By Senator Bullard

	39-00192A-14 2014778
1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to student discipline; creating s.
3	1006.01, F.S.; providing definitions; amending s.
4	1006.07, F.S.; revising the duties of the district
5	school boards relating to student discipline and
6	school safety; requiring school districts to adopt
7	standards for intervention, rather than a code of
8	student conduct, which standards include certain
9	requirements; amending s. 1006.12, F.S.; revising the
10	qualifications of a school resource officer and school
11	safety officer; authorizing a school resource officer
12	and school safety officer to arrest a student only for
13	certain violations of law; authorizing a school
14	resource officer and a school safety officer to make
15	an arrest only after certain circumstances occur;
16	requiring the school resource officer and school
17	safety officer to immediately notify the principal or
18	the principal's designee if the officer arrests a
19	student in a school-related incident; prohibiting a
20	student from being arrested or referred to the
21	criminal justice system or juvenile justice system for
22	petty acts of misconduct; providing an exception;
23	requiring written documentation of certain
24	determinations; requiring a law enforcement agency
25	that serves a school district to enter into
26	cooperative agreements with the district school board,
27	ensure the training of school resource officers and
28	safety officers as specified, and develop guidelines
29	for the selection of such officers; amending s.

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31	adopt a policy on referrals to the criminal justice
32	system or the juvenile justice system, rather than a
33	policy of zero-tolerance for crime and victimization;
34	revising and providing requirements for a policy on
35	referrals to the criminal justice system or the
36	juvenile justice system; providing that a school's
37	authority and discretion to use other disciplinary
38	consequences and interventions is not limited by the
39	act; conforming terminology; requiring each district
40	school board, in collaboration with students,
41	educators, parents, and stakeholders, to enter into
42	cooperative agreements with a county sheriff's office
43	and a local police department for specified purposes;
44	revising the requirements for these agreements;
45	requiring each school district to annually review the
46	cost, effectiveness, and necessity of its school
47	safety programs and submit findings to the Department
48	of Education; requiring a school district to arrange
49	and pay for transportation for a student in certain
50	circumstances; requiring, rather than encouraging, a
51	school district to use alternatives to expulsion or
52	referral to a law enforcement agency unless the use of
53	such alternatives poses a threat to school safety;
54	requiring each school district to submit to the
55	Department of Education its policies and agreements;
56	requiring the department to develop by a specified
57	date a model policy for referrals to the criminal
58	justice system or the juvenile justice system;

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59	requiring the Commissioner of Education to report by a
60	specified date each year to the Governor and the
61	Legislature on the implementation of policies on
62	referrals to the criminal justice system or the
63	juvenile justice system; amending ss. 1002.20,
64	1002.23, 1003.32, 1006.09, 1006.147, and 1006.15,
65	F.S.; conforming cross-references and provisions to
66	changes made by the act; providing an effective date.
67	
68	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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70	Section 1. Section 1006.01, Florida Statutes, is created to
71	read:
72	1006.01 Definitions.—As used in part I of this chapter, the
73	term:
74	(1) "Exclusionary consequence" means a consequence of a
75	student's serious breach of the standards for intervention which
76	results in the student's being barred from attending school.
77	(2) "Exclusionary discipline" means a disciplinary,
78	punitive practice that removes a student from instruction time
79	in the student's regular classrooms, including in-school
80	suspension during class time, out-of-school suspension, transfer
81	to an alternative school, and expulsion. Absences due to
82	exclusionary discipline are considered excused absences.
83	(3) "Restorative circle" means a space, guided by at least
84	one individual who ensures that each participant has an equal
85	opportunity to speak, in which participants take turns speaking
86	about a topic and using a talking piece, a physical object that
87	is used to assist communication between participants.

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88	(4) "Restorative group conferencing" means an intervention
89	in which a facilitator leads the individuals who were involved
90	in an incident, whether they were harmed or caused the harm, as
91	well as their families or other supporters, in a face-to-face
92	process. This process aims to address the harm, resolve any
93	conflict, and prevent recurrence of the harm based on the ideas
94	of restorative justice practices and mutual accountability.
95	(5) "Restorative justice" means an intervening approach to
96	justice which addresses root causes of harm caused or revealed
97	by unjust behavior by emphasizing repair of the harm and giving
98	equal attention to accountability, growth, community safety, the
99	harmed student's needs, and the offender's needs.
100	Section 2. Section 1006.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to
101	read:
102	1006.07 District school board duties relating to student
103	discipline and school safetyThe district school board shall
104	provide for the proper accounting for all students, for the
105	attendance and control of students at school, <u>for the creation</u>
106	of a safe and effective learning environment, regardless of the
107	student's race, ethnicity, religion, disability, sexual
108	orientation, or gender identity, and for the proper attention to
109	health, safety, and other matters relating to the welfare of
110	students, including the use of:
111	(1) INTERVENTIONS FOR AND DISCIPLINE CONTROL OF STUDENTS
112	Each school district shall:
113	(a) Adopt rules for the control, discipline, in-school
114	suspension, suspension, and expulsion of students and decide all
115	cases recommended for expulsion. Suspension hearings are <u>exempt</u>
116	exempted from the provisions of chapter 120. Expulsion hearings
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39-00192A-14 2014778 117 are shall be governed by ss. 120.569 and 120.57(2) and are 118 exempt from s. 286.011. However, the student's parent must be 119 given notice of the provisions of s. 286.011 and may elect to 120 have the hearing held in compliance with that section. The 121 district school board may prohibit the use of corporal 122 punishment \overline{r} if the district school board adopts or has adopted a 123 written program of alternative control or discipline. In order 124 to fulfill the paramount duty of this state to make adequate 125 provisions for the education of all children residing within its 126 borders in accordance with s. 1, Art. IX of the State 127 Constitution, the district school board shall make every effort 128 to reduce exclusionary discipline for minor behavior. 129 (b) Require each student at the time of initial

registration for school in the school district to note previous 130 131 school expulsions, arrests resulting in a charge, and juvenile 132 justice actions the student has had, and have the authority as 133 the district school board of a receiving school district to 134 honor the final order of expulsion or dismissal of a student by 135 any in-state or out-of-state public district school board or 136 private school, or lab school, for an act that which would have 137 been grounds for expulsion according to the receiving district 138 school board's standards for intervention code of student 139 conduct, in accordance with the following procedures:

140 1. A final order of expulsion shall be recorded in the141 records of the receiving school district.

142 2. The expelled student applying for admission to the 143 receiving school district shall be advised of the final order of 144 expulsion.

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3. The district school superintendent of the receiving

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146	school district may recommend to the district school board that
147	the final order of expulsion be waived and the student be
148	admitted to the school district, or that the final order of
149	expulsion be honored and the student not be admitted to the
150	school district. If the student is admitted by the district
151	school board, with or without the recommendation of the district
152	school superintendent, the student may be placed in an
153	appropriate educational program at the direction of the district
154	school board.
155	(2) STANDARDS FOR INTERVENTION CODE OF STUDENT CONDUCT
156	Each school district shall adopt clear standards for
157	intervention, formerly known as a code of student conduct, which
158	create a safe, supportive, and positive school climate and which
159	address misbehavior with interventions and consequences aimed at
160	understanding and addressing the causes of misbehavior,
161	resolving conflicts, meeting students' needs, and keeping
162	students in school and teaching them to respond in age-
163	appropriate ways a code of student conduct for elementary
164	schools and a code of student conduct for middle and high
165	schools and distribute the appropriate code to all teachers,
166	school personnel, students, and parents, at the beginning of
167	every school year. The process for adopting standards for
168	intervention must include meaningful involvement with parents,
169	students, teachers, and the community. The standards for
170	intervention must be organized and written in language that is
171	understandable to students and parents and translated into all
172	languages represented by the students and their parents;
173	discussed at the beginning of every school year in student
174	classes, school advisory council meetings, and parent and

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175	teacher association or organization meetings; made available at
176	the beginning of every school year in the student handbook or
177	similar publication distributed to all teachers, school
178	
	personnel, students, and parents; and posted online. The
179	standards for intervention must Each code shall be organized and
180	written in language that is understandable to students and
181	parents and shall be discussed at the beginning of every school
182	year in student classes, school advisory council meetings, and
183	parent and teacher association or organization meetings. Each
184	code shall be based on the rules governing student conduct and
185	discipline adopted by the district school board and shall be
186	made available in the student handbook or similar publication.
187	Each code shall include, but <u>need</u> is not <u>be</u> limited to, the
188	following:
189	(a) Consistent policies and specific grounds for
190	disciplinary action, including in-school suspension, out-of-
191	school suspension, expulsion, interventions, supports, and any
192	disciplinary action that may be imposed for the possession or
193	use of alcohol on school property or while attending a school
194	function or for the illegal use, sale, or possession of
195	controlled substances as defined in chapter 893.
196	(b) Procedures to be followed for acts requiring
197	discipline, including corporal punishment.
198	(c) A discipline chart or matrix that indicates that a
199	student is not subject to exclusionary discipline for unexcused
200	tardiness, lateness, absence, or truancy; for violation of the
201	school dress code or rules regarding school uniforms; or for
202	behavior infractions that do not endanger the physical safety of
203	other students or staff members, including, but not limited to,
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204	insubordination, defiance, disobedience, disrespect, or minor
205	classroom disruptions. The discipline chart or matrix must also:
206	1. Provide guidance on appropriate interventions and
207	consequences to be applied to behaviors or behavior categories
208	as provided in subparagraph 2. The school district may define
209	specific interventions and provide a list of interventions that
210	must be used and documented before exclusionary discipline is
211	considered unless a behavior poses a serious threat to school
212	safety. The interventions may include, but are not limited to:
213	a. Having a private conversation with the student about his
214	or her behavior and underlying issues that may have precipitated
215	the behavior.
216	b. Providing an opportunity for the student's anger, fear,
217	or anxiety to subside.
218	c. Providing restorative justice practices using a
219	schoolwide approach of informal and formal techniques to build a
220	sense of school community and to manage conflict by repairing
221	harm and restoring positive relationships.
222	d. Providing reflective activities, such as requiring the
223	student to write an essay about his or her behavior.
224	e. Participating in skill building and conflict resolution
225	activities, such as social-emotional cognitive skill building,
226	restorative circles, and restorative group conferencing.
227	f. Revoking student privileges.
228	g. Referring a student to a school counselor or social
229	worker.
230	h. Speaking to a student's parent.
231	i. Referring a student to intervention outside the school
232	setting.

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233	j. Ordering in-school detention or in-school suspension
234	during lunch, after school, or on the weekends.
235	2. Outline specific behaviors or behavior categories. Each
236	behavior or behavior category must include clear maximum
237	consequences to prevent inappropriate exclusionary consequences
238	for minor misbehavior and set clear requirements that must be
239	satisfied before imposing exclusionary discipline. The chart or
240	matrix must show that exclusionary discipline is a last resort
241	to be used only in cases of serious misconduct when in-school
242	interventions and consequences that do not lead to exclusionary
243	consequences are insufficient. The following behaviors, which
244	must be accompanied by appropriate intervention services, such
245	as substance abuse counseling, anger management counseling, or
246	restorative justice practices, may result in exclusionary
247	discipline and in notification of a law enforcement agency if
248	the behavior is a felony or a serious threat to school safety:
249	a. Illegal sale of a controlled substance, as defined in
250	chapter 893, by a student on school property or in attendance at
251	a school function.
252	b. Violation of the district school board's sexual
253	harassment policy.
254	<u>c.</u> Possession, display, transmission, use, or sale of a
255	firearm or weapon, as defined in s. 790.001 or 18 U.S.C. s. 921,
256	or an object that is used as, or is intended to function as, a
257	weapon, while on school property or in attendance at a school
258	function.
259	d. Making a threat or false report, as provided in ss.
260	790.162 and 790.163, respectively.
261	e. Homicide.

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262	f. Sexual battery.
263	g. Armed robbery.
264	h. Aggravated battery.
265	i. Battery or aggravated battery on a teacher, other school
266	personnel, or district school board personnel.
267	j. Kidnapping.
268	k. Arson.
269	(d) A glossary of clearly defined terms and behaviors.
270	(e) An explanation of the responsibilities, dignity, and
271	rights of and respect for students, including, but not limited
272	to, a student's right not to be discriminated against based on
273	race, ethnicity, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or
274	gender identity; a student's right to participate in student
275	publications, school programs, and school activities; and a
276	student's right to exercise free speech, to assemble, and to
277	maintain privacy.
278	(f) An explanation of the school's dress code or rules
279	regarding school uniforms and notice that students have the
280	right to dress in accordance with their stated gender within the
281	constraints of the school's dress code.
282	(g) Notice that violation of transportation policies of a
283	district school board by a student, including disruptive
284	behavior on a school bus or at a school bus stop, is grounds for
285	disciplinary action by the school.
286	(h) Notice that a student who is determined to have brought
287	a weapon or firearm, as defined in s. 790.001 or 18 U.S.C. s.
288	921, to school, to a school function, or onto school-sponsored
289	transportation, or to have possessed a weapon or firearm at
290	school, will be expelled from the student's regular school for

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291	at least 1 full year and referred to the criminal justice system
292	or juvenile justice system; and notice that a district school
293	superintendent may consider the requirement of 1-year expulsion
294	on a case-by-case basis and may request the district school
295	board to modify the requirement by assigning the student to a
296	disciplinary program or second chance school if:
297	1. The request for modification is in writing; and
298	2. The modification is determined to be in the best
299	interest of the student and the school district.
300	(i) Notice that a student who is determined to have made a
301	threat or false report, as provided in ss. 790.162 and 790.163,
302	respectively, involving the school's or school personnel's
303	property, school transportation, or a school-sponsored activity
304	may be expelled, with continuing educational services, from the
305	student's regular school for at least 1 full year and referred
306	to the criminal justice system or juvenile justice system; and
307	notice that a district school superintendent may consider the
308	requirement of 1-year expulsion on a case-by-case basis and may
309	request the district school board to modify the requirement by
310	assigning the student to a disciplinary program or second chance
311	school if:
312	1. The request for modification is in writing; and
313	2. The modification is determined to be in the best
314	interest of the student and the school district.
315	(j) A clear and complete explanation of due process rights
316	afforded to a student, including a student with a disability,
317	and the types of exclusionary discipline to which a student may
318	be subjected.
319	(c) An explanation of the responsibilities and rights of
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320	students with regard to attendance, respect for persons and
321	property, knowledge and observation of rules of conduct, the
322	right to learn, free speech and student publications, assembly,
323	privacy, and participation in school programs and activities.
324	(d)1. An explanation of the responsibilities of each
325	student with regard to appropriate dress, respect for self and
326	others, and the role that appropriate dress and respect for self
327	and others has on an orderly learning environment. Each district
328	school board shall adopt a dress code policy that prohibits a
329	student, while on the grounds of a public school during the
330	regular school day, from wearing clothing that exposes underwear
331	or body parts in an indecent or vulgar manner or that disrupts
332	the orderly learning environment.
333	2. Any student who violates the dress policy described in
334	subparagraph 1. is subject to the following disciplinary
335	actions:
336	a. For a first offense, a student shall be given a verbal
337	warning and the school principal shall call the student's parent
338	or guardian.
339	b. For a second offense, the student is ineligible to
340	participate in any extracurricular activity for a period of time
341	not to exceed 5 days and the school principal shall meet with
342	the student's parent or guardian.
343	c. For a third or subsequent offense, a student shall
344	receive an in-school suspension pursuant to s. 1003.01(5) for a
345	period not to exceed 3 days, the student is ineligible to
346	participate in any extracurricular activity for a period not to
347	exceed 30 days, and the school principal shall call the
348	student's parent or guardian and send the parent or guardian a
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349	written letter regarding the student's in-school suspension and
350	ineligibility to participate in extracurricular activities.
351	(e) Notice that illegal use, possession, or sale of
352	controlled substances, as defined in chapter 893, by any student
353	while the student is upon school property or in attendance at a
354	school function is grounds for disciplinary action by the school
355	and may also result in criminal penalties being imposed.
356	(f) Notice that use of a wireless communications device
357	includes the possibility of the imposition of disciplinary
358	action by the school or criminal penalties if the device is used
359	in a criminal act. A student may possess a wireless
360	communications device while the student is on school property or
361	in attendance at a school function. Each district school board
362	shall adopt rules governing the use of a wireless communications
363	device by a student while the student is on school property or
364	in attendance at a school function.
365	(g) Notice that the possession of a firearm or weapon as
366	defined in chapter 790 by any student while the student is on
367	school property or in attendance at a school function is grounds
368	for disciplinary action and may also result in criminal
369	prosecution.
370	(h) Notice that violence against any district school board
371	personnel by a student is grounds for in-school suspension, out-
372	of-school suspension, expulsion, or imposition of other
373	disciplinary action by the school and may also result in
374	criminal penalties being imposed.
375	(i) Notice that violation of district school board
376	transportation policies, including disruptive behavior on a
377	school bus or at a school bus stop, by a student is grounds for
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39-00192A-14 2014778 378 suspension of the student's privilege of riding on a school bus 379 and may be grounds for disciplinary action by the school and may 380 also result in criminal penalties being imposed. 381 (j) Notice that violation of the district school board's 382 sexual harassment policy by a student is grounds for in-school 383 suspension, out-of-school suspension, expulsion, or imposition 384 of other disciplinary action by the school and may also result 385 in criminal penalties being imposed. 386 (k) Policies to be followed for the assignment of violent or disruptive students to an alternative educational program. 387 388 (1) Notice that any student who is determined to have 389 brought a firearm or weapon, as defined in chapter 790, to school, to any school function, or onto any school-sponsored 390 391 transportation, or to have possessed a firearm at school, will 392 be expelled, with or without continuing educational services, 393 from the student's regular school for a period of not less than 394 1 full year and referred to the criminal justice or juvenile 395 justice system. District school boards may assign the student to 396 a disciplinary program or second chance school for the purpose 397 of continuing educational services during the period of 398 expulsion. District school superintendents may consider the 1-399 year expulsion requirement on a case-by-case basis and request 400 the district school board to modify the requirement by assigning the student to a disciplinary program or second chance school if 401 402 the request for modification is in writing and it is determined 403 to be in the best interest of the student and the school system. 404 (m) Notice that any student who is determined to have made 405 a threat or false report, as defined by ss. 790.162 and 790.163, respectively, involving school or school personnel's property, 406

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407	school transportation, or a school-sponsored activity will be
408	expelled, with or without continuing educational services, from
409	the student's regular school for a period of not less than 1
410	full year and referred for criminal prosecution. District school
411	boards may assign the student to a disciplinary program or
412	second chance school for the purpose of continuing educational
413	services during the period of expulsion. District school
414	superintendents may consider the 1-year expulsion requirement on
415	a case-by-case basis and request the district school board to
416	modify the requirement by assigning the student to a
417	disciplinary program or second chance school if it is determined
418	to be in the best interest of the student and the school system.
419	(3) <u>COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN POLICY CREATION</u> STUDENT CRIME
420	WATCH PROGRAMEach school district shall ensure meaningful
421	involvement with parents, students, teachers, and the community
422	in creating and applying policies regarding student discipline
423	and school safety By resolution of the district school board,
424	implement a student crime watch program to promote
425	responsibility among students and to assist in the control of
426	criminal behavior within the schools.
427	(4) EMERGENCY DRILLS <u>AND; EMERGENCY</u> PROCEDURES.— <u>Each school</u>
428	district shall:
429	(a) Formulate and prescribe policies and procedures for
430	emergency drills and for actual emergencies, including, but not
431	limited to, fires, natural disasters, and bomb threats, for all
432	the public schools of the district which comprise grades K-12.
433	District school board policies <u>must</u> shall include commonly used
434	alarm system responses for specific types of emergencies and

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verification by each school that drills have been provided as

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436	required by law and fire protection codes. The emergency
437	response agency that is responsible for notifying the school
438	district for each type of emergency must be listed in the
439	district's emergency response policy.
440	(b) Establish model emergency management and emergency
441	preparedness procedures, including emergency notification
442	procedures pursuant to paragraph (a), for the following life-
443	threatening emergencies:
444	1. Weapon-use and hostage situations.
445	2. Hazardous materials or toxic chemical spills.
446	3. Weather emergencies, including hurricanes, tornadoes,
447	and severe storms.
448	4. Exposure as a result of a manmade emergency.
449	(5) EDUCATIONAL SERVICES IN DETENTION FACILITIESEach
450	school district shall offer educational services to minors who
451	have not graduated from high school and eligible students with
452	disabilities under the age of 22 who have not graduated with a
453	standard diploma or its equivalent who are detained in a county
454	or municipal detention facility as defined in s. 951.23. These
455	educational services <u>must</u> shall be based upon the estimated
456	length of time the student will be in the facility and the
457	student's current level of functioning. <u>A county sheriff or</u>
458	chief correctional officer, or his or her designee, shall notify
459	<u>a</u> district school <u>superintendent</u> , superintendents or <u>his or her</u>
460	designee their designees shall be notified by the county sheriff
461	or chief correctional officer, or his or her designee, when upon
462	the assignment of a student under the age of 21 <u>is assigned</u> to
463	the facility. A cooperative agreement with the district school
464	board and applicable law enforcement units shall <u>develop a</u>
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39-00192A-142014778_465cooperative agreement be developed to address the notification466requirement and the provision of educational services to such467these students.

468 (6) SAFETY AND SECURITY BEST PRACTICES.-Each school 469 district shall use the Safety and Security Best Practices 470 developed by the Office of Program Policy Analysis and 471 Government Accountability to conduct a self-assessment of the school districts' current safety and security practices. Based 472 473 on these self-assessment findings, the district school 474 superintendent shall provide recommendations to the district 475 school board which identify strategies and activities that the 476 district school board should implement in order to improve 477 school safety and security. Annually Each district school board 478 must annually receive the self-assessment results at a publicly 479 noticed district school board meeting to provide the public an 480 opportunity to hear the district school board members discuss 481 and take action on the report findings. Each district school 482 superintendent shall report the self-assessment results and 483 school board action to the commissioner within 30 days after the 484 district school board meeting.

485 (7) RESTORATIVE JUSTICE PRACTICES.-Each school district 486 shall provide funding for, train school staff members on, and 487 support the implementation of school-based restorative justice 488 practices. These practices shall be used to build a sense of 489 school community and to resolve conflict by reporting harm and 490 restoring positive relationships. There are many different ways 491 to use these practices in schools and the juvenile justice 492 system where students and educators work together to set 493 academic goals, develop core values for the classroom community,

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494	and resolve conflicts. Many types of restorative justice
495	practices, such as restorative circles, may be used to promote a
496	positive learning environment and to deal with issues as they
497	arise. Some main restorative circles that schools use for
498	discipline may include, but need not be limited to:
499	(a) Discipline circles that address the harm that occurred,
500	repair the harm, and develop solutions to prevent recurrence of
501	the harm among the relevant parties.
502	(b) Proactive behavior management circles that use role
503	play to develop positive behavioral models for students.
504	(8) SUPPORT STAFFEach school district shall provide
505	funding to hire staff members to improve school climate and
506	safety, such as social workers, counselors, and restorative
507	justice coordinators, at the nationally recommended ratio of 250
508	students to 1 counselor in order to reduce dependency on school
509	safety officers, school resource officers, and other school
510	resources.
511	(9) SURVEYSEach school district shall annually survey
512	parents, students, and teachers regarding school safety and
513	disciplinary issues.
514	Section 3. Section 1006.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to
515	read:
516	1006.12 School resource officers and school safety
517	officers
518	(1) <u>A</u> district school <u>board</u> boards may establish <u>a</u> school
519	resource officer program programs, through a cooperative
520	agreement with <u>a</u> law enforcement <u>agency</u> agencies or in
521	accordance with subsection (2).
522	(a) <u>Each</u> school resource <u>officer must</u> officers shall be <u>a</u>
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 certified law enforcement <u>officer officers</u>, as defined in s. 943.10(1), <u>and who are employed for at least 2 years</u> by a law enforcement agency as defined in s. 943.10(4). The powers and duties of a law enforcement officer oball continue throughout the employee's tenure as a school resource officer. (b) <u>A</u> school resource <u>officer</u> officers shall abide by district school board policies and oball consult with and coordinate activities through the school principal, but <u>is</u> shall be responsible to the law enforcement agency in all matters relating to employment, subject to agreements between a district school board and <u>the</u> e law enforcement agency. <u>A</u> school resource <u>officer's</u> activities <u>that</u> <u>conducted by the school resource</u> <u>the school are</u> <u>bhall be</u> under the direction of the school <u>safety and only after</u> consultation with the school principal or <u>the principal's designee</u>, documented attempts at intervention or <u>in-school consequences</u>, and pursuant to the standards for <u>intervention and the cooperative agreement as described in ss.</u> 1006.07 and 1006.13, respectively. If a school resource officer <u>shall immediately notify the principal or the principal's</u> <u></u>		39-00192A-14 2014778
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551 safety of other students or staff within the school. Such	550	determined that the failure to do so would endanger the physical
	551	safety of other students or staff within the school. Such

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determination must be documented in a written report that
includes a description of the behavior at issue and an
explanation of why an arrest or referral was necessary.
(2)(a) <u>Each</u> school safety <u>officer must</u> officers shall be <u>a</u>
law enforcement <u>officer</u> officers , as defined in s. 943.10(1),
certified under the provisions of chapter 943 and employed <u>for</u>
<u>at least 2 years</u> by either a law enforcement agency or by the
district school board. If the officer is employed by the
district school board, the district school board is the
employing agency for purposes of chapter 943, and must comply
with the provisions of that chapter.
(b) A district school board may commission one or more
school safety officers for the protection and safety of school
personnel, property, and students within the school district.
The district school superintendent may recommend and the
district school board may appoint one or more school safety
officers.
(c) A school safety officer <u>may</u> has and shall exercise the
power to make arrests for violations of law on district school
board property and to arrest persons, whether on or off such
property, who violate any law on such property under the same
conditions that deputy sheriffs are authorized to make arrests.
<u>A school safety officer may arrest a student only for a</u>
violation of law that constitutes a serious threat to school
safety and only after consultation with the school principal or
the principal's designee, documented attempts at intervention or
in-school consequences, and pursuant to the standards for
intervention and the cooperative agreement as described in ss.
1006.07 and 1006.13, respectively. If a school safety officer

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581	arrests a student in a school-related incident, the officer
582	shall immediately notify the principal or the principal's
583	designee. A school safety officer may not arrest or otherwise
584	refer a student to the criminal justice system or the juvenile
585	justice system for a petty act of misconduct unless it is
586	determined that the failure to do so would endanger the physical
587	safety of other students or staff within the school. Such
588	determination must be documented in a written report that
589	includes a description of the behavior at issue and an
590	explanation of why an arrest or referral was necessary A school
591	safety officer has the authority to carry weapons when
592	performing his or her official duties.
593	(d) A district school board may enter into mutual aid
594	agreements with one or more law enforcement agencies as provided
595	in chapter 23. A school safety officer's salary may be paid
596	jointly by the district school board and the law enforcement
597	agency, as mutually agreed to.
598	(3) Each law enforcement agency serving a school district
599	shall do all of the following:
600	(a) Enter into a cooperative agreement with the district
601	school board pursuant to s. 1006.13.
602	(b) Ensure that each school resource officer and school
603	safety officer is trained in appropriate and positive
604	interactions with students in different stages of mental,
605	emotional, and physical development and on the range of
606	interventions and school-based consequences that should be used
607	to avoid an arrest. Training must include, but need not be
608	limited to, topics regarding child and adolescent development
609	and psychology; instruction on teaching students how to respond

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610	in age-appropriate ways; cultural competence; implicit bias;
611	restorative justice practices; rights of students with
612	disabilities and appropriate responses to their behaviors;
613	practices that improve school climate; and the creation of safe
614	environments for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender
615	students.
616	(c) Develop clear guidelines for selecting qualified school
617	safety officers and school resource officers who have a passion
618	for and are suited to interacting positively with students and
619	who do not have a history of excessive force or racial bias.
620	Section 4. Section 1006.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to
621	read:
622	1006.13 Policy on referrals to the criminal justice system
623	or the juvenile justice system of zero tolerance for crime and
624	victimization
625	(1) It is the intent of the Legislature to promote a safe
626	and supportive learning environment in schools, to protect
627	students and staff from conduct that poses a serious threat to
628	school safety, and to encourage schools to use alternatives to
629	expulsion or referral to law enforcement agencies by addressing
630	disruptive behavior through restitution, civil citation, teen
631	court, neighborhood restorative justice, or similar programs.
632	The Legislature finds that <u>referrals to the criminal justice</u>
633	system or the juvenile justice system zero-tolerance policies
634	are not intended to be rigorously applied to petty acts of
635	misconduct and misdemeanors, including, but not limited to,
636	minor fights or disturbances. The Legislature finds that zero-
637	tolerance policies on referrals to the criminal justice system
638	or the juvenile justice system must apply equally to all

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39-00192A-14 2014778 639 students regardless of their economic status, race, or 640 disability. 641 (2) Each district school board shall adopt a policy on 642 referrals to the criminal justice system or the juvenile justice 643 system which of zero tolerance that: 644 (a) Defines criteria for reporting to a law enforcement 645 agency any act that occurs whenever or wherever students are 646 within the jurisdiction of the district school board and that 647 poses a serious threat to school safety. An act that does not pose a serious threat to school safety must be handled within 648 649 the school's discipline system. 650 (b) Defines acts that pose a serious threat to school 651 safety, including, but not limited to, homicide; sexual battery; 652 armed robbery; aggravated battery; battery or aggravated battery 653 on a teacher or other school personnel; kidnapping; arson; 654 possession, display, transmission, use, or sale of a firearm or 655 weapon as defined in s. 790.001 or 18 U.S.C. s. 921, or an 656 object that is used as, or is intended to function as, a weapon, 657 while the student is on school property, in attendance at a 658 school function, in a school vehicle, or at a school bus stop; 659 making a threat or intimidation using any pointed or sharp 660 object or the use of any substance or object as a weapon with 661 the threat or intent to inflict bodily harm; and making a threat 662 or deliberate false report of an explosive or destructive 663 device. 664 (c) Defines petty acts of misconduct, including, but not 665 limited to, behavior that could amount to the misdemeanor 666 criminal charges of disorderly conduct, disturbing a school function, trespassing, loitering, simple assault or battery, 667

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668	affray, theft of less than \$300, vandalism of less than \$1,000,
669	criminal mischief, and other behavior that does not pose a
670	serious threat to school safety.
671	(d) Specifies that students not be arrested or otherwise
672	referred to the criminal justice system or the juvenile justice
673	system for petty acts of misconduct unless it is determined that
674	the failure to do so would endanger the physical safety of other
675	students or staff within the school. Such determination must be
676	documented in a written report that includes a description of
677	the behavior at issue and an explanation of why an arrest or
678	referral was necessary.
679	<u>(e)</u> Minimizes the victimization of students, staff, or
680	volunteers, including taking all steps necessary to protect the
681	victim of any violent crime from any further victimization.
682	(f) (e) Establishes a procedure that provides each student
683	with the opportunity for a review of the disciplinary action
684	imposed pursuant to s. 1006.07.
685	(g) Establishes data-sharing protocols so that each school
686	district receives, at least twice a year, a report on the number
687	of school-based arrests of students. All data must be
688	disaggregated by race, ethnicity, gender, school, offense, and
689	the name of the law enforcement officer involved and match the
690	school district's records on grade, disability, and status as a
691	limited-English-proficient student.
692	(h) Clearly limits the role of law enforcement intervention
693	to serious threats to school safety and delineates clear roles
694	in which school principals and their designees, under the
695	constraints of the standards for intervention as described in s.
696	1006.07 and other district policies, are the final decision
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697	makers on disciplinary consequences, including referrals to law
698	enforcement agencies.
699	(3) This section does not a limit a school's authority and
700	discretion under law to use other disciplinary consequences and
701	interventions as appropriate to address school-based incidents.
702	(4) (3) The policy on referrals to the criminal justice
703	system or the juvenile justice system Zero-tolerance policies
704	must require <u>a student who is</u> students found to have committed
705	one of the following offenses to be expelled, with or without
706	continuing educational services, from the student's regular
707	school for a period of not less than 1 full year, and to be
708	referred to the criminal justice system or juvenile justice
709	system <u>:-</u>
710	(a) Bringing a firearm or weapon, as defined in <u>s. 790.001</u>
711	or 18 U.S.C. s. 921 chapter 790 , to school, to any school
712	function, or onto any school-sponsored transportation or
713	possessing a firearm at school.
714	(b) Making a threat or false report, as <u>provided in</u> defined
715	by ss. 790.162 and 790.163, respectively, involving school or
716	school personnel's property, school transportation, or a school-
717	sponsored activity.
718	
719	<u>A</u> district school <u>board</u> boards may assign the student to a
720	disciplinary program for the purpose of continuing educational
721	services during the period of expulsion. <u>A</u> district school
722	superintendent superintendents may consider the 1-year expulsion
723	requirement on a case-by-case basis and request the district
724	school board to modify the requirement by assigning the student
725	to a disciplinary program or second chance school if the request

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726	for modification is in writing and it is determined to be in the
727	best interest of the student and the school system. If a student
728	committing any of the offenses in this subsection is a student
729	who has a disability, the district school board shall comply
730	with applicable State Board of Education rules.
731	(5)(4)(a) Each district school board, in collaboration with
732	students, educators, parents, and stakeholders, shall enter into
733	cooperative agreements with the county sheriff's office and
734	local police department specifying guidelines for ensuring that
735	acts that pose a serious threat to school safety, whether
736	committed by a student or adult, are reported to a law
737	enforcement agency. Such agreements must:
738	<u>(a) (b)</u> The agreements must Include the role of <u>school</u>
739	<u>safety officers and</u> school resource officers, if applicable, in
740	handling reported incidents that pose a serious threat to school
741	safety and $_{ au}$ circumstances in which school officials may handle
742	incidents without filing a report with a law enforcement agency $_{m au}$
743	and a procedure for ensuring that school personnel properly
744	report appropriate delinguent acts and crimes.
745	(b)-(c) Clarify that Zero-tolerance policies do not require
746	the reporting of petty acts of misconduct and misdemeanors <u>may</u>
747	not be reported to a law enforcement agency, including, but not
748	limited to, disorderly conduct, <u>disturbing</u> disrupting a school
749	function, <u>loitering,</u> simple assault or battery, affray, theft of
750	less than \$300, trespassing, and vandalism of less than \$1,000 <u>,</u>
751	criminal mischief, and other misdemeanors that do not pose a
752	serious threat to school safety.
753	(c) (d) Clarify the role of the school principal in ensuring

753 <u>(c) (d)</u> Clarify the role of the school principal in ensuring 754 shall ensure that all school personnel are properly informed <u>of</u>

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755	as to their responsibilities regarding crime reporting, that
756	appropriate delinquent acts and crimes are properly reported,
757	and that actions taken in cases with special circumstances are
758	properly taken and documented.
759	(d) Provide for every school resource officer and school
760	safety officer on school grounds to be trained on appropriate
761	and positive interactions with students in different stages of
762	development and the range of interventions and school-based
763	consequences that should be used to avoid an arrest. Training
764	must include, but need not be limited to, topics such as child
765	and adolescent development and psychology; instruction on
766	teaching students how to respond in age-appropriate ways;
767	cultural competence; implicit bias; restorative justice
768	practices; rights of students with disabilities and appropriate
769	responses to their behaviors; practices that improve school
770	climate; and the creation of safe environments for lesbian, gay,
771	bisexual, and transgender students.
772	(e) Include clear guidelines for selecting school resource
773	officers and school safety officers, who must meet the following
774	minimum qualifications:
775	1. Be proficient in verbal, written, and interpersonal
776	skills that include public speaking;
777	2. Possess knowledge and experience in matters involving
778	cultural diversity and sensitivity;
779	3. Be trained in best practices for working with students
780	as specified in paragraph (d);
781	4. Be committed to serve as a positive role model for
782	students;
783	5. Has a passion for and desire to interact positively
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784	with, students; and
785	6. Lacks a history of excessive force or racial bias.
786	(f) Require a school district to annually review the cost
787	and effectiveness of its school safety programs, including the
788	use of school safety officers, school resource officers, and
789	other security measures, to report its findings to the
790	Department of Education by August 1 of each school year, and to
791	use these findings to reevaluate and improve school safety
792	programs.
793	(6) (5) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, each
794	district school board shall adopt rules providing that \underline{a} any
795	student found to have committed $an any$ offense in s. 784.081(1),
796	(2), or (3) shall be expelled or placed in an alternative school
797	setting or other program, as appropriate. Upon being charged
798	with the offense, and pending disposition, the student shall be
799	removed from the classroom immediately and placed in an
800	alternative school setting pending disposition.
801	<u>(7)</u> (a) Notwithstanding any provision of law prohibiting
802	the disclosure of the identity of a minor, <u>if a</u> whenever any
803	student who is attending a public school is adjudicated guilty
804	of or delinquent for, or is found to have committed, regardless
805	of whether adjudication is withheld, or pleads guilty or nolo
806	contendere to, a felony violation of:
807	1. Chapter 782, relating to homicide;
808	2. Chapter 784, relating to assault, battery, and culpable
809	negligence;
810	3. Chapter 787, relating to kidnapping, false imprisonment,
811	luring or enticing a child, and custody offenses;
812	4. Chapter 794, relating to sexual battery;
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813	5. Chapter 800, relating to lewdness and indecent exposure;										
814	6. Chapter 827, relating to abuse of children;										
815	7. Section 812.13, relating to robbery;										
816	8. Section 812.131, relating to robbery by sudden										
817	snatching;										
818	9. Section 812.133, relating to carjacking; or										
819	10. Section 812.135, relating to home-invasion robbery,										
820											
821	and, before or at the time of such adjudication, withholding of										
822	adjudication, or plea, the student offender was attending a										
823	school attended by the victim or a sibling of the victim of the										
824	offense, the Department of Juvenile Justice shall notify the										
825	appropriate district school board of the adjudication or plea,										
826	the requirements of in this paragraph, and whether the student										
827	offender is prohibited from attending that school or riding on a										
828	school bus \underline{if} whenever the victim or a sibling of the victim is										
829	attending the same school or riding on the same school bus,										
830	except as provided pursuant to a written disposition order under										
831	s. 985.455(2). Upon receipt of such notice, the district school										
832	board shall take appropriate action to effectuate the provisions										
833	in paragraph (b).										
834	(b) Each district school board shall adopt a cooperative										
835	agreement with the Department of Juvenile Justice which										
836	establishes guidelines for ensuring that <u>a</u> any no contact order										
837	entered by a court is reported and enforced and that all of the										
838	necessary steps are taken to protect the victim of the offense .										
839	Any <code>student</code> <code>offender</code> described in <code>paragraph</code> (a) $_{m{ au}}$ who is not										
840	\underline{exempt} $\underline{exempted}$ as provided in paragraph (a) $_{m{ au}}$ may not attend \underline{the}										
841	$rac{any}{any}$ school attended by the victim or a sibling of the victim $rac{\partial f}{\partial f}$										

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39-00192A-14 2014778 the offense or ride on a school bus on which the victim or a 842 843 sibling of the victim is riding. The district school board shall 844 allow the student offender shall be permitted by the district 845 school board to attend another school within the district in 846 which the student $\operatorname{offender}$ resides $_{\mathcal{T}}$ only if the other school is 847 not attended by the victim or sibling of the victim. Another 848 district school board may allow of the offense; or the student offender may be permitted by another district school board to 849 850 attend a school in that district if the student offender is 851 unable to attend any school in the district in which the student 852 offender resides.

853 (c) If the student offender is unable to attend any other 854 school in the district in which the student offender resides and 855 is prohibited from attending a school in another school 856 district, the district school board in the school district in 857 which the student offender resides shall take every reasonable 858 precaution to keep the student offender separated from the 859 victim while on school grounds or on school transportation. The 860 steps to be taken by a district school board to keep the student 861 offender separated from the victim must include, but are not 862 limited to, in-school suspension of the student offender and the 863 scheduling of classes, lunch, or other school activities of the 864 victim and the student offender so as not to coincide.

(d) The <u>student</u> offender, or the parents of the <u>student</u> offender if the <u>student</u> offender is a juvenile, shall arrange and pay for transportation associated with or required by the <u>student's</u> offender's attending another school or that would be required as a consequence of the prohibition against riding on a school bus on which the victim or a sibling of the victim is

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871	
872	in s. 1003.01(12) or belongs to a family whose income does not
873	exceed 150 percent of the federal poverty level, the school
874	district shall arrange and pay for the transportation. However,
875	The <u>student</u> offender or the parents of the <u>student</u> offender may
876	not be charged for existing modes of transportation <u>which</u> that
877	can be used by the <u>student</u> offender at no additional cost to the
878	district school board.
879	(8) (7) Any disciplinary or prosecutorial action taken
880	against a student who violates <u>the</u> a zero-tolerance policy <u>on</u>
881	referrals to the criminal justice system or the juvenile justice
882	system must be based on the particular circumstances of the
883	student's misconduct.
884	<u>(9)(8)</u> <u>A</u> school <u>district shall</u> districts are encouraged to
885	use alternatives to expulsion or referral to <u>a</u> law enforcement
886	agency agencies unless the use of such alternatives will pose a
887	threat to school safety. By August 1 of each year, a school
888	district shall provide to the department all policies and
889	agreements adopted or implemented pursuant to this section.
890	(10) To assist a school district in developing policies
891	that ensure students are not arrested or otherwise referred to
892	the criminal justice system or the juvenile justice system for
893	petty acts of misconduct, the department shall, by March 1,
894	2015, in collaboration with students, educators, parents, and
895	stakeholders, develop and provide to each school district a
896	model policy.
897	(11) On or before January 1 of each year, the Commissioner
898	of Education shall report to the Governor, the President of the
899	Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on the

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900	implementation of this section. The report must include data									
901	regarding school-based arrests and referrals of students to a									
902	law enforcement agency.									
903	Section 5. Subsection (5) of section 1002.20, Florida									
904	Statutes, is amended to read:									
905	1002.20 K-12 student and parent rightsParents of public									
906	school students must receive accurate and timely information									
907	regarding their child's academic progress and must be informed									
908	of ways they can help their child to succeed in school. K-12									
909	students and their parents are afforded numerous statutory									
910	rights including, but not limited to, the following:									
911	(5) SAFETY.—In accordance with the provisions of <u>s.</u>									
912	1006.13(7) s. $1006.13(6)$, students who have been victims of									
913	certain felony offenses by other students, as well as the									
914	siblings of the student victims, have the right to be kept									
915	separated from the student offender both at school and during									
916	school transportation.									
917	Section 6. Subsection (5) of section 1002.23, Florida									
918	Statutes, is amended to read:									
919	1002.23 Family and School Partnership for Student									
920	Achievement Act									
921	(5) Each school district shall develop and disseminate a									
922	parent guide to successful student achievement, consistent with									
923	the guidelines of the Department of Education, which addresses									
924	what parents need to know about their child's educational									
925	progress and how parents can help their child to succeed in									
926	school. The guide must:									
927	(a) Be understandable to students and parents;									
928	(b) Be distributed to all parents, students, and school									

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929	personnel at the beginning of each school year;									
930	(c) Be discussed at the beginning of each school year in									
931	meetings of students, parents, and teachers;									
932	(d) Include information concerning services, opportunities,									
933	choices, academic standards, and student assessment; and									
934	(e) Provide information on the importance of student health									
935	and available immunizations and vaccinations, including, but not									
936	limited to:									
937	1. A recommended immunization schedule in accordance with									
938	United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention									
939	recommendations.									
940	2. Detailed information regarding the causes, symptoms, and									
941	transmission of meningococcal disease and the availability,									
942	effectiveness, known contraindications, and appropriate age for									
943	the administration of any required or recommended vaccine									
944	against meningococcal disease, in accordance with the									
945	recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization									
946	Practices of the United States Centers for Disease Control and									
947	Prevention.									
948										
949	The parent guide <u>described in this subsection</u> may be included as									
950	a part of the <u>standards for intervention under s. 1006.07</u> code									
951	of student conduct that is required in s. 1006.07(2).									
952	Section 7. Subsection (3) of section 1003.32, Florida									
953	Statutes, is amended to read:									
954	1003.32 Authority of teacher; responsibility for control of									
955	students; district school board and principal dutiesSubject to									
956	law and to the rules of the district school board, each teacher									
957	or other member of the staff of any school shall have such									

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958	authority for the control and discipline of students as may be									
959	assigned to him or her by the principal or the principal's									
960	designated representative and shall keep good order in the									
961	classroom and in other places in which he or she is assigned to									
962	be in charge of students.									
963	(3) A teacher may send a student to the principal's office									
964	to maintain effective discipline in the classroom and may									
965	recommend an appropriate consequence consistent with the									
966	standards for intervention student code of conduct under s.									
967	1006.07. The principal shall respond by employing the teacher's									
968	recommended consequence or a more serious disciplinary action if									
969	the student's history of disruptive behavior warrants it. If the									
970	principal determines that a lesser disciplinary action is									
971	appropriate, the principal should consult with the teacher									
972	before prior to taking disciplinary action.									
973	Section 8. Subsection (4) of section 1006.09, Florida									
974	Statutes, is amended to read:									
975	1006.09 Duties of school principal relating to student									
976	discipline and school safety									
977	(4) When a student has been the victim of a violent crime									
978	perpetrated by another student who attends the same school, the									
979	school principal shall make full and effective use of the									
980	provisions of subsection (2) and <u>s. 1006.13(7)</u> s. $1006.13(6)$. A									
981	school principal who fails to comply with this subsection <u>is</u>									
982	shall be ineligible for any portion of the performance pay or									
983	the differentiated pay under s. 1012.22. However, if any party									
984	responsible for notification fails to properly notify the									
985	school, the school principal <u>is</u> shall be eligible for the									

986 performance pay or differentiated pay.

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39-00192A-14 2014778 987 Section 9. Paragraph (n) of subsection (4) of section 988 1006.147, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 989 1006.147 Bullying and harassment prohibited.-(4) By December 1, 2008, each school district shall adopt a 990 991 policy prohibiting bullying and harassment of any student or 992 employee of a public K-12 educational institution. Each school 993 district's policy shall be in substantial conformity with the 994 Department of Education's model policy mandated in subsection 995 (5). The school district bullying and harassment policy shall 996 afford all students the same protection regardless of their 997 status under the law. The school district may establish separate 998 discrimination policies that include categories of students. The 999 school district shall involve students, parents, teachers, 1000 administrators, school staff, school volunteers, community 1001 representatives, and local law enforcement agencies in the 1002 process of adopting the policy. The school district policy must 1003 be implemented in a manner that is ongoing throughout the school 1004 year and integrated with a school's curriculum, a school's 1005 discipline policies, and other violence prevention efforts. The 1006 school district policy must contain, at a minimum, the following 1007 components: 1008 (n) A procedure for publicizing the policy, which must 1009 include its publication in the standards for intervention code of student conduct required under s. 1006.07 s. 1006.07(2) and 1010 in all employee handbooks. 1011

1012Section 10. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section10131006.15, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1014 1006.15 Student standards for participation in 1015 interscholastic and intrascholastic extracurricular student

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1016	activities; regulation
1017	(3)(a) To be eligible to participate in interscholastic
1018	extracurricular student activities, a student must:
1019	1. Maintain a grade point average of 2.0 or above on a 4.0
1020	scale, or its equivalent, in the previous semester or a
1021	cumulative grade point average of 2.0 or above on a 4.0 scale,
1022	or its equivalent, in the courses required by s. 1003.428 or s.
1023	1003.429 .
1024	2. Execute and fulfill the requirements of an academic
1025	performance contract between the student, the district school
1026	board, the appropriate governing association, and the student's
1027	parents, if the student's cumulative grade point average falls
1028	below 2.0, or its equivalent, on a 4.0 scale in the courses
1029	required by s. 1003.428 or s. 1003.429 . At a minimum, the
1030	contract must require that the student attend summer school, or
1031	its graded equivalent, between grades 9 and 10 or grades 10 and
1032	11, as necessary.
1033	3. Have a cumulative grade point average of 2.0 or above on
1034	a 4.0 scale, or its equivalent, in the courses required by s.
1035	1003.428 or s. 1003.429 during his or her junior or senior year.
1036	4. Maintain satisfactory conduct, including adherence to
1037	appropriate dress and other standards for intervention under s.
1038	1006.07 codes of student conduct policies described in s.
1039	1006.07(2). If a student is convicted of, or is found to have
1040	committed, a felony or a delinquent act that would have been a
1041	felony if committed by an adult, regardless of whether
1042	adjudication is withheld, the student's participation in
1043	interscholastic extracurricular activities is contingent upon
1044	established and published district school board policy.

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1045 Section 11. This act shall take effect July 1, 2014.		55 (5015211 14									201	 _
	1045		Section	11	This	act	shall	take	effect	.T11] V	1	2014	
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