# Barcode 074810

# CHAMBER ACTION

_	CHAMBER ACTION <u>Senate</u> <u>House</u>
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2	05/06/2005 05:26 PM .
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11	Senator Lynn moved the following amendment:
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13	Senate Amendment (with title amendment)
14	Delete everything after the enacting clause
15	
16	and insert:
17	Section 1. Subsection (1) of section 1001.03, Florida
18	Statutes, is amended to read:
19	1001.03 Specific powers of State Board of Education
20	(1) PUBLIC K-12 STUDENT PERFORMANCE STANDARDSThe
21	State Board of Education shall approve the student performance
22	standards known as the Sunshine State Standards in key
23	academic subject areas and grade levels. The board shall
24	periodically review the standards to ensure adequate rigor,
25	logical pupil progression, and articulation from grade to
26	grade, and shall evaluate the extent to which the standards
27	are being taught at each grade level.
28	Section 2. Section 1001.215, Florida Statutes, is
29	created to read:
30	1001.215 Just Read, Florida! OfficeThere is created
31	within the Department of Education the Just Read, Florida!
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1	Office. The office shall:
2	(1) Train professionally certified teachers to become
3	certified reading coaches.
4	(2) Train K-12 teachers, school principals, and
5	parents on research-based strategies for reading instruction.
6	(3) Provide technical assistance to districts in the
7	development and implementation of, and annually review and
8	approve district plans for use of, the Research-based Reading
9	Instruction Allocation pursuant to s. 1011.62(9).
10	(4) Work with the Florida Center for Reading Research
11	created under s. 1004.64 to provide information on
12	research-based reading programs.
13	(5) Periodically review the Sunshine State Standards
14	for reading at all grade levels.
15	(6) Periodically review the teacher certification
16	examinations to ensure that they reflect proficiency in
17	research-based strategies for reading instruction.
18	(7) Work with teacher preparation programs approved
19	under s. 1004.04 to ensure the integration of research-based
20	strategies for reading instruction into teacher preparation
21	programs.
22	(8) Administer grants and perform other functions
23	necessary to assist with meeting the goal that all students
24	are reading on grade level.
25	Section 3. Subsection (16) of section 1001.42, Florida
26	Statutes, is amended to read:
27	1001.42 Powers and duties of district school
28	boardThe district school board, acting as a board, shall
29	exercise all powers and perform all duties listed below:
30	(16) IMPLEMENT SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT AND
31	ACCOUNTABILITYMaintain a system of school improvement and

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education accountability as provided by statute and State Board of Education rule. This system of school improvement and 2 education accountability shall be consistent with, and 3 implemented through, the district's continuing system of planning and budgeting required by this section and ss. 5 1008.385, 1010.01, and 1011.01. This system of school 6 7 improvement and education accountability shall include, but is not limited to, the following: 8 9 (a) School improvement plans. -- Annually approve and 10 require implementation of a new, amended, or continuation 11 school improvement plan for each school in the district, except that a district school board may establish a district 12 13 school improvement plan that includes all schools in the district operating for the purpose of providing educational 14 15 services to youth in Department of Juvenile Justice programs. Such plan shall be designed to achieve the state education 16 priorities pursuant to s. 1000.03(5) and student performance 17 standards. In addition, any school required to implement a 18 19 rigorous reading requirement pursuant to s. 1003.415 must 20 include such component in its school improvement plan. Each plan shall also address issues relative to budget, training, 21 22 instructional materials, technology, staffing, student support services, specific school safety and discipline strategies, 23 24 student health and fitness, including physical fitness, parental information on student health and fitness, and indoor 25 environmental air quality, and other matters of resource 26 allocation, as determined by district school board policy, and 27 28 shall be based on an analysis of student achievement and other 29 school performance data. 30 (b) Improvement plan requirements. -- Each district

school board's system of school improvement and student

1	progression must be designed to provide frequent and accurate
2	information to the teacher and student regarding each
3	student's progress toward mastering the Sunshine State
4	Standards. The system must demonstrate the alignment of the
5	Sunshine State Standards, instructional strategies,
6	assessment, and professional development. Each school's school
7	improvement plan must identify the strategies for monitoring
8	the progress of each student. The process used by each school
9	to monitor student progression must, at a minimum, contain the
10	following components that are aimed at increasing student
11	achievement:
12	1. Disaggregated student achievement data related to
13	student performance which are used to identify each individual
14	student's strengths and weaknesses and to determine the
15	effectiveness of the teaching and learning strategies that are
16	being used in the classroom;
17	2. The Sunshine State Standards instructional calendar
18	and timeline, using disaggregated student performance data to
19	focus instruction on the Sunshine State Standards, manage
20	instructional time, and allocate resources;
21	3. Prioritized instructional focus to facilitate
22	explicit and systematic instruction using research-based
23	effective practices in the classroom;
24	4. Mini-assessments of targeted Sunshine State
25	Standards benchmarks to monitor students' progress and
26	generate data to redesign instruction, if needed;
27	5. Alternative in-school, tutorial, remediation, or
28	enrichment strategies for students which are based on each
29	student's individual academic needs as defined by the
30	mini-assessments; and
31	6. Systematic monitoring of each teacher's

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implementation of the comprehensive program for student progression as described in subparagraphs 1.-5.

(c)(b) Approval process.--Develop a process for approval of a school improvement plan presented by an individual school and its advisory council. In the event a district school board does not approve a school improvement plan after exhausting this process, the Department of Education shall be notified of the need for assistance.

### (d)<del>(c)</del> Assistance and intervention.--

- 1. Develop a 2-year plan of increasing individualized assistance and intervention for each school in danger of not meeting state standards or making adequate progress, as defined pursuant to statute and State Board of Education rule, toward meeting the goals and standards of its approved school improvement plan.
- 2. Provide assistance and intervention to a school that is identified as being in performance grade category "D" pursuant to s. 1008.34 and is in danger of failing.
- 3. Develop a plan to encourage teachers with demonstrated mastery in improving student performance to remain at or transfer to a school designated as performance grade category "D" or "F" or to an alternative school that serves disruptive or violent youths. If a classroom teacher, as defined by s. 1012.01(2)(a), who meets the definition of teaching mastery developed according to the provisions of this paragraph, requests assignment to a school designated as performance grade category "D" or "F" or to an alternative school that serves disruptive or violent youths, the district school board shall make every practical effort to grant the request.
- 4. Prioritize, to the extent possible, the

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expenditures of funds received from the supplemental academic instruction categorical fund under s. 1011.62(1)(f) to improve student performance in schools that receive a performance grade category designation of "D" or "F."

(e)(d) After 2 years.--Notify the Commissioner of Education and the State Board of Education in the event any school does not make adequate progress toward meeting the goals and standards of a school improvement plan by the end of 2 years of failing to make adequate progress and proceed according to guidelines developed pursuant to statute and State Board of Education rule. School districts shall provide intervention and assistance to schools in danger of being designated as performance grade category "F," failing to make adequate progress.

regarding performance of students and educational programs as required pursuant to ss. 1008.22 and 1008.385 and implement a system of school reports as required by statute and State Board of Education rule that shall include schools operating for the purpose of providing educational services to youth in Department of Juvenile Justice programs, and for those schools, report on the elements specified in s. 1003.52(19). Annual public disclosure reports shall be in an easy-to-read report card format and shall include the school's student and school performance grade category designation and performance data as specified in state board rule.

 $\underline{(g)(f)}$  School improvement funds.—Provide funds to schools for developing and implementing school improvement plans. Such funds shall include those funds appropriated for the purpose of school improvement pursuant to s. 24.121(5)(c).

Section 4. <u>Each school district must observe November</u>

1	11 of each year as the Veterans' Day holiday. Classes may not
2	be held on such holiday for any reason except for a declared
3	state emergency. If November 11 falls on a Saturday or Sunday,
4	a school holiday shall be observed on a weekday immediately
5	following or preceding that weekend so as to correspond with
6	the date that Veterans' Day is observed as a federal holiday.
7	Section 5. Section 1002.421, Florida Statutes, is
8	created to read:
9	1002.421 Rights and obligations of private schools
10	participating in state school choice scholarship
11	programs The requirements imposed under this section on
12	private schools that participate in state school choice
13	scholarship programs are in addition to the requirements for
14	private schools which are outlined in s. 1002.42, specific
15	requirements under laws relating to various scholarship
16	programs, and other laws of this state which apply to private
17	schools.
18	(1) A private school in this state which participates
19	in the Corporate Tax Credit Scholarship Program, as defined in
20	s. 220.187, or in an educational scholarship program
21	established under chapter 1002 must comply with all
22	requirements of this section.
23	(2) A private school participating in a scholarship
24	program in this state:
25	(a) Must be a Florida private school as defined in s.
26	1002.01(2).
27	(b) Must comply with all state laws pertaining to
28	private schools.
29	(c) Must be a registered Florida private school in
30	accordance with s. 1002.42.
31	(d) Must maintain a physical location in this state

1	where each scholarship student regularly attends classes.
2	(e) May not be a correspondence school or distance
3	learning school.
4	(f) May not direct or provide scholarship funds to a
5	parent of a scholarship student who receives instruction under
6	the program at home.
7	(g) May not be a home education program as defined in
8	<u>s. 1002.01(1).</u>
9	(h) May not be a private tutoring program as described
10	<u>in s. 1002.43.</u>
11	(i) Must comply with the anti-discrimination
12	provisions of 42 U.S.C. s. 2000d.
13	(j) Must notify the department of its intent to
14	participate in a scholarship program.
15	(k) Must notify the department of any change in the
16	school's name, school director, mailing address, or physical
17	location within 15 days after the change occurs.
18	(1) Must complete student-enrollment and
19	attendance-verification requirements, including an on-line
20	attendance-verification form, before a scholarship payment is
21	made.
22	(m) Must annually complete and submit to the
23	department a notarized scholarship compliance statement
24	certifying compliance with state laws relating to the
25	participation of private schools in the scholarship program.
26	(n) Must demonstrate fiscal soundness and
27	accountability by:
28	1. Having been in operation for at least 3 school
29	years or obtaining a surety bond or letter of credit for the
30	amount equal to the scholarship funds for any quarter and
31	filing the surety bond or letter of credit with the

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2. Requiring the parent of each scholarship student to personally restrictively endorse the scholarship warrant to the school. The school may not act as the attorney in fact for parents of a scholarship student under the authority of a power of attorney executed by the parents, or under any other authority, to endorse scholarship warrants on behalf of parents.

- (o) Must meet applicable state and local laws, codes, and rules relating to health, safety, and welfare, including those relating to firesafety and building safety.
- (p) Must employ or contract with teachers who hold baccalaureate or higher degrees, have at least 3 years of teaching experience in public or private schools, or have at least a high school diploma and special skills, knowledge, or expertise that qualifies them to provide instruction in the subjects that are being taught.
- scholarship students to take one of the nationally norm-referenced tests identified by the State Board of

  Education under s. 1002.423. Students with disabilities for whom standardized testing is not appropriate are exempt from this requirement. However, a private school must require each student with a disability, for whom standardized testing is not appropriate, to participate at least annually in a student assessment which, as determined by the private school in consultation with the student's parent, will demonstrate the student's skill level to the student's parent. A private school must report a student's scores to the parent and to the independent private research organization selected by the Department of Education under s. 1002.423.

1	(r) Must ensure that each individual who has
2	unsupervised access to a scholarship student for whom the
3	private school is responsible, prior to employment, engagement
4	of services, or appointment, undergo background screening
5	under s. 435.04 by filing with the Department of Education a
6	complete set of fingerprints taken by an authorized law
7	enforcement agency or an employee of the private school who is
8	trained to take fingerprints. However, the complete set of
9	fingerprints for an owner of an eligible private school must
10	be taken by an authorized law enforcement agency. These
11	fingerprints must be submitted to the Department of Law
12	Enforcement for state processing, which shall in turn submit
13	the fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for
14	federal processing. The Department of Education shall screen
15	the background results and report to the private school any
16	person described in this paragraph who fails to meet level 2
17	screening standards under s. 435.04. Any individual described
18	in this paragraph who fails the level 2 background screening
19	under s. 435.04 may not have unsupervised access to a
20	scholarship student. For purposes of this paragraph:
21	1. The cost of the fingerprinting and the background
22	check shall not be borne by the state.
23	2. A private school that allows an individual to have
24	unsupervised access to a scholarship student who failed the
25	level 2 background screening under s. 435.04 is ineligible to
26	participate in the scholarship program.
27	3. An individual holding a valid teaching certificate
28	in this state who has been fingerprinted pursuant to s.
29	1012.32 need not comply with this paragraph.
30	(3) The inability of a private school to meet the
31	requirements of this section constitutes a basis for the

1	ineligibility of the private school to participate in a
2	scholarship program as determined by the department.
3	(4)(a) The State Board of Education shall adopt rules
4	under ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to administer this section.
5	(b) The inclusion of eligible private schools in the
6	options available to public school students in this state does
7	not expand the regulatory authority of the state, its
8	officers, or any school district to impose any additional
9	regulations upon private schools beyond those reasonably
10	necessary to enforce requirements expressly set forth in this
11	section.
12	Section 6. Section 1002.423, Florida Statutes, is
13	created to read:
14	1002.423 Department of Education; obligations for
15	state school choice scholarship programs The requirements
16	imposed under this section apply to all state choice
17	scholarship programs, including the Corporate Tax Credit
18	Scholarship Program, as defined in s. 220.187, or an
19	educational scholarship program established under this
20	<u>chapter.</u>
21	(a) The Department of Education must identify all
22	nationally norm-referenced tests that are comparable to the
23	norm-referenced test portions of the Florida Comprehensive
24	Assessment Test (FCAT).
25	(b) The Department of Education must select an
26	independent private research organization to which each
27	participating private school must report the scores of
28	participating students on the nationally norm-referenced tests
29	administered by the private school. The independent private
30	research organization must annually report to the Department
31	of Education on the year-to-year improvements of the

1	participating students. The independent private research
2	organization must analyze and report student performance data
3	in a manner that protects the rights of students and parents
4	as mandated in the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act
5	requirements of 20 U.S.C. s. 1232g and must not disaggregate
6	data to a level that will disclose the academic level of
7	students. To the maximum extent possible, the independent
8	private research organization must accumulate historical
9	performance data for students from the Department of Education
10	and private schools to describe baseline performance and to
11	conduct longitudinal studies. To minimize costs and reduce the
12	time required for third-party analysis and evaluation, the
13	Department of Education shall conduct analyses of matched
14	students from public school assessment data and calculate
15	control group learning gains using an agreed-upon methodology
16	outlined in the contract with the third-party evaluator. The
17	sharing of student data must be in accordance with the Family
18	Educational Rights and Privacy Act requirements of 20 U.S.C.
19	s. 1232g and must be for the sole purpose of conducting the
20	evaluation. All parties must preserve the confidentiality of
21	such information as otherwise required under state and federal
22	law.
23	Section 7. Subsection (3) of section 1003.05, Florida
24	Statutes, is amended to read:
25	1003.05 Assistance to transitioning students from
26	military families
27	(3) Dependent children of active duty military
28	personnel who otherwise meet the eligibility criteria for
29	special academic programs offered through public schools shall
30	be given first preference for admission to such programs even
31	if the program is being offered through a public school other $12$

1	than the school to which the student would generally be
2	assigned and the school at which the program is being offered
3	has reached its maximum enrollment. If such a program is
4	offered through a public school other than the school to which
5	the student would generally be assigned, the parent <del>or</del>
6	guardian of the student must assume responsibility for
7	transporting the student to that school. For purposes of this
8	subsection, special academic programs include charter schools,
9	magnet schools, advanced studies programs, advanced placement,
10	dual enrollment, and International Baccalaureate.
11	Section 8. Section 1003.413, Florida Statutes, is
12	created to read:
13	1003.413 High school reform
14	(1) This section may be cited as the "High School
15	Reform Act."
16	(2) Beginning with the 2005-2006 school year, each
17	school district shall establish policies to assist high school
18	students to remain in school, graduate on time, and be
19	prepared for postsecondary education and the workforce. The
20	policies must address:
21	(a) Intensive reading remediation for students in
22	grades 9 through 12 scoring below Level 3 on FCAT Reading.
23	(b) Credit recovery options and course scheduling
24	designed to allow high school students to earn credit for
25	failed courses so that they are able to graduate on time.
26	(c) Immediate and frequent notification to parents of
27	students who are in danger of not graduating from high school.
28	(d) Placement in alternative programs, such as
29	programs that emphasize applied integrated curricula, small
30	learning communities, support services, increased discipline,
31	or other strategies documented to improve student achievement.
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1	(e) Summer reading institutes for rising ninth graders
2	scoring below Level 3 on FCAT Reading.
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4	A student's participation in an instructional or remediation
5	program prior to or immediately following entering grade 9 for
6	the first time shall not affect that student's classification
7	as a first-time ninth grader for reporting purposes, including
8	calculation of graduation and dropout rates.
9	Section 9. High School Reform Task Force
10	(1) There is created the High School Reform Task
11	Force. The task force shall work in conjunction with the
12	Southern Regional Education Board and shall be
13	administratively supported by the office of the Chancellor for
14	K-12 Public Schools in the Department of Education and the
15	Just Read, Florida! Office. Appointments to the task force
16	shall be coordinated to ensure that the membership reflects
17	the geographic and cultural diversity of Florida's school age
18	population. The task force shall be abolished upon submission
19	of its report.
20	(2)(a) The Commissioner of Education shall appoint
21	members of the task force from the following categories and
22	shall appoint the chair of the task force from its membership.
23	1. Two district school superintendents, one who is
24	from a large urban school district and one who is from a
25	small, rural school district.
26	2. One school board member who is from a medium size
27	school district.
28	3. Three public school principals, one from a large
29	high performing high school, one from a vocational technical
30	high school, and one from a lower performing high school.
31	4. Three public high school teachers, one who is an 14

1	experienced reading teacher, one who is from a school graded
2	"F," and one who is from a high performing school.
3	5. Three parents of public high school students who
4	represent the demographic, racial, and ethnic diversity of the
5	state.
6	6. Three public high school students who represent the
7	demographic, racial and ethnic diversity of the state.
8	7. One representative of the business community.
9	8. One administrator from a charter high school
10	serving students who are at risk of dropping out of school.
11	9. One expert on the subject of high school reform who
12	does not otherwise fall inside one of the enumerated
13	categories.
14	(b) The President of the Senate shall appoint one
15	member of the Senate to serve on the task force and the
16	Speaker of the House of Representatives shall appoint one
17	member of the House of Representatives to serve on the task
18	force.
19	(3) Not later than January 1, 2006, the task force
20	shall vote on the final report incorporating recommendations
21	and a long-term plan for high school reform.
22	(4) Not later than February 1, 2006, the task force
23	shall recommend to the Governor, the President of the Senate,
24	and the Speaker of the House of Representatives a long-term
25	plan for revisions to statutes, rules, and policies that will
26	improve Florida's grade 9 retention rate, graduation rate,
27	dropout rate, and college remediation rate, and align high
28	school requirements with the needs of Florida's employers and
29	postsecondary educational institution requirements. The plan
30	must address, but is not limited to addressing: graduation
31	requirements; course redesign; remediation strategies; credit
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recovery; use of alternative programs including programs emphasizing applied integrated curricula, small learning 2 communities, support services, or increased discipline; the 3 4 use of technology; adjustments to the school grading system to reflect learning gains by high school students; middle school 5 6 systemic alignment; transition from middle school to high 7 school; alignment with postsecondary and workforce education requirements; and alignment with employer expectations. 8 9 Section 10. Subsection (6) of section 1003.415, 10 Florida Statutes, is repealed, and subsection (2), paragraph 11 (a) of subsection (5), and paragraph (a) of present subsection (7) of that section are amended, to read: 12 13 1003.415 The Middle Grades Reform Act.--(2) PURPOSE AND INTENT. --14 15 (a) The purpose of this section is to provide added focus and rigor to academics in the middle grades. Using 16 reading as the foundation, all middle grade students should 17 18 receive rigorous academic instruction through challenging 19 curricula delivered by highly qualified teachers in schools 20 with outstanding leadership, which schools are supported by engaged and informed parents. 21 (b) It is the intent of the Legislature that students 22 23 promoted from the eighth grade will be ready for success in 24 high school and that the mission of the middle grades is to prepare students for the successful completion of rigorous 25 courses in high school. 26 (5) RIGOROUS READING REQUIREMENT. --27 28

(a) Beginning with the 2004-2005 school year, Each public school serving middle grade students, including charter schools, with fewer than 75 percent of its students reading at or above grade level in grade 6, grade 7, or grade 8 as

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1	measured by a student scoring at Level 3 or above on the FCAT
2	during the prior school year, must incorporate by October 1 a
3	rigorous reading requirement for reading and language arts
4	programs as the primary component of its school improvement
5	plan. The department shall annually provide to each district
6	school board by June 30 a list of its schools that are
7	required to incorporate a rigorous reading requirement as the
8	primary component of the school's improvement plan. The
9	department shall provide technical assistance to school
10	districts and school administrators required to implement the
11	rigorous reading requirement.
12	(6) COMPREHENSIVE REFORM STUDY ON THE ACADEMIC
13	PERFORMANCE OF STUDENTS AND SCHOOLS
14	(a) The department shall conduct a study on how the
15	overall academic performance of middle grade students and
16	schools can be improved. The department must consult with the
17	Florida Center for Reading Research at Florida State
18	University, the Just Read, Florida! Office, and key education
19	stakeholders, including district school board members,
20	district school superintendents, principals, parents,
21	teachers, district supervisors of curriculum, and students
22	across the state, in the development of its findings and
23	recommendations. The department shall review, at a minimum,
24	each of the following elements:
25	1. Academic expectations, which include, but are not
26	limited to:
27	a. Alignment of middle school expectations with
28	elementary and high school graduation requirements.
29	b. Best practices to improve reading and language arts
30	courses based on research-based programs for middle school
31	students in alignment with the Sunshine State Standards. 17

1	c. Strategies that focus on improving academic success
2	for low-performing students.
3	d. Rigor of curricula and courses.
4	e. Instructional materials.
5	f. Course enrollment by middle school students.
6	g. Student support services.
7	h. Measurement and reporting of student achievement.
8	2. Attendance policies and student mobility issues.
9	3. Teacher quality, which includes, but is not limited
10	<del>to:</del>
11	a. Preparedness of teachers to teach rigorous courses
12	to middle school students.
13	<del>b. Teacher evaluations.</del>
14	<del>c. Substitute teachers.</del>
15	d. Certification and recertification requirements.
16	e. Staff development requirements.
17	f. Availability of effective staff development
18	training.
19	g. Teacher recruitment and vacancy issues.
20	h. Federal requirements for highly qualified teachers
21	pursuant to the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001.
22	4. Identification and availability of diagnostic
23	testing.
24	5. Availability of personnel and scheduling issues.
25	6. Middle school leadership and performance.
26	7. Parental and community involvement.
27	(b) By December 1, 2004, the Commissioner of Education
28	shall submit to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of
29	the House of Representatives, the chairs of the education
30	committees in the Senate and the House of Representatives, and
31	the State Board of Education recommendations to increase the

1	academic performance of middle grade students and schools.
2	(6)(7) PERSONALIZED MIDDLE SCHOOL SUCCESS PLAN
3	(a) <del>Beginning with the 2004-2005 school year,</del> Each
4	principal of a school with a middle grade shall designate
5	certified staff members at the school to develop and
6	administer a personalized middle school success plan for each
7	entering sixth grade student who scored below Level 3 in
8	reading on the most recently administered FCAT. The purpose of
9	the success plan is to assist the student in meeting state and
10	school district expectations in academic proficiency and to
11	prepare the student for a rigorous high school curriculum. The
12	success plan shall be developed in collaboration with the
13	student and his or her parent and must be implemented until
14	the student completes the eighth grade or achieves a score at
15	Level 3 or above in reading on the FCAT, whichever occurs
16	first. The success plan must minimize paperwork and may be
17	incorporated into a parent/teacher conference, included as
18	part of a progress report or report card, included as part of
19	a general orientation at the beginning of the school year, or
20	provided by electronic mail or other written correspondence.
21	Section 11. Section 1003.4155, Florida Statutes, is
22	created to read:
23	1003.4155 Middle school grading systemThe grading
24	system and interpretation of letter grades used in grades 6
25	through 8 shall be as follows:
26	(1) Grade "A" equals 90 percent through 100 percent,
27	has a grade point average value of 4, and is defined as
28	"outstanding progress."
29	(2) Grade "B" equals 80 percent through 89 percent,
30	has a grade point average value of 3, and is defined as "above
31	average progress." 19

1	(3) Grade "C" equals 70 percent through 79 percent,
2	has a grade point average value of 2, and is defined as
3	"average progress."
4	(4) Grade "D" equals 60 percent through 69 percent,
5	has a grade point average value of 1, and is defined as
6	"lowest acceptable progress."
7	(5) Grade "F" equals zero percent through 59 percent,
8	has a grade point average value of zero, and is defined as
9	"failure."
10	(6) Grade "I" equals zero percent, has a grade point
11	average value of zero, and is defined as "incomplete."
12	Section 12. Section 1003.4156, Florida Statutes, is
13	created to read:
14	1003.4156 General requirements for middle school
15	promotion
16	(1) Beginning with students entering grade 6 in the
17	2005-2006 school year, promotion from a middle school, grades
18	6 through 8, requires the successful completion of 12 academic
19	credits, including:
20	(a) Three middle school or higher credits in
21	English/language arts.
22	(b) Three middle school or higher credits in
23	mathematics.
24	(c) Three middle school or higher credits in social
25	studies.
26	(d) Three middle school or higher credits in science.
27	
28	Other courses offered in middle school, including music, band,
29	physical education, and art, shall be considered electives.
30	(2) In addition to the credits required under
31	subsection (1), for each year a student scores at Level 1 or 2

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on the reading portion of the FCAT, the student must be enrolled the following year in a full-year intensive reading 2 course for which the student may earn up to three credits. The 3 4 intensive reading course must be based on frameworks developed by the Florida Center for Reading Research, or a comparable 5 6 course as identified by the Department of Education, which 7 includes an emphasis on integration of core curriculum standards and incorporation of informational and expository 8 9 text. 10 (3) In addition to the credits required under 11 subsection (1), for each year a student scores at Level 3 on the reading portion of the FCAT, the student must be enrolled 12 13 the following year in a one-semester intensive reading course. The reading course must be based on frameworks developed by 14 15 the Florida Center for Reading Research, or a comparable course as identified by the Department of Education, which 16 includes an emphasis on integration of core curriculum 17 standards and incorporation of informational and expository 18 19 text. 20 (4) One full credit must entail completing a minimum of 135 hours of instruction in a designated course of study 21 22 which contains standards for student performance. For schools authorized by the district school board to implement block 23 2.4 scheduling, one full credit must entail completing a minimum of 120 hours of instruction in a designated course of study 2.5 which contains standards for student performance. 26 (5) District school boards shall establish policies to 27 allow alternative methods for students to earn the credits 28 29 required by this section. The alternative methods must include, but are not limited to, opportunities for students 30 31 to:

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1	(a) Recover credits;
2	(b) Be promoted on time to high school; and
3	(c) Be placed in programs that emphasize applied
4	integrated curricula, small learning communities, support
5	services, increased discipline, or other strategies documented
6	to improve student achievement.
7	
8	The district's policy, or amendments to the policy, shall be
9	submitted to the State Board of Education for approval. If the
10	State Board of Education does not take action within 60 days
11	following receipt of the proposed policy, the policy shall
12	stand approved.
13	(6) The State Board of Education shall adopt rules
14	under ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to provide for alternative
15	middle school promotion standards for students in grade 6,
16	grade 7, or grade 8 who are not enrolled in a school that has
17	a grade 6 through grade 8 middle school configuration.
18	Section 13. Section 1003.42, Florida Statutes, is
19	amended to read:
20	1003.42 Required instruction
21	(1) Each district school board shall provide all
22	courses required for high school graduation and appropriate
23	instruction designed to ensure that students meet State Board
24	of Education adopted standards in the following subject areas:
25	reading and other language arts, mathematics, science, social
26	studies, foreign languages, health and physical education, and
27	the arts.
28	(2) Members of the instructional staff of the public
29	schools, subject to the rules of the State Board of Education

30 and the district school board, shall teach efficiently and

1	the highest standards for professionalism and historic
2	accuracy, following the prescribed courses of study, and
3	employing approved methods of instruction, the following:
4	(a) The history and content of the Declaration of
5	Independence, including national sovereignty, natural law,
6	self-evident truth, equality of all persons, limited
7	government, popular sovereignty, and inalienable rights of
8	life, liberty, and property, and how they form it forms the
9	philosophical foundation of our government.
10	(b) The history, meaning, significance, and effect of
11	the provisions of the Constitution of the United States and
12	amendments thereto, with emphasis on each of the 10 amendments
13	that make up the Bill of Rights and how the constitution
14	provides the structure of our government.
15	(c)(b) The arguments in support of adopting our
16	republican form of government, as they are embodied in the
17	most important of the Federalist Papers.
18	(c) The essentials of the United States Constitution
19	and how it provides the structure of our government.
20	(d) Flag education, including proper flag display and
21	flag salute.
22	(e) The elements of civil government, including the
23	primary functions of and interrelationships between the
24	Federal Government, the state, and its counties,
25	municipalities, school districts, and special districts.
26	(f) The history of the United States, including the
27	period of discovery, early colonies, the War for Independence,
28	the Civil War, the expansion of the United States to its
29	present boundaries, the world wars, and the civil rights
30	movement to the present. American history shall be viewed as
31	factual, not as constructed, shall be viewed as knowable,
	23

1	teachable, and testable, and shall be defined as the creation
2	of a new nation based largely on the universal principles
3	stated in the Declaration of Independence.
4	$\frac{(g)(f)}{f}$ The history of the Holocaust (1933-1945), the
5	systematic, planned annihilation of European Jews and other
6	groups by Nazi Germany, a watershed event in the history of
7	humanity, to be taught in a manner that leads to an
8	investigation of human behavior, an understanding of the
9	ramifications of prejudice, racism, and stereotyping, and an
10	examination of what it means to be a responsible and
11	respectful person, for the purposes of encouraging tolerance
12	of diversity in a pluralistic society and for nurturing and
13	protecting democratic values and institutions.
14	$\frac{(h)(g)}{(g)}$ The history of African Americans, including the
15	history of African peoples before the political conflicts that
16	led to the development of slavery, the passage to America, the
17	enslavement experience, abolition, and the contributions of
18	African Americans to society.
19	$\frac{(i)}{(h)}$ The elementary principles of agriculture.
20	$\frac{(j)}{(i)}$ The true effects of all alcoholic and
21	intoxicating liquors and beverages and narcotics upon the
22	human body and mind.
23	$\frac{(k)}{(j)}$ Kindness to animals.
24	$\frac{(1)}{(k)}$ The history of the state.
25	(m)(1) The conservation of natural resources.
26	$\overline{(\mathrm{n})}$ ( $\overline{\mathrm{m}}$ ) Comprehensive health education that addresses
27	concepts of community health; consumer health; environmental
28	health; family life, including an awareness of the benefits of
29	sexual abstinence as the expected standard and the
30	consequences of teenage pregnancy; mental and emotional
31	health; injury prevention and safety; nutrition; personal

1	health; prevention and control of disease; and substance use
2	and abuse.
3	(o)(n) Such additional materials, subjects, courses,
4	or fields in such grades as are prescribed by law or by rules
5	of the State Board of Education and the district school board
6	in fulfilling the requirements of law.
7	$\frac{(p)}{(o)}$ The study of Hispanic contributions to the
8	United States.
9	$\frac{(q)}{(p)}$ The study of women's contributions to the
10	United States.
11	(r) The nature and importance of free enterprise to
12	the United States economy.
13	$rac{ ext{(s)}}{ ext{(q)}}$ A character-development program in the
14	elementary schools, similar to Character First or Character
15	Counts, which is secular in nature and stresses such character
16	qualities as attentiveness, patience, and initiative.
17	Beginning in school year 2004-2005, the character-development
18	program shall be required in kindergarten through grade 12.
19	Each district school board shall develop or adopt a curriculum
20	for the character-development program that shall be submitted
21	to the department for approval. The character-development
22	curriculum shall stress the qualities of patriotism;
23	responsibility:7 citizenship:7 kindness:7 respect for
24	authority, life, liberty, and personal property; honesty;
25	charity; self-control; racial, ethnic, and religious
26	tolerance: and cooperation.
27	$\frac{(t)}{(r)}$ In order to encourage patriotism, the
28	sacrifices that veterans have made in serving our country and
29	protecting democratic values worldwide. Such instruction must
30	occur on or before Veterans' Day and Memorial Day. Members of
31	the instructional staff are encouraged to use the assistance

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of local veterans when practicable.

The State Board of Education is encouraged to adopt standards and pursue assessment of the requirements of this subsection.

(3) Any student whose parent makes written request to the school principal shall be exempted from the teaching of reproductive health or any disease, including HIV/AIDS, its symptoms, development, and treatment. A student so exempted may not be penalized by reason of that exemption. Course descriptions for comprehensive health education shall not interfere with the local determination of appropriate curriculum which reflects local values and concerns.

Section 14. Subsection (15) of section 1003.52, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1003.52 Educational services in Department of Juvenile Justice programs.--

students in juvenile justice education programs, develop procedures to accurately report student academic performance data and the assessment participation rates that are used to determine adequate yearly progress under Pub. L. No. 107-110. The procedures must include an opportunity for validation of the data by schools that provide educational services to students in programs of the Department of Juvenile Justice.

(b) The Department of Education in consultation with the Department of Juvenile Justice, district school boards, and providers shall establish objective and measurable quality assurance standards for the educational component of residential and nonresidential juvenile justice facilities. These standards shall rate the district school board's performance both as a provider and contractor. The quality

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assurance rating for the educational component shall be disaggregated from the overall quality assurance score and reported separately.

(c)(b) The Department of Education shall develop a comprehensive quality assurance review process and schedule for the evaluation of the educational component in juvenile justice programs. The Department of Juvenile Justice quality assurance site visit and the education quality assurance site visit shall be conducted during the same visit.

(d)(e) The Department of Education, in consultation with district school boards and providers, shall establish minimum thresholds for the standards and key indicators for educational programs in juvenile justice facilities. If a district school board fails to meet the established minimum standards, it will be given 6 months to achieve compliance with the standards. If after 6 months, the district school board's performance is still below minimum standards, the Department of Education shall exercise sanctions as prescribed by rules adopted by the State Board of Education. If a provider, under contract with the district school board, fails to meet minimum standards, such failure shall cause the district school board to cancel the provider's contract unless the provider achieves compliance within 6 months or unless there are documented extenuating circumstances.

Section 15. Section 1003.57, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1003.57 Exceptional students instruction.--

(1) Each district school board shall provide for an appropriate program of special instruction, facilities, and services for exceptional students as prescribed by the State Board of Education as acceptable, including provisions that:

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 $\underline{(a)(1)}$  The district school board provide the necessary professional services for diagnosis and evaluation of exceptional students.

(b)(2) The district school board provide the special instruction, classes, and services, either within the district school system, in cooperation with other district school systems, or through contractual arrangements with approved private schools or community facilities that meet standards established by the commissioner.

(c)(3) The district school board annually provide information describing the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind and all other programs and methods of instruction available to the parent of a sensory-impaired student.

 $\underline{(d)(4)}$  The district school board, once every 3 years, submit to the department its proposed procedures for the provision of special instruction and services for exceptional students.

(e)(5) A No student may not be given special instruction or services as an exceptional student until after he or she has been properly evaluated, classified, and placed in the manner prescribed by rules of the State Board of Education. The parent of an exceptional student evaluated and placed or denied placement in a program of special education shall be notified of each such evaluation and placement or denial. Such notice shall contain a statement informing the parent that he or she is entitled to a due process hearing on the identification, evaluation, and placement, or lack thereof. Such hearings shall be exempt from the provisions of ss. 120.569, 120.57, and 286.011, except to the extent that the State Board of Education adopts rules establishing other procedures and any records created as a result of such

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hearings shall be confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1). The hearing must be conducted by an 2 administrative law judge from the Division of Administrative 3 Hearings of the Department of Management Services. The decision of the administrative law judge shall be final, 5 except that any party aggrieved by the finding and decision 7 rendered by the administrative law judge shall have the right to bring a civil action in the circuit court. In such an 8 action, the court shall receive the records of the 9 10 administrative hearing and shall hear additional evidence at 11 the request of either party. In the alternative, any party aggrieved by the finding and decision rendered by the 12 13 administrative law judge shall have the right to request an impartial review of the administrative law judge's order by 14 15 the district court of appeal as provided by s. 120.68. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, during the pendency 16 of any proceeding conducted pursuant to this section, unless 17 the district school board and the parents otherwise agree, the 18 student shall remain in his or her then-current educational 19 20 assignment or, if applying for initial admission to a public school, shall be assigned, with the consent of the parents, in 21 22 the public school program until all such proceedings have been 23 completed. 2.4 (f) In providing for the education of exceptional students, the district school superintendent, principals, and 25 teachers shall utilize the regular school facilities and adapt 26 them to the needs of exceptional students to the maximum 27 28 extent appropriate. Segregation of exceptional students shall 29 occur only if the nature or severity of the exceptionality is such that education in regular classes with the use of 30 supplementary aids and services cannot be achieved

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| satisfactorily.

(g)(7) In addition to the services agreed to in a student's individual education plan, the district school superintendent shall fully inform the parent of a student having a physical or developmental disability of all available services that are appropriate for the student's disability. The superintendent shall provide the student's parent with a summary of the student's rights.

(2)(a) An exceptional student with a disability who resides in a residential facility and receives special instruction or services is considered a resident of the state in which the student's parent or quardian is a resident. The cost of such instruction, facilities, and services for a nonresident student with a disability shall be provided by the placing authority in the student's state of residence, such as a public school entity, other placing authority, or parent. A nonresident student with a disability may not be reported by any school district for FTE funding in the Florida Education Finance Program.

(b) The Department of Education shall provide to each school district a statement of the specific limitations of the district's financial obligation for exceptional students with disabilities under federal and state law. The department shall also provide to each school district technical assistance as necessary for developing a local plan to impose on a student's home state the fiscal responsibility for educating a nonresident exceptional student with a disability.

(c) The Department of Education shall develop a process by which a school district must, before providing services to an exceptional student with a disability who resides in a residential facility in this state, review the

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residency of the student. The residential facility, not the district, is responsible for billing and collecting from a 2 nonresidential student's home state payment for the student's 3 4 educational and related services. (d) This subsection applies to any nonresident student 5 6 with a disability who resides in a residential facility and 7 who receives instruction as an exceptional student with a disability in any type of residential facility in this state, 8 including, but not limited to, a public school, a private 10 school, a group home facility as defined in s. 393.063, an 11 intensive residential treatment program for children and adolescents as defined in s. 395.002, a facility as defined in 12 13 s. 394.455, an intermediate care facility for the developmentally disabled or ICF/DD as defined in s. 393.063 or 14 15 s. 400.960, or a community residential home as defined in s. 16 419.001. Section 16. Section 1003.575, Florida Statutes, is 17 18 created to read: 19 1003.575 Individual education plans for exceptional students. -- The Department of Education shall devise an 20 individual education plan (IEP) form for use in developing and 21 22 implementing individual education plans for exceptional students. The IEP form must have a streamlined format; and, to 23 2.4 provide for the use of an existing IEP form when a student transfers from one school district to another, the IEP form 25 developed by the department shall be used in each school 26 district in the state. 27 Section 17. Section 1003.58, Florida Statutes, is 28 29 amended to read: 1003.58 Students in residential care facilities.--Each 30 district school board shall provide educational programs

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according to rules of the State Board of Education to students who reside in residential care facilities operated by the Department of Children and Family Services.

- (1) The district school board shall not be charged any rent, maintenance, utilities, or overhead on such facilities.

  Maintenance, repairs, and remodeling of existing facilities shall be provided by the Department of Children and Family Services.
- (2) If additional facilities are required, the district school board and the Department of Children and Family Services shall agree on the appropriate site based on the instructional needs of the students. When the most appropriate site for instruction is on district school board property, a special capital outlay request shall be made by the commissioner in accordance with s. 1013.60. When the most appropriate site is on state property, state capital outlay funds shall be requested by the Department of Children and Family Services as provided by s. 216.043 and shall be submitted as specified by s. 216.023. Any instructional facility to be built on state property shall have educational specifications jointly developed by the school district and the Department of Children and Family Services and approved by the Department of Education. The size of space and occupant design capacity criteria as provided by state board rules shall be used for remodeling or new construction whether facilities are provided on state property or district school board property. The planning of such additional facilities shall incorporate current Department of Children and Family Services deinstitutionalization plans.
- (3) The district school board shall have full and complete authority in the matter of the assignment and

1	placement of such students in educational programs. The parent
2	of an exceptional student shall have the same due process
3	rights as are provided under $\underline{s. 1003.57(1)(e)}$ $\underline{s. 1003.57(5)}$ .
4	(4) The district school board shall have a written
5	agreement with the Department of Children and Family Services
6	outlining the respective duties and responsibilities of each
7	party.
8	
9	Notwithstanding the provisions herein, the educational program
10	at the Marianna Sunland Center in Jackson County shall be
11	operated by the Department of Education, either directly or
12	through grants or contractual agreements with other public or
13	duly accredited educational agencies approved by the
14	Department of Education.
15	Section 18. Section 1004.64, Florida Statutes, is
16	created to read:
17	1004.64 Florida Center for Reading ResearchThere is
18	created, as a joint project between the College of Arts and
19	Sciences and the Learning Systems Institute (LSI) at the
20	Florida State University, the Florida Center for Reading
21	Research (FCRR). The center is administratively housed within
22	the LSI and shall:
23	(1) Provide technical assistance and support to all
24	school districts and schools in this state in the
25	implementation of evidence-based literacy instruction,
26	assessments, and programs.
27	(2) Conduct applied research that will have an
28	immediate impact on policy and practices related to literacy
29	instruction and assessment in this state.
30	(3) Conduct basic research on reading, reading growth,
31	reading assessment, and reading instruction which will

1	contribute to scientific knowledge about reading.
2	(4) Develop frameworks for comprehensive reading
3	intervention courses for possible use in middle schools and
4	secondary schools.
5	(5) Disseminate information about research-based
6	practices related to literacy instruction, assessment, and
7	programs for students in preschool through grade 12.
8	(6) Collect, manage, and report on assessment
9	information from screening, progress monitoring, and outcome
10	assessments through the Florida Progress Monitoring and
11	Reporting Network. The network is a statewide resource that is
12	operated to provide valid and timely reading assessment data
13	for parents, teachers, principals, and district-level and
14	state-level staff in the management of instruction at the
15	individual, classroom, and school levels.
16	Section 19. Section 1008.22, Florida Statutes, is
17	amended to read:
18	1008.22 Student assessment program for public
19	schools
20	(1) PURPOSEThe primary purposes of the student
21	assessment program are to provide information needed to
22	improve the public schools by enhancing the learning gains of
23	all students and to inform parents of the educational progress
24	of their public school children. The program must be designed
25	to:
26	(a) Assess the annual learning gains of each student
27	toward achieving the Sunshine State Standards appropriate for
28	the student's grade level.
29	(b) Provide data for making decisions regarding school
30	accountability and recognition.
31	(c) Identify the educational strengths and needs of

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- students and the readiness of students to be promoted to the next grade level or to graduate from high school with a standard high school diploma.
- (d) Assess how well educational goals and performance standards are met at the school, district, and state levels.
- (e) Provide information to aid in the evaluation and development of educational programs and policies.
- (f) Provide information on the performance of Florida students in this state compared with other students others across the United States.

### (2) INTENT.--

- (a) It is the intent of the Legislature that the

  Department of Education pursue innovations in technology and
  assessment to allow the Florida Comprehensive Assessment Test

  (FCAT) to be administered as late as possible in the school
  year with scores received before the end of the school year.

  The department shall pursue such innovations to the extent
  funded by the Legislature. Annually, the Commissioner of
  Education shall report to the Governor, the President of the
  Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on the
  state of the art in large-scale on-line assessment
  capabilities of the industry and of the capacity of the public
  schools in this state to implement a statewide program.
- (b) It is the further intent of the Legislature that the Department of Education make accessible to the public copies of actual scored FCAT test items when sufficient items are available through the test-item databank to ensure the security and validity of the test. The department shall provide such FCAT test items to the extent that sufficient items are funded by the Legislature. However, this paragraph does not apply to those provisions of the FCAT to which the

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department does not hold the copyright.

(3)<del>(2)</del> NATIONAL EDUCATION COMPARISONS.--It is Florida's intent to participate in the measurement of national educational goals. The Commissioner of Education shall direct Florida school districts to participate in the administration of the National Assessment of Educational Progress, or a similar national assessment program, both for the national sample and for any state-by-state comparison programs which may be initiated. Such assessments must be conducted using the data collection procedures, the student surveys, the educator surveys, and other instruments included in the National Assessment of Educational Progress or similar program being administered in Florida. The results of these assessments shall be included in the annual report of the Commissioner of Education specified in this section. The administration of the National Assessment of Educational Progress or similar program shall be in addition to and separate from the administration of the statewide assessment program.

(4)(3) STATEWIDE ASSESSMENT PROGRAM.—The commissioner shall design and implement a statewide program of educational assessment that provides information for the improvement of the operation and management of the public schools, including schools operating for the purpose of providing educational services to youth in Department of Juvenile Justice programs. The commissioner may enter into contracts for the continued administration of the assessment, testing, and evaluation programs authorized and funded by the Legislature. Contracts may be initiated in 1 fiscal year and continue into the next and may be paid from the appropriations of either or both fiscal years. The commissioner is authorized to negotiate for the sale or lease of tests, scoring protocols, test scoring

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services, and related materials developed pursuant to law.

Pursuant to the statewide assessment program, the commissioner shall:

- (a) Submit to the State Board of Education a list that specifies student skills and competencies to which the goals for education specified in the state plan apply, including, but not limited to, reading, writing, science, and mathematics. The skills and competencies must include problem-solving and higher-order skills as appropriate and shall be known as the Sunshine State Standards as defined in s. 1000.21. The commissioner shall select such skills and competencies after receiving recommendations from educators, citizens, and members of the business community. The commissioner shall submit to the State Board of Education revisions to the list of student skills and competencies in order to maintain continuous progress toward improvements in student proficiency.
- (b) Develop and implement a uniform system of indicators to describe the performance of public school students and the characteristics of the public school districts and the public schools. These indicators must include, without limitation, information gathered by the comprehensive management information system created pursuant to s. 1008.385 and student achievement information obtained pursuant to this section.
- (c) Develop and implement a student achievement testing program known as the Florida Comprehensive Assessment Test (FCAT) as part of the statewide assessment program, to be administered annually in grades 3 through 10 to measure reading, writing, science, and mathematics. Other content areas may be included as directed by the commissioner. The

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assessment of reading and math shall be administered annually in grades 3 through 10. The assessment of writing and science shall be administered at least once at the elementary school level, at least once at the middle school level, and at least once at the high school level. The testing program must be designed so that:

- 1. The tests measure student skills and competencies adopted by the State Board of Education as specified in paragraph (a). The tests must measure and report student proficiency levels in reading, writing, mathematics, and science. The commissioner shall provide for the tests to be developed or obtained, as appropriate, through contracts and project agreements with private vendors, public vendors, public agencies, postsecondary educational institutions, or school districts. The commissioner shall obtain input with respect to the design and implementation of the testing program from state educators and the public.
- 2. The testing program will include a combination of norm-referenced and criterion-referenced tests and include, to the extent determined by the commissioner, questions that require the student to produce information or perform tasks in such a way that the skills and competencies he or she uses can be measured.
- 3. Each testing program, whether at the elementary, middle, or high school level, includes a test of writing in which students are required to produce writings that are then scored by appropriate methods.
- 4. A score is designated for each subject area tested, below which score a student's performance is deemed inadequate. The school districts shall provide appropriate remedial instruction to students who score below these levels.

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5. Except as provided in s. 1003.43(11)(b), students
must earn a passing score on the grade 10 assessment test
described in this paragraph or on an alternate assessment as
described in subsection (9) in reading, writing, and
mathematics to qualify for a regular high school diploma. The
State Board of Education shall designate a passing score for
each part of the grade 10 assessment test. In establishing
passing scores, the state board shall consider any possible
negative impact of the test on minority students. All students
who took the grade 10 FCAT during the 2000-2001 school year
shall be required to earn the passing scores in reading and
mathematics established by the State Board of Education for
the March 2001 test administration. Such students who did not
earn the established passing scores and must repeat the grade
10 FCAT are required to earn the passing scores established
for the March 2001 test administration. All students who take
the grade 10 FCAT for the first time in March 2002 shall be
required to earn the passing scores in reading and mathematics
established by the State Board of Education for the March 2002
test administration. The State Board of Education shall adopt
rules that which specify the passing scores for the grade 10
FCAT. Any such rules, which have the effect of raising the
required passing scores, shall only apply only to students
taking the grade 10 FCAT for the first time after such rules
are adopted by the State Board of Education.

6. Participation in the testing program is mandatory for all students attending public school, including students served in Department of Juvenile Justice programs, except as otherwise prescribed by the commissioner. If a student does not participate in the statewide assessment, the district must notify the student's parent and provide the parent with

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information regarding the implications of such nonparticipation. If modifications are made in the student's 2 instruction to provide accommodations that would not be 3 permitted on the statewide assessment tests, the district must notify the student's parent of the implications of such 5 instructional modifications. A parent must provide signed 7 consent for a student to receive instructional modifications that would not be permitted on the statewide assessments and 8 must acknowledge in writing that he or she understands the 9 10 implications of such accommodations. The State Board of 11 Education shall adopt rules, based upon recommendations of the commissioner, for the provision of test accommodations and 12 13 modifications of procedures as necessary for students in exceptional education programs and for students who have 14 15 limited English proficiency. Accommodations that negate the validity of a statewide assessment are not allowable. 16

- 7. A student seeking an adult high school diploma must meet the same testing requirements that a regular high school student must meet.
- 8. District school boards must provide instruction to prepare students to demonstrate proficiency in the skills and competencies necessary for successful grade-to-grade progression and high school graduation. If a student is provided with accommodations or modifications that are not allowable in the statewide assessment program, as described in the test manuals, the district must inform the parent in writing and must provide the parent with information regarding the impact on the student's ability to meet expected proficiency levels in reading, writing, and math. The commissioner shall conduct studies as necessary to verify that the required skills and competencies are part of the district

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instructional programs.

9. The Department of Education must develop, or select, and implement a common battery of assessment tools that will be used in all juvenile justice programs in the state. These tools must accurately measure the skills and competencies established in the Florida Sunshine State Standards.

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The commissioner may design and implement student testing programs, for any grade level and subject area, necessary to effectively monitor educational achievement in the state.

- (d) Conduct ongoing research to develop improved methods of assessing student performance, including, without limitation, the use of technology to administer tests, score, or report the results of, the use of electronic transfer of data, the development of work-product assessments, and the development of process assessments.
- (e) Conduct ongoing research <u>into</u> and analysis of student achievement data, including, without limitation, monitoring trends in student achievement <u>by grade level and overall student achievement</u>, identifying school programs that are successful, and analyzing correlates of school achievement.
- (f) Provide technical assistance to school districts in the implementation of state and district testing programs and the use of the data produced pursuant to such programs.
- (5)(4) DISTRICT TESTING PROGRAMS.--Each district school board shall periodically assess student performance and achievement within each school of the district. The assessment programs must be based upon local goals and objectives that are compatible with the state plan for education and that

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supplement the skills and competencies adopted by the State Board of Education. All school districts must participate in the statewide assessment program designed to measure annual student learning and school performance. All district school boards shall report assessment results as required by the state management information system.

(6) (5) SCHOOL TESTING PROGRAMS. -- Each public school shall participate in the statewide assessment program, unless specifically exempted by state board rule based on serving a specialized population for which standardized testing is not appropriate. Student performance data shall be analyzed and reported to parents, the community, and the state. Student performance data shall be used in developing objectives of the school improvement plan, evaluation of instructional personnel, evaluation of administrative personnel, assignment of staff, allocation of resources, acquisition of instructional materials and technology, performance-based budgeting, and promotion and assignment of students into educational programs. The analysis of student performance data also must identify strengths and needs in the educational program and trends over time. The analysis must be used in conjunction with the budgetary planning processes developed pursuant to s. 1008.385 and the development of the programs of remediation.

(7)(6) REQUIRED ANALYSES.--The commissioner shall provide, at a minimum, for the following analyses of data produced by the student achievement testing program:

(a) The statistical system for the annual assessments shall use measures of student learning, such as the FCAT, to determine teacher, school, and school district statistical distributions, which shall be determined using available data

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from the FCAT, and other data collection as deemed appropriate by the Department of Education, to measure the differences in student prior year achievement compared to the current year achievement for the purposes of accountability and recognition.

- (b) The statistical system shall provide the best estimates of teacher, school, and school district effects on student progress. The approach used by the department shall be approved by the commissioner before implementation.
- (c) The annual testing program shall be administered to provide for valid statewide comparisons of learning gains to be made for purposes of accountability and recognition. The commissioner shall establish a schedule for the administration of the statewide assessments. In establishing such schedule, the commissioner is charged with the duty to accomplish the latest possible administration of the statewide assessments and the earliest possible provision of the results to the school districts feasible within available technology and specific appropriation. District school boards shall not establish school calendars that jeopardize or limit the valid testing and comparison of student learning gains.
- (8)(7) LOCAL ASSESSMENTS.--Measurement of the learning gains of students in all subjects and grade levels other than subjects and grade levels required for the state student achievement testing program is the responsibility of the school districts.
- (9)(8) APPLICABILITY OF TESTING STANDARDS.--A student must meet the testing requirements for high school graduation that were in effect at the time the student entered 9th grade, provided the student's enrollment was continuous.
- (10)(9) EQUIVALENCIES FOR STANDARDIZED TESTS.--

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- (a) The Commissioner of Education shall approve the use of the SAT and ACT tests as alternative assessments to the grade 10 FCAT for the 2003-2004 school year. Students who attain scores on the SAT or ACT which equate to the passing scores on the grade 10 FCAT for purposes of high school graduation shall satisfy the assessment requirement for a standard high school diploma as provided in s. 1003.429(6)(a) or s. 1003.43(5)(a) for the 2003-2004 school year if the students meet the requirement in paragraph (b).
- (b) A student shall be required to take the grade 10 FCAT a total of three times without earning a passing score in order to use the scores on an alternative assessment pursuant to paragraph (a). This requirement shall not apply to a student who is a new student to the public school system in grade 12.
- $\underline{(11)(10)}$  RULES.--The State Board of Education shall adopt rules  $\underline{under}$  pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement the provisions of this section.
- Section 20. Subsection (8) of section 1008.25, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (11) is added to that section, to read:
- 1008.25 Public school student progression; remedial instruction; reporting requirements.--
  - (8) ANNUAL REPORT.--
- (a) In addition to the requirements in paragraph (5)(b), each district school board must annually report to the parent of each student the progress of the student toward achieving state and district expectations for proficiency in reading, writing, science, and mathematics. The district school board must report to the parent the student's results on each statewide assessment test. The evaluation of each

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student's progress must be based upon the student's classroom
work, observations, tests, district and state assessments, and
other relevant information. Progress reporting must be
provided to the parent in writing in a format adopted by the
district school board.

- (b) Beginning with the 2001-2002 school year, Each district school board must annually publish in the local newspaper, and report in writing to the State Board of Education by September 1 of each year, the following information on the prior school year:
- 1. The provisions of this section relating to public school student progression and the district school board's policies and procedures on student retention and promotion.
- 2. By grade, the number and percentage of all students in grades 3 through 10 performing at Levels 1 and 2 on the reading portion of the FCAT.
- 3. By grade, the number and percentage of all students retained in grades 3 through 10.
- 4. Information on the total number of students who were promoted for good cause, by each category of good cause as specified in paragraph (6)(b).
- 5. Any revisions to the district school board's policy on student retention and promotion from the prior year.
- (c) The Department of Education shall establish a uniform format in which school districts must report such information. The department shall annually compile the information required under subparagraphs (b)2., 3., and 4., along with state-level summary information, and shall report the information to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
  - (11) REPORTS. -- The Department of Education shall

1	annually provide to the Governor, the President of the Senate,
2	and the Speaker of the House of Representatives a report on:
3	(a) The longitudinal performance of students in math
4	and reading.
5	(b) The longitudinal performance of students by grade
6	level in math and reading.
7	(c) The longitudinal performance regarding efforts to
8	close the achievement gap.
9	(d) The longitudinal performance of students on the
10	norm-referenced component of the FCAT.
11	(e) Other student performance data based on national
12	norm-referenced and criterion-referenced tests, when
13	available.
14	Section 21. Section 1008.31, Florida Statutes, is
15	amended to read:
16	1008.31 Florida's K-20 education performance
17	accountability system; legislative intent; public
18	accountability and reporting performance-based funding;
19	mission, goals, and systemwide measures
20	(1) LEGISLATIVE INTENTIt is the intent of the
21	Legislature that:
22	(a) The performance accountability system implemented
23	to assess the effectiveness of Florida's seamless K-20
24	education delivery system provide answers to the following
25	questions in relation to its mission and goals:
26	1. What is the public receiving in return for funds it
27	invests in education?
28	2. How effectively is Florida's K-20 education system
29	educating its students?
30	3. How effectively are the major delivery sectors
31	promoting student achievement? 46

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- 4. How are individual schools and postsecondary education institutions performing their responsibility to educate their students as measured by how students are <a href="mailto:exhibiting">exhibiting</a> performing and how much they are learning?
- (b) The K-20 education performance accountability system be established as a single, unified accountability system with multiple components, including, but not limited to, measures of adequate yearly progress, individual student learning gains in public schools, school grades, and return on investment.
- (c) The K-20 education performance accountability system comply with the accountability requirements of the "No Child Left Behind Act of 2001," Pub. L. No. 107-110.
- (d) The State Board of Education recommend to the Legislature systemwide performance standards; the Legislature establish systemwide performance measures and standards; and the systemwide measures and standards provide Floridians with information on what the public is receiving in return for the funds it invests in education and how well the K-20 system educates its students.
- (e) The State Board of Education establish performance measures and set performance standards for individual components of the public education system, including individual schools and community colleges postsecondary educational institutions, with measures and standards based primarily on student achievement.
- (f) The Board of Governors establish performance
  measures and set performance standards for state universities,
  with measures and standards based primarily on student access
  and achievement. Measures should encourage the seamless
  transition of students from one educational level to the next

1	and be consistent with other educational accountability
2	measures.
3	(2) PERFORMANCE-BASED FUNDING
4	(a) The State Board of Education shall cooperate with
5	each delivery system to develop proposals for
6	performance-based funding, using performance measures adopted
7	pursuant to this section.
8	(b) The State Board of Education proposals must
9	provide that at least 10 percent of the state funds
10	appropriated for the K-20 education system are conditional
11	upon meeting or exceeding established performance standards.
12	(c) The State Board of Education shall adopt
13	guidelines required to implement performance-based funding
14	that allow 1 year to demonstrate achievement of specified
15	performance standards prior to a reduction in appropriations
16	pursuant to this section.
17	(d) By December 1, 2003, the State Board of Education
18	shall adopt common definitions, measures, standards, and
19	performance improvement targets required to:
20	1. Use the state core measures and the sector-specific
21	measures to evaluate the progress of each sector of the
22	educational delivery system toward meeting the systemwide
23	goals for public education.
24	2. Notify the sectors of their progress in achieving
25	the specified measures so that they may develop improvement
26	plans that directly influence decisions about policy, program
27	development, and management.
28	3. Implement the performance-based budgeting system
29	described in this section.
30	(e) During the 2003-2004 fiscal year, the Department
31	of Education shall collect data required to establish 48

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Τ.	progress, rewards, and sanctions.
2	(f) By December 1, 2004, the Department of Education
3	shall recommend to the Legislature a formula for
4	performance-based funding that applies accountability
5	standards for the individual components of the public
6	education system at every level, kindergarten through graduate
7	school. Effective for the 2004-2005 fiscal year and
8	thereafter, subject to annual legislative approval in the
9	General Appropriations Act, performance-based funds shall be

(2)(3) MISSION, GOALS, AND SYSTEMWIDE MEASURES.--

allocated based on the progress, rewards, and sanctions

established pursuant to this section.

- (a) The mission of Florida's K-20 education system shall be to increase the proficiency of all students within one seamless, efficient system, by allowing them the opportunity to expand their knowledge and skills through learning opportunities and research valued by students, parents, and communities.
- (b) The State Board of Education shall adopt guiding principles for establishing state and sector-specific standards and measures must assure that the process is:
  - 1. Focused on student success;
- 2. Actionable, in that an educational entity can affect the outcomes through policy and program changes;
  - 3. High-quality and efficient;
  - 4. Measurable over time;
  - 5. Simple to explain and display to the public; and
- 28 6. Aligned with other measures and other sectors to
  29 support a coordinated K-20 education system.
  - (c) The <u>Department</u> State Board of Education shall maintain an accountability system that measures student

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progress toward the following goals:

- 1. Highest student achievement, as <u>indicated by</u>
  evidence of student learning gains at all levels measured by:
  student FCAT performance and annual learning gains; the number
  and percentage of schools that improve at least one school
  performance grade designation or maintain a school performance
  grade designation of "A" pursuant to s. 1008.34; graduation or
  completion rates at all learning levels; and other measures
  identified in law or rule.
- 2. Seamless articulation and maximum access, as measured by evidence of progression and readiness and evidence of access by targeted groups of students identified by the commissioner: the percentage of students who demonstrate readiness for the educational level they are entering, from kindergarten through postsecondary education and into the workforce; the number and percentage of students needing remediation; the percentage of Floridians who complete associate, baccalaureate, graduate, professional, and postgraduate degrees; the number and percentage of credits that articulate; the extent to which each set of exit-point requirements matches the next set of entrance-point requirements; the degree to which underserved populations access educational opportunity; the extent to which access is provided through innovative educational delivery strategies; and other measures identified in law or rule.
- 3. Skilled workforce and economic development, as measured by evidence of employment and earnings: the number and percentage of graduates employed in their areas of preparation; the percentage of Floridians with high school diplomas and postsecondary education credentials; the percentage of business and community members who find that

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Florida's graduates possess the skills they need; national rankings; and other measures identified in law or rule.

- 4. Quality efficient services, as measured by <u>evidence</u> of return on investment: cost per completer or graduate; average cost per noncompleter at each educational level; cost disparity across institutions offering the same degrees; the percentage of education customers at each educational level who are satisfied with the education provided; and other measures identified in law or rule.
- (3)(4) K-20 EDUCATION DATA QUALITY IMPROVEMENT.--To provide data required to implement education performance accountability measures in state and federal law, the commissioner shall initiate and maintain strategies to improve data quality and timeliness.
- (a) SYSTEMWIDE DATA COLLECTION.—School districts and public postsecondary educational institutions shall maintain information systems that will provide the State Board of Education, the Board of Governors, and the Legislature with information and reports necessary to address the specifications of the accountability system. The State Board of Education shall determine the standards for the required data. The level of comprehensiveness and quality shall be no less than that which was available as of June 30, 2001.
- (b) The Commissioner of Education shall determine the standards for the required data, monitor data quality, and measure improvements. The commissioner shall report annually to the Legislature, the State Board of Education, and the Board of Governors data quality indicators and ratings for all public postsecondary education institutions and school districts.
- 31 (4) RULES.--The State Board of Education shall adopt

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rules under ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement this section.

Section 22. Section 1008.33, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

improvement.—It is the intent of the Legislature that all public schools be held accountable for students performing at acceptable levels. A system of school improvement and accountability that assesses student performance by school, identifies schools in which students are not making adequate progress toward state standards, institutes appropriate measures for enforcing improvement, and provides rewards and sanctions based on performance shall be the responsibility of the State Board of Education.

(1) Pursuant to Art. IX of the State Constitution prescribing the duty of the State Board of Education to supervise Florida's public school system and notwithstanding any other statutory provisions to the contrary, the State Board of Education shall intervene in the operation of a district school system when one or more schools in the school district have failed to make adequate progress for 2 school years in a 4-year period. For purposes of determining when a school is eligible for state board action and opportunity scholarships for its students, the terms "2 years in any 4-year period" and "2 years in a 4-year period" mean that in any year that a school has a grade of "F," the school is eligible for state board action and opportunity scholarships for its students if it also has had a grade of "F" in any of the previous 3 school years. The State Board of Education may determine that the school district or school has not taken steps sufficient for students in the school to be academically

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well served. Considering recommendations of the Commissioner of Education, the State Board of Education shall recommend action to a district school board intended to improve 3 educational services to students in each school that is designated with a grade of as performance grade category "F." 5 Recommendations for actions to be taken in the school district 6 7 shall be made only after thorough consideration of the unique characteristics of a school, which shall include student 8 mobility rates, the number and type of exceptional students 9 10 enrolled in the school, and the availability of options for 11 improved educational services. The state board shall adopt by rule steps to follow in this process. Such steps shall 12 provide school districts sufficient time to improve student 13 performance in schools and the opportunity to present evidence 14 15 of assistance and interventions that the district school board has implemented. 16

- (2) The State Board of Education may recommend one or more of the following actions to district school boards to enable students in schools designated with a grade of as performance grade category "F" to be academically well served by the public school system:
- (a) Provide additional resources, change certain practices, and provide additional assistance if the state board determines the causes of inadequate progress to be related to school district policy or practice;
- (b) Implement a plan that satisfactorily resolves the education equity problems in the school;
- (c) Contract for the educational services of the school, or reorganize the school at the end of the school year under a new school principal who is authorized to hire new staff and implement a plan that addresses the causes of

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1	inadequate	progress
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- (d) Transfer high-quality teachers, faculty, and staff to improve the performance of students in any low-performing school:
- $\underline{\text{(e)}(d)}$  Allow parents of students in the school to send their children to another district school of their choice; or
- $\underline{\text{(f)}(e)}$  Other action appropriate to improve the school's performance.
- (3) In recommending actions to district school boards, the State Board of Education shall specify the length of time available to implement the recommended action. The State Board of Education may adopt rules to further specify how it may respond in specific circumstances. No Action taken by the State Board of Education does not shall relieve a school from state accountability requirements.
- (4) The State Board of Education may require the Department of Education or Chief Financial Officer to withhold any transfer of state funds to the school district if, within the timeframe specified in state board action, the school district has failed to comply with the action ordered to improve the district's low-performing schools. Withholding The transfer of funds may be withheld shall occur only after all other recommended actions for school improvement have failed to improve performance. The State Board of Education may impose the same penalty on any district school board that fails to develop and implement a plan for assistance and intervention for low-performing schools as specified in s. 1001.42(16)(c).
- Section 23. Section 1008.34, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 31 1008.34 School grading system; school report cards;

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| district performance grade. --

- shall prepare annual reports of the results of the statewide assessment program which describe student achievement in the state, each district, and each school. The commissioner shall prescribe the design and content of these reports, which must include, without limitation, descriptions of the performance of all schools participating in the assessment program and all of their major student populations as determined by the Commissioner of Education, and must also include the median scores of all eligible students who scored at or in the lowest 25th percentile of the state in the previous school year; provided, however, that the provisions of s. 1002.22 pertaining to student records apply to this section.
- (2) SCHOOL GRADES PERFORMANCE GRADE CATEGORIES.--The annual report shall identify schools as having one of the following grades being in one of the following grade categories defined according to rules of the State Board of Education:
  - (a) "A," schools making excellent progress.
  - (b) "B," schools making above average progress.
  - (c) "C," schools making satisfactory progress.
- (d) "D," schools making less than satisfactory progress.
  - (e) "F," schools failing to make adequate progress.

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Each school designated with a grade of in performance grade category "A," making excellent progress, or having improved at least two grade levels performance grade categories, shall have greater authority over the allocation of the school's total budget generated from the FEFP, state categoricals,

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1	lottery funds, grants, and local funds, as specified in state
2	board rule. The rule must provide that the increased budget
3	authority shall remain in effect until the school's
4	performance grade declines.

- (3) DESIGNATION OF SCHOOL GRADES PERFORMANCE GRADE

  CATEGORIES.--School grades performance grade category

  designations itemized in subsection (2) shall be based on the following:
  - (a) Criteria Timeframes. --
- 1. School performance grade category designations shall be based on the school's current year performance and the school's annual learning gains.
- 2. A school's <u>grade</u> performance grade category
  designation shall be based on a combination of:
  - 1. Student achievement scores; 7
  - $\underline{2.}$  Student learning gains as measured by annual FCAT assessments in grades 3 through  $10\underline{:}_{7}$  and
  - 3. Improvement of the lowest 25th percentile of students in the school in reading, math, or writing on the FCAT, unless these students are exhibiting performing above satisfactory performance.
  - (b) Schools to be graded.--All schools shall receive a school grade except those alternative schools that receive a school improvement rating pursuant to s. 1008.341. Alternative schools may choose to receive a school grade pursuant to the provisions of this section in lieu of a school improvement rating described in s. 1008.341.
  - (c)(b) Student assessment data.--Student assessment
    data used in determining school grades performance grade
    categories shall include:
- 31 1. The aggregate scores of all eligible students

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 $\mathsf{I}_{\mathsf{I}}$  enrolled in the school who have been assessed on the FCAT.

- 2. The aggregate scores of all eligible students enrolled in the school who have been assessed on the FCAT, including Florida Writes, and who have scored at or in the lowest 25th percentile of students in the school in reading, math, or writing, unless these students are exhibiting performing above satisfactory performance.
- 3. The achievement scores and learning gains of eligible students attending alternative schools that provide dropout prevention and academic intervention services pursuant to s. 1003.53. The term "eligible students" as used in this subparagraph does not include students attending an alternative school who are subject to district school board policies for expulsion for repeated or serious offenses, who are in dropout retrieval programs serving students who have officially been designated as dropouts, and who are in the programs operated or contracted by the Department of Juvenile Justice. The student performance data for eligible students identified in this subparagraph shall be included in calculating the originating school's grade. For purposes of this section and s. 1008.341, the term "originating school" means the school that the student was attending when assigned to an alternative school. If an alternative school chooses to be graded pursuant to this section, student performance data for eligible students identified in this subparagraph may not be included in the originating school's grade, but shall be included only in the calculation of the alternative school's grade. School districts must ensure collaboration between the originating school and the alternative school in order to promote student success.

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The Department of Education shall study the effects of mobility on the performance of highly mobile students and recommend programs to improve the performance of such students. The State Board of Education shall adopt appropriate criteria for each school grade performance grade category. The criteria must also give added weight to student achievement in reading. Schools designated with a grade of as performance grade category "C," making satisfactory progress, shall be required to demonstrate that adequate progress has been made by students in the school who are in the lowest 25th percentile in reading, math, or writing on the FCAT, including Florida Writes, unless these students are exhibiting performing above satisfactory performance.

- (4) SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT RATINGS.—The annual report shall identify each school's performance as having improved, remained the same, or declined. This school improvement rating shall be based on a comparison of the current year's and previous year's student and school performance data. Schools that improve at least one performance grade category are eligible for school recognition awards pursuant to s. 1008.36.
- shall annually develop in collaboration with the school districts a school report card to be delivered to parents throughout each school district. The report card must include the school's grade, information regarding school improvement, an explanation of school performance as evaluated by the federal No Child Left Behind Act, and indicators of return on investment. Performance Grade Category and improvement rating shall apply to each school's performance for the year in which performance is measured. Each school's

1	report card designation and rating shall be published annually
2	by the Department of Education on the department's website,
3	and the school district shall provide the report card to each
4	parent. Parents shall be entitled to an easy-to-read report
5	card about the designation and rating of the school in which
6	their child is enrolled.
7	(6) RULESThe State Board of Education shall adopt
8	rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement the
9	provisions of this section.
10	(6) PERFORMANCE-BASED FUNDINGThe Legislature may
11	factor in the performance of schools in calculating any
12	performance-based funding policy that is provided for annually
13	in the General Appropriations Act.
14	(7)(8) DISTRICT PERFORMANCE GRADEThe annual report
15	required by subsection (1) shall include district performance
16	grades, which shall consist of weighted district average
17	grades, by level, for all elementary schools, middle schools,
18	and high schools in the district. A district's weighted
19	average grade shall be calculated by weighting individual
20	school grades determined pursuant to subsection (2) by school
21	enrollment.
22	(8) The State Board of Education shall adopt rules
23	under ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to administer this section.
24	Section 24. Section 1008.341, Florida Statutes, is
25	created to read:
26	1008.341 School improvement rating for alternative
27	schools
28	(1) ANNUAL REPORTS The Commissioner of Education
29	shall prepare an annual report on the performance of each
30	school receiving a school improvement rating pursuant to this
31	section if the provisions of s. 1002.22 pertaining to student

1	records apply.
2	(2) SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT RATING Alternative schools
3	that provide dropout prevention and academic intervention
4	services pursuant to s. 1003.53 may not receive a school grade
5	as described in s. 1008.34, but shall receive a school
6	improvement rating pursuant to this section. The school
7	improvement rating shall identify schools as having one of the
8	following ratings defined according to rules of the State
9	Board of Education:
10	(a) "Improving" schools with students making more
11	academic progress than when the students were served in their
12	home school.
13	(b) "Maintaining" schools with students making the
14	equivalent progress as when the students were served in their
15	home school.
16	(c) "Declining" schools with students making less
17	academic progress than when the students were served in their
18	home school.
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20	The school improvement rating shall be based on a comparison
21	of the current year's and previous year's students and school
22	performance data. Schools that improve at least one level
23	pursuant to this section are eligible for school recognition
24	awards pursuant to s. 1008.36.
25	(3) DESIGNATION OF SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT RATING Student
26	assessment data used in determining an alternative school's
27	school improvement rating shall include:
28	(a) The aggregate scores of all eligible students who
29	were assigned to and enrolled in the school during the October
30	or February FTE counts, who have been assessed on the FCAT,
31	and who have FCAT or comparable scores for the preceding 60

1	school year.
2	(b) The aggregate scores of all eligible students who
3	were assigned to and enrolled in the school during the October
4	or February FTE counts, who have been assessed on the FCAT,
5	including Florida Writes, and who have scored at or in the
6	lowest 25th percentile of students in the state on FCAT
7	Reading.
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9	The scores of students who are subject to district school
10	board policies for expulsion for repeated or serious offenses,
11	who are in dropout retrieval programs serving students who
12	have officially been designated as dropouts, and who are in
13	programs operated and contracted by the Department of Juvenile
14	Justice may not be included in an alternative school's
15	improvement rating.
16	(4) IDENTIFICATION OF STUDENT LEARNING GAINS For all
17	alternative schools receiving a school improvement rating, the
18	Department of Education shall annually identify the percent of
19	students making learning gains as compared to the percent of
20	the same students making learning gains at their originating
21	school in the year before being assigned to the alternative
22	school.
23	(5) SCHOOL REPORT CARD The Department of Education
24	shall annually develop, in collaboration with the school
25	districts, a school report card for alternative schools to be
26	delivered to parents through each school district. The report
27	card shall include the school improvement rating,
28	identification of student learning gains, information
29	regarding school improvement, an explanation of school
30	performance as evaluated by the federal No Child Left Behind

1	(6) RULESThe State Board of Education shall adopt
2	rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to administer the
3	provisions of this section.
4	Section 25. Section 1008.36, Florida Statutes, is
5	amended to read:
6	1008.36 Florida School Recognition Program
7	(1) The Legislature finds that there is a need for a
8	performance incentive program for outstanding faculty and
9	staff in highly productive schools. The Legislature further
10	finds that performance-based incentives are commonplace in the
11	private sector and should be infused into the public sector as
12	a reward for productivity.
13	(2) The Florida School Recognition Program is created
14	to provide financial awards to public schools that:
15	(a) Sustain high performance by receiving a school
16	grade of "A," making excellent progress; or
17	(b) Demonstrate exemplary improvement due to
18	innovation and effort by improving a letter grade.
19	(3) All public schools, including charter schools,
20	that receive a school grade pursuant to s. 1008.34 are
21	eligible to participate in the program. For purposes of this
22	section, a school serving any combination of kindergarten
23	through grade 3 students which does not receive a school grade
24	under s. 1008.34 shall be assigned the school performance
25	grade of the feeder pattern school designated by the
26	Department of Education and verified by the school district
27	and shall be eligible to participate in the program based upon
28	that feeder. A feeder school pattern is defined where at least
29	60 percent of the students in the school or schools servicing
30	a combination of kindergarten through grade 3 students are

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grade. In addition, the feeder pattern school shall be subject to the Opportunity Scholarship Program as defined in s. 2 1002.38. 3 4 (4) All selected schools shall receive financial awards depending on the availability of funds appropriated and 5 the number and size of schools selected to receive an award. 7 Funds must be distributed to the school's fiscal agent and placed in the school's account and must be used for purposes 8 listed in subsection (5) as determined jointly by the school's 10 staff and school advisory council. If school staff and the 11 school advisory council cannot reach agreement by November 1, the awards must be equally distributed to all classroom 12 13 teachers currently teaching in the school. (5) School recognition awards must be used for the 14 15 following: 16 (a) Nonrecurring bonuses to the faculty and staff who presently are employed at the school or who were employed at 17 the school during the year of improved performance; 18 19 (b) Nonrecurring expenditures for educational 20 equipment or materials to assist in maintaining and improving 21 student performance; or 22 (c) Temporary personnel for the school to assist in 23 maintaining and improving student performance. 24 Notwithstanding statutory provisions to the contrary, 25 incentive awards are not subject to collective bargaining. 26 Section 26. Paragraph (f) of subsection (1), 27 paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (4), and subsection (8) 28 29 of section 1011.62, Florida Statutes, are amended, and present subsection (9) of that section is redesignated as subsection 30

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1011.62 Funds for operation of schools.—If the annual allocation from the Florida Education Finance Program to each district for operation of schools is not determined in the annual appropriations act or the substantive bill implementing the annual appropriations act, it shall be determined as follows:

- (1) COMPUTATION OF THE BASIC AMOUNT TO BE INCLUDED FOR OPERATION. -- The following procedure shall be followed in determining the annual allocation to each district for operation:
- (f) Supplemental academic instruction; categorical fund.--
- 1. There is created a categorical fund to provide supplemental academic instruction to students in kindergarten through grade 12. This paragraph may be cited as the "Supplemental Academic Instruction Categorical Fund."
- 2. Categorical funds for supplemental academic instruction shall be allocated annually to each school district in the amount provided in the General Appropriations Act. These funds shall be in addition to the funds appropriated on the basis of FTE student membership in the Florida Education Finance Program and shall be included in the total potential funds of each district. These funds shall be used to provide supplemental academic instruction to students enrolled in the K-12 program. Supplemental instruction strategies may include, but are not limited to: modified curriculum, reading instruction, after-school instruction, tutoring, mentoring, class size reduction, extended school year, intensive skills development in summer school, and other methods for improving student achievement. Supplemental

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instruction may be provided to a student in any manner and at any time during or beyond the regular 180-day term identified by the school as being the most effective and efficient way to best help that student progress from grade to grade and to graduate.

- 3. Effective with the 1999-2000 fiscal year, funding on the basis of FTE membership beyond the 180-day regular term shall be provided in the FEFP only for students enrolled in juvenile justice education programs or in an education program for juveniles under s. 985.223. Funding for instruction beyond the regular 180-day school year for all other K-12 students shall be provided through the supplemental academic instruction categorical fund and other state, federal, and local fund sources with ample flexibility for schools to provide supplemental instruction to assist students in progressing from grade to grade and graduating.
- 4. The Florida State University School, as a lab school, is authorized to expend from its FEFP or Lottery Enhancement Trust Fund allocation the cost to the student of remediation in reading, writing, or mathematics for any graduate who requires remediation at a postsecondary educational institution.
- 5. Beginning in the 1999-2000 school year, dropout prevention programs as defined in ss. 1003.52, 1003.53(1)(a), (b), and (c), and 1003.54 shall be included in group 1 programs under subparagraph (d)3.
- (4) COMPUTATION OF DISTRICT REQUIRED LOCAL EFFORT.—The Legislature shall prescribe the aggregate required local effort for all school districts collectively as an item in the General Appropriations Act for each fiscal year. The amount that each district shall provide annually

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toward the cost of the Florida Education Finance Program for kindergarten through grade 12 programs shall be calculated as follows:

- (a) Estimated taxable value calculations.--
- 1.a. Not later than 2 working days prior to July 19, the Department of Revenue shall certify to the Commissioner of Education its most recent estimate of the taxable value for school purposes in each school district and the total for all school districts in the state for the current calendar year based on the latest available data obtained from the local property appraisers. Not later than July 19, the Commissioner of Education shall compute a millage rate, rounded to the next highest one one-thousandth of a mill, which, when applied to 95 percent of the estimated state total taxable value for school purposes, would generate the prescribed aggregate required local effort for that year for all districts. The Commissioner of Education shall certify to each district school board the millage rate, computed as prescribed in this subparagraph, as the minimum millage rate necessary to provide the district required local effort for that year.
- b. The General Appropriations Act shall direct the computation of the statewide adjusted aggregate amount for required local effort for all school districts collectively from ad valorem taxes to ensure that no school district's revenue from required local effort millage will produce more than 90 percent of the district's total Florida Education Finance Program calculation, and the adjustment of the required local effort millage rate of each district that produces more than 90 percent of its total Florida Education Finance Program entitlement to a level that will produce only 90 percent of its total Florida Education Finance Program

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| entitlement in the July calculation.

- 2. As revised data are received from property appraisers, the Department of Revenue shall amend the certification of the estimate of the taxable value for school purposes. The Commissioner of Education, in administering the provisions of <a href="mailto:subparagraph(10)(a)2.">subparagraph(9)(a)2.</a>, shall use the most recent taxable value for the appropriate year.
  - (b) Final calculation. --
- 1. The Department of Revenue shall, upon receipt of the official final assessed value of property from each of the property appraisers, certify to the Commissioner of Education the taxable value total for school purposes in each school district, subject to the provisions of paragraph (d). The commissioner shall use the official final taxable value for school purposes for each school district in the final calculation of the annual Florida Education Finance Program allocations.
- 2. For the purposes of this paragraph, the official final taxable value for school purposes shall be the taxable value for school purposes on which the tax bills are computed and mailed to the taxpayers, adjusted to reflect final administrative actions of value adjustment boards and judicial decisions pursuant to part I of chapter 194. By September 1 of each year, the Department of Revenue shall certify to the commissioner the official prior year final taxable value for school purposes. For each county that has not submitted a revised tax roll reflecting final value adjustment board actions and final judicial decisions, the Department of Revenue shall certify the most recent revision of the official taxable value for school purposes. The certified value shall

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- (8) QUALITY ASSURANCE GUARANTEE. -- The Legislature may annually in the General Appropriations Act determine a percentage increase in funds per K-12 unweighted FTE as a minimum guarantee to each school district. The guarantee shall be calculated from prior year base funding per unweighted FTE student which shall include the adjusted FTE dollars as provided in subsection(10)(9), quality guarantee funds, and actual nonvoted discretionary local effort from taxes. From the base funding per unweighted FTE, the increase shall be calculated for the current year. The current year funds from which the quarantee shall be determined shall include the adjusted FTE dollars as provided in subsection(10)(9) and potential nonvoted discretionary local effort from taxes. A comparison of current year funds per unweighted FTE to prior year funds per unweighted FTE shall be computed. For those school districts which have less than the legislatively assigned percentage increase, funds shall be provided to guarantee the assigned percentage increase in funds per unweighted FTE student. Should appropriated funds be less than the sum of this calculated amount for all districts, the commissioner shall prorate each district's allocation. This provision shall be implemented to the extent specifically funded.
  - (9) RESEARCH-BASED READING-INSTRUCTION ALLOCATION. --
- (a) There is created the Research-Based

  Reading-Instruction Allocation to provide comprehensive

  reading instruction to students in kindergarten through grade

  12.

1	(b) Funds for comprehensive, research-based reading
2	instruction shall be allocated annually to each school
3	district in the amount provided in the General Appropriations
4	Act. Each school district may be allocated a minimum amount as
5	specified in the General Appropriations Act with the balance
6	of funds being allocated by prorating on each district's share
7	of Florida Education Finance Program base funding.
8	(c) Funds allocated under this subsection must be used
9	to provide a system of comprehensive reading instruction to
10	students enrolled in K-12 programs, which may include the
11	<pre>provision of:</pre>
12	1. Highly qualified reading coaches whose priority is
13	building capacity on effective strategies to teach reading and
14	enhance literacy. Reading coaches who are endorsed should,
15	whenever possible, be involved in the instruction of students.
16	2. Professional development for district teachers in
17	scientifically based reading instruction;
18	3. Summer reading camps for students who score at
19	Level 1 on the FCAT;
20	4. Supplemental instructional materials that are
21	grounded in scientifically based reading research; and
22	5. Intensive interventions for middle-school and
23	secondary-school students who are reading below grade level.
24	(d) Annually, by a date determined by the Department
25	of Education but before May 1, school districts shall submit a
26	plan for the specific use of the research-based reading
27	instruction allocation in the format prescribed by the
28	department for review and approval by the Just Read, Florida!
29	Office created pursuant to s. 1001.215. The plan annually
30	submitted by school districts shall be deemed approved unless
31	the department rejects the plan on or before June 1. If a 69

1	school district and the Just Read, Florida! Office cannot
2	agree on the contents of the plan, the school district may
3	appeal to the State Board of Education. The plan format shall
4	be developed with input from school district personnel,
5	including teachers and principals, and shall allow courses in
6	core, career, and alternative programs that deliver intensive
7	reading remediation through integrated curricula. No later
8	than July 1 annually, the department shall release the school
9	district's allocation of appropriated funds to those districts
10	with approved plans. A school district that spends 100
11	percent of this allocation on its approved plan shall be
12	deemed to have been in compliance with the plan. The
13	department may withhold funds upon a determination that
14	reading instruction allocation funds are not being used to
15	implement the approved plan.
16	Section 27. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section
17	1011.685, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
18	1011.685 Class size reduction; operating categorical
19	fund
20	(2) Class size reduction operating categorical funds
21	shall be used by school districts for the following:
22	(b) For any lawful operating expenditure, if the
23	district has met the constitutional maximums identified in s.
24	1003.03(1) or the reduction of two students per year required
25	by s. 1003.03(2); however, priority shall be given to increase
26	salaries of classroom teachers as defined in s. 1012.01(2)(a)
27	and to implement the <u>differentiated-pay provisions detailed in</u>
28	s. 1012.22 salary career ladder defined in s. 1012.231.
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	Section 28. Subsection (1) of section 1011.71, Florida
30	Statutes, is amended to read:
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1	(1) If the district school tax is not provided in the
2	General Appropriations Act or the substantive bill
3	implementing the General Appropriations Act, each district
4	school board desiring to participate in the state allocation
5	of funds for current operation as prescribed by $\underline{\text{s. }1011.62(10)}$
6	s. 1011.62(9) shall levy on the taxable value for school
7	purposes of the district, exclusive of millage voted under the
8	provisions of s. 9(b) or s. 12, Art. VII of the State
9	Constitution, a millage rate not to exceed the amount
10	certified by the commissioner as the minimum millage rate
11	necessary to provide the district required local effort for
12	the current year, pursuant to s. $1011.62(4)(a)1$ . In addition
13	to the required local effort millage levy, each district
14	school board may levy a nonvoted current operating
15	discretionary millage. The Legislature shall prescribe
16	annually in the appropriations act the maximum amount of
17	millage a district may levy. The millage rate prescribed shall
18	exceed zero mills but shall not exceed the lesser of 1.6 mills
19	or 25 percent of the millage which is required pursuant to s.
20	1011.62(4), exclusive of millage levied pursuant to subsection
21	(2).
22	Section 29. Subsection (6) is added to section
23	1012.21, Florida Statutes, to read:
24	1012.21 Department of Education duties; K-12
25	personnel
26	(6) REPORTING The Department of Education shall
27	annually post on-line the collective bargaining contracts of
28	each school district in the state which the department has
29	received under s. 1012.22.
30	Section 30. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section
31	1012.22, Florida Statutes, is amended read:
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1012.22 Public school personnel; powers and duties of the district school board.--The district school board shall:

- (1) Designate positions to be filled, prescribe qualifications for those positions, and provide for the appointment, compensation, promotion, suspension, and dismissal of employees as follows, subject to the requirements of this chapter:
  - (c) Compensation and salary schedules .--
- 1. The district school board shall adopt a salary schedule or salary schedules designed to furnish incentives for improvement in training and for continued efficient service to be used as a basis for paying all school employees and fix and authorize the compensation of school employees on the basis thereof.
- 2. A district school board, in determining the salary schedule for instructional personnel, must base a portion of each employee's compensation on performance demonstrated under s. 1012.34, must consider the prior teaching experience of a person who has been designated state teacher of the year by any state in the United States, and must consider prior professional experience in the field of education gained in positions in addition to district level instructional and administrative positions.
- 3. In developing the salary schedule, the district school board shall seek input from parents, teachers, and representatives of the business community.
- 4.a. Beginning with the 2002-2003 fiscal year, Each district school board must adopt a performance-pay policy for school administrators and instructional personnel. The district's performance-pay policy is subject to negotiation as provided in chapter 447; however, the adopted salary schedule

Barcode 074810 must allow school administrators and instructional personnel who demonstrate outstanding performance, as measured under s. 2 1012.34, to earn a 5-percent supplement in addition to their 3 4 individual, negotiated salary. The supplements shall be funded 5 from the performance-pay reserve funds adopted in the salary schedule. Beginning with the 2004-2005 academic year, The 6 7 district's 5-percent performance-pay policy must provide for the evaluation of classroom teachers <u>based on the level of</u> 8 their responsibilities within each level of the salary career 9 10 ladder provided in s. 1012.231. 11 b. The Commissioner of Education shall determine whether the district school board's adopted salary schedule 12 complies with the requirement for performance-based pay. If 13 the district school board fails to comply with this section, 14 15 the commissioner shall recommend to the State Board of Education that the board withhold disbursements from the 16 Educational Enhancement Trust Fund to the district until 17 compliance is verified, and the board may do so. 18 5.a. Beginning with the 2005-2006 fiscal year, each 19 20 district school board shall adopt a differentiated-pay policy 21 for school administrators and instructional personnel. The 22 policy with respect to instructional personnel is subject to

district school board shall adopt a differentiated-pay policy for school administrators and instructional personnel. The policy with respect to instructional personnel is subject to negotiation as provided in chapter 447; however, the adopted salary schedule must allow school administrators and instructional personnel to receive differentiated pay based upon factors including, but not limited to:

- (I) The subject areas taught, with classroom teachers who teach in critical shortage areas receiving higher pay:
- (II) The economic demographics of the school, with school administrators and instructional personnel in schools that have a majority of students who qualify for free or

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1	reduced-price lunches receiving higher pay;
2	(III) The performance of school administrators and
3	instructional personnel as provided in subparagraph 4.; and
4	(IV) The responsibilities of the classroom teacher.
5	b. The district school board must hold a public
6	hearing at which the board must present its proposed
7	differentiated-pay policy and the rationale supporting the
8	differentiated-pay classifications as proposed, consistent
9	with this subparagraph's differentiated-pay factors.
10	c. The Commissioner of Education shall determine
11	whether the district school board's adopted salary schedule
12	complies with the requirement for differentiated pay. If the
13	district school board does not adopt a differentiated-pay
14	scale, the commissioner shall recommend to the State Board of
15	Education that the board withhold disbursements from the
16	Educational Enhancement Trust Fund to the district until
17	compliance is verified, and the board may do so.
18	Section 31. Section 1012.2315, Florida Statutes, is
19	created to read:
20	1012.2315 Assignment of teachers
21	(1) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND INTENT The Legislature
22	finds disparity between teachers assigned to teach in a
23	majority of "A" schools compared with those assigned to teach
24	in a majority of "F" schools. The disparity can be found in
25	the average years of experience, the median salary, and the
26	performance of the teachers on teacher certification exams.
27	It is the intent of the Legislature that district school
28	boards have flexibility through the collective bargaining
29	process to assign teachers more equitably to schools
30	throughout the district.
31	(2) ASSIGNMENT TO "D" AND "F" SCHOOLSSchool 74

1	districts may not assign a higher percentage than the school
2	district average of first-time teachers, temporarily certified
3	teachers, teachers in need of improvement, or out-of-field
4	teachers to schools that have more than the school district
5	average of minority and economically disadvantaged students or
6	to schools that are graded "D" or "F." Each school district
7	shall annually certify to the Commissioner of Education that
8	this requirement has been met. If the commissioner determines
9	that a school district is not in compliance with this section,
10	the State Board of Education shall be notified and shall take
11	action in the next regularly scheduled meeting to require
12	compliance.
13	(3) SALARY INCENTIVES District school boards may
14	provide salary incentives to meet this requirement.
15	(4) COLLECTIVE BARGAINING Notwithstanding chapter
16	447, no provision of collective bargaining may preclude a
17	school district from assigning high-quality teachers to teach
18	in low-performing schools.
19	Section 32. Section 1012.986, Florida Statutes, is
20	created to read:
21	1012.986 Professional development for school
22	leaders
23	(1) SHORT TITLE This section may be cited as the
24	GASL (Golden Academy of School Leadership) Act.
25	(2) CREATION OF PROGRAM There is created the GASL
26	Program which shall be administered by the Department of
27	Education. The program shall be a high-quality,
28	competency-based, customized, comprehensive, and coordinated
29	statewide professional development program to provide
30	leadership training opportunities for school leaders to enable
31	them to be more effective instructional leaders, especially in

the area of reading. The program shall provide school leaders
with the opportunity to attain a school leadership designation
pursuant to subsection (4).
(3) DEFINITIONAs used in this section, the term
"school leader" means a school principal or assistant
principal who holds a valid Florida certificate in educational
leadership.
(4) LEADERSHIP DESIGNATIONSThe Department of
Education shall determine annually, in collaboration with
school principals, thresholds for different leadership
designations. Criteria for school leadership designations
shall be based on the following point system:
(a) One point for each percent increase over the
previous year, by grade, of students who score at or above
FCAT Level 3 in reading;
(b) One point for each percent increase over the
previous year, by grade, of students who score at or above
FCAT Level 3 in math;
(c) One point for each percent increase over the
previous year, by school, of students who score 3.5 or higher
on FCAT writing;
(d) One point for each percent increase over the
previous year of students making learning gains in reading;
(e) One point for each percent increase over the
previous year of students making learning gains in math;
(f) One point for each percent increase over the
previous year of the lowest quartile making learning gains in
reading.
(5) GASL PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS
(a) The GASL Program shall be based upon the
leadership standards adopted by the State Board of Education,

1	the standards of the National Staff Development Council, and
2	the federal requirements for high-quality professional
3	development under the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001.
4	(b) The GASL Program shall provide a competency-based
5	approach that uses prediagnostic and post-diagnostic
6	evaluations that shall be used to create an individualized
7	professional development plan approved by the district school
8	superintendent. The plan must be structured to support the
9	school leader's attainment of the leadership standards adopted
10	by the State Board of Education.
11	(c) The GASL Program shall incorporate training in
12	instructional leadership and effective business practices for
13	efficient school operations in school leadership training
14	based on best practices of current effective leadership
15	training in school districts.
16	(6) DELIVERY SYSTEM The Department of Education
17	shall deliver the GASL Program through multiple delivery
18	systems, including:
19	(a) Approved school district training programs;
20	(b) Interactive technology-based instruction; and
21	(c) State, regional, or local leadership academies.
22	(7) RULESThe State Board of Education shall adopt
23	rules under ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to administer this
24	section.
25	Section 33. Subsection (6) of section 1013.512,
26	Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
27	1013.512 Land Acquisition and Facilities Advisory
28	Board
29	(6) Upon certification by the advisory board that
30	corrective action has been taken, the Legislative Budget
31	Commission shall release all funds remaining in reserve. Upon 77
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1	such release, each Land Acquisition and Facilities Advisory
2	Board shall be disbanded.
3	Section 34. Approval is granted for the endowment for
4	the Appleton Museum of Art, currently held by the Appleton
5	Cultural Center, Inc., to be transferred to the Central
6	Florida Community College Foundation. The endowment to be
7	transferred, which includes state matching funds, was
8	established in 1987 through the Cultural Arts Endowment
9	Program. By this provision, the Central Florida Community
10	College Foundation is authorized to manage the endowment only
11	for the support of the educational program at the Appleton
12	Museum of Art and is released from all other provisions of the
13	Trust Agreement dated July 17, 1987, by and between the State
14	of Florida and the Appleton Cultural Center, Inc., and
15	sections 265.601 through 265.607, Florida Statutes.
16	Section 35. <u>Sections 1012.987 and 1012.231, Florida</u>
17	Statutes, are repealed.
18	Section 36. <u>If any provision of this act or the</u>
19	application thereof to any person or circumstance is held
20	invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or
21	applications of the act which can be given effect without the
22	invalid provision or application, and to this end the
23	provisions of this act are declared severable.
24	Section 37. Except as otherwise expressly provided in
25	this act, this act shall take effect upon becoming a law.
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28	======== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =========
29	And the title is amended as follows:
30	Delete everything before the enacting clause
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1	and insert:
2	A bill to be entitled
3	An act relating to education; amending s.
4	1001.03, F.S., relating to the powers of the
5	State Board of Education; requiring the State
6	Board of Education to periodically review the
7	Sunshine State Standards; creating s. 1001.215,
8	F.S.; creating the Just Read, Florida! Office
9	within the Department of Education; providing
10	duties of the office; amending s. 1001.42,
11	F.S., relating to powers and duties of a
12	district school board; revising the
13	requirements for school improvement plans;
14	requiring school districts to observe Veterans'
15	Day; prohibiting holding classes on that day;
16	providing an exception; requiring the date of
17	the Veterans' Day observance to correspond with
18	the federal holiday; creating s. 1002.421,
19	F.S.; prescribing requirements of private
20	schools participating in state school choice
21	scholarship programs; requiring compliance with
22	requirements relating to notice, student
23	enrollment and attendance verification, fiscal
24	soundness, academic assessment, and
25	criminal-background checks and to applicable
26	state and local health, safety, and welfare
27	laws, codes, and rules; providing grounds for
28	ineligibility to participate in certain
29	scholarship programs; providing rulemaking
30	authority to the State Board of Education;
31	creating s. 1002.423, F.S.; prescribing
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obligations of the Department of Education for
education scholarship programs; requiring the
department to identify certain assessments;
requiring the department to select a private
research organization to which private schools
report student scores; providing reporting
requirements; amending s. 1003.05, F.S.;
relating to military families; limiting certain
enrollment opportunities; creating s. 1003.413,
F.S.; requiring school districts to adopt
certain reading policies in high schools;
requiring that certain high schools offer
specific support services for students scoring
at Level 1 on the FCAT reading test; creating a
high school task force; providing membership;
providing reporting requirements; amending s.
1003.415, F.S., relating to the Middle School
Grades Reform Act; revising legislative intent;
deleting obsolete references; creating s.
1003.4155, F.S.; establishing a grading system
for middle schools; creating s. 1003.4156,
F.S.; establishing general requirements for
promotion from middle school; requiring the
successful completion of 12 academic credits in
certain courses; requiring an intensive reading
course under certain circumstances; defining a
middle school academic credit for purposes of
the section; requiring district school boards
to adopt policies for alternatives to obtain
credits; amending s. 1003.42, F.S., relating to
required instruction; revising and increasing 80
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the requirements for studying U.S. history and
free enterprise; providing rulemaking authority
to the State Board of Education; amending s.
1003.52, F.S.; requiring the Department of
Education to develop procedures for reporting
performance and participation data of students
in juvenile justice education programs;
amending s. 1003.57, F.S.; providing guidelines
for determining the residency of a student who
receives instruction as an exceptional student
with a disability; requiring the student's
placing authority or parent to pay the cost of
such instruction, facilities, and services;
providing responsibilities of the Department of
Education; providing responsibilities of
residential facilities that educate exceptional
students with disabilities; providing
applicability; creating s. 1003.575, F.S.;
requiring the Department of Education to devise
an individual education plan form for use in
developing and implementing individual
education plans for exceptional students;
requiring school districts to use the form;
amending s. 1003.58, F.S.; conforming a
cross-reference; creating s. 1004.64, F.S.;
establishing the Florida Center for Reading
Research; specifying duties of the center;
amending s. 1008.22, F.S., relating to student
assessment; expressing legislative intent;
identifying grade levels for state assessment
administration; eliminating obsolete

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references; requiring certain reports; amending
s. 1008.25, F.S., relating to public school
student progression; eliminating obsolete
references; directing the Department of
Education to establish a uniform format for
reporting student progression information;
requiring certain reports; amending s. 1008.31,
F.S., relating to education accountability;
expressing legislative intent relating to
performance measures established by the Board
of Governors with respect to the state
universities; eliminating certain
performance-based funding requirements;
providing guiding principles for the
accountability system; revising the goals of
the accountability system; requiring certain
reports; providing rulemaking authority to the
State Board of Education; amending s. 1008.33,
F.S., relating to the authority to enforce
public school improvement; authorizing transfer
of certain teachers to low-performing schools;
amending s. 1008.34, F.S., relating to the
school grading system; requiring all schools to
receive a school grade except certain
alternative schools; requiring that achievement
scores and learning gains be calculated in
alternative schools that provide certain
services; requiring that student test scores be
calculated in the alternative school in which
the student is enrolled and in the school
previously attended by the student; providing

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## Bill No. HCB 6007, 2nd Eng.

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exceptions; requiring the Department of Education to develop a school report card; creating s. 1008.341, F.S.; requiring school improvement ratings for alternative schools; providing definitions; requiring that the Commissioner of Education prepare an annual report; specifying the data to be used in determining school improvement ratings; requiring the department to identify student learning gains annually; requiring that a school report card be delivered to parents; requiring the State Board of Education to adopt rules; amending s. 1008.36, F.S., relating to the Florida School Recognition Program; providing that certain feeder schools are eligible to participate in the program; providing a definition; requiring certain feeder schools to be subject to the Opportunity Scholarship Program, as defined in s. 1002.38, F.S.; providing for the disposition of school recognition funds; defining eligibility for the receipt of school recognition funds; amending s. 1011.62, F.S., relating to funds for the operation of schools; providing for additional funding for students enrolled in education programs for juveniles; creating a research-based reading-instruction allocation for students in kindergarten through grade 12; providing for the use of the funds; providing for fund disbursement; amending ss. 1011.685, and 1011.71, F.S., to conform; amending s.

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#### Bill No. HCB 6007, 2nd Eng.

#### Barcode 074810

1012.21, F.S., relating to the duties of the Department of Education; requiring the department to annually post school district collective bargaining agreements on-line; amending s. 1012.22, F.S., relating to public school personnel; requiring school boards to adopt differentiated-pay policies for school administrators and instructional personnel; specifying factors to be included in differentiated-pay policies; providing for the withholding of funds for failure to comply; creating s. 1012.2315, F.S.; establishing legislative findings; expressing legislative intent; providing criteria for the assignment of teachers to certain schools; authorizing certain salary incentives; limiting certain collective bargaining provisions relating to assignment of teachers at certain schools; creating s. 1012.986, F.S.; establishing a statewide system for the professional development of school leaders; providing a short title; providing program purposes and legislative intent; requiring the Department of Education to annually determine criteria for school leadership designations based on certain factors; requiring certain program components; providing for a program delivery system; providing rulemaking authority to the State Board of Education; amending s. 1013.512, F.S.; requiring the release of funds remaining in reserve relating to school district land

1	acquisition and facilities operations;
2	specifying when a Land Acquisition and
3	Facilities Advisory Board shall be disbanded;
4	approving a transfer of an endowment from the
5	Appleton Cultural Center, Inc., to the Central
6	Florida Community College Foundation; providing
7	restrictions on the management of the
8	endowment; releasing the foundation from
9	certain trust agreement and statutory
10	requirements; repealing s. 1012.987, F.S.,
11	relating to education leadership development;
12	repealing s. 1012.231, F.S., relating to the
13	BEST Florida Teaching Salary career ladder
14	program; providing for severability; providing
15	effective dates.
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