## CHAMBER ACTION

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

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Representative(s) Bendross-Mindingall offered the following:

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## Amendment (with title amendment)

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Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert: Section 1. Paragraph (f) is added to subsection (3) of section 20.15, Florida Statutes, to read:

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20.15 Department of Education.—There is created a Department of Education.

9 10 (3) DIVISIONS.--The following divisions of the Department of Education are established:

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(f) Division of Accountability, Research, and Measurement.

12 13 Section 2. Paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 1000.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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1000.01 The Florida K-20 education system; technical provisions.--

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- (5) EDUCATION GOVERNANCE TRANSFERS. --
- (a) Effective July 1, 2001:
- 1. The Board of Regents is abolished.
- 2. All of the powers, duties, functions, records, personnel, and property; unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds; administrative authority; administrative rules; pending issues; and existing contracts of the Board of Regents are transferred by a type two transfer, pursuant to s. 20.06(2), to the State Board of Education.
  - 3. The State Board of Community Colleges is abolished.
- 4. All of the powers, duties, functions, records, personnel, and property; unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds; administrative authority; administrative rules; pending issues; and existing contracts of the State Board of Community Colleges are transferred by a type two transfer, pursuant to s. 20.06(2), from the Department of Education to the State Board of Education.
- 5. The Postsecondary Education Planning Commission is abolished.
- 6. The Council for Education Policy Research and
  Improvement is created as an independent office under the Office
  of Legislative Services.
- 7. All personnel, unexpended balances of appropriations, and allocations of the Postsecondary Education Planning Commission are transferred to the Council for Education Policy Research and Improvement.

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 $\underline{6.8.}$  The Articulation Coordinating Committee and the Education Standards Commission are transferred by a type two transfer, pursuant to s. 20.06(2), from the Department of Education to the State Board of Education.

Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 1001.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1001.03 Specific powers of State Board of Education .--

(1) PUBLIC K-12 STUDENT PERFORMANCE STANDARDS.--The State Board of Education shall approve the student performance standards known as the Sunshine State Standards in key academic subject areas and grade levels. The state board shall periodically review the standards to ensure adequate rigor, logical student progression, and articulation from grade to grade and evaluate the extent to which the standards are being taught at each grade level. The evaluation shall be provided to the Governor, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Senate and shall include a determination of each district school board's provision of a complete education program pursuant to s. 1001.41(3).

Section 4. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 1001.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1001.11 Commissioner of Education; other duties.--

(2)(a) The Commissioner of Education shall recommend to the State Board of Education performance goals addressing the educational needs of the state for the K-20 education system. The <u>Department of Council for Education Policy Research and Improvement, as an independent entity, shall develop a report</u>

- 69 card assigning grades to indicate Florida's progress toward 70 meeting those goals. The annual report card shall contain information showing Florida's performance relative to other 71 72 states on selected measures, as well as Florida's ability to 73 meet the need for postsecondary degrees and programs and how 74 well the Legislature has provided resources to meet this need. 75 The information shall include the results of the National 76 Assessment of Educational Progress or a similar national assessment program administered to students in Florida. By 77 78 January 1 of each year, the department Council for Education 79 Policy Research and Improvement shall submit the report card to 80 the Legislature, the Governor, and the public.
  - Section 5. Section 1001.215, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
  - 1001.215 Just Read, Florida! Office. -- There is created in the Department of Education the Just Read, Florida! Office. The office shall:
  - (1) Train professionally certified teachers to become certified reading coaches.
  - (2) Create multiple designations of effective reading instruction, with accompanying credentials, that encourage all teachers to integrate reading instruction into their content areas.
  - (3) Train K-12 teachers, school principals, and parents on research-based reading instruction strategies.
  - (4) Provide technical assistance to school districts in the development and implementation of district plans for use of

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- the research-based reading instruction allocation provided in s.
   1011.62(8) and annually review and approve such plans.
  - (5) Work with the Florida Center for Reading Research to provide information on research-based reading programs.
  - (6) Periodically review the Sunshine State Standards for reading at all grade levels.
  - (7) Periodically review teacher certification examinations to ensure that the examinations measure necessary skills in research-based reading instructional strategies.
  - (8) Work with teacher preparation programs approved pursuant to s. 1004.04 to ensure integration of research-based reading instructional strategies into teacher preparation programs.
  - (9) Administer grants and perform other functions

    necessary to assist with meeting the goal that all students read at grade level.
  - Section 6. Subsection (3) of section 1001.41, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 1001.41 General powers of district school board.--The district school board, after considering recommendations submitted by the district school superintendent, shall exercise the following general powers:
  - (3) Prescribe and adopt standards and policies to provide each student the opportunity to receive a complete education program, including language arts, mathematics, science, social studies, health, physical education, foreign languages, and the arts as defined by the Sunshine State Standards pursuant to s.

- 123 <u>1001.03(1)</u> as are considered desirable by it for improving the district school system.
- Section 7. Subsection (16), paragraph (d) of subsection (17), and subsection (18) of section 1001.42, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
  - 1001.42 Powers and duties of district school board.--The district school board, acting as a board, shall exercise all powers and perform all duties listed below:
  - ACCOUNTABILITY.—Maintain a system of school improvement and education accountability as provided by statute and State Board of Education rule. This system of school improvement and education accountability shall be consistent with, and implemented through, the district's continuing system of planning and budgeting required by this section and ss. 1008.385, 1010.01, and 1011.01. This system of school improvement and education accountability shall include, but is not limited to, the following:
  - (a) School improvement plans.—Annually approve and require implementation of a new, amended, or continuation school improvement plan for each school in the district, except that a district school board may establish a district school improvement plan that includes all schools in the district operating for the purpose of providing educational services to youth in Department of Juvenile Justice programs. Such plan shall be designed to achieve the state education priorities pursuant to s. 1000.03(5) and student performance standards. In

addition, any school required to implement a rigorous reading requirement pursuant to s. 1003.415 must include such component in its school improvement plan. Each plan shall also address issues relative to budget, training, instructional materials, technology, staffing, student support services, specific school safety and discipline strategies, student health and fitness, including physical fitness, parental information on student health and fitness, and indoor environmental air quality, and other matters of resource allocation, as determined by district school board policy, and shall be based on an analysis of student achievement and other school performance data.

- (b) School improvement plan requirements.--Each district school board's system of school improvement and student progression must be designed to provide frequent and accurate information to the teacher and student regarding each student's progress toward mastering the Sunshine State Standards. The system must demonstrate the alignment of the Sunshine State Standards, instructional strategies, assessment, and professional development. Each school improvement plan must identify the strategies for monitoring the progress of each student. The process used by each school to monitor student progression must, at a minimum, contain the following components that are aimed at increasing student achievement:
- 1. Disaggregated student achievement data related to student performance which is used to identify each individual student's strengths and weaknesses and to determine the

- effectiveness of the teaching and learning strategies that are being used in the classroom.
  - 2. The Sunshine State Standards instructional calendar and timeline, using disaggregated student performance data to focus instruction on the Sunshine State Standards, manage instructional time, and allocate resources.
  - 3. Prioritized instructional focus to facilitate explicit and systematic instruction using research-based effective practices in the classroom.
  - 4. Mini-assessments of targeted Sunshine State Standards benchmarks to monitor student progress and generate data to redesign instruction, if needed.
  - 5. Alternative in-school, tutorial, remediation, or enrichment strategies for students which are based on each student's individual academic needs as defined by the mini-assessments.
  - 6. Systematic monitoring of each teacher's implementation of the comprehensive program for student progression as described in subparagraphs 1.-5.
  - (c)(b) Approval process.--Develop a process for approval of a school improvement plan presented by an individual school and its advisory council. In the event a district school board does not approve a school improvement plan after exhausting this process, the Department of Education shall be notified of the need for assistance.
    - (d)<del>(c)</del> Assistance and intervention.--

- 1. Develop a 2-year plan of increasing individualized assistance and intervention for each school in danger of not meeting state standards or making adequate progress, as defined pursuant to statute and State Board of Education rule, toward meeting the goals and standards of its approved school improvement plan.
- 2. Provide assistance and intervention to a school that is designated with a identified as being in performance grade of category "D" pursuant to s. 1008.34 and is in danger of failing.
- 3. Develop a plan to encourage teachers with demonstrated mastery in improving student performance to remain at or transfer to a school designated with a as performance grade of category "D" or "F" or to an alternative school that serves disruptive or violent youths. If a classroom teacher, as defined by s. 1012.01(2)(a), who meets the definition of teaching mastery developed according to the provisions of this paragraph, requests assignment to a school designated with a as performance grade of category "D" or "F" or to an alternative school that serves disruptive or violent youths, the district school board shall make every practical effort to grant the request.
- 4. Prioritize, to the extent possible, the expenditures of funds received from the supplemental academic instruction categorical fund under s. 1011.62(1)(f) to improve student performance in schools that receive a performance grade category designation of "D" or "F."
- $\underline{\text{(e)}}$  (d) After 2 years.--Notify the Commissioner of Education and the State Board of Education in the event any

school does not make adequate progress toward meeting the goals and standards of a school improvement plan by the end of 2 years of failing to make adequate progress and proceed according to guidelines developed pursuant to statute and State Board of Education rule. School districts shall provide intervention and assistance to schools in danger of being designated with a asperformance grade of category "F," failing to make adequate progress.

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

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

- (17) LOCAL-LEVEL DECISIONMAKING. --
- (d) Adopt policies that assist in giving greater autonomy, including authority over the allocation of the school's budget,

to schools designated with a as performance grade of category "A," making excellent progress, and schools rated as having improved at least two grades performance grade categories.

(18) OPPORTUNITY SCHOLARSHIPS.--Adopt policies allowing students attending schools that have been designated with a as performance grade of category "F," failing to make adequate progress, for 2 school years in a 4-year period to attend a higher performing school in the district or an adjoining district or be granted a state opportunity scholarship to a private school, in conformance with s. 1002.38 and State Board of Education rule.

Section 8. Paragraph (d) of subsection (3) and paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (6) of section 1002.20, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1002.20 K-12 student and parent rights.--Parents of public school students must receive accurate and timely information regarding their child's academic progress and must be informed of ways they can help their child to succeed in school. K-12 students and their parents are afforded numerous statutory rights including, but not limited to, the following:

- (3) HEALTH ISSUES.--
- (d) Reproductive health and disease education.—A public school student whose parent makes written request to the school principal shall be exempted from the teaching of reproductive health or any disease, including HIV/AIDS, in accordance with the provisions of s. 1003.42(4)(3).
  - (6) EDUCATIONAL CHOICE.--

- (a) Public school choices.--Parents of public school students may seek whatever public school choice options that are applicable to their students and are available to students in their school districts. These options may include controlled open enrollment, lab schools, charter schools, charter technical career centers, magnet schools, alternative schools, special programs, advanced placement, dual enrollment, International Baccalaureate, early admissions, credit by examination or demonstration of competency, the New World School of the Arts, the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, and the Florida Virtual School. These options may also include the public school choice options of the Opportunity Scholarship Program, and the McKay Scholarships for Students with Disabilities Program, and the Reading Compact Scholarship Program.
  - (b) Private school choices.--Parents of public school students may seek private school choice options under certain programs.
  - 1. Under the Opportunity Scholarship Program, the parent of a student in a failing public school may request and receive an opportunity scholarship for the student to attend a private school in accordance with the provisions of s. 1002.38.
  - 2. Under the McKay Scholarships for Students with Disabilities Program, the parent of a public school student with a disability who is dissatisfied with the student's progress may request and receive a McKay Scholarship for the student to attend a private school in accordance with the provisions of s. 1002.39.

- 3. Under the corporate income tax credit scholarship program, the parent of a student who qualifies for free or reduced-price school lunch may seek a scholarship from an eligible nonprofit scholarship-funding organization in accordance with the provisions of s. 220.187.
- 4. Under the Reading Compact Scholarship Program, the parent of a student with reading deficiencies may request and receive a Reading Compact Scholarship for the student to attend a private school in accordance with the provisions of s. 1002.385.
- Section 9. Subsection (2) and paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (3) of section 1002.38, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
  - 1002.38 Opportunity Scholarship Program.--
- (2) OPPORTUNITY SCHOLARSHIP ELIGIBILITY.--A public school student's parent may request and receive from the state an opportunity scholarship for the student to enroll in and attend a private school in accordance with the provisions of this section if:
- (a)1. By assigned school attendance area or by special assignment, the student has spent the prior school year in attendance at a public school that has been designated pursuant to s. 1008.34 with a as performance grade of category "F," failing to make adequate progress, and that has had 2 school years in a 4-year period of such low performance, and the student's attendance occurred during a school year in which such designation was in effect;

- 2. The student has been in attendance elsewhere in the public school system and has been assigned to such school for the next school year; or
- 3. The student is entering kindergarten or first grade and has been notified that the student has been assigned to such school for the next school year.
- (b) The parent has obtained acceptance for admission of the student to a private school eligible for the program pursuant to subsection (4), and has notified the Department of Education and the school district of the request for an opportunity scholarship no later than <u>August July</u> 1 of the first year in which the student intends to use the scholarship.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to a student who is enrolled in a school operating for the purpose of providing educational services to youth in Department of Juvenile Justice commitment programs. For purposes of continuity of educational choice, the opportunity scholarship shall remain in force until the student returns to a public school or, if the student chooses to attend a private school the highest grade of which is grade 8, until the student matriculates to high school and the public high school to which the student is assigned is an accredited school with a performance grade category designation of "C" or better. However, at any time upon reasonable notice to the Department of Education 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 subparagraph (3)(a)2.

- (3) SCHOOL DISTRICT OBLIGATIONS.--
- (a) A school district shall, for each student enrolled in or assigned to a school that has been designated with a as performance grade of category "F" for 2 school years in a 4-year period:
- 1. Timely notify the parent of the student as soon as such designation is made of all options available pursuant to this section.
- 2. Offer that student's parent an opportunity to enroll the student in the public school within the district that has been designated by the state pursuant to s. 1008.34 as a school performing higher than that in which the student is currently enrolled or to which the student has been assigned, but not less than performance grade category "C." The parent is not required to accept this offer in lieu of requesting a state opportunity scholarship to a private school. The opportunity to continue attending the higher performing public school shall remain in force until the student graduates from high school.
- (b) The parent of a student enrolled in or assigned to a school that has been designated with a performance grade of category "F" for 2 school years in a 4-year period may choose as an alternative to enroll the student in and transport the student to a higher-performing public school that has available space in an adjacent school district, and that school district shall accept the student and report the student for purposes of

- the district's funding pursuant to the Florida Education Finance
  Program.
- 392 Section 10. 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.

  412 s. 2000d.
- 413 (c) Notify the department of its intent to participate in 414 a scholarship program.

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- (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.
  - 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 11. 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:
  (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 12. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 496 1003.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 497 1003.03 Maximum class size.--
  - (2) IMPLEMENTATION. --

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- (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 13. 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.

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

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(2) IMPLEMENTATION. --

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district that is not in compliance with the requirements in subsection (1) shall reduce the district average class size in

(a) Beginning with the 2006-2007 fiscal year, each school

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each of the following grade groupings: prekindergarten through

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grade 3, grade 4 through grade 8, and grade 9 through grade 12, by at least two students each year until the district average

(b) The Department of Education shall annually calculate

(3) IMPLEMENTATION OPTIONS.--District school boards must

items in order to meet the constitutional district average class

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class size does not exceed the requirements in subsection (1).

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each school district's average class size for each of the grade

groupings specified in paragraph (a) based upon the October

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542 student membership survey.

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consider, but are not limited to, implementing the following

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size requirements described in subsection (1) and the two-

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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.

- 575 (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.
    - (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

602 approved fixed capital outlay appropriation for class size 603 reduction in the affected district pursuant to s. 216.292(13). 604 The amount of funds transferred shall be the lesser of the 605 amount verified by the Florida Education Finance Program Appropriation Allocation Conference or the undistributed balance 606 607 of the district's class size reduction operating categorical. 608 However, based upon a recommendation by the Commissioner of 609 Education that the State Board of Education has reviewed 610 evidence indicating that a district has been unable to meet 611 class size reduction requirements despite appropriate effort to 612 do so, the Legislative Budget Commission may approve an alternative amount of funds to be transferred from the 613 614 district's class size reduction operating categorical to its 615 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

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

1003.05 Assistance to transitioning students from military families.--

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 15. 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

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- 709 <u>a first-time ninth grader for reporting purposes, including</u>
  710 <u>calculation of graduation and dropout rates.</u>
  - (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 16. 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."

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- 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 the task force and the President of the Senate shall appoint one member of the Senate to serve on the task force.
- (3) Not later than January 1, 2006, the task force shall vote to recommend to the Speaker of the House of

  Representatives, the President of the Senate, and the Governor a long-term plan for revisions to statutes, rules, and policies that will improve Florida's grade 9 retention rate, graduation rate, dropout rate, and college remediation rate and align high school requirements with the needs of Florida's employers and postsecondary educational institution requirements. The plan must be programmatically and fiscally responsible, feasible, and implementable. The plan must address, but is not limited to addressing: graduation requirements; effective use of accelerated high school graduation options pursuant to s.

1003.429; course redesign; remediation strategies; credit recovery; use of alternative programs, including programs that emphasize applied integrated curricula, small learning communities, support services, or increased discipline; use of technology; adjustments to the school grading system to reflect learning gains by high school students; middle school systemic alignment; transition from middle school to high school; alignment with postsecondary and workforce education requirements; and alignment with employer expectations.

Section 17. Section 1003.415, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1003.415 The Middle Grades Reform Act.--

- (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.
- 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

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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 development of its findings and recommendations. The department shall review, at a minimum, each of the following elements:
- 1. Academic expectations, which include, but are not limited to:
- 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.

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| 870 | h. Measurement and reporting of student achievement.             |
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| 871 | 2. Attendance policies and student mobility issues.              |
| 872 | 3. Teacher quality, which includes, but is not limited to:       |
| 873 | a. Preparedness of teachers to teach rigorous courses to         |
| 874 | middle school students.  |
| 875 | b. Teacher evaluations.  |
| 876 | <del>c. Substitute teachers.</del>                               |
| 877 | d. Certification and recertification requirements.               |
| 878 | e. Staff development requirements.                               |
| 879 | f. Availability of effective staff development training.         |
| 880 | g. Teacher recruitment and vacancy issues.                       |
| 881 | h. Federal requirements for highly qualified teachers            |
| 882 | pursuant to the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001.                |
| 883 | 4. Identification and availability of diagnostic testing.        |
| 884 | 5. Availability of personnel and scheduling issues.              |
| 885 | 6. Middle school leadership and performance.                     |
| 886 | 7. Parental and community involvement.                           |
| 887 | (b) By December 1, 2004, the Commissioner of Education           |
| 888 | shall submit to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the  |
| 889 | House of Representatives, the chairs of the education committees |
| 890 | in the Senate and the House of Representatives, and the State    |
| 891 | Board of Education recommendations to increase the academic      |
| 892 | performance of middle grade students and schools.                |
| 893 | (5)(7) PERSONALIZED MIDDLE SCHOOL SUCCESS PLAN                   |
| 894 | (a) Beginning with the 2004-2005 school year, Each               |
| 895 | principal of a school with a middle grade shall designate        |
| 896 | 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)<del>(8)</del> 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 18. 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:

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- (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."
- (4) Grade "D" equals 60 percent through 69 percent, has a grade point average value of 1, and is defined as "lowest 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 19. 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:
- 975 <u>(a) A student must successfully complete 12 academic</u> 976 credits as follows:

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- 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.
- Level 2 on FCAT Reading, the student must the following year be enrolled in and complete a full-year intensive reading course 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.
- (3) District school boards shall establish policies to 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 services, increased discipline, or other strategies documented to improve student achievement.

1016 The school district's policy shall be submitted to the State

1017 Board of Education for approval. The school district's policy

1018 shall be automatically approved unless specifically rejected by

the State Board of Education within 60 days after receipt.

(4) The State Board of Education shall adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to provide for alternative middle school promotion standards for students in grade 6, grade 7, or grade 8, including students who are not enrolled in schools with a grade 6 through 8 middle school configuration.

Section 20. 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> <u>government</u>, <u>popular sovereignty</u>, <u>and God-given</u>, <u>inalienable</u> <u>rights of life</u>, <u>liberty</u>, <u>and property</u>, and how <u>they form it</u> <u>forms</u> 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.
  - $\underline{(d)(b)}$  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 <u>United States</u> 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.

- 1085  $\underline{\text{(k)}(i)}$  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) The conservation of natural resources.
  - (n)(m) Comprehensive health education that addresses concepts of community health; consumer health; environmental 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.
  - $\underline{(p)}$  ( $\Theta$ ) 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.
  - $\underline{(s)}(q)$  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

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- 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-control; racial, ethnic, and religious tolerance; and cooperation.
  - (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 21. 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.

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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 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 guidelines 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.

1163 Section

Section 22. Section 1003.57, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1164 to read

1003.57 Exceptional students instruction. --

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

| 1193 | each such evaluation and placement or denial. Such notice shall    |
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| 1194 | contain a statement informing the parent that he or she is         |
| 1195 | entitled to a due process hearing on the identification,           |
| 1196 | evaluation, and placement, or lack thereof. Such hearings shall    |
| 1197 | be exempt from the provisions of ss. 120.569, 120.57, and          |
| 1198 | 286.011, except to the extent that the State Board of Education    |
| 1199 | adopts rules establishing other procedures and any records         |
| 1200 | created as a result of such hearings shall be confidential and     |
| 1201 | exempt from the provisions of s. $119.07(1)$ . The hearing must be |
| 1202 | conducted by an administrative law judge from the Division of      |
| 1203 | Administrative Hearings of the Department of Management            |
| 1204 | Services. The decision of the administrative law judge shall be    |
| 1205 | final, except that any party aggrieved by the finding and          |
| 1206 | decision rendered by the administrative law judge shall have the   |
| 1207 | right to bring a civil action in the circuit court. In such an     |
| 1208 | action, the court shall receive the records of the                 |
| 1209 | administrative hearing and shall hear additional evidence at the   |
| 1210 | request of either party. In the alternative, any party aggrieved   |
| 1211 | by the finding and decision rendered by the administrative law     |
| 1212 | judge shall have the right to request an impartial review of the   |
| 1213 | administrative law judge's order by the district court of appeal   |
| 1214 | as provided by s. 120.68. Notwithstanding any law to the           |
| 1215 | contrary, during the pendency of any proceeding conducted          |
| 1216 | pursuant to this section, unless the district school board and     |
| 1217 | the parents otherwise agree, the student shall remain in his or    |
| 1218 | her then-current educational assignment or, if applying for        |
| 1219 | initial admission to a public school, shall be assigned, with      |

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the consent of the parents, in the public school program until all such proceedings have been completed.

(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 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.

 $\underline{(g)(7)}$  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 state of residence the fiscal responsibility for educating a nonresident exceptional student with a disability.
- (c) The Department of Education shall develop a process by which a school district must, before providing services to an exceptional student with a disability who resides in a residential facility in this state, review the 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.
  - (4) The State Board of Education may adopt rules pursuant 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 23. 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 24. 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)(5).

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

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- 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. 1000.05, relating to discrimination.
  - 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-1380 based charter school district shall be valid.

Section 26. 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 27. 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

baccalaureate degree programs the community college wishes to

offer must be approved by the State Board of Education.

Section 28. 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 <u>other students</u> others across the United States.
- (3) STATEWIDE ASSESSMENT PROGRAM.--The commissioner shall design and implement a statewide program of educational assessment that provides information for the improvement of the operation and management of the public schools, including schools operating for the purpose of providing educational

services to youth in Department of Juvenile Justice programs. The commissioner may enter into contracts for the continued administration of the assessment, testing, and evaluation programs authorized and funded by the Legislature. Contracts may be initiated in 1 fiscal year and continue into the next and may be paid from the appropriations of either or both fiscal years. The commissioner is authorized to negotiate for the sale or lease of tests, scoring protocols, test scoring 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 norm-referenced and criterion-referenced tests and include, to the extent determined by the commissioner, questions that require the student to produce information or perform tasks in such a way that the skills and competencies he or she uses can be measured.
- 3. Each testing program, whether at the elementary, middle, or high school level, includes a test of writing in which students are required to produce writings that are then scored by appropriate methods.
- 4. A score is designated for each subject area tested, below which score a student's performance is deemed inadequate. The school districts shall provide appropriate remedial instruction to students who score below these levels.
- 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.

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

Accommodations that negate the validity of a statewide 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).

(b)(a) The Commissioner of Education shall approve the use of the SAT and ACT tests as alternative assessments to the grade 10 FCAT for the 2003-2004 school year. Students who attain scores on the SAT or ACT which equate to the passing scores on the grade 10 FCAT for purposes of high school graduation shall satisfy the assessment requirement for a standard high school diploma as provided in s. 1003.429(6)(a) or s. 1003.43(5)(a) for the 2003-2004 school year if the students meet the requirement in paragraph (c)(b).

- (c)(b) A student shall be required to take each subject area of the grade 10 FCAT a total of three times without earning a passing score in order to use the corresponding subject area scores on an alternative assessment pursuant to paragraph (b)(a). This requirement shall not apply to a new student who enters is a new student to the Florida public school system in grade 12, who may either take the FCAT or use approved score 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 29. 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. --
- The school in which the student is enrolled must (b) 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.

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(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:
- 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 30. <u>Section 1008.301, Florida Statutes, is</u> repealed.
- Section 31. Section 1008.31, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 1652 1008.31 Florida's K-20 education performance

  1653 accountability system; legislative intent; public accountability

  1654 and reporting performance-based funding; mission, goals, and

  1655 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?

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- (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

- 1699 K-20 education system are conditional upon meeting or exceeding 1700 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 this section.
  - (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)<del>(3)</del> 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 32. Subsections (1), (2), and (4) of section 1008.33, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

| 1832 | (1) Pursuant to Art. IX of the State Constitution                |
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| 1833 | prescribing the duty of the State Board of Education to          |
| 1834 | supervise Florida's public school system and notwithstanding any |
| 1835 | other statutory provisions to the contrary, the State Board of   |
| 1836 | Education shall intervene in the operation of a district school  |
| 1837 | system when one or more schools in the school district have      |
| 1838 | failed to make adequate progress for 2 school years in a 4-year  |
| 1839 | period. For purposes of determining when a school is eligible    |
| 1840 | for state board action and opportunity scholarships for its      |
| 1841 | students, the terms "2 years in any 4-year period" and "2 years  |
| 1842 | in a 4-year period" mean that in any year that a school has a    |
| 1843 | grade of "F," the school is eligible for state board action and  |
| 1844 | opportunity scholarships for its students if it also has had a   |
| 1845 | grade of "F" in any of the previous 3 school years. The State    |
| 1846 | Board of Education may determine that the school district or     |
| 1847 | school has not taken steps sufficient for students in the school |
| 1848 | to be academically well served. Considering recommendations of   |
| 1849 | the Commissioner of Education, the State Board of Education      |
| 1850 | shall recommend action to a district school board intended to    |
| 1851 | improve educational services to students in each school that is  |
| 1852 | designated with a as performance grade of category "F."          |
| 1853 | Recommendations for actions to be taken in the school district   |
| 1854 | shall be made only after thorough consideration of the unique    |
| 1855 | characteristics of a school, which shall include student         |
| 1856 | mobility rates, the number and type of exceptional students      |
| 1857 | enrolled in the school, and the availability of options for      |
| 1858 | improved educational services. The state board shall adopt by    |

rule steps to follow in this process. Such steps shall provide school districts sufficient time to improve student performance in schools and the opportunity to present evidence of assistance and interventions that the district school board has implemented.

- (2) The State Board of Education may recommend one or more of the following actions to district school boards to enable students in schools designated with a as performance grade of category "F" to be academically well served by the public school system:
- (a) Provide additional resources, change certain practices, and provide additional assistance if the state board determines the causes of inadequate progress to be related to school district policy or practice;
- (b) Implement a plan that satisfactorily resolves the education equity problems in the school;
- (c) Contract for the educational services of the school, or reorganize the school at the end of the school year under a new school principal who is authorized to hire new staff and implement a plan that addresses the causes of 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;
- $\underline{\text{(e)}}$  (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 performance.
- Department of Education or Chief Financial Officer to withhold any transfer of state funds to the school district if, within the timeframe specified in state board action, the school district has failed to comply with the action ordered to improve the district's low-performing schools. Withholding the transfer of funds 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)(e).

Section 33. 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:
  - (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.

(3) DESIGNATION OF SCHOOL GRADES PERFORMANCE GRADE

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.

1940 1008.341. School grades performance grade category designations

1941 itemized in subsection (2) shall be based on the following:

- (a) <u>Criteria</u> <del>Timeframes</del>.--<u>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
- 3. 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 <u>exhibiting performing</u> above satisfactory performance.

| 1966 | 3. The achievement scores and learning gains of eligible         |
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| 1967 | students attending alternative schools that provide dropout      |
| 1968 | prevention and academic intervention services pursuant to s.     |
| 1969 | 1003.53. The term "eligible students" in this subparagraph does  |
| 1970 | not include students attending an alternative school who are     |
| 1971 | subject to district school board policies for expulsion for      |
| 1972 | repeated or serious offenses, who are in dropout retrieval       |
| 1973 | programs serving students who have officially been designated as |
| 1974 | dropouts, or who are in Department of Juvenile Justice operated  |
| 1975 | and contracted programs. The student performance data for        |
| 1976 | eligible students identified in this subparagraph shall be       |
| 1977 | included in the calculation of the home school's grade. For      |
| 1978 | purposes of this section and s. 1008.341, "home school" means    |
| 1979 | the school the student was attending when assigned to an         |
| 1980 | alternative school or the school to which the student would be   |
| 1981 | assigned if the student left the alternative school. If an       |
| 1982 | alternative school chooses to be graded pursuant to this         |
| 1983 | section, student performance data for eligible students          |
| 1984 | identified in this subparagraph shall not be included in the     |
| 1985 | home school's grade but shall only be included in calculation of |
| 1986 | the alternative school's improvement rating. School districts    |
| 1987 | must ensure collaboration between the home school and the        |
| 1988 | alternative school to promote student success.                   |
| 1989 |  |
| 1990 | The Department of Education shall study the effects of mobility  |
| 1991 | on the performance of highly mobile students and recommend       |

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programs to improve the performance of such students. The State

Board of Education shall adopt appropriate criteria for each school performance grade category. The criteria must also give 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 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.
- 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.

- (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 34. 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

2047 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 identify schools as having one of the following ratings defined 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 35. 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.  $1001.42(16)\underline{(f)(e)}$  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 <u>grades</u> 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 36. 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.
- (4) All selected schools shall receive financial awards depending on the availability of funds appropriated and the number and size of schools selected to receive an award. Funds must be distributed to the school's fiscal agent and placed in the school's account and must be used for purposes listed in subsection (5) as determined by the school advisory council

| pursuant to s. 1001.452 in the annual school improvement plan    |
|--|
| required pursuant to s. 1001.42(16)(a). If such a determination  |
| is not included in the school improvement plan, the school shall |
| not be eligible to receive a financial award jointly by the      |
| school's staff and school advisory council. If school staff and  |
| the school advisory council cannot reach agreement by November   |
| 1, the awards must be equally distributed to all classroom       |
| teachers currently teaching in the school.                       |

- (5) School recognition awards must be used for the following:
- (a) Nonrecurring bonuses to the faculty and staff who currently teach at the school or who taught at the school during the year of improved performance;
- (b) Nonrecurring expenditures for educational equipment, or materials, or student incentives to assist in maintaining and improving student performance; or
- (c) Temporary personnel for the school to assist in maintaining and improving student performance.

Notwithstanding statutory provisions to the contrary, incentive awards are not subject to collective bargaining.

Section 37. Paragraph (h) of subsection (1) of section 1008.45, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1008.45 Community college accountability process. --

(1) It is the intent of the Legislature that a management and accountability process be implemented which provides for the systematic, ongoing improvement and assessment of the

improvement of the quality and efficiency of the Florida community colleges. Accordingly, the State Board of Education and the community college boards of trustees shall develop and implement an accountability plan to improve and evaluate the instructional and administrative efficiency and effectiveness of the Florida Community College System. This plan shall be designed in consultation with staff of the Governor and the Legislature and must address the following issues:

(h) Other measures as identified by the Council for Education Policy Research and Improvement and approved by the State Board of Education.

Section 38. <u>Section 1008.51</u>, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 39. Paragraphs (f), ((h), (l), (m), and (n) of subsection (1) and paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (4) of section 1011.62, Florida Statutes, are amended, subsections (8) and (9) are renumbered as subsections (9) and (10), respectively, and amended, and a new subsection (8) is added to said section, to read:

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

(1) COMPUTATION OF THE BASIC AMOUNT TO BE INCLUDED FOR OPERATION. -- The following procedure shall be followed in

determining the annual allocation to each district for operation:

- (f) Supplemental academic instruction; categorical fund. --
- 1. There is created a categorical fund to provide supplemental academic instruction to students in kindergarten through grade 12. This paragraph may be cited as the "Supplemental Academic Instruction Categorical Fund."
- Categorical funds for supplemental academic instruction shall be allocated annually to each school district in the amount provided in the General Appropriations Act. These funds shall be in addition to the funds appropriated on the basis of FTE student membership in the Florida Education Finance Program and shall be included in the total potential funds of each district. These funds shall be used to provide supplemental academic instruction to students enrolled in the K-12 program. Supplemental instruction strategies may include, but are not limited to: modified curriculum, reading instruction, afterschool instruction, tutoring, mentoring, class size reduction, extended school year, intensive skills development in summer school, and other methods for improving student achievement. Supplemental instruction may be provided to a student in any manner and at any time during or beyond the regular 180-day term identified by the school as being the most effective and efficient way to best help that student progress from grade to grade and to graduate.
- 3. Effective with the 1999-2000 fiscal year, funding on the basis of FTE membership beyond the 180-day regular term

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shall be provided in the FEFP only for students enrolled in juvenile justice education programs or in an education program for juveniles under s. 985.223. Funding for instruction beyond the regular 180-day school year for all other K-12 students shall be provided through the supplemental academic instruction categorical fund and other state, federal, and local fund sources with ample flexibility for schools to provide supplemental instruction to assist students in progressing from grade to grade and graduating.

- 4. The Florida State University School, as a lab school, is authorized to expend from its FEFP or Lottery Enhancement Trust Fund allocation the cost to the student of remediation in reading, writing, or mathematics for any graduate who requires remediation at a postsecondary educational institution.
- 5. Beginning in the 1999-2000 school year, dropout prevention programs as defined in ss. 1003.52, 1003.53(1)(a), (b), and (c), and 1003.54 shall be included in group 1 programs under subparagraph (d)3.
- 6. Beginning in the 2005-2006 school year, parents of the following students shall be offered the opportunity to choose supplemental educational services from the school district or from a list of providers approved by the Department of Education:
- a. Third grade students scoring at Level 1 on FCAT Reading who are not eligible for supplemental educational services through the requirements of Pub. L. No. 107-110.

b. High school students failing grade 10 FCAT Reading or grade 10 FCAT Mathematics on their second attempt who are not eligible for supplemental educational services through the requirements of Pub. L. No. 107-110.

- Funds per student shall be determined annually in the General Appropriations Act.
- (h) Small, isolated high schools.--Districts which levy the maximum nonvoted discretionary millage, exclusive of millage for capital outlay purposes levied pursuant to s. 1011.71(2), may calculate full-time equivalent students for small, isolated high schools by multiplying the number of unweighted full-time equivalent students times 2.75; provided the school has attained a state accountability performance grade category of "C" or better, pursuant to s. 1008.34, for the previous school year. For the purpose of this section, the term "small, isolated high school" means any high school which is located no less than 28 miles by the shortest route from another high school; which has been serving students primarily in basic studies provided by sub-subparagraphs (c)1.b. and c. and may include subparagraph (c)4.; and which has a membership of no more than 100 students, but no fewer than 28 students, in grades 9 through 12.
- (1) Calculation of additional full-time equivalent membership based on international baccalaureate examination scores of students.--A value of 0.24 full-time equivalent student membership shall be calculated for each student enrolled in an international baccalaureate course who receives a score of

- 4 or higher on a subject examination. A value of 0.3 full-time equivalent student membership shall be calculated for each student who receives an international baccalaureate diploma. Such value shall be added to the total full-time equivalent student membership in basic programs for grades 9 through 12 in the subsequent fiscal year. The school district shall distribute to each classroom teacher who provided international baccalaureate instruction:
  - 1. A bonus in the amount of \$50 for each student taught by the International Baccalaureate teacher in each international baccalaureate course who receives a score of 4 or higher on the international baccalaureate examination.
  - 2. An additional bonus of \$500 to each International Baccalaureate teacher in a school designated with a performance grade of category "D" or "F" who has at least one student scoring 4 or higher on the international baccalaureate examination, regardless of the number of classes taught or of the number of students scoring a 4 or higher on the international baccalaureate examination.

Bonuses awarded to a teacher according to this paragraph shall not exceed \$2,000 in any given school year and shall be in addition to any regular wage or other bonus the teacher received or is scheduled to receive.

(m) Calculation of additional full-time equivalent membership based on Advanced International Certificate of Education examination scores of students.--A value of 0.24 full-

time equivalent student membership shall be calculated for each student enrolled in a full-credit Advanced International

Certificate of Education course who receives a score of 2 or higher on a subject examination. A value of 0.12 full-time equivalent student membership shall be calculated for each student enrolled in a half-credit Advanced International

Certificate of Education course who receives a score of 1 or higher on a subject examination. A value of 0.3 full-time equivalent student membership shall be calculated for each student who received an Advanced International Certificate of Education diploma. Such value shall be added to the total full-time equivalent student membership in basic programs for grades 9 through 12 in the subsequent fiscal year. The school district shall distribute to each classroom teacher who provided Advanced International Certificate of Education instruction:

- 1. A bonus in the amount of \$50 for each student taught by the Advanced International Certificate of Education teacher in each full-credit Advanced International Certificate of Education course who receives a score of 2 or higher on the Advanced International Certificate of Education examination. A bonus in the amount of \$25 for each student taught by the Advanced International Certificate of Education teacher in each half-credit Advanced International Certificate of Education course who receives a score of 1 or higher on the Advanced International Certificate of Education examination.
- 2. An additional bonus of \$500 to each Advanced International Certificate of Education teacher in a school

designated with a performance grade of category "D" or "F" who has at least one student scoring 2 or higher on the full-credit Advanced International Certificate of Education examination, regardless of the number of classes taught or of the number of students scoring a 2 or higher on the full-credit Advanced International Certificate of Education examination.

3. Additional bonuses of \$250 each to teachers of half-credit Advanced International Certificate of Education classes in a school designated with a performance grade of category "D" or "F" which has at least one student scoring a 1 or higher on the half-credit Advanced International Certificate of Education examination in that class. The maximum additional bonus for a teacher awarded in accordance with this subparagraph shall not exceed \$500 in any given school year. Teachers receiving an award under subparagraph 2. are not eligible for a bonus under this subparagraph.

Bonuses awarded to a teacher according to this paragraph shall not exceed \$2,000 in any given school year and shall be in addition to any regular wage or other bonus the teacher received or is scheduled to receive.

(n) Calculation of additional full-time equivalent membership based on college board advanced placement scores of students.--A value of 0.24 full-time equivalent student membership shall be calculated for each student in each advanced placement course who receives a score of 3 or higher on the College Board Advanced Placement Examination for the prior year

and added to the total full-time equivalent student membership in basic programs for grades 9 through 12 in the subsequent fiscal year. Each district must allocate at least 80 percent of the funds provided to the district for advanced placement instruction, in accordance with this paragraph, to the high school that generates the funds. The school district shall distribute to each classroom teacher who provided advanced placement instruction:

- 1. A bonus in the amount of \$50 for each student taught by the Advanced Placement teacher in each advanced placement course who receives a score of 3 or higher on the College Board Advanced Placement Examination.
- 2. An additional bonus of \$500 to each Advanced Placement teacher in a school designated with a performance grade of category "D" or "F" who has at least one student scoring 3 or higher on the College Board Advanced Placement Examination, regardless of the number of classes taught or of the number of students scoring a 3 or higher on the College Board Advanced Placement Examination.

Bonuses awarded to a teacher according to this paragraph shall not exceed \$2,000 in any given school year and shall be in addition to any regular wage or other bonus the teacher received or is scheduled to receive.

(4) COMPUTATION OF DISTRICT REQUIRED LOCAL EFFORT. -- The Legislature shall prescribe the aggregate required local effort for all school districts collectively as an item in the General

Appropriations Act for each fiscal year. The amount that each district shall provide annually toward the cost of the Florida Education Finance Program for kindergarten through grade 12 programs shall be calculated as follows:

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

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Program calculation, and the adjustment of the required local effort millage rate of each district that produces more than 90 percent of its total Florida Education Finance Program entitlement to a level that will produce only 90 percent of its total Florida Education Finance Program entitlement in the July calculation.

- 2. As revised data are received from property appraisers, the Department of Revenue shall amend the certification of the estimate of the taxable value for school purposes. The Commissioner of Education, in administering the provisions of subparagraph (10)(9)(a)2, shall use the most recent taxable value for the appropriate year.
  - (b) Final calculation. --
- 1. The Department of Revenue shall, upon receipt of the official final assessed value of property from each of the property appraisers, certify to the Commissioner of Education the taxable value total for school purposes in each school district, subject to the provisions of paragraph (d). The commissioner shall use the official final taxable value for school purposes for each school district in the final calculation of the annual Florida Education Finance Program allocations.
- 2. For the purposes of this paragraph, the official final taxable value for school purposes shall be the taxable value for school purposes on which the tax bills are computed and mailed to the taxpayers, adjusted to reflect final administrative actions of value adjustment boards and judicial decisions

pursuant to part I of chapter 194. By September 1 of each year, the Department of Revenue shall certify to the commissioner the official prior year final taxable value for school purposes. For each county that has not submitted a revised tax roll reflecting final value adjustment board actions and final judicial decisions, the Department of Revenue shall certify the most recent revision of the official taxable value for school purposes. The certified value shall be the final taxable value for school purposes, and no further adjustments shall be made, except those made pursuant to subparagraph (10)(9)(a)2.

- (8) RESEARCH-BASED READING INSTRUCTION ALLOCATION. --
- (a) The research-based reading instruction allocation is created to provide comprehensive reading instruction to students in kindergarten through grade 12.
- (b) Funds for comprehensive, research-based reading instruction shall be allocated annually to each school district in the amount provided in the General Appropriations Act. Each eligible school district shall receive the same minimum amount as specified in the General Appropriations Act, and any remaining funds shall be distributed to eligible school districts based on each school district's proportionate share of K-12 base funding.
- (c) Funds must be used to provide a system of comprehensive reading instruction to students enrolled in the K-12 programs, which may include the following:
  - 1. The provision of highly qualified reading coaches.

- 2. Professional development for school district teachers in scientifically based reading instruction.
- 3. The provision of summer reading camps for students who score at Level 1 on FCAT Reading.
- 4. The provision of supplemental instructional materials that are grounded in scientifically based reading research, and comprehensive training in their use, for which teachers shall receive inservice credit. Each school district, in partnership with the publisher of the material, shall provide the training and the school district shall certify that the teacher has achieved mastery in using the material correctly. Data on this training shall be collected by the Department of Education.
- 5. The provision of intensive interventions for middle and high school students reading below grade level.
- (d) Annually, by a date determined by the Department of Education but before May 1, school districts shall submit a plan for the specific use of the research-based reading instruction allocation in the format prescribed by the department for review and approval by the Just Read, Florida! Office created pursuant to s. 1001.215. The plan annually submitted by school districts shall be deemed approved unless the department rejects the plan on or before June 1. If a school district and the Just Read, Florida! Office cannot reach agreement on the contents of the plan, the school district may appeal to the State Board of Education. The plan format shall be developed with input from school district personnel, including teachers and principals, and shall allow courses in core, career, and alternative

programs that deliver intensive reading remediation through integrated curricula. No later than July 1 annually, the department shall release the school district's allocation of appropriated funds to those districts with approved plans. A school district that spends 100 percent of this allocation on its approved plan shall be deemed to have been in compliance with the plan. The department may withhold funds upon a determination that reading instruction allocation funds are not being used to implement the approved plan.

(9)<del>(8)</del> QUALITY ASSURANCE GUARANTEE.--The Legislature may annually in the General Appropriations Act determine a percentage increase in funds per K-12 unweighted FTE as a minimum guarantee to each school district. The guarantee shall be calculated from prior year base funding per unweighted FTE student which shall include the adjusted FTE dollars as provided in subsection (10)(9), quality guarantee funds, and actual nonvoted discretionary local effort from taxes. From the base funding per unweighted FTE, the increase shall be calculated for the current year. The current year funds from which the quarantee shall be determined shall include the adjusted FTE dollars as provided in subsection  $(10)\frac{(9)}{(9)}$  and potential nonvoted discretionary local effort from taxes. A comparison of current year funds per unweighted FTE to prior year funds per unweighted FTE shall be computed. For those school districts which have less than the legislatively assigned percentage increase, funds shall be provided to guarantee the assigned percentage increase in funds per unweighted FTE student. Should appropriated funds

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be less than the sum of this calculated amount for all districts, the commissioner shall prorate each district's allocation. This provision shall be implemented to the extent specifically funded.

- (10)(9) TOTAL ALLOCATION OF STATE FUNDS TO EACH DISTRICT FOR CURRENT OPERATION. -- The total annual state allocation to each district for current operation for the FEFP shall be distributed periodically in the manner prescribed in the General Appropriations Act.
- (a) The basic amount for current operation for the FEFP as determined in subsection (1), multiplied by the district cost differential factor as determined in subsection (2), plus the amounts provided for categorical components within the FEFP, plus the amount for the sparsity supplement as determined in subsection (6), the decline in full-time equivalent students as determined in subsection (7), the research-based reading instruction allocation as determined in subsection (8), and the quality assurance guarantee as determined in subsection (9)(8), less the required local effort as determined in subsection (4). If the funds appropriated for the purpose of funding the total amount for current operation as provided in this paragraph are not sufficient to pay the state requirement in full, the department shall prorate the available state funds to each district in the following manner:
- 1. Determine the percentage of proration by dividing the sum of the total amount for current operation, as provided in this paragraph for all districts collectively, and the total

district required local effort into the sum of the state funds available for current operation and the total district required local effort.

- 2. Multiply the percentage so determined by the sum of the total amount for current operation as provided in this paragraph and the required local effort for each individual district.
- 3. From the product of such multiplication, subtract the required local effort of each district; and the remainder shall be the amount of state funds allocated to the district for current operation.
- The amount thus obtained shall be the net annual (b) allocation to each school district. However, if it is determined that any school district received an underallocation or overallocation for any prior year because of an arithmetical error, assessment roll change, full-time equivalent student membership error, or any allocation error revealed in an audit report, the allocation to that district shall be appropriately adjusted. Beginning with audits for the 2001-2002 fiscal year, if the adjustment is the result of an audit finding in which group 2 FTE are reclassified to the basic program and the district weighted FTE are over the weighted enrollment ceiling for group 2 programs, the adjustment shall not result in a gain of state funds to the district. If the Department of Education audit adjustment recommendation is based upon controverted findings of fact, the Commissioner of Education is authorized to establish the amount of the adjustment based on the best interests of the state.

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- (c) The amount thus obtained shall represent the net annual state allocation to each district; however, notwithstanding any of the provisions herein, each district shall be guaranteed a minimum level of funding in the amount and manner prescribed in the General Appropriations Act.
- Section 40. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 1011.64, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 1011.64 School district minimum classroom expenditure requirements.--
  - (2) For the purpose of implementing the provisions of this section, the Legislature shall prescribe minimum academic performance standards and minimum classroom expenditure requirements for districts not meeting such minimum academic performance standards in the General Appropriations Act.
  - (a) Minimum academic performance standards may be based on, but are not limited to, district performance grades determined pursuant to s. 1008.34(7)(8).
  - Section 41. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 1011.685, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 1011.685 Class size reduction; operating categorical fund.--
  - (2) Class size reduction operating categorical funds shall be used by school districts for the following:
  - (b) For any lawful operating expenditure, if the district has met the constitutional maximums identified in s. 1003.03(1) or the reduction of two students per year required by s. 1003.03(2); however, priority shall be given to increase

salaries of classroom teachers as defined in s. 1012.01(2)(a)
and to implement the <u>differentiated-pay provisions detailed in</u>
s. 1012.2312 <u>salary career ladder defined in s. 1012.231</u>.

Section 42. Section 1011.6855, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

1011.6855 Minimum pay for instructional personnel; operating categorical fund.--An operating categorical fund is created through which funds shall be used to:

- (1) Provide minimum pay of \$35,000 or higher as specified in the General Appropriations Act for all full-time certified instructional personnel identified in s. 1012.01(2)(a)-(d).
- (2) Provide elevation funds of at least \$2,000 or higher as specified in the General Appropriations Act to increase the salary of all full-time certified instructional personnel identified in s. 1012.01(2)(a)-(d) who are earning \$33,000 or higher.

Operating categorical funds remaining after the obligations in subsections (1) and (2) have been met must be used to reduce the district average class size until the district average class size meets the requirements specified in the State Constitution.

The school district may expend the funds for any lawful operating expenditure if the constitutional requirements in this section and s. 1011.685 have been met.

Section 43. Subsection (1) of section 1011.71, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1011.71 District school tax.--

(1)If the district school tax is not provided in the General Appropriations Act or the substantive bill implementing the General Appropriations Act, each district school board desiring to participate in the state allocation of funds for current operation as prescribed by s. 1011.62(10)(9) shall levy on the taxable value for school purposes of the district, exclusive of millage voted under the provisions of s. 9(b) or s. 12, Art. VII of the State Constitution, a millage rate not to exceed the amount certified by the commissioner as the minimum millage rate necessary to provide the district required local effort for the current year, pursuant to s. 1011.62(4)(a)1. In addition to the required local effort millage levy, each district school board may levy a nonvoted current operating discretionary millage. The Legislature shall prescribe annually in the appropriations act the maximum amount of millage a district may levy. The millage rate prescribed shall exceed zero mills but shall not exceed the lesser of 1.6 mills or 25 percent of the millage which is required pursuant to s. 1011.62(4), exclusive of millage levied pursuant to subsection (2).

Section 44. Subsection (6) is added to section 1012.21, Florida Statutes, to read:

- 1012.21 Department of Education duties; K-12 personnel.--
- (6) REPORTING.--The Department of Education shall annually post online the collective bargaining contracts of each school district received pursuant to s. 1012.22. The department shall prescribe the computer format for district school boards to provide the information.

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Section 45. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 1012.22, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (3) is added to said section, to read:

- 1012.22 Public school personnel; powers and duties of the district school board.--The district school board shall:
- (1) Designate positions to be filled, prescribe qualifications for those positions, and provide for the appointment, compensation, promotion, suspension, and dismissal of employees as follows, subject to the requirements of this chapter:
  - (c) Compensation and salary schedules .--
- 1. The district school board shall adopt a salary schedule or salary schedules designed to furnish incentives for improvement in training and for continued efficient service to be used as a basis for paying all school employees and fix and authorize the compensation of school employees on the basis thereof.
- 2. A district school board, in determining the salary schedule for instructional personnel, must base a portion of each employee's compensation on performance demonstrated under s. 1012.34, must consider the prior teaching experience of a person who has been designated state teacher of the year by any state in the United States, and must consider prior professional experience in the field of education gained in positions in addition to district level instructional and administrative positions.

- 3. In developing the salary schedule, the district school board shall seek input from parents, teachers, and representatives of the business community.
- 4. Beginning with the 2002-2003 fiscal year, each district school board must adopt a performance-pay policy for school administrators and instructional personnel. The district's performance-pay policy is subject to negotiation as provided in chapter 447; however, the adopted salary schedule must allow school administrators and instructional personnel who demonstrate outstanding performance, as measured under s. 1012.34, to earn a 5-percent supplement in addition to their individual, negotiated salary. The supplements shall be funded from the performance-pay reserve funds adopted in the salary schedule. Beginning with the 2004-2005 academic year, the district's 5-percent performance-pay policy must provide for the evaluation of classroom teachers within each level of the salary career ladder provided in s. 1012.231. The Commissioner of Education shall determine whether the district school board's adopted salary schedule complies with the requirement for performance-based pay. If the district school board fails to comply with this section, the commissioner shall withhold disbursements from the Educational Enhancement Trust Fund to the district until compliance is verified.
- (3) Annually provide to the Department of Education the negotiated collective bargaining contract for the school district. The district school board shall report in the computer format prescribed by the department pursuant to s. 1012.21.

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- 2744 Section 46. Section 1012.2305, Florida Statutes, is 2745 created to read:
  - 1012.2305 Minimum pay for instructional personnel.--
  - (1) LEGISLATIVE INTENT.--The Legislature recognizes that higher pay does not guarantee quality performance in education.

    The Legislature also recognizes that competitive pay, differentiated pay, and performance incentives are necessary to attract and retain the highest quality teachers and that the prospect of higher pay and career opportunities are important to attract talented individuals to the field of teaching.
  - (2) MINIMUM PAY.--The minimum pay for full-time certified instructional personnel identified in s. 1012.01(2)(a)-(d) shall be \$35,000 and shall be established by the Legislature to remain above the national average beginning pay for public school teachers.
  - Section 47. <u>Section 1012.231</u>, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
  - Section 48. Section 1012.2312, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
  - 1012.2312 Differentiated pay for instructional personnel.--
  - (1) Beginning with the 2005-2006 fiscal year, each district school board shall have a differentiated-pay policy for instructional personnel and incorporate it into the school district's salary schedule.
  - (2) The differentiated-pay policy may be subject to negotiation as provided in chapter 447; however, the adopted

- 2771 <u>salary schedule must allow instructional personnel to receive</u>
  2772 <u>differentiated pay based upon school district determined</u>
  2773 factors, including, but not limited to, each of the following:
  - (a) The subject areas taught, with classroom teachers who teach in critical shortage areas receiving higher pay.
  - (b) The economic demographics of the school, with instructional personnel in schools that have a majority of students who qualify for free or reduced-price lunches receiving higher pay.
  - (c) Additional responsibilities of instructional personnel, including, but not limited to, lead and mentoring responsibilities.
  - (d) A performance-pay policy that rewards high-performing instructional personnel with at least a 5-percent performance-pay incentive.

The differentiated pay provided in the salary schedule for each of the factors specified in paragraphs (a)-(d) shall provide an incentive and not be nominal.

(3) The Commissioner of Education shall determine whether the district school board's adopted salary schedule complies with the requirements in subsection (2). If the salary schedule does not comply, the commissioner shall recommend to the State Board of Education and the state board is authorized to withhold disbursements from the Educational Enhancement Trust Fund to the school district until the district's salary schedule is in compliance.

2798 Section 49. Section 1012.2313, Florida Statutes, is 2799 created to read:

- 1012.2313 Differentiated pay for school administrators.--
- (1) Beginning with the 2005-2006 fiscal year, each district school board shall have a differentiated-pay policy for school administrators and incorporate it into the school district's salary schedule.
- (2) The adopted salary schedule must allow school administrators to receive differentiated pay based upon school district determined factors, including, but not limited to, each of the following:
- (a) The economic demographics of the school, with school administrators in schools that have a majority of students who qualify for free or reduced-price lunches receiving higher pay.
- (b) A performance-pay policy that rewards high-performing school administrators with at least a 5-percent performance-pay incentive.

The differentiated pay provided in the salary schedule for each of the factors specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) shall provide an incentive and not be nominal.

(3) The Commissioner of Education shall determine whether the district school board's adopted salary schedule complies with the requirements in subsection (2). If the salary schedule does not comply, the commissioner shall recommend to the State Board of Education and the state board is authorized to withhold disbursements from the Educational Enhancement Trust Fund to the

2825 <u>school district until the district's salary schedule is in</u>
2826 <u>compliance.</u>

Section 50. Section 1012.2315, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

1012.2315 Assignment of teachers.--

- (1) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND INTENT. -- The Legislature finds disparity between teachers assigned to teach in a majority of "A" schools compared to teachers assigned to teach in a majority of "F" schools. The disparity can be found in the average years of experience, median salary, and the performance of the teachers on teacher certification examinations. It is the intent of the Legislature that district school boards have flexibility through the collective bargaining process to assign teachers more equitably across the schools in the district.
- (2) ASSIGNMENT TO "D" and "F" SCHOOLS.--School districts may not assign a higher percentage than the school district average of first-time teachers, temporarily certified teachers, teachers in need of improvement, or out-of-field teachers to schools with above the school district average of minority and economically disadvantaged students or schools that are graded "D" or "F." Each school district shall annually certify to the Commissioner of Education that this requirement has been met. If the commissioner determines that a school district is not in compliance with this subsection, the State Board of Education shall be notified and shall take action pursuant to s. 1008.32 in the next regularly scheduled meeting to require compliance.

- authorized to provide salary incentives to meet the requirement of subsection (2). No district school board shall sign a collective bargaining agreement that precludes the school district from providing sufficient incentives to meet this requirement.
- (4) COLLECTIVE BARGAINING.--Notwithstanding provisions of chapter 447 relating to district school board collective bargaining, collective bargaining provisions may not preclude a school district from providing incentives to high-quality teachers and assigning such teachers to low-performing schools.

Section 51. Subsection (2) of section 1012.27, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 1012.27 Public school personnel; powers and duties of district school superintendent.—The district school superintendent is responsible for directing the work of the personnel, subject to the requirements of this chapter, and in addition the district school superintendent shall perform the following:
- (2) COMPENSATION AND SALARY SCHEDULES.—Prepare and recommend to the district school board for adoption a salary schedule or salary schedules. The district school superintendent must recommend a salary schedule for instructional personnel which bases a portion of each employee's compensation on performance demonstrated under s. 1012.34. In developing the recommended salary schedule, the district school superintendent shall include input from parents, teachers, and representatives

of the business community. Beginning with the 2005-2006 2004-2005 academic year, the recommended salary schedule for classroom teachers shall be consistent with the district's differentiated-pay policy career ladder based upon s. 1012.2312 1012.231.

Section 52. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 1012.34, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1012.34 Assessment procedures and criteria.--

- and school administrators must be primarily based on the performance of students assigned to their classrooms or schools, as appropriate. Pursuant to this section, a school district's performance assessment is not limited to basing unsatisfactory performance of instructional personnel and school administrators upon student performance, but may include other criteria approved to assess instructional personnel and school administrators' performance, or any combination of student performance and other approved criteria. The procedures must comply with, but are not limited to, the following requirements:
- (a) An assessment must be conducted for each employee at least once a year. The assessment must be based upon sound educational principles and contemporary research in effective educational practices. The assessment must primarily use data and indicators of improvement in student performance assessed annually as specified in s. 1008.22 and may consider results of peer reviews in evaluating the employee's performance. Student performance must be measured by state assessments required under

- s. 1008.22 and by local assessments for subjects and grade levels not measured by the state assessment program. The assessment criteria must include, but are not limited to, indicators that relate to the following:
  - 1. Performance of students.
  - 2. Ability to maintain appropriate discipline.
  - 3. Knowledge of subject matter. The district school board shall make special provisions for evaluating teachers who are assigned to teach out-of-field.
  - 4. Ability to plan and deliver instruction, including implementation of the rigorous reading requirement pursuant to s. 1003.415, when applicable, and the use of technology in the classroom.
    - 5. Ability to evaluate instructional needs.
  - 6. Ability to establish and maintain a positive collaborative relationship with students' families to increase student achievement.
  - 7. Other professional competencies, responsibilities, and requirements as established by rules of the State Board of Education and policies of the district school board.
  - Section 53. Section 1012.986, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 2927 <u>1012.986 A+ Professional Development Program for School</u> 2928 Leaders.--
- 2929 (1) ESTABLISHMENT.--There is established the A+
  2930 Professional Development Program for School Leaders, a high2931 quality, competency-based, customized, comprehensive, and

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- 2932 coordinated statewide professional development program that is 2933 aligned with the leadership standards for school leaders adopted by the State Board of Education. The program shall be 2934 2935 administered by the Department of Education and shall provide leadership training opportunities for school leaders to enable 2936 them to be more effective instructional leaders, especially in 2937 2938 the area of reading. The program shall provide school leaders 2939 with the opportunity to attain a school leadership designation 2940 pursuant to subsection (3).
  - (2) DEFINITION.--As used in this section, the term "school leader" means a school principal or assistant principal holding a valid Florida certificate in educational leadership.
  - (3) DESIGNATIONS.--The Department of Education shall develop criteria for designating high-performing school leaders as A+ Emerging School Leaders, A+ High-Performing School Leaders, or A+ Sterling School Leaders. The criteria must emphasize student learning gains, especially in high schools.
    - (4) PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.--
  - (a) The program shall be based upon the leadership standards adopted by the State Board of Education, the standards of the National Staff Development Council, and the federal requirements for high-quality professional development under the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001.
  - (b) The program shall provide a competency-based approach that utilizes prediagnostic and postdiagnostic evaluations that shall be used to create an individualized professional development plan approved by the district school superintendent.

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- 2959 The plan shall be structured to support the school leader's
  2960 attainment of the leadership standards adopted by the State
  2961 Board of Education.
  - (c) The program shall incorporate instructional leadership training and effective business practices for efficient school operations in school leadership training.
  - (5) DELIVERY SYSTEM. -- The Department of Education shall deliver the program through multiple delivery systems, including:
    - (a) Approved school district training programs.
    - (b) Interactive technology-based instruction.
    - (c) State, regional, or local leadership academies.
- 2971 (6) RULES.--The State Board of Education shall adopt rules
  2972 pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement the
  2973 provisions of this section.
  - Section 54. <u>Section 1012.987</u>, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
    - Section 55. Section 1013.381, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
      - 1013.381 Indoor environmental quality.--
    - (1) Each district school board shall adopt and implement an indoor environmental quality policy which shall provide procedures for periodic surveys of indoor environmental quality issues. The policy may:
  - (a) Be developed and implemented in accordance with the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Indoor Air Quality Tools for Schools Program through which training and

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2986 <u>materials shall be provided by the United States Environmental</u>
2987 <u>Protection Agency at no cost to a school or school district.</u>

- (b) Require that the school district provide, monitor, and maintain indoor environmental condition performance in accordance with American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) Standard 62.
- (c) Require that educational facilities be certified semiannually by a professional engineer as meeting ASHRAE

  Standard 62. Upon certification, the school district shall be indemnified for the life of the certificate from liability related to indoor environmental quality. A school district shall provide a copy of the engineer's certification to the Commissioner of Education.
- (2) Each school participating in the Indoor Air Quality

  Tools for Schools Program training must display its certificate

  of completion in a conspicuous manner.
- (3) The State Board of Education shall adopt rules to implement the provisions of this section.

Section 56. Subsection (6) of section 1013.512, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 1013.512 Land Acquisition and Facilities Advisory Board. --
- (6) Upon certification by the advisory board that corrective action has been taken, the Legislative Budget

  Commission shall release all funds remaining in reserve. Upon such release, each Land Acquisition and Facilities Advisory

  Board shall be disbanded.

Section 57. Charter School Task Force.--

- 3013 (1) The Charter School Task Force is established to study
  3014 and make recommendations regarding charter schools in the state.
  - (2) The task force shall, at a minimum:
  - (a) Review current application and sponsorship procedures used throughout the state for the approval of charter schools.
  - (b) Examine the sponsorship and organizational structure of charter schools in other states.
  - (c) Investigate alternative means available in the state to implement changes in the sponsorship of charter schools.
    - (d) Review capital outlay funding for charter schools.
  - (e) Determine the necessity and most effective methods for the State Board of Education to sanction school districts and charter schools for violation of charter school procedural requirements.
  - (f) Conduct meetings throughout the state to receive public input and consider policy recommendations on issues related to charter schools.
  - (g) Issue a final report and recommendations by December 31, 2005, to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
    - (3) The task force shall consist of:
  - (a) Up to four members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
  - (b) Up to four members of the Senate appointed by the President of the Senate.
  - (c) Five charter school stakeholders appointed by the Governor. The members shall include a representative of a

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| 3040 | charter school, a representative of a school district, a        |
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| 3041 | representative of a statewide association, and a representative |
| 3042 | with experience in charter school law and may include the       |
| 3043 | Commissioner of Education or his or her designee.               |

- (4) The Governor shall appoint the chair of the task force from among the appointed members.
- (5) Task force members shall serve without compensation but are entitled to reimbursement, pursuant to s. 112.061,

  Florida Statutes, for per diem and travel expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties.
- (6) The Department of Education shall provide staff support for the task force.

Section 58. If any provision of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application and, to this end, the provisions of this act are declared severable.

Section 59. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law, except that ss. 1003.035, 1011.6855 and 1012.2305, Florida Statutes, as created by this act, shall take effect on the effective date of an amendment to s.1, Art. IX of the State Constitution approved by the electors that requires district average maximum class sizes and minimum pay for teachers.

3067 A bill to be entitled 3068 An act relating to education; amending s. 20.15, F.S.; establishing the Division of Accountability, Research, and 3069 3070 Measurement in the Department of Education; amending s. 3071 1000.01, F.S.; conforming provisions relating to the 3072 repeal of the Council for Education Policy Research and 3073 Improvement; amending s. 1001.03, F.S.; requiring the 3074 State Board of Education to review the Sunshine State 3075 Standards and provide a report evaluating the extent to 3076 which the standards are being taught; amending s. 1001.11, 3077 F.S.; conforming provisions relating to the repeal of the 3078 Council for Education Policy Research and Improvement; 3079 providing duties of the department relating to education goals; creating s. 1001.215, F.S.; creating the Just Read, 3080 3081 Florida! Office in the Department of Education; providing 3082 duties; amending s. 1001.41, F.S.; requiring district 3083 school boards to adopt policies to provide each student a 3084 complete education program; amending s. 1001.42, F.S.; providing requirements for each district school board's 3085 3086 system of school improvement and student progression; 3087 providing components to increase student achievement; 3088 conforming provisions relating to deletion of a rigorous 3089 reading requirement and the designation of school grades; 3090 amending s. 1002.20, F.S.; conforming a cross reference 3091 and provisions relating to educational choice; amending s. 3092 1002.38, F.S.; conforming provisions relating to the 3093 designation of school grades and revising the date for

3094 request of an Opportunity Scholarship; creating s. 3095 1002.421, F.S., relating to rights and obligations of 3096 private schools participating in state school choice 3097 scholarship programs; providing requirements for 3098 participation in a scholarship program, including compliance with specified state, local, and federal laws 3099 3100 and demonstration of fiscal soundness; requiring 3101 restrictive endorsement of checks and prohibiting a school 3102 from acting as attorney in fact; requiring employment of qualified teachers and background screening of individuals 3103 3104 with direct student contact; requiring adoption of rules; 3105 amending s. 1003.01, F.S.; revising definition of the term 3106 "special education services"; amending s. 1003.03, F.S.; modifying implementation provisions relating to 3107 3108 constitutional class size requirements; creating s. 3109 1003.035, F.S.; providing class size requirements based on 3110 district average contingent upon constitutional amendment; 3111 providing implementation and calculation requirements; specifying options to meet class size requirements; 3112 authorizing transfer of funds for class size reduction; 3113 3114 requiring certain actions by school districts not in 3115 compliance; requiring constitutional compliance plans in 3116 certain instances; amending s. 1003.05, F.S.; deleting the requirement that certain children receive preference for 3117 3118 admission to special academic programs even if maximum 3119 enrollment has been reached; removing charter schools from 3120 the definition of special academic programs; creating s.

3121 1003.413, F.S.; requiring each school district to 3122 establish policies to assist high school students to remain in school, graduate on time, and be prepared for 3123 3124 postsecondary education and the workplace; directing the 3125 Commissioner of Education to create and implement the 3126 Challenge High School Recognition Program; creating the 3127 High School Reform Task Force and providing for appointment of members; requiring recommendation of a 3128 3129 long-term plan relating to high school reform and specifying items to be addressed; providing for 3130 3131 termination of the task force; amending s. 1003.415, F.S.; 3132 providing the mission of middle grades; deleting the 3133 rigorous reading requirement for middle grade students; 3134 deleting obsolete language relating to a department study; 3135 creating s. 1003.4155, F.S.; specifying the grading scale 3136 for grades 6 through 8; creating s. 1003.4156, F.S.; 3137 specifying general requirements for middle school 3138 promotion; requiring an intensive reading course under certain circumstances; defining an academic credit; 3139 requiring school district policies and authorizing 3140 3141 alternative methods for progression; requiring adoption of 3142 rules for alternative promotion standards; amending s. 3143 1003.42, F.S.; revising provisions relating to required instruction and courses of study in the public schools; 3144 3145 including study of the history of the United States and 3146 free enterprise; amending s. 1003.43, F.S., relating to 3147 general requirements for high school graduation; including

study of the Declaration of Independence in the credit requirement for American government; amending s. 1003.57, F.S.; providing guidelines for determining the residency of an exceptional student with a disability who resides in a residential facility and receives special instruction or services; requiring the placing authority in a parent's state of residence to pay the cost of such instruction, facilities, and services for a nonresident exceptional student with a disability; providing requirements of the department and school districts with respect to financial obligations; providing responsibilities of residential facilities that educate exceptional students with disabilities; providing applicability; defining the term "parent" for purposes of the section; authorizing adoption of rules; creating s. 1003.575, F.S.; requiring the department to coordinate the development of an individual education plan form for use in developing and implementing individual education plans for exceptional students; requiring the form to be available to school districts to facilitate the use of an individual education plan when a student transfers; amending s. 1003.58, F.S.; correcting a cross reference; amending s. 1003.62, F.S.; conforming provisions relating to the designation of school grades and differentiated-pay policies; amending ss. 1005.22 and 1007.33, F.S.; conforming provisions relating to the repeal of the Council for Education Policy Research and Improvement; amending s. 1008.22, F.S.; specifying grade

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3175 level and subject area testing requirements; requiring the 3176 State Board of Education to conduct concordance studies to determine FCAT equivalencies for high school graduation; 3177 deleting a limitation on and specifying requirements for 3178 3179 the use of alternative assessments to the grade 10 FCAT; 3180 requiring an annual report on student performance; 3181 amending s. 1008.25, F.S.; authorizing district school boards to require low-performing students to attend 3182 3183 remediation programs outside of regular school hours; requiring the department to establish a uniform format for 3184 3185 reporting information relating to student progression; 3186 requiring an annual report; repealing s. 1008.301, F.S., 3187 relating to a concordance study of FCAT equivalencies for high school graduation; amending s. 1008.31, F.S.; 3188 3189 deleting provisions relating to performance-based funding; 3190 revising goals and measures of the K-20 performance 3191 accountability system and requiring data quality 3192 improvement; providing for development of reporting and 3193 data collection requirements; requiring adoption of rules; amending s. 1008.33, F.S.; conforming provisions relating 3194 3195 to the designation of school grades and a cross reference; 3196 authorizing district school boards to transfer teachers, 3197 faculty, and staff as needed; amending s. 1008.34, F.S.; 3198 revising terminology and provisions relating to 3199 designation and determination of school grades; specifying 3200 use of assessment data with respect to alternative 3201 schools; defining the term "home school"; requiring an

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3202 annual school report card to be published by the 3203 department and distributed by school districts; creating s. 1008.341, F.S.; requiring improvement ratings for 3204 3205 certain alternative schools; providing the basis for such 3206 ratings and requiring annual performance reports; 3207 providing for determination of school improvement ratings, 3208 identification of learning gains, and eligibility for school recognition awards; requiring an annual report card 3209 3210 to be developed by the department and distributed by school districts; requiring adoption of rules; amending s. 3211 3212 1008.345, F.S.; conforming provisions relating to the 3213 designation of school grades and a cross reference; 3214 amending s. 1008.36, F.S.; providing for assignment of school grades to certain feeder pattern schools that do 3215 3216 not receive such a grade for purposes of participation in 3217 the Florida School Recognition Program; defining feeder school pattern; modifying procedures for determination and 3218 3219 use of school recognition awards; amending s. 1008.45, F.S.; conforming provisions relating to the repeal of the 3220 3221 Council for Education Policy Research and Improvement; repealing s. 1008.51, F.S., relating to the Council for 3222 3223 Education Policy Research and Improvement; amending s. 3224 1011.62, F.S.; providing FTE funding for juveniles enrolled in a specified education program; providing 3225 3226 funding for supplemental educational services for certain 3227 students; conforming cross references and provisions 3228 relating to the designation of school grades; establishing

a research-based reading instruction allocation to provide funds for a comprehensive reading instruction system; requiring school district plans for use of the allocation and approval thereof; including the allocation in the total amount allocated to each school district for current operation; amending s. 1011.64, F.S.; conforming terminology and cross references; amending s. 1011.685, F.S.; conforming provisions relating to the repeal of the BEST Florida Teaching salary career ladder program and implementation of a differentiated-pay policy; creating s. 1011.6855, F.S.; creating an operating categorical fund to fund minimum pay requirements for certain instructional personnel contingent upon constitutional amendment; amending s. 1011.71, F.S.; correcting a cross reference; amending s. 1012.21, F.S.; requiring the department to annually post online school district collective bargaining contracts; amending s. 1012.22, F.S.; deleting a requirement that each district school board adopt a performance-pay policy; requiring each district school board to annually provide its negotiated collective bargaining contract to the department; creating s. 1012.2305, F.S.; establishing minimum pay for certain instructional personnel contingent upon constitutional amendment; repealing s. 1012.231, F.S., relating to the BEST Florida Teaching salary career ladder program; creating s. 1012.2312, F.S.; requiring each district school board to adopt a differentiated-pay policy for

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3256 instructional personnel; providing factors on which 3257 differentiated pay shall be based; authorizing funds to be withheld from school districts under certain 3258 3259 circumstances; creating s. 1012.2313, F.S.; requiring each 3260 district school board to have a differentiated-pay policy for school administrators; providing factors on which 3261 3262 differentiated pay shall be based; authorizing funds to be withheld from school districts under certain 3263 3264 circumstances; creating s. 1012.2315, F.S.; providing 3265 school district requirements for the assignment of 3266 teachers and authorizing incentives; providing procedures 3267 for noncompliance; providing requirements relating to 3268 collective bargaining; amending s. 1012.27, F.S.; conforming provisions relating to the repeal of the BEST 3269 3270 Florida Teaching salary career ladder program and 3271 implementation of a differentiated-pay policy; amending s. 3272 1012.34, F.S.; conforming provisions relating to deletion 3273 of a rigorous reading requirement; creating s. 1012.986, 3274 F.S.; establishing the A+ Professional Development Program 3275 for School Leaders; defining the term "school leader"; 3276 establishing school leadership designations; providing 3277 program requirements and delivery systems; requiring 3278 adoption of rules; repealing s. 1012.987, F.S., relating 3279 to rules for a leadership designation; creating s. 3280 1013.381, F.S.; requiring each district school board to 3281 adopt and implement an indoor environmental quality policy 3282 which provides for periodic surveys; providing that the

policy may include certain requirements; providing for indemnification under certain circumstances; requiring display of indoor environmental quality training completion; requiring adoption of rules; amending s. 1013.512, F.S.; requiring the release of funds remaining in reserve relating to school district land acquisition and facilities operations; specifying when a Land Acquisition and Facilities Advisory Board shall be disbanded; establishing the Charter School Task Force and specifying composition and duties; requiring the department to provide staff support to the task force; providing severability; providing effective dates.

WHEREAS, students will have the best opportunity to obtain a high-quality education in the public education system of this state, and that system can best be enhanced, when resources are allocated efficiently and are concentrated to enhance a safe, secure, and disciplined classroom learning environment, when teachers and principals are supported, when high-quality education is reinforced through shared high academic expectations, and when successes are rewarded, failures are identified, and the public is apprised of both successes and failures, NOW, THEREFORE,