding section 3(7) of chapter 2000-321, Laws of Florida, section 239.116, Florida Statutes, shall not be repealed January 7, 2003, but that section is reenacted and amended to read:

239.116 Cost accounting and reporting for <u>adult and</u> technical workforce education.--

- (1) Each school district and each community college shall account for expenditures of all state, local, federal, and other funds in the manner prescribed by the Department of Education.
- (2) Each school district and each community college shall report expenditures for <u>adult and technical</u> workforce

education in accordance with requirements prescribed by the Department of Education.

(3) The Department of Education, in cooperation with school districts and community colleges, shall develop and maintain a database of valid comparable information on <u>adult and technical</u> workforce education <u>that</u> which will meet both state and local needs.

Section 7. Notwithstanding section 3(7) of chapter 2000-321, Laws of Florida, section 239.117, Florida Statutes, shall not be repealed January 7, 2003, but that section is reenacted and amended to read:

239.117 Workforce development Postsecondary student fees for adult and technical education.--

- (1) This section applies to students enrolled in <u>adult</u> <u>and technical</u> <u>workforce development</u> programs who are reported for funding through the <u>Adult and Technical</u> <u>Workforce</u> <u>Development</u> Education Fund, except <u>the</u> <u>that</u> college credit fees for the community colleges <u>that</u> are governed by s. 240.35.
- (2) All students shall be charged fees except students who are exempt from fees as provided in s. 240.4043, as created by Senate Bill 1564, or similar legislation, or students whose fees are waived.
- (3) The following students are exempt from any requirement for the payment of registration, matriculation, and laboratory fees for adult basic, adult secondary, or vocational-preparatory instruction:
- (a) A student who does not have a high school diploma or its equivalent.
- 30 (b) A student who has a high school diploma or its
 31 equivalent and who has academic skills at or below the eighth

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grade level pursuant to state board rule. A student is eliqible for this exemption from fees if the student's skills are at or below the eighth grade level as measured by a test administered in the English language and approved by the Department of Education, even if the student has skills above that level when tested in the student's native language.

- (4) The following students are exempt from the payment of registration, matriculation, and laboratory fees:
- (a) A student enrolled in a dual enrollment or early admission program pursuant to s. 239.241.
- (b) A student enrolled in an approved apprenticeship program, as defined in s. 446.021.
- (c) A student for whom the state is paying a foster care board payment pursuant to s. 409.145(3) or pursuant to parts II and III of chapter 39, for whom the permanency planning goal pursuant to part III of chapter 39 is long-term foster care or independent living, or who is adopted from the Department of Children and Family Services after May 5, 1997. Such exemption includes fees associated with enrollment in vocational-preparatory instruction and completion of the college-level communication and computation skills testing program. Such exemption shall be available to any student adopted from the Department of Children and Family Services after May 5, 1997; however, the exemption shall be valid for no more than 4 years after the date of graduation from high school.
- (d) A student enrolled in an employment and training program under the welfare transition program. The regional workforce board shall pay the community college or school district for costs incurred for welfare transition program

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(e) A student who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence or whose primary nighttime residence is a public or private shelter designed to provide temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized, or a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

(f) A student who is a proprietor, owner, or worker of a company whose business has been at least 50 percent negatively financially impacted by the buy-out of property around Lake Apopka by the State of Florida. Such a student may receive a fee exemption only if the student has not received compensation because of the buy-out, the student is designated a Florida resident for tuition purposes, pursuant to s. 240.1201, and the student has applied for and been denied financial aid, pursuant to s. 240.404, which would have provided, at a minimum, payment of all student fees. The student is responsible for providing evidence to the postsecondary education institution verifying that the conditions of this paragraph have been met, including support documentation provided by the Department of Revenue. The student must be currently enrolled in, or begin coursework within, a program area by fall semester 2000. The exemption is valid for a period of 4 years from the date that the postsecondary education institution confirms that the conditions of this paragraph have been met.

(5) School districts and community colleges may waive fees for any fee-nonexempt student. The total value of fee waivers granted by the school district or community college may not exceed 8 percent of total related fee revenue or the amount established annually in the General Appropriations Act. Any student whose fees are waived in excess of the authorized

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amount may not be reported for state funding purposes. Any school district or community college that waives fees and requests state funding for a student in violation of the provisions of this section shall be penalized at a rate equal to 2 times the value of the full-time student enrollment reported.

(3)(6)(a) The Commissioner of Education shall provide to the State Board of Education no later than January 31 December 31 of each year a schedule of fees for adult and technical workforce development education, excluding continuing workforce education, for school districts and community colleges. The fee schedule shall be based on the amount of student fees necessary to produce 25 percent of the prior year's average cost of a course of study leading to a certificate or diploma. At the discretion of a school board or a community college, this fee schedule may be implemented over a 3-year period, with full implementation in the 1999-2000 school year. In years preceding that year, if fee increases are necessary for some programs or courses, the fees shall be raised in increments designed to lessen their impact upon students already enrolled. Fees for students who are not residents for tuition purposes must offset the full cost of instruction. Fee-nonexempt students enrolled in vocational-preparatory instruction shall be charged fees equal to the fees charged for adult basic education or technical certificate career education instruction. Each community college that conducts college-preparatory and vocational-preparatory instruction in the same class section may charge a single fee for both types of instruction.

(b) Fees for continuing workforce education shall be

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However, at least 50 percent of the expenditures for the continuing workforce education program provided by the community college or school district must be derived from fees. These fees may vary by course and by section.

- (c) The State Board of Education shall adopt a fee schedule for school districts that produces the fee revenues calculated pursuant to paragraph (a). The schedule so calculated shall take effect, unless otherwise specified in the General Appropriations Act.
- (d) The State Board of Education shall adopt, by rule, the definitions and procedures that school boards shall use in the calculation of cost borne by students.
- (7) Each year the State Board of Community Colleges shall review and evaluate the percentage of the cost of adult programs and certificate career education programs supported through student fees. For students who are residents for tuition purposes, the schedule so adopted must produce revenues equal to 25 percent of the prior year's average program cost for college-preparatory and certificate-level workforce development programs. Fees for continuing workforce education shall be locally determined by the school board or community college. However, at least 50 percent of the expenditures for the continuing workforce education program provided by the community college or school district must be derived from fees. Fees for students who are not residents for tuition purposes must offset the full cost of instruction.

(4)(8) Each school board and community college board of trustees may establish a separate fee of up to 20 percent of the matriculation and tuition fees for adult and technical education programs. This fee is to be collected as a component part of the registration and tuition fees and must be

deposited into a separate account of the local educational agency. Any undisbursed balance remaining in the account and interest income accruing to investments from the account increase the total funds available for distribution as authorized in this subsection. Revenue generated by this fee may be used for financial aid, capital improvements, technology, and student activities and services. The local educational agency may expend the revenue generated by this fee under the following requirements:

- (a) Student financial assistance, to provide awards to students who demonstrate financial need in accordance with a nationally recognized system of need analysis. Financial assistance may also be provided by establishing child care for students in adult and technical education programs.
- (b) Capital improvements, to construct and equip, maintain, improve, or enhance the adult and technical education facilities of the school district or community college.
- (c) Technology, to be expended in accordance with technology improvement plans.
- (d) Student activities and services, to be expended for lawful purposes to benefit the student body in general.

 These purposes include student publications and grants to duly recognized student organizations, the membership of which is open to all students at the local educational agency without regard to race, gender, or religion.
- (e) Repayment of debt, including lease-purchase and revenue bonds, but a local educational agency may pledge no more than 25 percent of the total revenue generated by this fee as a dedicated revenue source to this purpose. Fee revenues may be bonded only to finance or refinance new

1 construction and equipment, renovation, or remodeling of educational facilities for adult and technical education 2 3 programs. Projects funded for capital improvement must meet the survey and construction requirements of chapter 235. As 4 5 required in s. 216.0158, each school board and community 6 college board of trustees shall identify each project, 7 including maintenance projects, proposed to be funded by 8 revenue from this fee. Revenues pledged for repayment of debt 9 must be for projects with a term not to exceed 20 years, and 10 not to exceed the useful life of the asset being financed, 11 only for technology improvements or for newly constructing and equipping, renovating, or remodeling educational facilities. 12 Local educational agencies may use the services of the 13 Division of Bond Finance of the State Board of Administration 14 to issue any bonds authorized by this subsection. Bonds issued 15 by the Division of Bond Finance must be in compliance with the 16 17 State Bond Act. Bonds issued pursuant to the State Bond Act shall be validated in the manner provided by chapter 75. The 18 19 complaint for such validation shall be filed in the circuit 20 court of the county where the seat of state government is situated, the notice required to be published by s. 75.06 21 shall be published only in the county where the complaint is 22 filed, and the complaint and order of the circuit court shall 23 24 be served only on the state attorney of the circuit in which the action is pending. for financial aid purposes in an 25 additional amount of up to 10 percent of the student fees 26 27 collected for workforce development programs funded through 28 the Workforce Development Education Fund. All fees collected 29 shall be deposited into a separate workforce development student financial aid fee trust fund of the district or 30 31 community college to support students enrolled in workforce

development programs. Any undisbursed balance remaining in the trust fund and interest income accruing to investments from the trust fund shall increase the total funds available for distribution to workforce development education students.

Awards shall be based on student financial need and distributed in accordance with a nationally recognized system of need analysis approved by the State Board for Career Education. Fees collected pursuant to this subsection shall be allocated in an expeditious manner.

of Community Colleges shall adopt rules to allow the deferral of registration and tuition fees for students receiving financial aid from a federal or state assistance program when such aid is delayed in being transmitted to the student through circumstances beyond the control of the student. The failure to make timely application for such aid is an insufficient reason to receive a deferral of fees. The rules must provide for the enforcement and collection or other settlement of delinquent accounts.

(10) Any veteran or other eligible student who receives benefits under chapter 30, chapter 31, chapter 32, chapter 34, or chapter 35 of Title 38, U.S.C., or chapter 106 of Title 10, U.S.C., is entitled to one deferment each academic year and an additional deferment each time there is a delay in the receipt of benefits.

(5)(11) Each school district and community college shall be responsible for collecting all deferred fees <u>pursuant</u> to s. 240.4043, as created by SB 1564 or similar legislation. If a school district or community college has not collected a deferred fee, the student may not earn state funding for any

 course for which the student subsequently registers until the fee has been paid.

(6)(12) Any school district or community college that reports students who have not paid fees in an approved manner in calculations of full-time equivalent enrollments for state funding purposes shall be penalized at a rate equal to 2 times the value of such enrollments. Such penalty shall be charged against the following year's allocation from the Florida Workforce Development Education Fund or the Community College Program Fund and shall revert to the General Revenue Fund. The State Board of Education shall specify, in rule, approved methods of student fee payment. Such methods must include, but need not be limited to, student fee payment; payment through federal, state, or institutional financial aid; and employer fee payments.

(7)(13) Each school district and community college shall report only those students who have actually enrolled in instruction provided or supervised by instructional personnel under contract with the district or community college in calculations of actual full-time enrollments for state funding purposes. A student who has been exempted from taking a course or who has been granted academic or technical vocational credit through means other than actual coursework completed at the granting institution may not be calculated for enrollment in the course from which the student has been exempted or for which the student has been granted credit. School districts and community colleges that report enrollments in violation of this subsection shall be penalized at a rate equal to 2 times the value of such enrollments. Such penalty shall be charged against the following year's

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allocation from the \underline{Adult} and $\underline{Technical}$ $\underline{Workforce}$ $\underline{Development}$ $\underline{Education}$ Fund and shall revert to the General Revenue Fund.

(8)(14) School boards and community college boards of trustees may establish scholarship funds using donations. If such funds are established, school boards and community college boards of trustees shall adopt rules that provide for the criteria and methods for awarding scholarships from the fund.

(15) Each school board and community college board of trustees may establish a separate fee for capital improvements, technology enhancements, or equipping buildings which may not exceed 5 percent of the matriculation fee for resident students or 5 percent of the matriculation and tuition fee for nonresident students. Funds collected by community colleges through these fees may be bonded only for the purpose of financing or refinancing new construction and equipment, renovation, or remodeling of educational facilities. The fee shall be collected as a component part of the registration and tuition fees, paid into a separate account, and expended only to construct and equip, maintain, improve, or enhance the certificate career education or adult education facilities of the school district or community college. Projects funded through the use of the capital improvement fee must meet the survey and construction requirements of chapter 235. Pursuant to s. 216.0158, each school board and community college board of trustees shall identify each project, including maintenance projects, proposed to be funded in whole or in part by such fee. Capital improvement fee revenues may be pledged by a board of trustees as a dedicated revenue source to the repayment of debt, including lease-purchase agreements and revenue bonds, with a

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30 31 term not to exceed 20 years, and not to exceed the useful life of the asset being financed, only for the new construction and equipment, renovation, or remodeling of educational facilities. Community colleges may use the services of the Division of Bond Finance of the State Board of Administration to issue any bonds authorized through the provisions of this subsection. Any such bonds issued by the Division of Bond Finance shall be in compliance with the provisions of the State Bond Act. Bonds issued pursuant to the State Bond Act shall be validated in the manner provided by chapter 75. The complaint for such validation shall be filed in the circuit court of the county where the seat of state government is situated, the notice required to be published by s. 75.06 shall be published only in the county where the complaint is filed, and the complaint and order of the circuit court shall be served only on the state attorney of the circuit in which the action is pending. A maximum of 15 cents per credit hour may be allocated from the capital improvement fee for child care centers conducted by the school board or community college board of trustees.

(9)(16) Community colleges and district school boards are not authorized to charge students enrolled in <u>adult and technical</u> workforce development programs any fee that is not specifically authorized by <u>law statute</u>. In addition to matriculation, tuition, financial aid, capital improvement, and technology fees, as authorized in this section, community colleges and district school boards are authorized to establish fee schedules for the following user fees and fines: laboratory fees; parking fees and fines; library fees and fines; fees and fines relating to facilities and equipment use or damage; access or identification card fees; duplicating,

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photocopying, binding, or microfilming fees; standardized testing fees; diploma replacement fees; transcript fees; application fees; graduation fees; and late fees related to registration and payment. Such user fees and fines shall not exceed the cost of the services provided and shall only be charged to persons receiving the service. Parking fee revenues may be pledged by a community college board of trustees as a dedicated revenue source for the repayment of debt, including lease-purchase agreements and revenue bonds with terms not exceeding 20 years and not exceeding the useful life of the asset being financed. Community colleges shall use the services of the Division of Bond Finance of the State Board of Administration to issue any revenue bonds authorized by the provisions of this subsection. Any such bonds issued by the Division of Bond Finance shall be in compliance with the provisions of the State Bond Act. Bonds issued pursuant to the State Bond Act shall be validated in the manner established in chapter 75. The complaint for such validation shall be filed in the circuit court of the county where the seat of state government is situated, the notice required to be published by s. 75.06 shall be published only in the county where the complaint is filed, and the complaint and order of the circuit court shall be served only on the state attorney of the circuit in which the action is pending.

(10)(17) Each district school board and community college district board of trustees is authorized to establish specific fees for adult and technical workforce development instruction not reported for state funding purposes or for adult and technical workforce development instruction not reported as state funded full-time equivalent students.

District school boards and district boards of trustees are not

required to charge any other fee specified in this section for this type of instruction.

district board of trustees is authorized to establish a separate fee for technology, not to exceed \$1.80 per credit hour or credit-hour equivalent for resident students and not more than \$5.40 per credit hour or credit-hour equivalent for nonresident students, or the equivalent, to be expended in accordance with technology improvement plans. The technology fee may apply only to associate degree programs and courses. Fifty percent of technology fee revenues may be pledged by a community college board of trustees as a dedicated revenue source for the repayment of debt, including lease-purchase agreements, not to exceed the useful life of the asset being financed. Revenues generated from the technology fee may not be bonded.

Section 8. <u>Section 239.121, Florida Statutes, is repealed.</u>

Section 9. Notwithstanding section 3(7) of chapter 2000-321, Laws of Florida, section 239.125, Florida Statutes, shall not be repealed January 7, 2003, but that section is reenacted to read:

239.125 Computer-assisted student advising.--In conjunction with s. 240.2099, each public secondary school shall provide computer-assisted student advising through which students obtain information related to career descriptions and corresponding educational requirements; institutional admission requirements for state universities, community colleges, and area technical centers; and available sources of student financial aid. Such advising must also enable

students to examine their interests and aptitudes for the purpose of curricular and career planning.

Section 10. <u>Section 239.201</u>, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 11. Notwithstanding section 3(7) of chapter 2000-321, Laws of Florida, section 239.205, Florida Statutes, shall not be repealed January 7, 2003, but that section is reenacted and amended to read:

239.205 State Board of Education rules regarding career <u>and technical</u> education programs; common definitions; criteria for determining program level.--

(1) The State Board of Education shall adopt, by rule, common definitions for associate in science degrees and for certificates.

(1)(2) The State Board of Education shall develop guidelines to determine the criteria by which the level of degree or certificate is assigned to a <u>career and technical</u> vocational program. The guidelines must ensure that assignments are made at the lowest level possible commensurate with sound professional practice. However, The guidelines must also ensure that assignments <u>consider the</u> are updated for programs that increase in technical complexity or general education requirements beyond the parameters of a certificate program. Institutions may continue to offer existing programs that are assigned to a lower level; however, such programs shall be funded at the assigned level. The State Board of Education shall adopt rules regarding reporting requirements for vocational programs.

(2) The department shall develop and update at least every 3 years program standards and industry-based benchmarks for adult and technical education programs. The standards must

include technical, academic, and workplace skills; viability of distance learning for instruction; and cycles of working and learning which are responsive to business and industry.

Section 12. Notwithstanding section 3(7) of chapter 2000-321, Laws of Florida, section 239.209, Florida Statutes, shall not be repealed January 7, 2003, but that section is reenacted and amended to read:

239.209 <u>Adult and technical</u> Career education; management information system.--

- structures, common definitions, and uniform management information systems for career education for all divisions within the department. In performing these functions, the commissioner shall designate deadlines after which data elements may not be changed for the coming fiscal or school year. School districts and community colleges shall be notified of data element changes at least 90 days prior to the start of the subsequent fiscal or school year. Such systems must provide for:
 - (a) Individual student reporting.
- (b) Compliance with state and federal confidentiality requirements, except that the department shall have access to the unemployment insurance wage reports to collect and report placement information about former students as provided in s. 229.8075. These Such placement reports must not disclose the individual identities of former students.
- (c) Maximum use of automated technology and records in existing data bases and data systems. To the extent feasible, the Florida Information Resource Network shall be employed for this purpose.

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1 (d) Annual reports of student enrollment, completion, 2 and placement by program. 3 The State Board of Education shall identify, by (2) rule, the components to be included in the adult and technical 4 5 vocational management information system. All such components 6 shall be comparable between school districts and community 7 colleges. 8 (3) Planning and evaluation of career and technical 9 job-preparatory programs shall be based on standard sources of 10 data and use standard occupational definitions and coding 11 structures., including, but not limited to: (a) The Florida Occupational Information System; 12 (b) The Florida Education and Training Placement 13 14 Information Program; 15 (c) The Department of Labor and Employment Security; 16 (d) The United States Department of Labor; and 17 (e) Other sources of data developed using 18 statistically valid procedures. 19 Section 13. Notwithstanding section 3(7) of chapter 2000-321, Laws of Florida, section 239.213, Florida Statutes, 20 21 shall not be repealed January 7, 2003, but that section is reenacted and amended to read: 22 239.213 Vocational-preparatory instruction. --23 (1) The State Board of for Career Education shall 24 adopt, by rule, standards of basic skill mastery for technical 25 26 certificate career education programs. Each school district 27 and community college that conducts certificate career

education programs that confer technical credit shall provide

attain the skill level required for the program through which

vocational-preparatory instruction to assist students to

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students receive the basic skills instruction required pursuant to this section.

- (2) Students who enroll in a certificate career education program offered for technical credit of 450 hours or more shall complete an entry-level examination within the first 6 weeks of admission into the program. The state board shall ensure that the basic skills examinations used are current and comparable across institutions designate examinations that are currently in existence, the results of which are comparable across institutions, to assess student mastery of basic skills. Any student found deemed to lack the required a minimal level of basic skills, including adult ESOL skills, for such program shall be referred to vocational-preparatory instruction or adult basic education for a structured program of basic skills instruction. A student may concurrently enroll in vocational-preparatory courses and technical-credit courses, but Such instruction may include English for speakers of other languages. A student Such instruction may include English for speakers of other languages. A student may not receive a technical certificate of vocational program completion prior to without first demonstrating the basic skills required in the state curriculum frameworks for the vocational program.
- (3) (a) An adult student with a disability may be exempted from this section. Exceptional students, as defined in s. 228.041, may be exempted from the provisions of this section.
- (b) A student who possesses a college degree at the associate in applied science level or higher is exempt from this section. an associate in arts, baccalaureate, or graduate-level degree,

1 (c) A student who has completed or who is exempt from 2 the college-level communication and computation skills 3 examination pursuant to s. 240.107 is exempt, or who is exempt from the college entry-level examination pursuant to s. 4 5 240.107 may be exempted from the provisions of this section. Section 239.221, Florida Statutes, is 6 Section 14. 7 repealed. 8 Section 15. Section 239.225, Florida Statutes, is 9 repealed. 10 Section 16. Section 239.229, Florida Statutes, is 11 repealed. Section 17. Notwithstanding section 3(7) of chapter 12 2000-321, Laws of Florida, section 239.233, Florida Statutes, 13 shall not be repealed January 7, 2003, but that section is 14 reenacted and amended to read: 15 239.233 Reporting requirements.--16 17 (1) (a) The Department of Education shall develop a system of performance measures in order to evaluate the 18 19 vocational and technical education programs as required in s. 20 239.229. This system must measure program enrollment, completion rates, placement rates, and amount of earnings at 21 the time of placement. Placement and employment information, 22 where applicable, shall contain data relevant to job 23 24 retention, including retention rates. The State Board of 25 Education shall adopt by rule the specific measures and any definitions needed to establish the system of performance 26 27 measures. 28 (b) To measure and report program enrollments and 29 completions enrollment and completion rates, the Department of 30 Education shall use data in the automated student databases 31 generated by the public schools and community colleges.

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measure and report placement rates and amount of earnings at the time of placement, the department shall use data in the reports produced by the Florida Education and Training Placement Information Program as required in s. 229.8075. If any placement information is not available from the Florida Education and Training Placement Information Program, the school district or the community college may provide placement information collected by the school district or the community college. However, this supplemental information must be verifiable by the department and must not be commingled with the database maintained by the Florida Education and Training Placement Information Program. The State Board of Education shall specify by rule the statistically valid, verifiable, uniform procedures by which school districts and community colleges may collect and report placement information to supplement the reports from the Florida Education and Training Placement Information Program.

- (c) The State Board of Education shall adopt standards for the department, district school boards, and community college district boards of trustees to use in program planning, program review, and program evaluation. The standards must include, at a minimum, the completion rates, placement rates, and earnings from employment of former students of vocational and technical education programs.
- (2) The State Board of Education shall recommend adopt procedures for district school boards and community college boards of trustees to use in reviewing their career and technical education programs the vocational and technical education programs administered by the district school boards and the community college district boards of trustees when

 program performance falls below $\underline{\text{established}}$ the standards $\underline{\text{required}}$ by this section.

- (3) Annually the department shall compile the reports submitted in compliance with the rules adopted under this section and shall produce a statewide report that addresses the extent to which school districts and community colleges are meeting the <u>established</u> standards established under paragraph (1)(c).
- (4) The State Board of Education may adopt any other rules necessary to administer this section.

Section 18. Notwithstanding section 3(7) of chapter 2000-321, Laws of Florida, section 239.241, Florida Statutes, shall not be repealed January 7, 2003, but that section is reenacted and amended to read:

- 239.241 Vocational Dual enrollment and early admission in career and technical education programs.--
- education programs is an shall be provided as a curricular option for secondary students who seek to pursue in order to earn a series of elective credits toward the high school diploma. However, vocational dual enrollment may not permit a student to bypass the high school supplant student acquisition of the diploma. Vocational Dual enrollment must be available for a secondary student seeking a degree or a career and technical education credential certificate from a complete job-preparatory program, but may not sustain student enrollment in isolated technical vocational courses. It is the intent of the Legislature that Student enrollment in a vocational dual enrollment program should reflect the interests and aptitudes of the student. The Legislature supports The provision of a comprehensive academic and

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technical vocational dual enrollment program within the technical vocational-technical center or community college, but such a program is supportive of legislative intent; however, such provision is not mandatory.

(2) Vocational Early admission in career and technical education programs is a form of vocational dual enrollment through which eligible secondary students enroll full time in a an area technical center or a community college in courses that are creditable toward the high school diploma and the certificate or associate degree. Participation in the vocational Early admission into a career and technical education program is shall be limited to students who have completed a minimum of 6 semesters of full-time secondary enrollment, including studies undertaken in the ninth grade. Students enrolled in dual enrollment or early admissions pursuant to this section are exempt from the payment of registration, matriculation, and laboratory fees.

Section 19. Notwithstanding section 3(7) of chapter 2000-321, Laws of Florida, section 239.245, Florida Statutes, shall not be repealed January 7, 2003, but that section is reenacted and amended to read:

239.245 Public information concerning on career and technical education programs. --

(1) Beginning in the 1994-1995 school year, as a public service, the Department of Education shall disseminate information derived from the reports required by s. 239.233. The department shall ensure that the information disseminated does not name or otherwise identify a student, a former student, or the student's employer.

(2) The dissemination shall be conducted in accordance 31 | with the following procedures:

 (1)(a) Annually, the Department of Education shall publish the placement rates and average quarterly earnings for students who complete each type of technical certificate career education program and degree career education program. This information must be aggregated to the state level and must be included in any accountability reports. A program that was created or modified so that placement rates cannot be calculated must be so identified in such reports.

(b)1. Each school district shall publish, at a minimum, the most recently available placement rate for each certificate career education program conducted by that school district at the secondary school level and at the degree career education level. The placement rates for the preceding 3 years shall be published, if available; shall be included in each publication that informs the public of the availability of the program; and shall be made available to each school guidance counselor. If a program does not have a placement rate, a publication that lists or describes that program must state that the rate is unavailable.

2. Each community college shall publish, at a minimum, the most recent placement rate for each certificate career education program and for each degree career education program in its annual catalog. The placement rates for the preceding 3 years shall be published, if available, and shall be included in any publication that informs the public of the availability of the program. If a program does not have a placement rate, the publication that lists or describes that program must state that the rate is unavailable.

(2)3. If a school district or a community college has calculated for a program a placement rate that differs from the rate reported by the department, and if each record of a

placement was obtained through a process that was capable of being audited, procedurally sound, and consistent statewide, the district or the community college may use the locally calculated placement rate in the report required by this section. However, that rate may not be combined with the rate maintained in the computer files of the Department of Education's Florida Education and Training Placement Information Program.

(3)4. An independent <u>postsecondary</u> degree career education, technical, trade, or business school may not publish a placement rate unless the placement rate was determined as provided by this section.

Section 20. <u>Section 239.251</u>, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 21. Notwithstanding section 3(7) of chapter 2000-321, Laws of Florida, section 239.301, Florida Statutes, shall not be repealed January 7, 2003, but that section is reenacted and amended to read:

239.301 Adult general education.--

- (1)(a) The intent of this section is to encourage the provision of educational services that will enable adults to acquire:
- 1. The basic skills necessary to attain basic and functional literacy.
- 2. A high school diploma or Florida high school diploma (GED) successfully complete the general educational development test.
- 3. An educational foundation that will enable them to become $\underline{\text{self-sufficient}}$ and to compete in a global economy $\underline{\text{more}}$ $\underline{\text{employable}}$, $\underline{\text{productive}}$, and $\underline{\text{responsible}}$ $\underline{\text{citizens}}$.

- 4. The skills needed to carry out their roles and responsibilities as workers, parents, family members, citizens, and community members.
- (b) It is further intended that educational opportunities be available for adults who have earned, regardless of possession of a diploma or high school equivalency diploma, but who whose performance on standard assessments indicates that such adults lack the basic skills necessary to function effectively in everyday situations, to enter the job market, or to enter technical certificate career education instruction.
- (2) The adult education program must provide academic services to students in the following priority:
- (a) Students who demonstrate skills at less than a fifth grade level, as measured by tests approved for this purpose by the State Board of Education, and who are studying to achieve basic literacy.
- (b) Students who demonstrate skills at the fifth grade level or higher, but below the ninth grade level, as measured by tests approved for this purpose by the State Board of Education, and who are studying to achieve functional literacy.
- (c) Students who are earning credit required for a high school diploma or who are preparing for the general educational development test.
- (d) Students who enroll in literacy programs and services to attain educational skills necessary to become full partners in the educational development of their children.
- $\underline{\text{(e)}}\text{(d)}$ Students who have high school diplomas and require specific improvement in order to:

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- Obtain or maintain employment or benefit from certificate career education programs;
 - 2. Pursue a postsecondary degree; or
- Develop competence in the English language to qualify for employment.
- (f) (e) Students who enroll in lifelong learning courses or activities that seek to address community social and economic issues that consist of health and human relations, government, parenting, consumer economics, and senior citizens.
- (g)(f) Students who enroll in courses that relate to the recreational or leisure pursuits of the students. Students who enroll in these types of courses shall pay the full cost of conducting the courses The cost of courses conducted pursuant to this paragraph shall be borne by the enrollees.
- (3)(a) Each school board or community college board of trustees shall negotiate with the regional workforce board for basic and functional literacy skills assessments for participants in the welfare transition employment and training programs. Such assessments shall be conducted at a site mutually acceptable to the school board or community college board of trustees and the regional workforce board.
- (b) State employees who are employed in local or regional offices of state agencies shall inform clients of the availability of adult basic and secondary programs in the region. The identities of clients who do not possess high school diplomas or who demonstrate skills below the level of functional literacy shall be conveyed, with their consent, to the local school district or community college, or both.
- (c) To the extent funds are available, the Department 31 of Children and Family Services shall provide for day care and

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transportation services to clients who enroll in adult basic education programs.

- (4)(a) Adult general education basic and secondary education and vocational-preparatory courses shall be evaluated and funded as provided in s. 239.115.
- (b) Student fees for adult general education are governed by may not be charged for adult basic instruction for students who demonstrate literacy skills below the eighth grade level or for adult basic or secondary education for students who have not obtained high school diplomas. Other students who have a high school diploma or a high school equivalency diploma and who enroll in adult basic or secondary instruction shall pay fees pursuant to s. 239.117, and fee exemptions are governed by s. 240.4043, as created by Senate Bill 1564, or similar legislation, and rules of the State Board of Education.
- (c) The State Board of Education shall define, by rule, the levels and courses of instruction to be funded through the college-preparatory program. The state board shall coordinate the establishment of costs for college-preparatory courses, the establishment of statewide standards that define required levels of competence, acceptable rates of student progress, and the maximum amount of time to be allowed for completion of college-preparatory instruction. College-preparatory instruction is part of an associate in arts degree program and may not be funded as an adult and technical a workforce development education program.
- (d) Expenditures for college-preparatory and lifelong learning students shall be reported separately. Allocations for college-preparatory courses shall be based on proportional 31 | full-time equivalent enrollment. Program review results shall

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30 31 be included in the determination of subsequent allocations. A student shall be funded to enroll in the same college-preparatory class within a skill area only twice, after which time the student shall pay 100 percent of the full cost of instruction to support the continuous enrollment of that student in the same class; however, students who withdraw or fail a class due to extenuating circumstances may be granted an exception only once for each class, provided approval is granted according to policy established by the board of trustees. Each community college shall have the authority to review and reduce payment for increased fees due to continued enrollment in a college-preparatory class on an individual basis contingent upon the student's financial hardship, pursuant to definitions and fee levels established by the State Board of Community Colleges. College-preparatory and lifelong learning courses do not generate credit toward an associate or baccalaureate degree.

(e) A district school board or a community college board of trustees may negotiate a contract with the regional workforce board for specialized services for participants in the welfare transition program, beyond what is routinely provided for the general public, to be funded by the regional workforce board.

(5)(a) An educational program for disabled adults may be conducted within and funded through the Workforce Development Education Fund or the Community College Program Fund. Each school board or community college board of trustees that has an educational program for disabled adults shall submit a plan to the commissioner which includes, at a minimum:

- 1. A description of the population to be served and an estimation of the number of such students.
- 2. A description of the courses and programs in the program, including corresponding expected student outcomes.
- 3. Provision for individualized educational plans and periodic student evaluation.
- 4. An interagency memorandum of agreement that provides for the coordination of adult education, career education, exceptional student education, the Department of Children and Family Services, vocational rehabilitation, and other local organizations whose adult disabled clients participate in the program.
- 5. Provision for coordination of services, if both the community college and one or more school districts within the service area have approved programs for disabled adults.
- 6. Provision for a single administrator for adult courses and programs for the disabled.
- (b) Each participating school board and community college board of trustees shall submit an annual plan to the commissioner on or before March 1 which reports progress toward meeting the goals stated in the plan. The report must identify the number of students served, by head count and full-time equivalent enrollments, the number and location of courses and programs, and clock-hour length of each course or program.
- (c) The State Board of Education shall adopt entrance and exit criteria, curriculum frameworks, and performance standards for disabled adult programs.
- (d) This subsection is not intended to discourage a school district or community college from providing educational services for disabled adults through classes in

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which nondisabled adults participate; however, in order to receive state funding designated especially for the program, a school district or community college must have an approved program for adult, disabled students, and each student reported for funding pursuant to this subsection must have been determined to be a disabled adult.

(5)(6) If students who have been determined to be adults with disabilities are enrolled in adult and technical workforce development programs, the funding formula must provide additional incentives for their achievement of performance outputs and outcomes.

(7) If the plan for a program for adults with disabilities pursuant to subsection (5) indicates that there are students whose expected time to completion exceeds twice that of a similar program for nondisabled students, or if there are students enrolled whose individual education plan does not include competitive employment, those students shall generate funds in addition to funds from the workforce development fund, as provided in the annual General Appropriations Act.

(6) The commissioner shall recommend the level of funding for public school and community college adult education within the legislative budget request and make other recommendations and reports considered necessary or required by rules of the state board.

(9) Upon the request of any school board or community college board of trustees, the Department of Education shall provide technical assistance in the development and maintenance of adult education programs.

(7)(10) Buildings, land, equipment, and other property 31 owned by a school board or community college board of trustees

may be used for the conduct of the adult education program. 2 Buildings, land, equipment, and other property owned or leased 3 by cooperating public or private agencies, organizations, or 4 institutions may also be used for the purposes of this 5 section. 6 (8) (11) The State Board of Education may adopt rules 7 necessary to administer for the implementation of this 8 section. 9 Section 22. Section 239.305, Florida Statutes, is 10 repealed. 11 Section 23. Section 239.309, Florida Statutes, is 12 repealed. Section 24. Notwithstanding section 3(7) of chapter 13 2000-321, Laws of Florida, section 239.401, Florida Statutes, 14 15 shall not be repealed January 7, 2003, but that section is reenacted and amended to read: 16 17 (Substantial rewording of section. See s. 239.401, F.S., for present text.) 18 19 239.401 Community education. -- Each school board and 20 the Board of Trustees for the Florida School for the Deaf and 21 Blind may offer a program in community education as defined in this chapter. The buildings, land, equipment, and other 22 property owned by a school board may be shared or leased for 23 24 the provision of community education. A school board, with 25 other governmental bodies, may acquire, own, maintain, and dispose of real and personal property for use in community 26 27 education. 28 Section 25. Notwithstanding section 3(7) of chapter 29 2000-321, Laws of Florida, section 239.501, Florida Statutes, shall not be repealed January 7, 2003, but that section is 30

31 reenacted and amended to read:

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239.501 Florida Literacy Corps.--

- (1) It is the intent of the Legislature that eligible postsecondary students be offered an opportunity to perform public service by serving as volunteer tutors for adults who do not possess basic or functional literacy skills.
- (2) There is created a Florida Literacy Corps <u>in which</u> to be administered by the Department of Education pursuant to this section and rules of the State Board of Education.

 participating students <u>may</u> earn college credit for tutoring adults who do not possess basic or functional literacy skills pursuant to an agreement between the institution in which the student is enrolled and the school board, community college board of trustees, public library, or nonprofit organization offering literacy instruction to adults pursuant to s.

 239.305. The school board, community college board of trustees, public library, or nonprofit organization is solely responsible for providing literacy programs and instructing participating postsecondary students.
- (3) In order to be eligible to participate in the Florida Literacy Corps, a student must:
- (a) Be enrolled in an eligible state university or community college at least half time and be in good standing, as defined by the institution.
- (b) Have completed at least 12 semester hours of college-level coursework that applies toward an associate in arts or baccalaureate degree.
- (c) Have attained a passing score on one of the postsecondary entry-level examinations approved pursuant to State Board of Education rule, be exempt from the administration of such examination, or have successfully completed any required college-preparatory instruction.

- (4) In order to be eligible to participate in the Florida Literacy Corps, a state university or community college must:
- (a) Establish one or more undergraduate or graduate courses, or both, in which participating students may earn a maximum of 3 credit hours per semester, and a maximum of 6 credit hours over two or more semesters, by tutoring adults who do not possess basic or functional literacy skills. The institution shall establish such courses in the common course designation and numbering system. The courses must require students to complete instruction for prospective tutors, tutor adults for at least 25 hours per semester for each hour of credit awarded, and satisfy any other requirements imposed by the institution.
- (b) Submit a proposal to the Department of Education for review and approval. The proposal must include, but is not limited to:
- 1. Identification of the school district, community college, public library, or nonprofit organization with which participating students will be working.
- 2. Demonstration of the need for literacy tutors by the school district, community college, public library, or nonprofit organization.
- 3. Demonstration of commitment by the public school, community college, public library, or nonprofit organization to provide instruction for tutors.
 - 4. Description of the literacy program.
- 5. Demonstration of student interest in program participation.

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2000-321, Laws of Florida, section 239.513, Florida Statutes,

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shall not be repealed January 7, 2003, but that section is reenacted and amended to read:

239.513 Workforce literacy programs.--

- (1) The workforce literacy program is established within the community college system and local school districts to ensure the existence of sufficient numbers of employees who possess the skills necessary to perform in entry-level occupations and to adapt to technological advances in the workplace. Workforce literacy programs are intended to support economic development by increasing adult literacy and producing an educated workforce.
- (2) Each community college and school district may conduct courses and programs through which adults gain the communication and computation skills necessary to complete a vocational program, to gain or maintain entry-level employment, or to upgrade employment. Courses may not be conducted until the community college or school district identifies current and prospective employees who do not possess the skills necessary to enter vocational programs or to obtain or maintain employment.
- (3) A community college or school district may be eligible to fund a workforce literacy program pursuant to the provisions of s. 239.305.

Section 28. Notwithstanding section 3(7) of chapter 2000-321, Laws of Florida, section 239.514, Florida Statutes, shall not be repealed January 7, 2003, but that section is reenacted and amended to read:

239.514 Workforce Development Capitalization Incentive Grant Program.—The Legislature recognizes that the need for school districts and community colleges to be able to respond to emerging local or statewide economic development needs is

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Critical to the workforce development system. The Workforce

Development Capitalization Incentive Grant Program is created
to provide grants to school districts and community colleges
on a competitive basis to fund some or all of the costs
associated with bringing programs into conformance with
industry standards and creating or expanding adult and
technical education the creation or expansion of workforce
development programs that serve specific employment workforce
needs.

- (1) Funds awarded for a workforce development capitalization incentive grant may be used for instructional equipment, laboratory equipment, supplies, personnel, student services, or other expenses associated with:
- (a) Upgrading adult and technical education programs to meet the program standards specified in s. 239.229(2)(c)4., and developed as a result of the 3-year review cycle specified in s. 240.312.
- (b) Creating or expanding the adult and technical education program identified by the High Skill/High Wages

 Committee of the regional workforce board as being critical to business retention, expansion, and recruitment as specified in s. 445.007(7) the creation or expansion of a workforce development program. Expansion of a program may include either the expansion of enrollments in a program or expansion into new areas of specialization within a program.
- (c) Grant funds may not be used for recurring instructional costs or for indirect costs incurred by an institution, unless approved by the Department of Education No grant funds may be used for recurring instructional costs or for institutions' indirect costs.

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- The Department of Education Postsecondary Education Planning Commission shall accept applications from school districts or community colleges for workforce development capitalization incentive grants. Applications from school districts or community colleges shall contain projected enrollments and projected costs for the new or expanded adult and technical education workforce development program. The Postsecondary Education Planning Commission, in consultation with the Jobs and Education Partnership, the Department of Education, and the State Board of Community Colleges, shall review and rank each application for a grant according to subsection (3) and shall submit to the State Board of Education Legislature a list in priority order of applications recommended for a grant award.
- (3) The department commission shall give highest priority to programs that train people to enter high-skill, high-wage occupations identified by the Workforce Estimating Conference and other programs approved by Workforce Florida, Inc.; programs that train people to enter occupations under the welfare transition program; or programs that train for the workforce adults who are eligible for public assistance, economically disadvantaged, disabled, not proficient in English, or dislocated workers. The department commission shall consider the statewide geographic dispersion of grant funds in ranking the applications and shall give priority to applications from education agencies that are making maximum use of their adult and technical education program workforce development funding by offering high-performing, high-demand programs.

Section 29. Notwithstanding section 3(7) of chapter 31 2000-321, Laws of Florida, section 239.5141, Florida Statutes,

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shall not be repealed January 7, 2003, but that section is reenacted and amended to read:

239.5141 Adult and Technical Education Workforce Development Information System; development; phases. -- The Department of Education shall: The Legislature finds that changes in workforce development education required by chapter 97-307, Laws of Florida, require the development of an information infrastructure that has been adequately tested and retrofitted. The Legislature further finds that, to be adequate for calculating funding levels for programs conducted by both school districts and community colleges, a single Workforce Development Information System must be developed in an orderly, phased process with resources adequate to make the changes identified in the final report of the Commissioner's Task Force on Workforce Development. Therefore, the Department of Education, school districts, and community colleges shall cooperate to implement the following schedule:

(1) By July 1, 1998, as recommended by the task force, implement the additional reporting sequences, revised data elements, and combined individually identifiable student information from the student databases maintained by the Division of Community Colleges and the Division of Public Schools. Individually identifiable student information shall be reported only as required for making funding decisions as required by s. 239.115, the recommendations of the Commissioner's Task Force on Workforce Development, and the General Appropriations Act. These divisions shall cooperate with the Office of Workforce Education Outcome Information Services of the Department of Education to conduct the joint data element review process recommended in the task force 31 report.

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(2) On November 1, 1998; April 1, 1999; and June 1, 1999, provide the commissioner with a progress report on the implementation of the recommendations of the Commissioner's Task Force on Workforce Development. The report must identify any problems that might impede implementation and describe activities taken to correct them.

(3) By December 1, 1998:

(1) (a) Design specifications for the collection and reporting of data and performance specifications for the Adult and Technical Education Workforce Development Information System. This design must enable parallel reporting and state-level access of adult and technical education workforce data necessary to use the data reports as a basis for calculating funding allocations. In addition, the design must be capable of providing reports necessary to comply with other program performance documentation required by state or federal law, without requiring additional data collection or reporting from local educational agencies.

(2) (b) Develop the computer programs, software, and edit processes necessary for local and state users to produce a single, unified Workforce Development Information System.

(4) By May 15, 1999, complete pilot testing local and state Workforce Development Information System processes.

(5) By July 1, 1999, complete design and development of the Workforce Development Information System.

(6) On October 1, 1999, community colleges and school districts shall complete the first reporting period applicable to the Workforce Development Information System. To assure that this implementation process is conducted successfully, the implementation dates required in ss. 239.115 and 239.117 are advanced by 1 year, to July 1, 1999, for implementation of

the funding formula, and to the 2000-2001 school year for implementation of the fee schedule. During the 1998-1999 fiscal year, school districts and community colleges shall conduct workforce development education programs with state funding as provided in the General Appropriations Act. Section 30. This act shall take effect January 7, 2003. STATEMENT OF SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES CONTAINED IN COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR Senate Bill 1560 The Committee Substitute reenacts, reenacts and amends, or repeals every section of ch. 239, F.S. Program names are changed to reflect current usage. Revenue from three student fees may be deposited in the same account and used for any of the designated services: financial aid, capital improvements, technology, student activities and services, and repayment of debt. Debt repayment is capped at 25 percent of the total fee revenue, as in current law. Administration of the Capitalization Incentive Grant Program is moved to the Department of Education. A number of programs are repealed because they do not receive funding and are not implemented.