CHAMBER ACTION

<u>Senate</u> <u>House</u>

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Representative(s) Traviesa, Baxley, Arza, Stargel, Mealor, Patterson, and Pickens offered the following:

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Amendment to Amendment (857413) (with title amendment)

Remove line(s) 392-2173 and insert:

Section 10. Section 1002.385, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

1002.385 Reading Compact Scholarship Program. --

(1) READING COMPACT SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM.--The Reading
Compact Scholarship Program is established to offer the parent
of a student who has not attained reading proficiency above
Level 1 on FCAT Reading an educational choice to further the
student's progress in reading. The scholarship program shall
provide students who have scored at Level 1 on FCAT Reading for

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- 2 of the previous 3 years the option to attend a public or private school of choice.
- (2) READING COMPACT SCHOLARSHIP ELIGIBILITY. -- The parent of a public school student may request and receive from the state a Reading Compact Scholarship for the student to enroll in and attend a private school in accordance with the provisions of this section if:
- (a) The student scored at Level 1 on FCAT Reading for 2 of the previous 3 years. However, a student who scored at Level 1 on grade 10 FCAT Reading is not eligible for a Reading Compact Scholarship.
- (b) The parent has obtained acceptance for admission of the student to a private school eligible to participate in the scholarship program pursuant to subsection (8) and has requested from the Department of Education a Reading Compact Scholarship no later than 60 days prior to the date of the first scholarship payment. The parental request must be through a communication directly to the department in a manner that creates a written or electronic record of the request and the date of receipt of the request.
- (3) READING COMPACT SCHOLARSHIP PROHIBITIONS.--A student shall not use a Reading Compact Scholarship while he or she is:
- (a) Enrolled in a school operating for the purpose of providing educational services to youth in Department of Juvenile Justice commitment programs.
- (b) Receiving a scholarship from an eligible nonprofit scholarship-funding organization under s. 220.187.

- (c) Already receiving an educational scholarship pursuant to this chapter.
 - (d) Participating in a home education program as defined in s. 1002.01(1).
 - (e) Participating in a private tutoring program pursuant to s. 1002.43.
 - (f) Participating in a virtual school, correspondence school, or distance learning program that receives state funding pursuant to the student's participation.
 - $\underline{\mbox{(g)}}$ Enrolled in the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind.
 - (4) TERM OF READING COMPACT SCHOLARSHIP. --
 - (a) For purposes of continuity of educational choice, a Reading Compact Scholarship shall remain in force until the student returns to a public school or graduates from high school.
 - (b) Upon reasonable notice to the department and the school district, the student's parent may remove the student from the private school and place the student in a public school, as provided in paragraph (5)(a).
 - (c) Upon reasonable notice to the department, the student's parent may move the student from one participating private school to another participating private school.
 - (5) SCHOOL DISTRICT OBLIGATIONS; PARENTAL OPTIONS.--
 - (a)1. A school district shall timely notify the parent of each eligible student of all options available pursuant to this

section and offer that student's parent an opportunity to enroll the student in another public school within the school district.

- 2. The parent is not required to accept the offer of enrolling the student in another public school in lieu of requesting a Reading Compact Scholarship to a private school. However, if the parent chooses the public school option, the student may continue attending a public school chosen by the parent until the student graduates from high school.
- 3. If the parent chooses a public school consistent with the district school board's choice plan under s. 1002.31, the school district shall provide transportation to the public school selected by the parent. The parent is responsible for providing transportation to a public school chosen that is not consistent with the district school board's choice plan under s. 1002.31.
- (b) If the parent chooses the private school option and the student is accepted by the private school pending the availability of a space for the student, the parent of the student must notify the department no later than 60 days prior to the first scholarship payment and before entering the private school in order to be eligible for the scholarship when a space becomes available for the student in the private school.
- (c) The parent of a student may choose, as an alternative, to enroll the student in and transport the student to a public school in an adjacent school district that has available space, and that school district shall accept the student and report the

student for purposes of the school district's funding under the Florida Education Finance Program.

- (d) For a student in the school district who participates in the Reading Compact Scholarship Program whose parent requests that the student take the statewide assessments under s.

 1008.22, the school district shall provide locations and times to take all statewide assessments.
- (6) DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION OBLIGATIONS.--The department shall:
- (a) Establish a toll-free hotline that provides parents and private schools with information on participation in the Reading Compact Scholarship Program.
- (b) Establish a process by which individuals may notify the department of any violation by a parent, private school, or school district of state laws relating to program participation. The department shall conduct an investigation of any written complaint of a violation of this section, or make a referral to the appropriate agency for an investigation, if the complaint is signed by the complainant and is legally sufficient. A complaint is legally sufficient if it contains ultimate facts that show that a violation of this section or any rule adopted by the State Board of Education has occurred. In order to determine legal sufficiency, the department may require supporting information or documentation from the complainant.
- (c) Require an annual, notarized, sworn compliance statement by participating private schools certifying compliance with state laws and shall retain such records.

- (d) Cross-check the list of participating scholarship students with the public school enrollment lists prior to the first scholarship payment to avoid duplication.
- (e) Identify all nationally norm-referenced tests that are comparable to the norm-referenced test portions of the Florida

 Comprehensive Assessment Test (FCAT).
- (f) Select an independent private research organization to which participating private schools must report the scores of participating students on the nationally norm-referenced tests administered by the private school. The independent private research organization must annually report to the department on the year-to-year improvements of participating students. The independent private research organization must analyze and report student performance data in a manner that protects the rights of students and parents as mandated in 20 U.S.C. s. 1232g, the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, and must not disaggregate data to a level that will disclose the academic level of individuals or of individual schools. To the extent possible, the independent private research organization must accumulate historical performance data on students from the department and private schools to describe baseline performance and to conduct longitudinal studies. To minimize costs and reduce time required for third-party analysis and evaluation, the department shall conduct analyses of matched students from public school assessment data and calculate control group learning gains using an agreed-upon methodology outlined in the contract with the third-party evaluator. The sharing of student

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- data must be in accordance with the requirements of 20 U.S.C. s. 1232g, the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, and shall be for the sole purpose of conducting the evaluation. All parties must preserve the confidentiality of such information as otherwise required by state and federal law.
 - (7) COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION AUTHORITY AND OBLIGATIONS.--
- (a) The Commissioner of Education shall deny, suspend, or revoke a private school's participation in the scholarship program if it is determined that the private school has failed to comply with the provisions of this section. However, in instances in which the noncompliance is correctable within a reasonable amount of time and in which the health, safety, and welfare of the students are not threatened, the commissioner may issue a notice of noncompliance which shall provide the private school with a timeframe within which to provide evidence of compliance prior to taking action to suspend or revoke the private school's participation in the scholarship program.
- (b) The commissioner's determination is subject to the
 following:
- 1. If the commissioner intends to deny, suspend, or revoke a private school's participation in the scholarship program, the department shall notify the private school of such proposed action in writing by certified mail and regular mail to the private school's address of record with the department. The notification shall include the reasons for the proposed action and notice of the timelines and procedures set forth in this paragraph.

- 2. The private school that is adversely affected by the proposed action shall have 15 days from the receipt of the notice of proposed action to file with the department's agency clerk a request for a proceeding pursuant to ss. 120.569 and 120.57. If the private school is entitled to a hearing under s. 120.57(1), the department shall forward the request to the Division of Administrative Hearings.
- 3. Upon receipt of a request referred pursuant to this paragraph, the director of the Division of Administrative

 Hearings shall expedite the hearing and assign an administrative law judge who shall commence a hearing within 30 days after the receipt of the formal written request by the division and enter a recommended order within 30 days after the hearing or within 30 days after receipt of the hearing transcript, whichever is later. Each party shall be allowed 10 days in which to submit written exceptions to the recommended order. A final order shall be entered by the agency within 30 days after the entry of a recommended order. The provisions of this subparagraph may be waived upon stipulation by all parties.
- (c) The commissioner may immediately suspend payment if it is determined that there is probable cause to believe that there is:
- 1. An imminent threat to the health, safety, and welfare of the students; or
 - 2. Fraudulent activity on the part of the private school.

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- The commissioner's order suspending payment pursuant to this paragraph may be appealed pursuant to the same procedures and timelines as the notice of proposed action set forth in paragraph (b).
 - (8) PRIVATE SCHOOL ELIGIBILITY AND OBLIGATIONS.--To be eligible to participate in the Reading Compact Scholarship

 Program, a private school may be sectarian or nonsectarian and must:
 - (a) Comply with all applicable requirements for private schools participating in state school choice programs pursuant to s. 1002.421.
- (b) Provide the department all documentation required for the student's participation, including the private school's and student's fee schedules, at least 30 days before the first quarterly scholarship payment is made for the student.
- (c) Be academically accountable to the parent for meeting the educational needs of the student by:
- 1. At a minimum, annually providing to the parent a written explanation of the student's progress.
- 2. Annually administering or making provision for students participating in the scholarship program to take one of the nationally norm-referenced tests identified by the department. Students with disabilities for whom standardized testing is not appropriate are exempt from this requirement. A participating private school must report a student's scores to the parent and to the independent private research organization selected by the department pursuant to paragraph (6)(f).

3. Cooperating with the scholarship student whose parent chooses to participate in the statewide assessments pursuant to s. 1008.22.

- The inability of a private school to meet the requirements of this subsection shall constitute a basis for the ineligibility of the private school to participate in the scholarship program as determined by the department.
- 236 (9) PARENT AND STUDENT RESPONSIBILITIES FOR PROGRAM

 237 PARTICIPATION. -- A parent who applies for a Reading Compact

 238 Scholarship is exercising his or her parental option to place

 239 his or her child in a private school.
 - (a) The parent must select the private school and apply for the admission of his or her child.
 - (b) The parent must have requested the scholarship at least 60 days prior to the date of the first scholarship payment.
 - (c) Any student participating in the Reading Compact
 Scholarship Program must remain in attendance throughout the
 school year, unless excused by the school for illness or other
 good cause.
 - (d) Each parent and each student has an obligation to the private school to comply with the private school's published policies.
 - (e) The parent shall ensure that the student participating in the scholarship program takes the norm-referenced assessment offered by the private school. The parent may also choose to

- have the student participate in the statewide assessments
 pursuant to s. 1008.22. If the parent requests that the student
 participating in the scholarship program take statewide
 assessments pursuant to s. 1008.22, the parent is responsible
 for transporting the student to the assessment site designated
 by the school district.
- whom the warrant is made must restrictively endorse the warrant to the private school for deposit into the account of the private school. The parent may not designate any entity or individual associated with the participating private school as the parent's attorney in fact to sign a scholarship warrant. A participant who fails to comply with this paragraph forfeits the scholarship.
 - (10) READING COMPACT SCHOLARSHIP FUNDING AND PAYMENT. --
- (a) The maximum Reading Compact Scholarship granted for an eligible student shall be a calculated amount equivalent to the base student allocation in the Florida Education Finance Program multiplied by the appropriate cost factor for the educational program that would have been provided for the student in the district school to which he or she was assigned, multiplied by the district cost differential. In addition, the calculated amount shall include the per-student share of instructional materials funds, technology funds, and other categorical funds as provided for this purpose in the General Appropriations Act. For a student who attended the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, the Reading Compact Scholarship shall be calculated

- based on the school district in which the student's parent resides at the time of the scholarship request.
 - (b) The amount of the Reading Compact Scholarship shall be the calculated amount or the amount of the private school's tuition and fees, whichever is less. Fees eligible shall include textbook fees, lab fees, and other fees related to instruction, including transportation.
 - (c) The school district shall report all students who are attending a private school under this scholarship program. The students attending private schools on Reading Compact

 Scholarships shall be reported separately from those students reported for purposes of the Florida Education Finance Program.
 - (d) A public or private school that provides services to students with disabilities shall receive the weighted funding for such services at the appropriate funding level consistent with the provisions of s. 1011.62(1)(e).
 - (e) For purposes of calculating the Reading Compact
 Scholarship, a student shall be eligible for the amount of the appropriate basic cost factor if:
 - 1. The student currently participates in a Group 1 program funded at the basic cost factor and is not subsequently identified as having a disability; or
 - 2. The student currently participates in a Group 2 program and the parent has chosen a private school that does not provide the additional services funded by a Group 2 program.
 - (f) Following notification on July 1, September 1,

 December 1, or February 1 of the number of scholarship program

participants, the department shall transfer, from General Revenue funds only, the calculated amount from the Florida

Education Finance Program and authorized categorical accounts to a separate account for the Reading Compact Scholarship Program for quarterly disbursement to the parents of participating students. When a student enters the scholarship program, the department must receive all documentation required for the student's participation, including the private school's and student's fee schedules, at least 30 days before the first quarterly scholarship payment is made for the student.

- Scholarship payments in four equal amounts no later than

 September 1, November 1, February 1, and April 1 of each

 academic year in which the Reading Compact Scholarship is in

 force. The initial payment shall be made after department

 verification of admission acceptance, and subsequent payments

 shall be made upon verification of continued enrollment and

 attendance at the private school. Payment must be by individual

 warrant made payable to the student's parent and mailed by the

 department to the private school of the parent's choice, and the

 parent shall restrictively endorse the warrant to the private

 school.
- (h) Subsequent to each scholarship payment, the Department of Financial Services shall randomly review endorsed warrants to confirm compliance with endorsement requirements. The Department of Financial Services shall immediately report inconsistencies or irregularities to the department.

- (11) LIABILITY.--No liability shall arise on the part of the state based on the award or use of a Reading Compact Scholarship.
- (12) SCOPE OF AUTHORITY. -- The inclusion of eligible private schools within options available to Florida public school students does not expand the regulatory authority of the state, its officers, or any school district to impose any additional regulation of private schools beyond those reasonably necessary to enforce requirements expressly set forth in this section.
- (13) RULES.--The State Board of Education shall adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to administer this section. Rules shall include penalties for noncompliance with subsections (8) and (9).
- Section 11. Section 1002.421, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 1002.421 Rights and obligations of private schools
 participating in state school choice scholarship
 programs.--Requirements of this section are in addition to
 private school requirements outlined in s. 1002.42, specific
 requirements identified within respective scholarship program
 laws, and other provisions of Florida law that apply to private schools.
- (1) A Florida private school participating in the corporate income tax credit scholarship program established pursuant to s. 220.187 or an educational scholarship program

- established pursuant to this chapter must comply with all requirements of this section.
 - (2) A private school participating in a scholarship program must be a Florida private school as defined in s. 1002.01(2) and must:
 - (a) Be a registered Florida private school in accordance with s. 1002.42.
 - (b) Comply with antidiscrimination provisions of 42 U.S.C. s. 2000d.
 - (c) Notify the department of its intent to participate in a scholarship program.
 - (d) Notify the department of any change in the school's name, school director, mailing address, or physical location within 15 days after the change.
 - (e) Complete student enrollment and attendance verification requirements, including use of an online attendance verification form, prior to scholarship payment.
 - (f) Annually complete and submit to the department a notarized scholarship compliance statement certifying compliance with state laws relating to private school participation in the scholarship program.
 - (g) Demonstrate fiscal soundness and accountability by:
 - 1. Being in operation for at least 3 school years or obtaining a surety bond or letter of credit for the amount equal to the scholarship funds for any quarter and filing the surety bond or letter of credit with the department.

- 2. Requiring the parent of each scholarship student to personally restrictively endorse the scholarship warrant to the school. The school may not act as attorney in fact for the parent of a scholarship student under the authority of a power of attorney executed by such parent, or under any other authority, to endorse scholarship warrants on behalf of such parent.
- (h) Meet applicable state and local health, safety, and welfare laws, codes, and rules, including:
 - 1. Fire safety.

- 2. Building safety.
- (i) 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 special skills, knowledge, or expertise that qualifies them to provide instruction in subjects taught.
- (j) Require each individual with direct student contact with a scholarship student to be of good moral character, to be subject to the level 1 background screening as provided under chapter 435, to be denied employment or terminated if required under s. 435.06, and not to be ineligible to teach in a public school because his or her educator certificate is suspended or revoked. For purposes of this paragraph:
- 1. An "individual with direct student contact" means any individual who has unsupervised access to a scholarship student for whom the private school is responsible.

- 2. The costs of fingerprinting and the background check shall not be borne by the state.
- 3. Continued employment of an individual after notification that the individual has failed the level 1 background screening shall cause a private school to be ineligible for participation in a scholarship program.
- 4. An individual holding a valid Florida teaching certificate who has been fingerprinted pursuant to s. 1012.32 shall not be required to comply with the provisions of this paragraph.
- (3) The inability of a private school to meet the requirements of this section shall constitute a basis for the ineligibility of the private school to participate in a scholarship program as determined by the department.
- (4)(a) The State Board of Education shall adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to administer this section.
- (b) The inclusion of eligible private schools within options available to Florida public school students does not expand the regulatory authority of the state, its officers, or any school district to impose any additional regulation of private schools beyond those reasonably necessary to enforce requirements expressly set forth in this section.
- Section 12. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 1003.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 1003.01 Definitions.--As used in this chapter, the term:
- 440 (3)

- (b) "Special education services" means specially designed instruction and such related services as are necessary for an exceptional student to benefit from education. Such services may include: transportation; diagnostic and evaluation services; social services; physical and occupational therapy; speech and language pathology services; job placement; orientation and mobility training; braillists, typists, and readers for the blind; interpreters and auditory amplification; rehabilitation counseling; transition services; mental health services; guidance and career counseling; specified materials, assistive technology devices, and other specialized equipment; and other such services as approved by rules of the state board.
- Section 13. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 1003.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 1003.03 Maximum class size.--
 - (2) IMPLEMENTATION. --
- (b) Determination of the number of students per classroom in paragraph (a) shall be calculated as follows:
- 1. For fiscal years 2003-2004 through $\underline{2006-2007}$ $\underline{2005-2006}$, the calculation for compliance for each of the 3 grade groupings shall be the average at the district level.
- 2. For fiscal <u>year</u> years 2006-2007 through 2007-2008, the calculation for compliance for each of the 3 grade groupings shall be the average at the school level.
- 3. For fiscal years 2008-2009, 2009-2010, and thereafter, the calculation for compliance shall be at the individual classroom level.

Section 14. Section 1003.035, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 1003.035 District average class size requirements.--
- (1) CONSTITUTIONAL CLASS SIZE REQUIREMENTS.--Pursuant to s. 1, Art. IX of the State Constitution, beginning in the 2007-2008 school year:
- (a) The district average number of students assigned to each teacher who is teaching core-curricula courses in public school classrooms for prekindergarten through grade 3 may not exceed 18 students.
- (b) The district average number of students assigned to each teacher who is teaching core-curricula courses in public school classrooms for grades 4 through 8 may not exceed 22 students.
- (c) The district average number of students assigned to each teacher who is teaching core-curricula courses in public school classrooms for grades 9 through 12 may not exceed 25 students.

However, in no event shall any such classroom exceed five students over the district average allowable maximum.

- (2) IMPLEMENTATION. --
- (a) Beginning with the 2006-2007 fiscal year, each school district that is not in compliance with the requirements in subsection (1) shall reduce the district average class size in each of the following grade groupings: prekindergarten through grade 3, grade 4 through grade 8, and grade 9 through grade 12,

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- by at least two students each year until the district average class size does not exceed the requirements in subsection (1).
 - (b) The Department of Education shall annually calculate each school district's average class size for each of the grade groupings specified in paragraph (a) based upon the October student membership survey.
 - (3) IMPLEMENTATION OPTIONS.--District school boards must consider, but are not limited to, implementing the following items in order to meet the constitutional district average class size requirements described in subsection (1) and the two-student-per-year reduction required in subsection (2):
 - (a) Adopt policies to encourage qualified students to take dual enrollment courses.
 - (b) Adopt policies to encourage students to take courses from the Florida Virtual School.
 - (c)1. Repeal district school board policies that require students to have more than 24 credits to graduate from high school.
 - 2. Adopt policies to allow students to graduate from high school as soon as they pass the grade 10 FCAT and complete the courses required for high school graduation.
 - (d) Use methods to maximize use of instructional staff, such as changing required teaching loads and scheduling of planning periods, deploying district employees that have professional certification to the classroom, using adjunct educators, or any other method not prohibited by law.

- (e) Use innovative methods to reduce the cost of school construction by using prototype school designs, using SMART Schools designs, participating in the School Infrastructure Thrift Program, or any other method not prohibited by law.
- (f) Use joint-use facilities through partnerships with community colleges, state universities, and private colleges and universities. Joint-use facilities available for use as K-12 classrooms that do not meet the K-12 State Regulations for Educational Facilities in the Florida Building Code may be used at the discretion of the district school board provided that such facilities meet all other health, life, safety, and fire codes.
- (g) Adopt alternative methods of class scheduling, such as block scheduling.
- (h) Redraw school attendance zones to maximize use of facilities while minimizing the additional use of transportation.
- (i) Operate schools beyond the normal operating hours to provide classes in the evening or operate more than one session of school during the day.
- (j) Use year-round schools and other nontraditional calendars that do not adversely impact annual assessment of student achievement.
- (k) Review and consider amending any collective bargaining contracts that hinder the implementation of class size reduction.
 - (1) Use any other approach not prohibited by law.

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(4) ACCOUNTABILITY. --

(a) If the department determines for any year that a
school district has not reduced average class size as required
in subsection (2) at the time of the third FEFP calculation, the
department shall calculate an amount from the class size
reduction operating categorical which is proportionate to the
amount of class size reduction not accomplished. Upon
verification of the department's calculation by the Florida
Education Finance Program Appropriation Allocation Conference,
the Executive Office of the Governor shall transfer
undistributed funds equivalent to the calculated amount from the
district's class size reduction operating categorical to an
approved fixed capital outlay appropriation for class size
reduction in the affected district pursuant to s. 216.292(13).
The amount of funds transferred shall be the lesser of the
amount verified by the Florida Education Finance Program
Appropriation Allocation Conference or the undistributed balance
of the district's class size reduction operating categorical.
However, based upon a recommendation by the Commissioner of
Education that the State Board of Education has reviewed
evidence indicating that a district has been unable to meet
class size reduction requirements despite appropriate effort to
do so, the Legislative Budget Commission may approve an
alternative amount of funds to be transferred from the
district's class size reduction operating categorical to its
approved fixed capital outlay account for class size reduction.

- (b) Beginning in the 2007-2008 school year, the department shall determine by January 15 of each year which districts do not meet the requirements of subsection (1) based upon the district's October student membership survey for the current school year. The department shall report such districts to the Legislature. Each district that has not met the requirements of subsection (1) shall be required to implement one of the following policies in the subsequent school year unless the department finds that the district comes into compliance based upon the February student membership survey:
 - 1. Year-round schools;
 - 2. Double sessions;
 - 3. Rezoning; or
- 4. Maximizing use of instructional staff by changing required teacher loads and scheduling of planning periods, deploying school district employees who have professional certification to the classroom, using adjunct educators, operating schools beyond the normal operating hours to provide classes in the evening, or operating more than one session during the day.

A school district that is required to implement one of the policies outlined in subparagraphs 1. through 4. shall correct in the year of implementation any past deficiencies and bring the district into compliance with the requirements of subsection (1). A school district may choose to implement more than one of these policies. The district school superintendent shall report

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- to the Commissioner of Education the extent to which the district implemented any of the policies outlined in subparagraphs 1. through 4. in a format to be specified by the Commissioner of Education. The Department of Education shall use the enforcement authority provided in s. 1008.32 to ensure that districts comply with the provisions of this paragraph.
- (c) Beginning in the 2008-2009 school year, the department shall annually determine which districts do not meet the requirements described in subsection (1) based upon the October student membership survey. In addition to enforcement authority provided in s. 1008.32, the Department of Education shall develop a constitutional compliance plan for each such district which includes, but is not limited to, redrawing school attendance zones to maximize use of facilities while minimizing the additional use of transportation and the other accountability policies listed in paragraph (b). Each district school board shall implement the constitutional compliance plan developed by the state board in the subsequent school year until the district complies with the constitutional district average class size requirements.

Section 15. Subsection (3) of section 1003.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1003.05 Assistance to transitioning students from military families.--

(3) Dependent children of active duty military personnel who otherwise meet the eligibility criteria for special academic programs offered through public schools shall be given first

preference for admission to such programs even if the program is being offered through a public school other than the school to which the student would generally be assigned and the school at which the program is being offered has reached its maximum enrollment. If such a program is offered through a public school other than the school to which the student would generally be assigned, the parent or guardian of the student must assume responsibility for transporting the student to that school. For purposes of this subsection, special academic programs include charter schools, magnet schools, advanced studies programs, advanced placement, dual enrollment, and International Baccalaureate.

Section 16. Section 1003.413, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

1003.413 High school reform.--

- (1) Beginning with the 2005-2006 school year, each school district shall establish policies to assist high school students to remain in school, graduate on time, and be prepared for postsecondary education and the workforce. Such policies must address:
- (a) Intensive reading remediation for students in grades 9 through 12 scoring below Level 3 on FCAT Reading, pursuant to the reading instruction plan required by s. 1011.62(8).
- (b) Credit recovery options and course scheduling designed to allow high school students to earn credit for failed courses so that they are able to graduate on time.

- (c) Immediate and frequent notification to parents of students who are in danger of not graduating from high school.
- (d) Placement in alternative programs, such as programs that emphasize applied integrated curricula, small learning communities, support services, increased discipline, or other strategies documented to improve student achievement.
- (e) Summer reading institutes for rising ninth graders scoring below Level 3 on FCAT Reading, pursuant to the reading instruction plan required by s. 1011.62(8).

A student's participation in an instructional or remediation program prior to or immediately following entering grade 9 for the first time shall not affect that student's classification as a first-time ninth grader for reporting purposes, including calculation of graduation and dropout rates.

- (2) The Commissioner of Education shall create and implement the Challenge High School Recognition Program to reward public high schools that demonstrate continuous academic improvement and show the greatest gains in student academic achievement in reading and mathematics.
 - Section 17. High School Reform Task Force. --
- (1) There is created the High School Reform Task Force.

 The task force shall work in conjunction with the Southern

 Regional Education Board and the International Center for

 Leadership in Education and shall be administratively supported

 by the office of the Chancellor for K-12 Public Schools in the

 Department of Education and the Just Read, Florida! Office.

- Appointments to the task force shall be coordinated to ensure
 that the membership reflects the geographic and cultural
 diversity of Florida's school age population. The task force
 shall be abolished upon submission of its recommendations.
 - (2)(a) The Governor shall appoint members of the task force from the following categories and shall appoint the chair of the task force from its membership:
 - 1. Two representatives of public school districts, who may be principals, district school board members, or school superintendents, at least one of whom works in or with a school with a school grade of "F."
 - 2. One high school teacher who teaches in a high school with a school grade of "F."
 - 3. Two parents of high school students scoring at Level 1 on FCAT Reading, at least one whom has a child enrolled in a school with a school grade of "F."
 - 4. One high school student.
 - 5. One teacher or administrator from a charter high school.
 - 6. Two private school teachers or administrators from any registered Florida private school with students in grades 9-12 regardless of whether the school is nonsectarian, sectarian, not for profit, or for profit.
 - 7. One representative of the business community.
 - (b) The Speaker of the House of Representatives shall appoint one member of the House of Representatives to serve on

- 707 the task force and the President of the Senate shall appoint one
 708 member of the Senate to serve on the task force.
- (3) Not later than January 1, 2006, the task force shall 709 710 vote to recommend to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate, and the Governor a 711 712 long-term plan for revisions to statutes, rules, and policies 713 that will improve Florida's grade 9 retention rate, graduation 714 rate, dropout rate, and college remediation rate and align high 715 school requirements with the needs of Florida's employers and 716 postsecondary educational institution requirements. The plan 717 must be programmatically and fiscally responsible, feasible, and implementable. The plan must address, but is not limited to 718 719 addressing: graduation requirements; effective use of 720 accelerated high school graduation options pursuant to s. 1003.429; course redesign; remediation strategies; credit 721 722 recovery; use of alternative programs, including programs that 723 emphasize applied integrated curricula, small learning 724 communities, support services, or increased discipline; use of 725 technology; adjustments to the school grading system to reflect 726 learning gains by high school students; middle school systemic 727 alignment; transition from middle school to high school; 728 alignment with postsecondary and workforce education 729 requirements; and alignment with employer expectations. 730 Section 18. Section 1003.415, Florida Statutes, is amended

1003.415 The Middle Grades Reform Act.--

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to read:

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- (1) POPULAR NAME. -- This section shall be known by the popular name the "Middle Grades Reform Act."
 - (2) PURPOSE AND INTENT.--
- (a) The purpose of this section is to provide added focus and rigor to academics in the middle grades. Using reading as the foundation, all middle grade students should receive rigorous academic instruction through challenging curricula delivered by highly qualified teachers in schools with outstanding leadership, which schools are supported by engaged and informed parents.
- (b) It is the intent of the Legislature that students promoted from the eighth grade will have the necessary reading and mathematics skills to be ready for success in high school. The mission of middle grades is to prepare students to graduate from high school.
- (3) DEFINITION.--As used in this section, the term "middle grades" means grades 6, 7, and 8.
- (4) CURRICULA AND COURSES.--The Department of Education shall review course offerings, teacher qualifications, instructional materials, and teaching practices used in reading and language arts programs in the middle grades. The department must consult with the Florida Center for Reading Research at Florida State University, the Just Read, Florida! Office, reading researchers, reading specialists, and district supervisors of curriculum in the development of findings and recommendations. The Commissioner of Education shall make recommendations to the State Board of Education regarding

changes to reading and language arts curricula in the middle grades based on research-based proven effective programs. The State Board of Education shall adopt rules based upon the commissioner's recommendations no later than March 1, 2005. Implementation of new or revised reading and language arts courses in all middle grades shall be phased in beginning no later than the 2005-2006 school year with completion no later than the 2008-2009 school year.

(5) RIGOROUS READING REQUIREMENT. --

(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 measured by a student scoring at Level 3 or above on the FCAT during the prior school year, must incorporate by October 1 a rigorous reading requirement for reading and language arts programs as the primary component of its school improvement plan. The department shall annually provide to each district school board by June 30 a list of its schools that are required to incorporate a rigorous reading requirement as the primary component of the school's improvement plan. The department shall provide technical assistance to school districts and school administrators required to implement the rigorous reading requirement.

(b) The purpose of the rigorous reading requirement is to assist each student who is not reading at or above grade level to do so before entering high school. The rigorous reading

requirement must include for a middle school's low-performing student population specific areas that address phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, comprehension, and vocabulary; the desired levels of performance in those areas; and the instructional and support services to be provided to meet the desired levels of performance. The school shall use research-based reading activities that have been shown to be successful in teaching reading to low-performing students.

- (c) Schools required to implement the rigorous reading requirement must provide quarterly reports to the district school superintendent on the progress of students toward increased reading achievement.
- (d) The results of implementation of a school's rigorous reading requirement shall be used as part of the annual evaluation of the school's instructional personnel and school administrators as required in s. 1012.34.
- (6) COMPREHENSIVE REFORM STUDY ON THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF STUDENTS AND SCHOOLS.--
- (a) The department shall conduct a study on how the overall academic performance of middle grade students and schools can be improved. The department must consult with the Florida Center for Reading Research at Florida State University, the Just Read, Florida! Office, and key education stakeholders, including district school board members, district school superintendents, principals, parents, teachers, district supervisors of curriculum, and students across the state, in the

- 813 development of its findings and recommendations. The department 814 shall review, at a minimum, each of the following elements:
 - 1. Academic expectations, which include, but are not
 - a. Alignment of middle school expectations with elementary and high school graduation requirements.
 - b. Best practices to improve reading and language arts courses based on research-based programs for middle school students in alignment with the Sunshine State Standards.
 - c. Strategies that focus on improving academic success for low-performing students.
 - d. Rigor of curricula and courses.
 - e. Instructional materials.
 - f. Course enrollment by middle school students.
- g. Student support services.
- 828 h. Measurement and reporting of student achievement.
 - 2. Attendance policies and student mobility issues.
 - 3. Teacher quality, which includes, but is not limited to:
 - a. Preparedness of teachers to teach rigorous courses to middle school students.
- 833 b. Teacher evaluations.
- 834 c. Substitute teachers.
- 835 d. Certification and recertification requirements.
- e. Staff development requirements.
- 837 f. Availability of effective staff development training.
- g. Teacher recruitment and vacancy issues.

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- h. Federal requirements for highly qualified teachers pursuant to the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001.
 - 4. Identification and availability of diagnostic testing.
 - 5. Availability of personnel and scheduling issues.
 - 6. Middle school leadership and performance.
 - 7. Parental and community involvement.
- (b) By December 1, 2004, the Commissioner of Education shall submit to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the chairs of the education committees in the Senate and the House of Representatives, and the State Board of Education recommendations to increase the academic performance of middle grade students and schools.
 - (5)(7) PERSONALIZED MIDDLE SCHOOL SUCCESS PLAN.--
- (a) Beginning with the 2004-2005 school year, Each principal of a school with a middle grade shall designate certified staff members at the school to develop and administer a personalized middle school success plan for each entering sixth grade student who scored below Level 3 in reading on the most recently administered FCAT. The purpose of the success plan is to assist the student in meeting state and school district expectations in academic proficiency and to prepare the student for a rigorous high school curriculum. The success plan shall be developed in collaboration with the student and his or her parent and must be implemented until the student completes the eighth grade or achieves a score at Level 3 or above in reading on the FCAT, whichever occurs first. The success plan must minimize paperwork and may be incorporated into a parent/teacher

conference, included as part of a progress report or report card, included as part of a general orientation at the beginning of the school year, or provided by electronic mail or other written correspondence.

- (b) The personalized middle school success plan must:
- 1. Identify educational goals and intermediate benchmarks for the student in the core curriculum areas which will prepare the student for high school.
- 2. Be based upon academic performance data and an identification of the student's strengths and weaknesses.
- 3. Include academic intervention strategies with frequent progress monitoring.
- 4. Provide innovative methods to promote the student's advancement which may include, but not be limited to, flexible scheduling, tutoring, focus on core curricula, online instruction, an alternative learning environment, or other interventions that have been shown to accelerate the learning process.
- (c) The personalized middle school success plan must be incorporated into any individual student plan required by federal or state law, including the academic improvement plan required in s. 1008.25, an individual education plan (IEP) for a student with disabilities, a federal 504 plan, or an ESOL plan.
- (d) The Department of Education shall provide technical assistance for districts, school administrators, and instructional personnel regarding the development of personalized middle school success plans. The assistance shall

- include strategies and techniques designed to maximize interaction between students, parents, teachers, and other instructional and administrative staff while minimizing paperwork.
 - (6)(8) STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION AUTHORITY.--
- (a) The State Board of Education shall have authority to adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement the provisions of this section.
- (b) The State Board of Education shall have authority pursuant to s. 1008.32 to enforce the provisions of this section.
- Section 19. Section 1003.4155, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 1003.4155 Middle school grading system.--The grading system and interpretation of letter grades used in grades 6 through 8 shall be as follows:
- (1) Grade "A" equals 90 percent through 100 percent, has a grade point average value of 4, and is defined as "outstanding progress."
- (2) Grade "B" equals 80 percent through 89 percent, has a grade point average value of 3, and is defined as "above average progress."
- (3) Grade "C" equals 70 percent through 79 percent, has a grade point average value of 2, and is defined as "average progress."

- 918 (4) Grade "D" equals 60 percent through 69 percent, has a
 919 grade point average value of 1, and is defined as "lowest
 920 acceptable progress."
 - (5) Grade "F" equals zero percent through 59 percent, has
 a grade point average value of zero, and is defined as
 "failure."
 - (6) Grade "I" equals zero percent, has a grade point average value of zero, and is defined as "incomplete."
 - Section 20. Section 1003.4156, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 1003.4156 General requirements for middle school promotion.--
 - (1) Beginning with students entering grade 6 in the 2005-2006 school year, promotion from a middle school with grades 6 through 8 requires that:
 - (a) A student must successfully complete 12 academic
 credits as follows:
 - 1. Three middle school or higher credits in English/language arts.
 - 2. Three middle school or higher credits in mathematics.
 - 3. Two middle school or higher credits in social studies.
 - 4. Two middle school or higher credits in science.
 - 5. Two middle school or higher credits in elective courses.
 - (b) For each year in which a student scores at Level 1 or Level 2 on FCAT Reading, the student must the following year be enrolled in and complete a full-year intensive reading course

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- for which the student may earn up to one elective credit per year. Students scoring at Level 3 or Level 4 on FCAT Reading may be enrolled, with parental permission, in a full-year intensive reading course for which the student may earn up to two elective credits during middle school. Reading courses shall be designed and offered pursuant to the reading instruction plan required by s. 1011.62(8).
- (2) One full credit means a minimum of 135 hours of instruction in a designated course of study that contains student performance standards. For schools authorized by the district school board to implement block scheduling, one full credit means a minimum of 120 hours of instruction in a designated course of study that contains student performance standards.
- implement the requirements of this section. The policies may allow alternative methods for students to earn the credits required by this section. School districts shall emphasize alternative programs for students scoring at Level 1 on FCAT Reading who have been retained in elementary school. The alternatives may include, but are not limited to, opportunities for students to:
 - (a) Recover credits.
 - (b) Be promoted on time to high school.
- (c) Be placed in programs that emphasize applied integrated curricula, small learning communities, support

971 services, increased discipline, or other strategies documented 972 to improve student achievement.

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- The school district's policy shall be submitted to the State

 Board of Education for approval. The school district's policy

 shall be automatically approved unless specifically rejected by
 the State Board of Education within 60 days after receipt.
- 978 (4) The State Board of Education shall adopt rules
 979 pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to provide for alternative
 980 middle school promotion standards for students in grade 6, grade
 981 7, or grade 8, including students who are not enrolled in
 982 schools with a grade 6 through 8 middle school configuration.
 - Section 21. Subsection (2) of section 1003.42, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1003.42 Required instruction. --

- (2) <u>All</u> members of the instructional staff of the public schools, subject to the rules of the State Board of Education and the district school board, shall teach efficiently and faithfully, using the books and materials required that meet the highest standards for professionalism and historic accuracy, following the prescribed courses of study, and employing approved methods of instruction, the following:
- (a) The <u>history and</u> content of the Declaration of Independence <u>as written</u>, including national sovereignty, natural <u>law</u>, <u>self-evident truth</u>, <u>equality of all persons</u>, <u>limited</u> government, popular sovereignty, and God-given, inalienable

- 997 <u>rights of life, liberty, and property,</u> and how <u>they form</u> it 998 forms the philosophical foundation of our government.
 - (b) The history, meaning, significance, and effect of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States and amendments thereto with emphasis on each of the 10 amendments that make up the Bill of Rights and how the Constitution provides the structure of our government.
 - (c) The history of the state and the State Constitution.
 - $\underline{(d)}$ The <u>most important</u> arguments in support of adopting our republican form of government, as they are embodied in the most important of the Federalist Papers.
 - (c) The essentials of the United States Constitution and how it provides the structure of our government.
 - $\underline{\text{(e)}(d)}$ Flag education, including proper flag display and flag salute.
 - $\underline{(f)(e)}$ The elements of $\underline{\text{United States}}$ civil government, including the primary functions of and interrelationships between the Federal Government, the state, and its counties, municipalities, school districts, and special districts.
 - (g) The history of the United States, including the period of discovery, early colonies, the War for Independence, the Civil War, Reconstruction, the expansion of the United States to its present boundaries, the world wars, and the Civil Rights

 Movement to the present. The history of the United States shall be taught as genuine history and shall not follow the revisionist or postmodernist viewpoints of relative truth.

 American history shall be viewed as factual, not as constructed,

shall be viewed as knowable, teachable, and testable, and shall be defined as the creation of a new nation based largely on the universal principles stated in the Declaration of Independence.

(h)(f) The history of the Holocaust (1933-1945), the systematic, planned annihilation of European Jews and other groups by Nazi Germany, a watershed event in the history of humanity, to be taught in a manner that leads to an investigation of human behavior, an understanding of the ramifications of prejudice, racism, and stereotyping, and an examination of what it means to be a responsible and respectful person, for the purposes of encouraging tolerance of diversity in a pluralistic society and for nurturing and protecting democratic values and institutions.

(i)(g) The history of African Americans, including the history of African peoples before the political conflicts that led to the development of slavery, the passage to America, the enslavement experience, abolition, and the contributions of African Americans to society.

(j)(h) The elementary principles of agriculture.

 $\underline{(k)}$ (i) The true effects of all alcoholic and intoxicating liquors and beverages and narcotics upon the human body and mind.

 $(1)\frac{(j)}{(j)}$ Kindness to animals.

(k) The history of the state.

(m) (m) (1) The conservation of natural resources.

(n)(m) Comprehensive health education that addresses concepts of community health; consumer health; environmental

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health; family life, including an awareness of the benefits of sexual abstinence as the expected standard and the consequences of teenage pregnancy; mental and emotional health; injury prevention and safety; nutrition; personal health; prevention and control of disease; and substance use and abuse.

 $\underline{\text{(o)}(n)}$ Such additional materials, subjects, courses, or fields in such grades as are prescribed by law or by rules of the State Board of Education and the district school board in fulfilling the requirements of law.

 $\underline{(p)}$ (Θ) The study of Hispanic contributions to the United States.

 $\underline{(q)}_{(p)}$ The study of women's contributions to the United States.

(r) The nature and importance of free enterprise to the United States economy.

(s)(q) A character-development program in the elementary schools, similar to Character First or Character Counts, which is secular in nature and stresses such character qualities as attentiveness, patience, and initiative. Beginning in school year 2004-2005, the character-development program shall be required in kindergarten through grade 12. Each district school board shall develop or adopt a curriculum for the character-development program that shall be submitted to the department for approval. The character-development curriculum shall stress the qualities of patriotism; responsibility; citizenship; the Golden Rule; kindness; respect for authority, human life, liberty, and personal property; honesty; charity; self-

1078 control: τ racial, ethnic, and religious tolerance: τ and 1079 cooperation.

 $\underline{(t)(r)}$ In order to encourage patriotism, the sacrifices that veterans have made in serving our country and protecting democratic values worldwide. Such instruction must occur on or before Veterans' Day and Memorial Day. Members of the instructional staff are encouraged to use the assistance of local veterans when practicable.

Section 22. Paragraph (g) of subsection (1) of section 1003.43, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1003.43 General requirements for high school graduation .--

- (1) Graduation requires successful completion of either a minimum of 24 academic credits in grades 9 through 12 or an International Baccalaureate curriculum. The 24 credits shall be distributed as follows:
- (g) One-half credit in American government, including study of the <u>Declaration of Independence and the</u> Constitution of the United States. For students entering the 9th grade in the 1997-1998 school year and thereafter, the study of Florida government, including study of the State Constitution, the three branches of state government, and municipal and county government, shall be included as part of the required study of American government.

District school boards may award a maximum of one-half credit in social studies and one-half elective credit for student completion of nonpaid voluntary community or school service

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work. Students choosing this option must complete a minimum of 75 hours of service in order to earn the one-half credit in either category of instruction. Credit may not be earned for service provided as a result of court action. District school boards that approve the award of credit for student volunteer service shall develop quidelines regarding the award of the credit, and school principals are responsible for approving specific volunteer activities. A course designated in the Course Code Directory as grade 9 through grade 12 that is taken below the 9th grade may be used to satisfy high school graduation requirements or Florida Academic Scholars award requirements as specified in a district school board's student progression plan. A student shall be granted credit toward meeting the requirements of this subsection for equivalent courses, as identified pursuant to s. 1007.271(6), taken through dual enrollment.

Section 23. 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:
- $\underline{(a)}(1)$ The district school board provide the necessary professional services for diagnosis and evaluation of exceptional students.

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 $\underline{(b)(2)}$ 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.

 $\underline{(c)}$ 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) No student 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 hearings shall be confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1). The hearing must be conducted by an administrative law judge from the Division of Administrative Hearings of the Department of Management Services. The decision of the administrative law judge shall be final, except that any party aggrieved by the finding and decision rendered by the administrative law judge shall have the right to bring a civil action in the circuit court. In such an action, the court shall receive the records of the administrative hearing and shall hear additional evidence at the request of either party. In the alternative, any party aggrieved by the finding and decision rendered by the administrative law judge shall have the right to request an impartial review of the administrative law judge's order by the district court of appeal as provided by s. 120.68. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, during the pendency of any proceeding conducted pursuant to this section, unless the district school board and the parents otherwise agree, the student shall remain in his or her then-current educational assignment or, if applying for initial admission to a public school, shall be assigned, with the consent of the parents, in the public school program until all such proceedings have been completed.

 $\underline{(f)(6)}$ In providing for the education of exceptional students, the district school superintendent, principals, and teachers shall utilize the regular school facilities and adapt them to the needs of exceptional students to the maximum extent appropriate. Segregation of exceptional students shall occur

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only if the nature or severity of the exceptionality is such that education in regular classes with the use of supplementary aids and services cannot be achieved 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 parent is a resident. The cost of such instruction, facilities, and services for a nonresident exceptional student with a disability shall be provided by the placing authority, such as a public school entity, other placing authority, or parent, in the parent's state of residence. A nonresident exceptional student with a disability who resides in a residential facility 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 parent's

1212 <u>state of residence the fiscal responsibility for educating a</u>
1213 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 residency of the student. The residential facility, not the district, is responsible for billing and collecting from the parent's state of residence for the nonresident student's educational and related services.
- (d) This subsection applies to any nonresident exceptional student with a disability who resides in a residential facility and who receives instruction as an exceptional student with a disability in any type of residential facility in this state, including, but not limited to, a private school, a group home facility as defined in s. 393.063, an intensive residential treatment program for children and adolescents as defined in s. 395.002, a facility as defined in s. 394.455, an intermediate care facility for the developmentally disabled or ICF/DD as defined in s. 393.063 or s. 400.960, or a community residential home as defined in s. 419.001.
- (3) Notwithstanding s. 1000.21(5), for purposes of this section, the term "parent" is defined as either or both parents of a student or any guardian of a student.
- 1236 (4) The State Board of Education may adopt rules pursuant

 1237 to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement the provisions of this

section relating to determination of the residency of an exceptional student with a disability.

Section 24. Section 1003.575, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

students. -- The Department of Education shall coordinate the development of an individual education plan (IEP) form for use in developing and implementing individual education plans for exceptional students. The IEP form shall have a streamlined format and shall be compatible with federal standards. The department shall make the IEP form available to each school district in the state to facilitate the use of an existing IEP when a student transfers from one school district to another.

Section 25. Subsection (3) of section 1003.58, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1003.58 Students in residential care facilities.--Each district school board shall provide educational programs 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.

(3) The district school board shall have full and complete authority in the matter of the assignment and placement of such students in educational programs. The parent of an exceptional student shall have the same due process rights as are provided under s. $1003.57(1)(e)\frac{(5)}{100}$.

Notwithstanding the provisions herein, the educational program at the Marianna Sunland Center in Jackson County shall be operated by the Department of Education, either directly or through grants or contractual agreements with other public or duly accredited educational agencies approved by the Department of Education.

Section 26. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 1003.62, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1003.62 Academic performance-based charter school districts.—The State Board of Education may enter into a performance contract with district school boards as authorized in this section for the purpose of establishing them as academic performance-based charter school districts. The purpose of this section is to examine a new relationship between the State Board of Education and district school boards that will produce significant improvements in student achievement, while complying with constitutional and statutory requirements assigned to each entity.

- (1) ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE-BASED CHARTER SCHOOL DISTRICT.--
- (a) A school district shall be eligible for designation as an academic performance-based charter school district if it is a high-performing school district in which a minimum of 50 percent of the schools earn a performance grade of category "A" or "B" and in which no school earns a performance grade of category "D" or "F" for 2 consecutive years pursuant to s. 1008.34. Schools that receive a performance grade of category "I" or "N" shall

1291 not be included in this calculation. The performance contract 1292 for a school district that earns a charter based on school 1293 performance grades shall be predicated on maintenance of at 1294 least 50 percent of the schools in the school district earning a 1295 performance grade of category "A" or "B" with no school in the 1296 school district earning a performance grade of category "D" or 1297 "F" for 2 consecutive years. A school district in which the number of schools that earn a performance grade of "A" or "B" is 1298 1299 less than 50 percent may have its charter renewed for 1 year; 1300 however, if the percentage of "A" or "B" schools is less than 50 1301 percent for 2 consecutive years, the charter shall not be 1302 renewed.

- (2) EXEMPTION FROM STATUTES AND RULES. --
- (a) An academic performance-based charter school district shall operate in accordance with its charter and shall be exempt from certain State Board of Education rules and statutes if the State Board of Education determines such an exemption will assist the district in maintaining or improving its high-performing status pursuant to paragraph (1)(a). However, the State Board of Education may not exempt an academic performance-based charter school district from any of the following statutes:
- 1. Those statutes pertaining to the provision of services to students with disabilities.
- 2. Those statutes pertaining to civil rights, including s. 1316 1000.05, relating to discrimination.

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- 3. Those statutes pertaining to student health, safety, and welfare.
 - 4. Those statutes governing the election or compensation of district school board members.
 - 5. Those statutes pertaining to the student assessment program and the school grading system, including chapter 1008.
 - 6. Those statutes pertaining to financial matters, including chapter 1010.
 - 7. Those statutes pertaining to planning and budgeting, including chapter 1011, except that ss. 1011.64 and 1011.69 shall be eligible for exemption.
 - 8. Sections 1012.22(1)(c), 1012.2312, and 1012.27(2), relating to performance-pay and differentiated-pay policies for school administrators and instructional personnel. Professional service contracts shall be subject to the provisions of ss. 1012.33 and 1012.34.
 - 9. Those statutes pertaining to educational facilities, including chapter 1013, except as specified under contract with the State Board of Education. However, no contractual provision that could have the effect of requiring the appropriation of additional capital outlay funds to the academic performance-based charter school district shall be valid.
 - Section 27. Paragraph (e) of subsection (2) of section 1005.22, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 1005.22 Powers and duties of commission.--
 - (2) The commission may:

- (e) Advise the Governor, the Legislature, the State Board of Education, the Council for Education Policy Research and Improvement, and the Commissioner of Education on issues relating to private postsecondary education.
- Section 28. Subsection (3) of section 1007.33, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 1007.33 Site-determined baccalaureate degree access.--
- (3) A community college may develop a proposal to deliver specified baccalaureate degree programs in its district to meet local workforce needs. The proposal must be submitted to the State Board of Education for approval. The community college's proposal must include the following information:
- (a) Demand for the baccalaureate degree program is identified by the workforce development board, local businesses and industry, local chambers of commerce, and potential students.
- (b) Unmet need for graduates of the proposed degree program is substantiated.
- (c) The community college has the facilities and academic resources to deliver the program.

The proposal must be submitted to the Council for Education

Policy Research and Improvement for review and comment. Upon

approval of the State Board of Education for the specific degree

program or programs, the community college shall pursue regional

accreditation by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern

Association of Colleges and Schools. Any additional

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baccalaureate degree programs the community college wishes to offer must be approved by the State Board of Education.

Section 29. Paragraph (f) of subsection (1), paragraphs (c) and (e) of subsection (3), and subsection (9) of section 1008.22, Florida Statutes, are amended, subsection (10) is renumbered as subsection (11), and a new subsection (10) is added to said section, to read:

1008.22 Student assessment program for public schools. --

- (1) PURPOSE.--The primary purposes of the student assessment program are to provide information needed to improve the public schools by enhancing the learning gains of all students and to inform parents of the educational progress of their public school children. The program must be designed to:
- (f) Provide information on the performance of Florida students compared with other students others across the United States.
- 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 services, and related materials developed pursuant to law. Pursuant to the statewide assessment program, the commissioner shall:

- (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 assessment of reading and mathematics shall be administered annually in grades 3 through 10. The assessment of writing and science shall be administered at least once at the elementary, middle, and high school levels. 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 normreferenced 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.
- 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 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 to students taking the grade 10 FCAT for the first time after such rules are adopted by the State Board of Education.

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 information regarding the implications of such nonparticipation. If modifications are made in the student's instruction to provide accommodations that would not be permitted on the statewide assessment tests, the district must notify the student's parent of the implications of such instructional modifications. A parent must provide signed consent for a student to receive instructional modifications that would not be permitted on the statewide assessments and must acknowledge in writing that he or she understands the implications of such accommodations. The State Board of Education shall adopt rules, based upon recommendations of the commissioner, for the provision of test accommodations and modifications of procedures

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- as necessary for students in exceptional education programs and for students who have limited English proficiency.
- 1480 Accommodations that negate the validity of a statewide 1481 assessment are not allowable.
 - 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 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.

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.

- (e) Conduct ongoing research and analysis of student achievement data, including, without limitation, monitoring trends in student achievement by grade level and overall student achievement, identifying school programs that are successful, and analyzing correlates of school achievement.
 - (9) EQUIVALENCIES FOR STANDARDIZED TESTS. --
- (a) The State Board of Education shall conduct concordance studies, as necessary, to determine scores on the SAT and the ACT equivalent to those required on the FCAT for high school graduation pursuant to s. 1003.429(6)(a) or s. 1003.43(5)(a).
- <u>(b)(a)</u> 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 (c)(b).
- (c)(b) A student shall be required to take <u>each subject</u>

 <u>area of</u> the grade 10 FCAT a total of three times without earning
 a passing score in order to use the <u>corresponding subject area</u>

 scores on an alternative assessment pursuant to paragraph
 (b)(a). This requirement shall not apply to a new student who

1530	enters is a new student to the Florida public school system in
1531	grade 12, who may either take the FCAT or use approved score
1532	equivalencies to fulfill the graduation requirement.

- (10) REPORTS.--The Department of Education shall annually provide a report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on the following:
- (a) Longitudinal performance of students in mathematics and reading.
- (b) Longitudinal performance of students by grade level in mathematics and reading.
- (c) Longitudinal performance regarding efforts to close the achievement gap.
- (d) Longitudinal performance of students on the norm-referenced component of the FCAT.
- (e) Other student performance data based on national normreferenced and criterion-referenced tests, when available.

Section 30. Paragraph (b) of subsection (4) and paragraph (b) of subsection (8) of section 1008.25, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraph (c) is added to subsection (8) of said section, to read:

1008.25 Public school student progression; remedial instruction; reporting requirements.--

- (4) ASSESSMENT AND REMEDIATION. --
- (b) The school in which the student is enrolled must develop, in consultation with the student's parent, and must implement an academic improvement plan designed to assist the

student in meeting state and district expectations for proficiency. For a student for whom a personalized middle school success plan is required pursuant to s. 1003.415, the middle school success plan must be incorporated in the student's academic improvement plan. Beginning with the 2002-2003 school year, if the student has been identified as having a deficiency in reading, the academic improvement plan shall identify the student's specific areas of deficiency in phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, comprehension, and vocabulary; the desired levels of performance in these areas; and the instructional and support services to be provided to meet the desired levels of performance. Schools shall also provide for the frequent monitoring of the student's progress in meeting the desired levels of performance. District school boards may require lowperforming students to attend remediation programs held before or after regular school hours, upon the request of the school principal, and shall assist schools and teachers to implement research-based reading activities that have been shown to be successful in teaching reading to low-performing students. Remedial instruction provided during high school may not be in lieu of English and mathematics credits required for graduation.

- (8) ANNUAL REPORT.--
- (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:

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- 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 for school districts to report the information required in paragraph (b). The format shall be developed with input from school districts and shall be provided not later than 60 days prior to the annual due date. The department shall annually compile the information required in subparagraphs (b)2., 3., and 4., along with state-level summary information, and report such information to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
- Section 31. <u>Section 1008.301</u>, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
- Section 32. Section 1008.31, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1008.31 Florida's K-20 education performance accountability system; legislative intent; public accountability and reporting performance-based funding; mission, goals, and systemwide measures.--

- (1) LEGISLATIVE INTENT.--It is the intent of the Legislature that:
- (a) The performance accountability system implemented to assess the effectiveness of Florida's seamless K-20 education delivery system provide answers to the following questions in relation to its mission and goals:
- 1. What is the public receiving in return for funds it invests in education?
- 2. How effectively is Florida's K-20 education system educating its students?
- 3. How effectively are the major delivery sectors promoting student achievement?
- 4. How are individual schools and postsecondary education institutions performing their responsibility to educate their students as measured by how students are 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 postsecondary educational institutions, with measures and standards based primarily on student achievement.
 - (2) PERFORMANCE-BASED FUNDING. --
- (a) The State Board of Education shall cooperate with each delivery system to develop proposals for performance-based funding, using performance measures adopted pursuant to this section.
- (b) The State Board of Education proposals must provide that at least 10 percent of the state funds appropriated for the K-20 education system are conditional upon meeting or exceeding established performance standards.
- (c) The State Board of Education shall adopt guidelines required to implement performance-based funding that allow 1 year to demonstrate achievement of specified performance

standards prior to a reduction in appropriations pursuant to

- (d) By December 1, 2003, the State Board of Education shall adopt common definitions, measures, standards, and performance improvement targets required to:
- 1. Use the state core measures and the sector-specific measures to evaluate the progress of each sector of the educational delivery system toward meeting the systemwide goals for public education.
- 2. Notify the sectors of their progress in achieving the specified measures so that they may develop improvement plans that directly influence decisions about policy, program development, and management.
- 3. Implement the performance-based budgeting system described in this section.
- (e) During the 2003-2004 fiscal year, the Department of Education shall collect data required to establish progress, rewards, and sanctions.
- (f) By December 1, 2004, the Department of Education shall recommend to the Legislature a formula for performance-based funding that applies accountability standards for the individual components of the public education system at every level, kindergarten through graduate school. Effective for the 2004-2005 fiscal year and thereafter, subject to annual legislative approval in the General Appropriations Act, performance-based funds shall be allocated based on the progress, rewards, and sanctions established pursuant to this section.

- (2)(3) MISSION, GOALS, AND SYSTEMWIDE MEASURES.--
- (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 <u>process</u> State Board of Education shall adopt guiding principles for establishing state and sector-specific standards and measures must be:
 - 1. Focused on student success.
 - 2. Addressable through policy and program changes.
 - 3. Efficient and of high quality.
 - 4. Measurable over time.
 - 5. Simple to explain and display to the public.
- 6. Aligned with other measures and other sectors to support a coordinated K-20 education system.
- (c) The <u>Department</u> State Board of Education shall maintain an accountability system that measures student progress toward the following goals:
- 1. Highest student achievement, as <u>indicated by evidence</u> 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, readiness, and access by targeted groups of students identified by the Commissioner of Education: 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 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 evidence 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.

- 5. Other goals as identified by law or rule.
- (3)(4) K-20 EDUCATION DATA QUALITY IMPROVEMENTS SYSTEMWIDE DATA COLLECTION.--To provide data required to implement education performance accountability measures in state and federal law, the Commissioner of Education shall initiate and maintain strategies to improve data quality and timeliness.
- (a) 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 State Board of Education, the Board of Governors, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives data quality indicators and ratings for all school districts and public postsecondary educational institutions.
- (4) REPORTING OR DATA COLLECTION. -- The department shall coordinate with school districts in developing any reporting or

data collection requirements to address the specifications of the accountability system. Before establishing any new reporting or data collection requirements, the department shall utilize any existing data being collected to reduce duplication and minimize paperwork.

(5) RULES.--The State Board of Education shall adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement the provisions of this section.

Section 33. Subsections (1), (2), and (4) of section 1008.33, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1008.33 Authority to enforce public school 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

1797 period. For purposes of determining when a school is eligible 1798 for state board action and opportunity scholarships for its students, the terms "2 years in any 4-year period" and "2 years 1799 in a 4-year period" mean that in any year that a school has a 1800 grade of "F," the school is eligible for state board action and 1801 opportunity scholarships for its students if it also has had a 1802 1803 grade of "F" in any of the previous 3 school years. The State 1804 Board of Education may determine that the school district or 1805 school has not taken steps sufficient for students in the school 1806 to be academically well served. Considering recommendations of 1807 the Commissioner of Education, the State Board of Education 1808 shall recommend action to a district school board intended to 1809 improve educational services to students in each school that is 1810 designated with a as performance grade of category "F." 1811 Recommendations for actions to be taken in the school district 1812 shall be made only after thorough consideration of the unique characteristics of a school, which shall include student 1813 1814 mobility rates, the number and type of exceptional students 1815 enrolled in the school, and the availability of options for improved educational services. The state board shall adopt by 1816 1817 rule steps to follow in this process. Such steps shall provide school districts sufficient time to improve student performance 1818 1819 in schools and the opportunity to present evidence of assistance 1820 and interventions that the district school board has 1821 implemented.

(2) The State Board of Education may recommend one or more of the following actions to district school boards to enable

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students in schools designated <u>with a as performance</u> grade <u>of</u>

1825 <u>category</u> "F" to be academically well served by the public school

1826 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 inadequate progress;
- (d) Transfer high-quality teachers, faculty, and staff as needed to ensure adequate educational opportunities designed to improve the performance of students in a low-performing school;
- $\underline{(e)(d)}$ Allow parents of students in the school to send their children to another district school of their choice; or $\underline{(f)(e)}$ Other action appropriate to improve the school's
- (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

performance.

of funds 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. $1001.42(16)(d)\frac{(e)}{(e)}$.

Section 34. Section 1008.34, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1008.34 School grading system; school report cards; district performance grade.--

- (1) ANNUAL REPORTS. -- The Commissioner of Education 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:

- 1878 (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.

Each school designated with a in performance grade of category
"A," making excellent progress, or having improved at least two
performance grade levels categories, shall have greater
authority over the allocation of the school's total budget
generated from the FEFP, state categoricals, lottery funds,
grants, and local funds, as specified in state board rule. The
rule must provide that the increased budget authority shall
remain in effect until the school's performance grade declines.

- CATEGORIES. --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. School grades performance grade category designations itemized in subsection (2) shall be based on the following:
- (a) <u>Criteria</u> <u>Timeframes.--A school's grade shall be based</u> on a combination of:
- 1. Student achievement scores 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 performance grade category designation shall be based on a combination of student achievement scores, Student learning gains as measured by annual FCAT assessments in grades 3 through 10., and
- <u>3.</u> Improvement of the lowest 25th percentile of students in the school in reading, math, or writing on the FCAT Reading, unless these students are exhibiting performing above satisfactory performance.
- (b) Student assessment data.--Student assessment data used in determining school grades performance grade categories shall include:
- 1. The aggregate scores of all eligible students 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" 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, or who are in Department of Juvenile Justice operated and contracted programs. The student performance data for 1933 eliqible students identified in this subparagraph shall be 1934 1935 included in the calculation of the home school's grade. For purposes of this section and s. 1008.341, "home school" means 1936 the school the student was attending when assigned to an 1937 1938 alternative school or the school to which the student would be 1939 assigned if the student left the alternative school. If an 1940 alternative school chooses to be graded pursuant to this section, student performance data for eligible students 1941 1942 identified in this subparagraph shall not be included in the home school's grade but shall only be included in calculation of 1943 1944 the alternative school's improvement rating. School districts must ensure collaboration between the home school and the 1945 1946 alternative school to promote student success. 1947 The Department of Education shall study the effects of mobility 1948 1949 on the performance of highly mobile students and recommend programs to improve the performance of such students. The State 1950 Board of Education shall adopt appropriate criteria for each 1951 school performance grade category. The criteria must also give 1952

added weight to student achievement in reading. Schools

designated with a as performance grade of 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

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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.
- SCHOOL REPORT CARD PERFORMANCE GRADE CATEGORY AND IMPROVEMENT RATING REPORTS. -- The Department of Education 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 shall include the school's grade, information regarding school improvement, an explanation of school performance as evaluated by the federal No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, and indicators of return on investment. School performance grade category designations and improvement ratings shall apply to each school's performance for the year in which performance is measured. Each school's report card designation and rating shall be published annually by the department on its website, of Education and the school district shall provide the school report card to each parent. Parents shall be entitled to an easy-to-read report card about the designation and rating of the school in which their child is enrolled.

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- (6)(7) PERFORMANCE-BASED FUNDING.--The Legislature may factor in the performance of schools in calculating any performance-based funding policy that is provided for annually in the General Appropriations Act.
- (7)(8) DISTRICT PERFORMANCE GRADE. -- The annual report required by subsection (1) shall include district performance grades, which shall consist of weighted district average grades, by level, for all elementary schools, middle schools, and high schools in the district. A district's weighted average grade shall be calculated by weighting individual school grades determined pursuant to subsection (2) by school enrollment.
- (8)(6) RULES.--The State Board of Education shall adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement the provisions of this section.
- Section 35. Section 1008.341, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 1008.341 School improvement rating for alternative schools.--
- (1) ANNUAL REPORTS.--The Commissioner of Education shall prepare an annual report on the performance of each school receiving a school improvement rating pursuant to this section provided that the provisions of s. 1002.22 pertaining to student records shall apply.
- (2) SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT RATING.--Alternative schools that provide dropout prevention and academic intervention services pursuant to s. 1003.53 shall receive a school improvement rating pursuant to this section. The school improvement rating shall

- 2011 <u>identify schools as having one of the following ratings defined</u>
 2012 according to rules of the State Board of Education:
 - (a) "Improving," schools with students making more academic progress than when the students were served in their home schools.
 - (b) "Maintaining," schools with students making progress equivalent to the progress made when the students were served in their home schools.
 - (c) "Declining," schools with students making less
 academic progress than when the students were served in their
 home schools.

The school improvement rating shall be based on a comparison of the current year and previous year student performance data.

Schools that improve at least one level or maintain an "improving" rating pursuant to this section are eligible for school recognition awards pursuant to s. 1008.36.

- (3) DESIGNATION OF SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT RATING.--Student assessment data used in determining an alternative school's school improvement rating shall include:
- (a) The aggregate scores of all eligible students who were assigned to and enrolled in the school during the October or February FTE count, who have been assessed on the FCAT, and who have FCAT or comparable scores for the preceding school year.
- (b) The aggregate scores of all eligible students who were assigned to and enrolled in the school during the October or February FTE count, who have been assessed on the FCAT,

including Florida Writes, and who have scored in the lowest 25th percentile of students in the state on FCAT Reading.

- The scores of students 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, or who are in Department of Juvenile Justice operated and contracted programs shall not be included in an alternative school's school improvement rating.
- (4) IDENTIFICATION OF STUDENT LEARNING GAINS.--For each alternative school receiving a school improvement rating, the Department of Education shall annually identify the percentage of students making learning gains as compared to the percentage of the same students making learning gains in their home schools in the year prior to being assigned to the alternative school.
- (5) SCHOOL REPORT CARD.--The Department of Education shall annually develop, in collaboration with the school districts, a school report card for alternative schools to be delivered to parents throughout each school district. The report card shall include the school improvement rating, identification of student learning gains, information regarding school improvement, an explanation of school performance as evaluated by the federal No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, and indicators of return on investment.

- (6) RULES.--The State Board of Education shall adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement the provisions of this section.
- Section 36. Subsection (5), paragraphs (b) and (d) of subsection (6), and subsection (7) of section 1008.345, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 1008.345 Implementation of state system of school improvement and education accountability.--
- (5) The commissioner shall report to the Legislature and recommend changes in state policy necessary to foster school improvement and education accountability. Included in the report shall be a list of the schools, including schools operating for the purpose of providing educational services to youth in Department of Juvenile Justice programs, for which district school boards have developed assistance and intervention plans and an analysis of the various strategies used by the school boards. School reports shall be distributed pursuant to this subsection and s. $1001.42(16)\underline{(f)}$ and according to rules adopted by the State Board of Education.

(6)

(b) Upon request, the department shall provide technical assistance and training to any school, including any school operating for the purpose of providing educational services to youth in Department of Juvenile Justice programs, school advisory council, district, or district school board for conducting needs assessments, developing and implementing school improvement plans, developing and implementing assistance and

intervention plans, or implementing other components of school improvement and accountability. Priority for these services shall be given to schools designated with a as performance grade of category "D" or "F" and school districts in rural and sparsely populated areas of the state.

- (d) The department shall assign a community assessment team to each school district with a school designated with a as performance grade of category "D" or "F" to review the school performance data and determine causes for the low performance. The team shall make recommendations to the school board, to the department, and to the State Board of Education for implementing an assistance and intervention plan that will address the causes of the school's low performance. The assessment team shall include, but not be limited to, a department representative, parents, business representatives, educators, and community activists, and shall represent the demographics of the community from which they are appointed.
- (7)(a) Schools designated with a in performance grade of category "A," making excellent progress, shall, if requested by the school, be given deregulated status as specified in s. 1003.63(5), (7), (8), (9), and (10).
- (b) Schools that have improved at least two grades

 performance grade categories and that meet the criteria of the

 Florida School Recognition Program pursuant to s. 1008.36 may be

 given deregulated status as specified in s. 1003.63(5), (7),

 (8), (9), and (10).

Section 37. Subsections (3), (4), and (5) of section 1008.36, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1008.36 Florida School Recognition Program. --

(3) All public schools, including charter schools, that receive a school grade pursuant to s. 1008.34 or a school improvement rating pursuant to s. 1008.341 are eligible to participate in the program. For the purpose of this section, a school or schools serving any combination of kindergarten through grade 3 students that do not receive a school grade under s. 1008.34 shall be assigned the school grade of the feeder pattern school designated by the Department of Education and verified by the school district and shall be eligible to participate in the program based on that feeder. A "feeder school pattern" is defined as a pattern in which at least 60 percent of the students in the school not receiving a school grade are assigned to the graded school. A feeder pattern school shall be subject to the Opportunity Scholarship Program as defined in s. 1002.38.

2136 Remove line(s) 3094-3219 and insert:

request of an Opportunity Scholarship; creating s. 1002.385, F.S.; establishing the Reading Compact Scholarship Program to provide students with reading deficiencies the option to attend a public or private school of choice; providing eligibility requirements for receipt of a Reading Compact Scholarship to

attend a private school and restricting use of such scholarship;

2143	providing for the term of a scholarship; providing school
2144	district obligation to notify parents of available options;
2145	providing Department of Education obligations, including
2146	establishment of a process for notification of violations,
2147	subsequent investigation, and certification of compliance by
2148	private schools and selection of a research organization to
2149	analyze student performance data; providing Commissioner of
2150	Education authority and obligations, including the denial,
2151	suspension, or revocation of a private school's participation in
2152	the scholarship program and procedures and timelines therefor;
2153	providing private school eligibility requirements and
2154	obligations, including compliance with specified laws and
2155	academic accountability to the parent; providing parent and
2156	student responsibilities for scholarship program participation,
2157	including compliance with the private school's published
2158	policies, participation in student academic assessment, and
2159	restrictive endorsement of scholarship warrants; prohibiting
2160	power of attorney for endorsing a scholarship warrant; providing
2161	funding and payment requirements, including calculation of
2162	scholarship amount, payment process, and Department of Financial
2163	Services review; providing for immunity; providing scope of
2164	authority; requiring adoption of rules; creating s. 1002.421,
2165	F.S., relating to rights and obligations of private schools
2166	participating in state school choice scholarship programs;
2167	providing requirements for participation in a scholarship
2168	program, including compliance with specified state, local, and
2169	federal laws and demonstration of fiscal soundness; requiring

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2170 restrictive endorsement of checks and prohibiting a school from 2171 acting as attorney in fact; requiring employment of qualified teachers and background screening of individuals with direct 2172 2173 student contact; requiring adoption of rules; amending s. 2174 1003.01, F.S.; revising definition of the term "special 2175 education services"; amending s. 1003.03, F.S.; modifying 2176 implementation provisions relating to constitutional class size 2177 requirements; creating s. 1003.035, F.S.; providing class size 2178 requirements based on district average contingent upon constitutional amendment; providing implementation and 2179 2180 calculation requirements; specifying options to meet class size 2181 requirements; authorizing transfer of funds for class size 2182 reduction; requiring certain actions by school districts not in compliance; requiring constitutional compliance plans in certain 2183 2184 instances; amending s. 1003.05, F.S.; deleting the requirement 2185 that certain children receive preference for admission to 2186 special academic programs even if maximum enrollment has been 2187 reached; removing charter schools from the definition of special academic programs; creating s. 1003.413, F.S.; requiring each 2188 2189 school district to establish policies to assist high school students to remain in school, graduate on time, and be prepared 2190 2191 for postsecondary education and the workplace; directing the 2192 Commissioner of Education to create and implement the Challenge 2193 High School Recognition Program; creating the High School Reform 2194 Task Force and providing for appointment of members; requiring 2195 recommendation of a long-term plan relating to high school 2196 reform and specifying items to be addressed; providing for

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2197 termination of the task force; amending s. 1003.415, F.S.; 2198 providing the mission of middle grades; deleting the rigorous reading requirement for middle grade students; deleting obsolete 2199 2200 language relating to a department study; creating s. 1003.4155, F.S.; specifying the grading scale for grades 6 through 8; 2201 creating s. 1003.4156, F.S.; specifying general requirements for 2202 2203 middle school promotion; requiring an intensive reading course 2204 under certain circumstances; defining an academic credit; 2205 requiring school district policies and authorizing alternative 2206 methods for progression; requiring adoption of rules for 2207 alternative promotion standards; amending s. 1003.42, F.S.; 2208 revising provisions relating to required instruction and courses 2209 of study in the public schools; including study of the history of the United States and free enterprise; amending s. 1003.43, 2210 2211 F.S., relating to general requirements for high school 2212 graduation; including study of the Declaration of Independence 2213 in the credit requirement for American government; amending s. 2214 1003.57, F.S.; providing guidelines for determining the residency of an exceptional student with a disability who 2215 2216 resides in a residential facility and receives special 2217 instruction or services; requiring the placing authority in a 2218 parent's state of residence to pay the cost of such instruction, 2219 facilities, and services for a nonresident exceptional student 2220 with a disability; providing requirements of the department and 2221 school districts with respect to financial obligations; providing responsibilities of residential facilities that 2222 2223 educate exceptional students with disabilities; providing

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2224 applicability; defining the term "parent" for purposes of the 2225 section; authorizing adoption of rules; creating s. 1003.575, 2226 F.S.; requiring the department to coordinate the development of 2227 an individual education plan form for use in developing and 2228 implementing individual education plans for exceptional 2229 students; requiring the form to be available to school districts 2230 to facilitate the use of an individual education plan when a 2231 student transfers; amending s. 1003.58, F.S.; correcting a cross 2232 reference; amending s. 1003.62, F.S.; conforming provisions relating to the designation of school grades and differentiated-2233 2234 pay policies; amending ss. 1005.22 and 1007.33, F.S.; conforming 2235 provisions relating to the repeal of the Council for Education 2236 Policy Research and Improvement; amending s. 1008.22, F.S.; 2237 specifying grade level and subject area testing requirements; 2238 requiring the State Board of Education to conduct concordance 2239 studies to determine FCAT equivalencies for high school 2240 graduation; deleting a limitation on and specifying requirements 2241 for the use of alternative assessments to the grade 10 FCAT; 2242 requiring an annual report on student performance; amending s. 2243 1008.25, F.S.; authorizing district school boards to require 2244 low-performing students to attend remediation programs outside 2245 of regular school hours; requiring the department to establish a 2246 uniform format for reporting information relating to student 2247 progression; requiring an annual report; repealing s. 1008.301, 2248 F.S., relating to a concordance study of FCAT equivalencies for 2249 high school graduation; amending s. 1008.31, F.S.; deleting 2250 provisions relating to performance-based funding; revising goals

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2251 and measures of the K-20 performance accountability system and 2252 requiring data quality improvement; providing for development of reporting and data collection requirements; requiring adoption 2253 2254 of rules; amending s. 1008.33, F.S.; conforming provisions 2255 relating to the designation of school grades and a cross 2256 reference; authorizing district school boards to transfer 2257 teachers, faculty, and staff as needed; amending s. 1008.34, F.S.; revising terminology and provisions relating to 2258 2259 designation and determination of school grades; specifying use 2260 of assessment data with respect to alternative schools; defining 2261 the term "home school"; requiring an annual school report card 2262 to be published by the department and distributed by school 2263 districts; creating s. 1008.341, F.S.; requiring improvement 2264 ratings for certain alternative schools; providing the basis for 2265 such ratings and requiring annual performance reports; providing 2266 for determination of school improvement ratings, identification 2267 of learning gains, and eligibility for school recognition 2268 awards; requiring an annual report card to be developed by the department and distributed by school districts; requiring 2269 adoption of rules; amending s. 1008.345, F.S.; conforming 2270 2271 provisions relating to the designation of school grades and a 2272 cross reference; amending s. 1008.36, F.S.; providing for 2273 assignment of school grades to certain feeder pattern schools 2274 that do not receive such a grade for purposes of participation 2275 in the Florida School Recognition Program; defining feeder 2276 school pattern; providing that a feeder pattern school shall be 2277 subject to the Opportunity Scholarship Program; modifying

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HOUSE AMENDMENT

Bill No. HCB 6007

procedures for determination and use of school recognition awards; amending s. 1008.45

Amendment No. (for drafter's use only)

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