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(1) Upon adoption of rules, the purchaser of a motor

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vehicle shall be granted a credit of 100 percent of an eligible contribution made to an eligible nonprofit scholarship-funding organization under s. 1002.40 against any tax imposed by the state and collected from the purchaser by a dealer, designated agent, or private tag agent as a result of the purchase or acquisition of a motor vehicle. For purposes of this subsection, the term "purchase" does not include the lease or rental of a motor vehicle.

- (2) A dealer shall take a credit against any tax imposed by the state under this chapter on the purchase of a motor vehicle in an amount equal to the credit granted to the purchaser under subsection (1).
- (3) For purposes of the distributions of tax revenue under s. 212.20, the department shall disregard any tax credits allowed under this section to ensure that any reduction in tax revenue received that is attributable to the tax credits results only in a reduction in distributions to the General Revenue Fund. The provisions of s. 1002.40 apply to the credit authorized by this section.

Section 2. Subsection (21) is added to section 213.053, Florida Statutes, to read:

213.053 Confidentiality and information sharing.-

(21) (a) The department may provide to an eligible nonprofit scholarship-funding organization, as defined in s. 1002.40, a dealer's name, address, federal employer identification number, and information related to differences between credits taken by the dealer pursuant to s. 212.1832(2) and amounts remitted to the eliqible nonprofit scholarship-funding organization under s. 1002.40(13)(b)3. The eligible nonprofit scholarship-funding

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organization may use the information for purposes of recovering eligible contributions designated for that organization that were collected by the dealer but never remitted to the organization.

(b) Nothing in this subsection authorizes the disclosure of information if such disclosure is prohibited by federal law. An eligible nonprofit scholarship-funding organization is bound by the same requirements of confidentiality and the same penalties for a violation of the requirements as the department.

Section 3. Effective July 1, 2019, chapter 623, Florida Statutes, consisting of sections 623.01, 623.02, 623.03, 623.04, 623.05, 623.06, 623.07, 623.08, 623.09, 623.10, 623.11, 623.12, 623.13, and 623.14, is repealed.

Section 4. Subsections (4) and (5) of section 1001.10, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1001.10 Commissioner of Education; general powers and duties.-

- (4) The Department of Education shall provide technical assistance to school districts, charter schools, the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, and private schools that accept scholarship students under s. 1002.385, s. 1002.39, or s. 1002.395, or another state scholarship program under chapter 1002 in the development of policies, procedures, and training related to employment practices and standards of ethical conduct for instructional personnel and school administrators, as defined in s. 1012.01.
- (5) The Department of Education shall provide authorized staff of school districts, charter schools, the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, and private schools that accept

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scholarship students under s. 1002.385, s. 1002.39, or s. 1002.395, or another state scholarship program under chapter 1002 with access to electronic verification of information from the following employment screening tools:

- (a) The Professional Practices' Database of Disciplinary Actions Against Educators; and
- (b) The Department of Education's Teacher Certification Database.

This subsection does not require the department to provide these staff with unlimited access to the databases. However, the department shall provide the staff with access to the data necessary for performing employment history checks of the instructional personnel and school administrators included in the databases.

Section 5. Section 1001.4205, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1001.4205 Visitation of schools by an individual school board or charter school governing board member. - An individual member of a district school board may, on any day and at any time at his or her pleasure, visit any district school in his or her school district. An individual member of the State Legislature may, on any day and at any time at his or her pleasure, visit any district school, including any charter school, in his or her legislative district. An individual member of a charter school governing board member may, on any day and at any time at his or her pleasure, visit any charter school governed by the charter school's governing board.

(1) The visiting individual board member must sign in and

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sign out at the school's main office and wear his or her board or State Legislature identification badge, as applicable, at all times while present on school premises.

- (2) The board, the school, or any other person or entity, including, but not limited to, the principal of the school, the school superintendent, or any other board member, may not require the visiting individual board member to provide notice before visiting the school.
- (3) The school may offer, but may not require, an escort to accompany the a visiting individual board member during the visit.
- (4) A Another board member or a district employee, including, but not limited to, the superintendent, the school principal, or the superintendent's or the principal's his or her designee, may not limit the duration or scope of the visit or direct the a visiting individual board member to leave the premises.
- (5) A board, district, or school administrative policy or practice may not prohibit or limit the authority granted to the visiting individual a board member under this section.

Section 6. Section 1002.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1002.01 Definitions.

- (1) A "home education program" means the sequentially progressive instruction of a student directed by his or her parent in order to satisfy the attendance requirements of ss. 1002.41, 1003.01(13), and 1003.21(1).
- (2) A "private school" is a nonpublic school that is registered in accordance with s. 1002.42 and is defined as an

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individual, association, copartnership, or corporation, or department, division, or section of such organizations, that designates itself as an educational center that includes kindergarten or a higher grade or as an elementary, secondary, business, technical, or trade school below college level or any organization that provides instructional services that meet the intent of s. 1003.01(13) or that gives preemployment or supplementary training in technology or in fields of trade or industry or that offers academic, literary, or career training below college level, or any combination of the above, including an institution that performs the functions of the above schools through correspondence or extension, except those licensed under the provisions of chapter 1005. A private school may be a parochial, religious, denominational, for-profit, or nonprofit school attended by a student in order to satisfy the attendance requirements of s. 1003.01(13). This definition does not include home education programs conducted in accordance with s. 1002.41.

- (3) For purposes of this chapter, a "scholarship program" means any one of the following:
- (a) The Opportunity Scholarship Program established pursuant to s. 1002.38.
- (b) The Gardiner Scholarship Program established pursuant to s. 1002.385.
- (c) The John M. McKay Scholarships for Students with Disabilities Program established pursuant to s. 1002.39.
- 152 (d) The Florida Tax Credit Scholarship Program established 153 pursuant to s. 1002.395.
 - (e) The Hope Scholarship Program established pursuant to s. 1002.40.

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Section 7. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) and 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:

- (2) ATTENDANCE.
- (b) Regular school attendance. Parents of students who have attained the age of 6 years by February 1 of any school year but who have not attained the age of 16 years must comply with the compulsory school attendance laws. Parents have the option to comply with the school attendance laws by attendance of the student in a public school; a private parochial, religious, or denominational school; a private school; or a home education program; or a private tutoring program, in accordance with the provisions of s. 1003.01(13).
 - (6) EDUCATIONAL CHOICE.
- (a) Public educational school choices.—Parents of public school students may seek any public educational school choice options that are applicable and available to students throughout the state. These options may include controlled open enrollment, single-gender programs, lab schools, virtual instruction programs, charter schools, charter technical career centers, magnet schools, alternative schools, special programs, auditoryoral education programs, advanced placement, dual enrollment, International Baccalaureate, International General Certificate of Secondary Education (pre-AICE), CAPE digital tools, CAPE

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industry certifications, collegiate high school programs, Advanced International Certificate of Education, 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 educational choice options of the Opportunity Scholarship Program and the McKay Scholarships for Students with Disabilities Program.

- (b) Private educational choices. The parent of a student may choose to enroll the student in a private school, as defined in s. 1002.01(2). Parents of public school students may seek private educational choice options under certain programs.
- 1. Under the McKay Scholarships for Students with Disabilities Program, the parent of a public school student with a disability may request and receive a McKay Scholarship for the student to attend a private school in accordance with s. 1002.39.
- 2. Under the Florida Tax Credit Scholarship Program, the parent of a student who qualifies for free or reduced-price school lunch or who is currently placed, or during the previous state fiscal year was placed, in foster care as defined in s. 39.01 may seek a scholarship from an eligible nonprofit scholarship-funding organization in accordance with s. 1002.395.
- 3. Under the Gardiner Scholarship Program Florida Personal Learning Scholarship Accounts Program, the parent of a student with a qualifying disability may apply for a Gardiner Scholarship personal learning scholarship to be used for individual educational needs in accordance with s. 1002.385.
 - 4. Under the Hope Scholarship Program, the parent of a

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student who was the victim of a substantiated incident of violence or abuse while attending a public school may seek a scholarship for the student to attend a private school in accordance with s. 1002.40.

- (c) Home education.—The parent of a student may choose to place the student in a home education program, as defined in s. 1002.01(1), in accordance with the provisions of s. 1002.41.
- (d) Private tutoring. The parent of a student may choose to place the student in a private tutoring program in accordance with the provisions of s. 1002.43(1).

Section 8. Paragraph (b) of subsection (6) of section 1002.33, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1002.33 Charter schools.

- (6) APPLICATION PROCESS AND REVIEW.—Charter school applications are subject to the following requirements:
- (b) A sponsor shall receive and review all applications for a charter school using the evaluation instrument developed by the Department of Education. A sponsor shall receive and consider charter school applications received on or before August 1 of each calendar year for charter schools to be opened at the beginning of the school district's next school year, or to be opened at a time agreed to by the applicant and the sponsor. A sponsor may not refuse to receive a charter school application submitted before August 1 and may receive an application submitted later than August 1 if it chooses. Beginning in 2018 and thereafter, a sponsor shall receive and consider charter school applications received on or before February 1 of each calendar year for charter schools to be opened 18 months later at the beginning of the school district's

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school year, or to be opened at a time agreed to by the applicant and the sponsor. A sponsor may not refuse to receive a charter school application submitted before February 1 and may receive an application submitted later than February 1 if it chooses. A sponsor may not charge an applicant for a charter any fee for the processing or consideration of an application, and a sponsor may not base its consideration or approval of a final application upon the promise of future payment of any kind. Before approving or denying any application, the sponsor shall allow the applicant, upon receipt of written notification, at least 7 calendar days to make technical or nonsubstantive corrections and clarifications, including, but not limited to, corrections of grammatical, typographical, and like errors or missing signatures, if such errors are identified by the sponsor as cause to deny the final application.

- 1. In order to facilitate an accurate budget projection process, a sponsor shall be held harmless for FTE students who are not included in the FTE projection due to approval of charter school applications after the FTE projection deadline. In a further effort to facilitate an accurate budget projection, within 15 calendar days after receipt of a charter school application, a sponsor shall report to the Department of Education the name of the applicant entity, the proposed charter school location, and its projected FTE.
- 2. In order to ensure fiscal responsibility, an application for a charter school shall include a full accounting of expected assets, a projection of expected sources and amounts of income, including income derived from projected student enrollments and from community support, and an expense projection that includes

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full accounting of the costs of operation, including start-up costs.

- 3.a. A sponsor shall by a majority vote approve or deny an application no later than 90 calendar days after the application is received, unless the sponsor and the applicant mutually agree in writing to temporarily postpone the vote to a specific date, at which time the sponsor shall by a majority vote approve or deny the application. If the sponsor fails to act on the application, an applicant may appeal to the State Board of Education as provided in paragraph (c). If an application is denied, the sponsor shall, within 10 calendar days after such denial, articulate in writing the specific reasons, based upon good cause, supporting its denial of the application and shall provide the letter of denial and supporting documentation to the applicant and to the Department of Education.
- b. An application submitted by a high-performing charter school identified pursuant to s. 1002.331 or a high-performing charter school system identified pursuant to s. 1002.332 may be denied by the sponsor only if the sponsor demonstrates by clear and convincing evidence that:
- (I) The application does not materially comply with the requirements in paragraph (a);
- (II) The charter school proposed in the application does not materially comply with the requirements in paragraphs (9)(a)-(f);
- (III) The proposed charter school's educational program does not substantially replicate that of the applicant or one of the applicant's high-performing charter schools;
 - (IV) The applicant has made a material misrepresentation or



false statement or concealed an essential or material fact during the application process; or

(V) The proposed charter school's educational program and financial management practices do not materially comply with the requirements of this section.

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> Material noncompliance is a failure to follow requirements or a violation of prohibitions applicable to charter school applications, which failure is quantitatively or qualitatively significant either individually or when aggregated with other noncompliance. An applicant is considered to be replicating a high-performing charter school if the proposed school is substantially similar to at least one of the applicant's highperforming charter schools and the organization or individuals involved in the establishment and operation of the proposed school are significantly involved in the operation of replicated schools.

- c. If the sponsor denies an application submitted by a high-performing charter school or a high-performing charter school system, the sponsor must, within 10 calendar days after such denial, state in writing the specific reasons, based upon the criteria in sub-subparagraph b., supporting its denial of the application and must provide the letter of denial and supporting documentation to the applicant and to the Department of Education. The applicant may appeal the sponsor's denial of the application in accordance with paragraph (c).
- 4. For budget projection purposes, the sponsor shall report to the Department of Education the approval or denial of an application within 10 calendar days after such approval or

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denial. In the event of approval, the report to the Department of Education shall include the final projected FTE for the approved charter school.

5. Upon approval of an application, the initial startup shall commence with the beginning of the public school calendar for the district in which the charter is granted. A charter school may defer the opening of the school's operations for up to 3 2 years to provide time for adequate facility planning. The charter school must provide written notice of such intent to the sponsor and the parents of enrolled students at least 30 calendar days before the first day of school.

Section 9. Subsection (1) of section 1002.331, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1002.331 High-performing charter schools.-

- (1) A charter school is a high-performing charter school if it:
- (a) Received at least two school grades of "A" and no school grade below "B," pursuant to s. 1008.34, during each of the previous 3 school years or received at least two consecutive school grades of "A" in the most recent 2 school years.
- (b) Received an unqualified opinion on each annual financial audit required under s. 218.39 in the most recent 3 fiscal years for which such audits are available.
- (c) Did not receive a financial audit that revealed one or more of the financial emergency conditions set forth in s. 218.503(1) in the most recent 3 fiscal years for which such audits are available. However, this requirement is deemed met for a charter school-in-the-workplace if there is a finding in an audit that the school has the monetary resources available to



cover any reported deficiency or that the deficiency does not result in a deteriorating financial condition pursuant to s. 1002.345(1)(a)3.

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For purposes of determining initial eligibility, the requirements of paragraphs (b) and (c) only apply to the most recent 2 fiscal years if the charter school earns two consecutive grades of "A." A virtual charter school established under s. 1002.33 is not eligible for designation as a highperforming charter school.

Section 10. Present subsections (11) and (12) of section 1002.333, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (12) and (13), respectively, a new subsection (11) is added to that section, and subsections (1) and (2), paragraph (a) of subsection (4), paragraphs (b), (g), and (i) of subsection (5), paragraph (a) of subsection (7), subsection (9), and paragraphs (b) and (d) of subsection (10) of that section are amended, to read:

1002.333 Persistently low-performing schools.-

- (1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Hope operator" means an entity identified by the department pursuant to subsection (2).
- (b) "Persistently low-performing school" means a school that has completed 2 school years of a district-managed turnaround plan required under s. 1008.33(4)(a) and has not improved its school grade to a "C" or higher, earned three consecutive grades lower than a "C," pursuant to s. 1008.34, and a school that was closed pursuant to s. 1008.33(4) within 2 years after the submission of a notice of intent.



388 (c) "School of hope" means:

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- 1. A charter school operated by a hope operator which serves students from one or more persistently low-performing schools; is located in the attendance zone of a persistently low-performing school or within a 5-mile radius of such school, whichever is greater; and is a Title I eligible school; or
- 2. A school operated by a hope operator pursuant to s. 1008.33(4)(b)3.b. s. 1008.33(4)(b)3.
- (2) HOPE OPERATOR.—A hope operator is a nonprofit organization with tax exempt status under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code which that operates three or more charter schools that serve students in grades K-12 in Florida or other states with a record of serving students from low-income families and is designated by the State Board of Education as a hope operator based on a determination that:
- (a) The past performance of the hope operator meets or exceeds the following criteria:
- 1. The achievement of enrolled students exceeds the district and state averages of the states in which the operator's schools operate;
- 2. The average college attendance rate at all schools currently operated by the operator exceeds 80 percent, if such data is available;
- 3. The percentage of students eligible for a free or reduced price lunch under the National School Lunch Act enrolled at all schools currently operated by the operator exceeds 70 percent;
- 4. The operator is in good standing with the authorizer in each state in which it operates;

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- 5. The audited financial statements of the operator are free of material misstatements and going concern issues; and
- 6. Other outcome measures as determined by the State Board of Education:
- (b) The operator was awarded a United States Department of Education Charter School Program Grant for Replication and Expansion of High-Quality Charter Schools within the preceding 3 years before applying to be a hope operator;
- (c) The operator receives funding through the National Fund of the Charter School Growth Fund to accelerate the growth of the nation's best charter schools; or
- (d) The operator is selected by a district school board in accordance with s. 1008.33.

An entity that meets the requirements of paragraph (b), paragraph (c), or paragraph (d) before the adoption by the state board of measurable criteria pursuant to paragraph (a) shall be designated as a hope operator. After the adoption of the measurable criteria, an entity, including a governing board that operates a school established pursuant to s. 1008.33(4)(b)3.b. s. 1008.33(4)(b)3., shall be designated as a hope operator if it meets the criteria of paragraph (a).

- (4) ESTABLISHMENT OF SCHOOLS OF HOPE.—A hope operator seeking to open a school of hope must submit a notice of intent to the school district in which a persistently low-performing school has been identified by the State Board of Education pursuant to subsection (10).
 - (a) The notice of intent must include all of the following:
 - 1. An academic focus and plan.



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- 2. A financial plan.
- 3. Goals and objectives for increasing student achievement for the students from low-income families.
 - 4. A completed or planned community outreach plan.
- 5. The organizational history of success in working with students with similar demographics.
- 6. The grade levels to be served and enrollment projections.
- 7. The specific proposed location or geographic area proposed for the school and its proximity to the persistently low-performing school or the plan to use the district-owned facilities of the persistently low-performing school.
 - 8. A staffing plan.
- 9. An operations plan specifying the operator's intent to undertake the operations of the persistently low-performing school in its entirety or through limited components of the operations.
- (5) PERFORMANCE-BASED AGREEMENT.—The following shall comprise the entirety of the performance-based agreement:
- (b) The location or geographic area proposed for the school of hope and its proximity to the persistently low-performing school.
- (f) (g) The grounds for termination, including failure to meet the requirements for student performance established pursuant to paragraph (d) (e), generally accepted standards of fiscal management, or material violation of terms of the agreement. The nonrenewal or termination of a performance-based agreement must comply with the requirements of s. 1002.33(8).
 - (h) $\frac{(i)}{(i)}$ A provision establishing the initial term as 5

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years. The agreement must shall be renewed, upon the request of the hope operator, unless the school fails to meet the requirements for student performance established pursuant to paragraph (d) (e) or generally accepted standards of fiscal management or the school of hope materially violates the law or the terms of the agreement.

- (7) FACILITIES.-
- (a) 1. A school of hope that meets the definition under subparagraph (1)(c)1. shall use facilities that comply with the Florida Building Code, except for the State Requirements for Educational Facilities. A school of hope that uses school district facilities must comply with the State Requirements for Educational Facilities only if the school district and the hope operator have entered into a mutual management plan for the reasonable maintenance of such facilities. The mutual management plan shall contain a provision by which the district school board agrees to maintain the school facilities in the same manner as its other public schools within the district.
- 2. A school of hope that meets the definition under subparagraph (1)(c)2. and that receives funds from the hope supplemental services allocation under s. 1011.62(16) shall use the district-owned facilities of the persistently low-performing school that the school of hope operates. A school of hope that uses district-owned facilities must enter into a mutual management plan with the school district for the reasonable maintenance of the facilities. The mutual management plan must contain a provision specifying that the district school board agrees to maintain the school facilities in the same manner as other public schools within the district.

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The local governing authority shall not adopt or impose any local building requirements or site-development restrictions, such as parking and site-size criteria, student enrollment, and occupant load, that are addressed by and more stringent than those found in the State Requirements for Educational Facilities of the Florida Building Code. A local governing authority must treat schools of hope equitably in comparison to similar requirements, restrictions, and site planning processes imposed upon public schools. The agency having jurisdiction for inspection of a facility and issuance of a certificate of occupancy or use shall be the local municipality or, if in an unincorporated area, the county governing authority. If an official or employee of the local governing authority refuses to comply with this paragraph, the aggrieved school or entity has an immediate right to bring an action in circuit court to enforce its rights by injunction. An aggrieved party that receives injunctive relief may be awarded reasonable attorney fees and court costs.

- (9) FUNDING.—
- (a) Schools of hope shall be funded in accordance with s. 1002.33(17).
- (b) Schools of hope shall receive priority in the department's Public Charter School Grant Program competitions.
- (c) Schools of hope shall be considered charter schools for purposes of s. 1013.62, except charter capital outlay may not be used to purchase real property or for the construction of school facilities.
 - (d) Schools of hope that meet the definition under

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subparagraph (1)(c)1. are eligible to receive funds from the Schools of Hope Program.

- (e) Schools of hope that meet the definition under subparagraph (1)(c)2. are eligible to receive funds from the hope supplemental services allocation established under s. 1011.62(16).
- (10) SCHOOLS OF HOPE PROGRAM. The Schools of Hope Program is created within the Department of Education.
- (b) A traditional public school that is required to submit a plan for implementation pursuant to s. 1008.33(4) is eligible to receive funding for services authorized up to \$2,000 per full-time equivalent student from the hope supplemental services allocation established under s. 1011.62(16) Schools of Hope Program based upon the strength of the school's plan for implementation and its focus on evidence-based interventions that lead to student success by providing wrap-around services that leverage community assets, improve school and community collaboration, and develop family and community partnerships. Wrap-around services include, but are not limited to, tutorial and after-school programs, student counseling, nutrition education, parental counseling, and adult education. Plans for implementation may also include models that develop a culture of attending college, high academic expectations, character development, dress codes, and an extended school day and school year. At a minimum, a plan for implementation must:
- 1. Establish wrap-around services that develop family and community partnerships.
- 2. Establish clearly defined and measurable high academic and character standards.



562 3. Increase parental involvement and engagement in the 563 child's education. 564 4. Describe how the school district will identify, recruit, 565 retain, and reward instructional personnel. The state board may 566 waive the requirements of s. 1012.22(1)(c)5., and suspend the requirements of s. 1012.34, to facilitate implementation of the 567 568 plan. 569 5. Identify a knowledge-rich curriculum that the school 570 will use that focuses on developing a student's background 571 knowledge. 572 6. Provide professional development that focuses on 573 academic rigor, direct instruction, and creating high academic 574 and character standards. 575 (d) Notwithstanding s. 216.301 and pursuant to s. 216.351, 576 funds allocated for the purpose of this subsection which are not disbursed by June 30 of the fiscal year in which the funds are 577 578 allocated may be carried forward for up to 5 years after the 579 effective date of the original appropriation. 580 (11) SCHOOLS OF HOPE MANAGEMENT.—A hope operator or the 581 owner of a school of hope may not serve as the principal of any 582 school that he or she manages. 583 Section 11. Section 1002.334, Florida Statutes, is created 584 to read: 585 1002.334 Franchise model schools.-(1) As used in this section, the term "franchise model 586 587 school" means a persistently low-performing school, as defined in s. 1002.333(1)(b), which is led by a highly effective 588

principal in addition to the principal's currently assigned

school. If a franchise model school achieves a grade of "C" or

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higher, the school may retain its status as a franchise model school at the discretion of the school district.

- (2) A school district that has one or more persistently low-performing schools may use a franchise model school as a school turnaround option pursuant to s. 1008.33(4)(b)4.
 - (3) A franchise model school principal:
- (a) Must be rated as highly effective pursuant to s. 1012.34;
- (b) May lead two or more schools, including a persistently low-performing school or a school that was considered a persistently low-performing school before becoming a franchise model school;
- (c) May allocate resources and personnel between the schools under his or her administration; however, he or she must expend hope supplemental services allocation funds, authorized under s. 1011.62(16), at the franchise model school; and
- (d) Is eligible to receive a Best and Brightest Principal award under s. 1012.732.

Section 12. Paragraph (d) of subsection (2), paragraphs (d) and (h) of subsection (5), subsection (8), and paragraph (a) of subsection (11) of section 1002.385, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1002.385 The Gardiner Scholarship.-

- (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (d) "Disability" means, for a 3- or 4-year-old child or for a student in kindergarten to grade 12, autism spectrum disorder, as defined in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition, published by the American Psychiatric Association; cerebral palsy, as defined in s. 393.063(6); Down

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syndrome, as defined in s. 393.063(15); an intellectual disability, as defined in s. 393.063(24); Phelan-McDermid syndrome, as defined in s. 393.063(28); Prader-Willi syndrome, as defined in s. 393.063(29); spina bifida, as defined in s. 393.063(40); being a high-risk child, as defined in s. 393.063(23)(a); muscular dystrophy; Williams syndrome; a rare disease, a disorder that affects diseases which affect patient populations of fewer than 200,000 individuals or fewer in the United States, as defined by the Orphan Drug Act of 1983, Pub. L. No. 97-414 National Organization for Rare Disorders; anaphylaxis; deaf; visually impaired; traumatic brain injured; hospital or homebound; or identification as dual sensory impaired, as defined by rules of the State Board of Education and evidenced by reports from local school districts. The term "hospital or homebound" includes a student who has a medically diagnosed physical or psychiatric condition or illness, as defined by the state board in rule, and who is confined to the home or hospital for more than 6 months.

- (5) AUTHORIZED USES OF PROGRAM FUNDS. Program funds must be used to meet the individual educational needs of an eligible student and may be spent for the following purposes:
- (d) Enrollment in, or tuition or fees associated with enrollment in, a home education program, an eligible private school, an eligible postsecondary educational institution or a program offered by the institution, a private tutoring program authorized under s. 1002.43, a virtual program offered by a department-approved private online provider that meets the provider qualifications specified in s. 1002.45(2)(a), the Florida Virtual School as a private paying student, or an



approved online course offered pursuant to s. 1003.499 or s. 1004.0961.

(h) Tuition and fees for part-time tutoring services provided by a person who holds a valid Florida educator's certificate pursuant to s. 1012.56; a person who holds an adjunct teaching certificate pursuant to s. 1012.57; or a person who has demonstrated a mastery of subject area knowledge pursuant to s. 1012.56(5). As used in this paragraph, the term "part-time tutoring services" does not qualify as regular school attendance as defined in s. 1003.01(13) s. 1003.01(13) (e).

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A provider of any services receiving payments pursuant to this subsection may not share, refund, or rebate any moneys from the Gardiner Scholarship with the parent or participating student in any manner. A parent, student, or provider of any services may not bill an insurance company, Medicaid, or any other agency for the same services that are paid for using Gardiner Scholarship funds.

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- (8) PRIVATE SCHOOL ELIGIBILITY AND OBLIGATIONS.—An eligible private school may be sectarian or nonsectarian and shall:

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(a) Comply with all requirements for private schools participating in state school choice scholarship programs pursuant to s. 1002.421.

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(b) Provide to the organization, upon request, all documentation required for the student's participation, including the private school's and student's fee schedules.

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(c) Be academically accountable to the parent for meeting the educational needs of the student by:

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1. At a minimum, annually providing to the parent a written

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explanation of the student's progress.

- 2. Annually administering or making provision for students participating in the program in grades 3 through 10 to take one of the nationally norm-referenced tests identified by the Department of Education or the statewide assessments pursuant to s. 1008.22. Students with disabilities for whom standardized testing is not appropriate are exempt from this requirement. A participating private school shall report a student's scores to the parent.
- 3. Cooperating with the scholarship student whose parent chooses to have the student participate in the statewide assessments pursuant to s. 1008.22 or, if a private school chooses to offer the statewide assessments, administering the assessments at the school.
- a. A participating private school may choose to offer and administer the statewide assessments to all students who attend the private school in grades 3 through 10.
- b. A participating private school shall submit a request in writing to the Department of Education by March 1 of each year in order to administer the statewide assessments in the subsequent school year.
- (d) Employ or contract with teachers who have regular and direct contact with each student receiving a scholarship under this section at the school's physical location.
- (e) Provide a report from an independent certified public accountant who performs the agreed-upon procedures developed under s. 1002.395(6)(o) if the private school receives more than \$250,000 in funds from scholarships awarded under this chapter section in a state fiscal year. A private school subject to this



paragraph must annually submit the report by September 15 to the organization that awarded the majority of the school's scholarship funds. The agreed-upon procedures must be conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

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If a private school fails or refuses is unable to meet the requirements of this subsection or has consecutive years of material exceptions listed in the report required under paragraph (e), the commissioner may determine that the private school is ineligible to participate in the program.

- (11) PARENT AND STUDENT RESPONSIBILITIES FOR PROGRAM PARTICIPATION.—A parent who applies for program participation under this section is exercising his or her parental option to determine the appropriate placement or the services that best meet the needs of his or her child. The scholarship award for a student is based on a matrix that assigns the student to support Level III services. If a parent receives an IEP and a matrix of services from the school district pursuant to subsection (7), the amount of the payment shall be adjusted as needed, when the school district completes the matrix.
- (a) To satisfy or maintain program eligibility, including eligibility to receive and spend program payments, the parent must sign an agreement with the organization and annually submit a notarized, sworn compliance statement to the organization to:
- 1. Affirm that the student is enrolled in a program that meets regular school attendance requirements as provided in s. 1003.01(13)(b) or (c) s. 1003.01(13)(b)-(d).
 - 2. Affirm that the program funds are used only for

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authorized purposes serving the student's educational needs, as described in subsection (5).

- 3. Affirm that the parent is responsible for the education of his or her student by, as applicable:
- a. Requiring the student to take an assessment in accordance with paragraph (8)(c);
- b. Providing an annual evaluation in accordance with s. 1002.41(1)(c); or
- c. Requiring the child to take any preassessments and postassessments selected by the provider if the child is 4 years of age and is enrolled in a program provided by an eligible Voluntary Prekindergarten Education Program provider. A student with disabilities for whom a preassessment and postassessment is not appropriate is exempt from this requirement. A participating provider shall report a student's scores to the parent.
- 4. Affirm that the student remains in good standing with the provider or school if those options are selected by the parent.

A parent who fails to comply with this subsection forfeits the Gardiner Scholarship.

Section 13. Subsection (3), paragraph (f) of subsection (6), and subsection (8) of section 1002.39, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1002.39 The John M. McKay Scholarships for Students with Disabilities Program. - There is established a program that is separate and distinct from the Opportunity Scholarship Program and is named the John M. McKay Scholarships for Students with Disabilities Program.

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- (3) JOHN M. MCKAY SCHOLARSHIP PROHIBITIONS.—A student is not eligible for a John M. McKay Scholarship:
- (a) While he or she is enrolled in a school operating for the purpose of providing educational services to youth in Department of Juvenile Justice commitment programs;
- (b) While he or she is receiving a Florida tax credit scholarship under s. 1002.395;
- (c) While he or she is receiving an educational scholarship pursuant to this chapter;
- (d) While he or she is participating in a home education program as defined in s. 1002.01(1);
- (e) While he or she is participating in a private tutoring program pursuant to s. 1002.43;
- (e) (f) While he or she is participating in a virtual school, correspondence school, or distance learning program that receives state funding pursuant to the student's participation unless the participation is limited to no more than two courses per school year;
- (f) (a) While he or she is enrolled in the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind;
- (g) (h) While he or she is not having regular and direct contact with his or her private school teachers at the school's physical location unless he or she is enrolled in the private school's transition-to-work program pursuant to subsection (10); or
- (h) (i) If he or she has been issued a temporary 504 accommodation plan under s. 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 which is valid for 6 months or less.
 - (6) DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION OBLIGATIONS.—The department



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- (f)1. Conduct random site visits to private schools participating in the John M. McKay Scholarships for Students with Disabilities Program as authorized under s. 1002.421(7). The purposes purpose of the site visits are is solely to verify compliance with the provisions of subsection (7) aimed at protecting the health, safety, and welfare of students and to verify the information reported by the schools concerning the enrollment and attendance of students, the credentials of teachers, background screening of teachers, and teachers' fingerprinting results, which information is required by rules of the State Board of Education, subsection (8), and s. 1002.421. The Department of Education may not make followup more than three random site visits at any time to any school that has received a notice of noncompliance or a notice of proposed action within the previous 2 years pursuant to subsection (7) each year and may not make more than one random site visit each year to the same private school.
- 2. Annually, by December 15, report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives the Department of Education's actions with respect to implementing accountability in the scholarship program under this section and s. 1002.421, any substantiated allegations or violations of law or rule by an eligible private school under this program concerning the enrollment and attendance of students, the credentials of teachers, background screening of teachers, and teachers' fingerprinting results and the corrective action taken by the Department of Education.
 - (8) PRIVATE SCHOOL ELIGIBILITY AND OBLIGATIONS.—To be

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eligible to participate in the John M. McKay Scholarships for Students with Disabilities Program, a private school may be sectarian or nonsectarian and must:

- (a) Comply with all requirements for private schools participating in state school choice scholarship programs pursuant to s. 1002.421.
- (b) Provide to the department all documentation required for a student's participation, including the private school's and student's fee schedules, at least 30 days before any quarterly scholarship payment is made for the student pursuant to paragraph (11)(e). A student is not eligible to receive a quarterly scholarship payment if the private school fails to meet this deadline.
- (c) Be academically accountable to the parent for meeting the educational needs of the student by:
- 1. At a minimum, annually providing to the parent a written explanation of the student's progress.
- 2. Cooperating with the scholarship student whose parent chooses to participate in the statewide assessments pursuant to s. 1008.22.
- (d) Maintain in this state a physical location where a scholarship student regularly attends classes.
- (e) If the private school that participates in a state scholarship program under this chapter receives more than \$250,000 in funds from scholarships awarded under chapter 1002 in a state fiscal year, provide an annual report from an independent certified public accountant who performs the agreedupon procedures developed under s. 1002.395(6)(o). Such a private school must annually submit the required report by



852 September 15 to the organization that awarded the majority of 853 the school's scholarship funds. The agreed-upon procedures must be conducted in accordance with attestation standards 854 855 established by the American Institute of Certified Public 856 Accountants. 857 The failure or refusal inability of a private school to meet the 858 859 requirements of this subsection shall constitute a basis for the 860 ineligibility of the private school to participate in the 861 scholarship program as determined by the department. 862 Section 14. Subsection (4), paragraph (o) of subsection 863 (6), subsection (8), and paragraph (n) of subsection (9) of 864 section 1002.395, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 865 1002.395 Florida Tax Credit Scholarship Program.-866 (4) SCHOLARSHIP PROHIBITIONS.—A student is not eligible for 867 a scholarship while he or she is: (a) Enrolled in a school operating for the purpose of 868 869 providing educational services to youth in Department of 870 Juvenile Justice commitment programs; 871 (b) Receiving a scholarship from another eligible nonprofit 872 scholarship-funding organization under this section; 873 (c) Receiving an educational scholarship pursuant to 874 chapter 1002; 875 (d) Participating in a home education program as defined in 876 s. 1002.01(1);877 (e) Participating in a private tutoring program pursuant to 878 s. 1002.43; 879 (e) (f) Participating in a virtual school, correspondence

school, or distance learning program that receives state funding

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pursuant to the student's participation unless the participation is limited to no more than two courses per school year; or

- (f) (q) Enrolled in the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind.
- (6) OBLIGATIONS OF ELIGIBLE NONPROFIT SCHOLARSHIP-FUNDING ORGANIZATIONS. - An eligible nonprofit scholarship-funding organization:
- (o) 1.a. Must participate in the joint development of agreed-upon procedures to be performed by an independent certified public accountant as required under paragraph (8)(e) if the scholarship-funding organization provided more than \$250,000 in scholarship funds to an eligible private school under this chapter section during the 2009-2010 state fiscal year. The agreed-upon procedures must uniformly apply to all private schools and must determine, at a minimum, whether the private school has been verified as eligible by the Department of Education under paragraph (9)(c); has an adequate accounting system, system of financial controls, and process for deposit and classification of scholarship funds; and has properly expended scholarship funds for education-related expenses. During the development of the procedures, the participating scholarship-funding organizations shall specify quidelines governing the materiality of exceptions that may be found during the accountant's performance of the procedures. The procedures and guidelines shall be provided to private schools and the Commissioner of Education by March 15, 2011.
- b. Must participate in a joint review of the agreed-upon procedures and quidelines developed under sub-subparagraph a., by February 2013 and biennially thereafter, if the scholarship-

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funding organization provided more than \$250,000 in scholarship funds to an eligible private school under this chapter section during the state fiscal year preceding the biennial review. If the procedures and quidelines are revised, the revisions must be provided to private schools and the Commissioner of Education by March 15, 2013, and biennially thereafter.

- c. Must monitor the compliance of a private school with paragraph (8)(e) if the scholarship-funding organization provided the majority of the scholarship funding to the school. For each private school subject to paragraph (8)(e), the appropriate scholarship-funding organization shall notify the Commissioner of Education by October 30, 2011, and annually thereafter of:
- (I) A private school's failure to submit a report required under paragraph (8)(e); or
- (II) Any material exceptions set forth in the report required under paragraph (8)(e).
- 2. Must seek input from the accrediting associations that are members of the Florida Association of Academic Nonpublic Schools when jointly developing the agreed-upon procedures and guidelines under sub-subparagraph 1.a. and conducting a review of those procedures and quidelines under sub-subparagraph 1.b.

Information and documentation provided to the Department of Education and the Auditor General relating to the identity of a taxpayer that provides an eligible contribution under this section shall remain confidential at all times in accordance with s. 213.053.

(8) PRIVATE SCHOOL ELIGIBILITY AND OBLIGATIONS.—An eligible

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private school may be sectarian or nonsectarian and must:

- (a) Comply with all requirements for private schools participating in state school choice scholarship programs pursuant to s. 1002.421.
- (b) Provide to the eligible nonprofit scholarship-funding organization, upon request, all documentation required for the student's participation, including the private school's and student's fee schedules.
- (c) Be academically accountable to the parent for meeting the educational needs of the student by:
- 1. At a minimum, annually providing to the parent a written explanation of the student's progress.
- 2. Annually administering or making provision for students participating in the scholarship program in grades 3 through 10 to take one of the nationally norm-referenced tests identified by the Department of Education or the statewide assessments pursuant to s. 1008.22. Students with disabilities for whom standardized testing is not appropriate are exempt from this requirement. A participating private school must report a student's scores to the parent. A participating private school must annually report by August 15 the scores of all participating students to the Learning System Institute described in paragraph (9)(j).
- 3. Cooperating with the scholarship student whose parent chooses to have the student participate in the statewide assessments pursuant to s. 1008.22 or, if a private school chooses to offer the statewide assessments, administering the assessments at the school.
 - a. A participating private school may choose to offer and



administer the statewide assessments to all students who attend the private school in grades 3 through 10.

- b. A participating private school must submit a request in writing to the Department of Education by March 1 of each year in order to administer the statewide assessments in the subsequent school year.
- (d) Employ or contract with teachers who have regular and direct contact with each student receiving a scholarship under this section at the school's physical location.
- (e) Provide a report from an independent certified public accountant who performs the agreed-upon procedures developed under paragraph (6)(o) if the private school receives more than \$250,000 in funds from scholarships awarded under this chapter section in a state fiscal year. A private school subject to this paragraph must annually submit the report by September 15 to the scholarship-funding organization that awarded the majority of the school's scholarship funds. The agreed-upon procedures must be conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

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If a private school fails or refuses is unable to meet the requirements of this subsection or has consecutive years of material exceptions listed in the report required under paragraph (e), the commissioner may determine that the private school is ineligible to participate in the scholarship program as determined by the Department of Education.

(9) DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION OBLIGATIONS.—The Department of Education shall:

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- (n)1. Conduct site visits to private schools participating in the Florida Tax Credit Scholarship Program as authorized under s. 1002.421(7). The purposes purpose of the site visits are is solely to verify compliance with the provisions of subsection (11) aimed at protecting the health, safety, and welfare of students and to verify the information reported by the schools concerning the enrollment and attendance of students, the credentials of teachers, background screening of teachers, and teachers' fingerprinting results. The Department of Education may not make more than seven site visits each year; however, The department may make followup additional site visits at any time to any school that, pursuant to subsection (11), has received a notice of noncompliance or a notice of proposed action within the previous 2 years.
- 2. Annually, by December 15, report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives the Department of Education's actions with respect to implementing accountability in the scholarship program under this section and s. 1002.421, any substantiated allegations or violations of law or rule by an eligible private school under this program concerning the enrollment and attendance of students, the credentials of teachers, background screening of teachers, and teachers' fingerprinting results and the corrective action taken by the Department of Education.

Section 15. Section 1002.40, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

1002.40 The Hope Scholarship Program. -

(1) PURPOSE.—The Hope Scholarship Program is established to provide the parent of a public school student who was the victim

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of a substantiated incident of violence or <u>abuse</u>, as <u>listed in</u> subsection (3), an opportunity to transfer the student to another public school that has capacity or to request and receive a scholarship for the student to enroll in and attend an eligible private school.

- (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Department" means the Department of Education.
- (b) "Eligible contribution" or "contribution" means a monetary contribution from a person required to pay sales and use tax on the purchase or acquisition of a motor vehicle, subject to the restrictions provided in this section, to an eligible nonprofit scholarship-funding organization. The taxpayer making the contribution may not designate a specific student as the beneficiary of the contribution.
- (c) "Eligible nonprofit scholarship-funding organization" or "organization" has the same meaning as provided in s. 1002.395(2)(f), as determined by the department.
- (d) "Eligible private school" has the same meaning as provided in s. 1002.395(2)(q), as determined by the department.
- (e) "Motor vehicle" has the same meaning as provided in s. 320.01(1)(a), but does not include heavy trucks, truck tractors, trailers, and motorcycles.
- (f) "Parent" means a resident of this state who is a parent, as defined in s. 1000.21, and whose public school student was the victim of a reported incident, as listed in subsection (3).
 - (g) "Principal" means the principal or his or her designee.
 - (h) "Program" means the Hope Scholarship Program.
 - (i) "School" includes any educational program or activity

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conducted by a public K-12 educational institution, any schoolrelated or school-sponsored program or activity, and riding on a school bus, as defined in s. 1006.25(1), including waiting at a school bus stop.

- (j) "Unweighted FTE funding amount" means the statewide average total funds per unweighted full-time equivalent funding amount that is incorporated by reference in the General Appropriations Act for the applicable state fiscal year.
- (3) PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY.—Beginning with the 2018-2019 school year, contingent upon available funds, and on a firstcome, first-served basis, a student enrolled full time in a Florida public school in kindergarten through grade 12 is eligible for a scholarship under this program if all of the following conditions are met:
- (a) The student is the victim of a substantiated incident of battery; harassment; hazing; bullying; kidnapping; physical attack; robbery; sexual offenses, harassment, assault, or battery; threat or intimidation; or fighting at school.
- (b) The incident is formally reported by the victim or the victim's parent to the principal.
- (c) Through an investigation, the principal finds that the incident is substantiated.
- (d) The principal's investigation remains open or the district's resolution of issues related to the incident remain unresolved after timely notification, deliberative evaluation, and 30 days of responsible and appropriate action taken in accordance with paragraph (5)(a).
- (4) PROGRAM PROHIBITIONS.—Payment of a scholarship may not be made if a student is:



1084 (a) Enrolled in a public school, including, but not limited to, the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind; the College-1085 1086 Preparatory Boarding Academy; the Florida Virtual School; a 1087 developmental research school authorized under s. 1002.32; or a 1088 charter school authorized under s. 1002.33, s. 1002.331, s. 1089 1002.332, or s. 1002.333; 1090 (b) Enrolled in a school operating for the purpose of 1091 providing educational services to youth in the Department of 1092 Juvenile Justice commitment programs; 1093 (c) Participating in a virtual school, correspondence 1094 school, or distance learning program that receives state funding 1095 pursuant to the student's participation unless the participation 1096 is limited to no more than two courses per school year; 1097 (d) Receiving any other educational scholarship pursuant to 1098 this chapter; or 1099 (e) Participating in a home education program, as defined 1100 in s. 1002.01. 1101 (5) SCHOOL DISTRICT OBLIGATIONS; PARENTAL OPTIONS.-(a) 1. Within 24 hours after receipt of a formal report of 1102 1103 an incident listed in subsection (3)(a), the principal shall 1104 provide a copy of the report to the victim's parent and the alleged offender's parent. The report must include a statement 1105 1106 of the expected investigative actions and the timeline for reporting the outcome of the investigation. Within 24 hours 1107 1108 after receipt of the formal report, the principal must also 1109 provide the superintendent with a copy of the report and 1110 verification that the parents of the victim and the alleged

offender have been provided a copy of the incident report and

other required information.

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- 2. In accordance with s. 1006.09, the principal must investigate the incident to determine if the incident is substantiated or unsubstantiated, and if the incident must be reported. The principal may, at his or her discretion, determine the extent to which each student was engaged in instigating, initiating, or reacting to a physical altercation, and may consider such information when evaluating and determining appropriate disciplinary actions and investigation outcomes.
- 3. During the investigation period, the principal and the superintendent shall take all necessary actions to continue the educational services of students involved in the reported incident while taking every reasonable precaution to keep the alleged offender separated from the victim or any sibling of the victim while on school grounds or on school transportation, pursuant to ss. 1006.09, 1006.13, and 1006.147, as appropriate.
- 4. Upon the principal's determination that an alleged incident is unsubstantiated or the resolution of issues related to a substantiated incident or within 15 days after the incident was reported, whichever occurs first, the principal must report to the victim's parent and the alleged offender's parent the findings, outcome, or status of the investigation. The principal shall continue to provide such reports to the parents at least every 15 days until the investigation concludes and issues associated with the incident are resolved.
- 5. If the principal's investigation into the incident remains open more than 30 days after the date a substantiated incident was reported or issues associated with the incident remain unresolved, the school district, in accordance with the school district's code of student conduct, shall:

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- a. Notify the victim's parent of the availability of the program and offer that parent an opportunity to enroll his or her student in another public school or to request and receive a scholarship to attend an eligible private school, subject to available funding; and
- b. Provide the victim's parent with a written notification of the result of the principal's investigation of the alleged incident. The parent must provide such notification to the scholarship-funding organization that verifies the student's eligibility.
- 6. To facilitate timely, appropriate, and fiscally accountable scholarship payments, school districts must report and verify student enrollment information during and outside of regular FTE student enrollment survey periods, as requested by the department pursuant to paragraph (7)(d).
- (b) 1. A parent who, pursuant to s. 1002.31, chooses to enroll his or her student in a Florida public school located outside the district in which the student resides shall be eligible for a scholarship under paragraph (11)(b) to transport the student.
- 2. For each student participating in the program in a private school who chooses to participate in the statewide assessments under s. 1008.22 or the Florida Alternate Assessment, the school district in which the student resides must notify the student and his or her parent about the locations and times to take all statewide assessments.
- (6) PRIVATE SCHOOL ELIGIBILITY AND OBLIGATIONS.—An eligible private school may be sectarian or nonsectarian and shall:
 - (a) Meet the definition of a private school in s. 1002.01

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1171 and comply with all requirements for private schools 1172 participating in state school choice scholarship programs 1173 pursuant to this section and s. 1002.421.

- (b) Provide to the organization and the department, upon request, all documentation required for the student's participation, including, but not limited to, the private school's and the student's fee schedules.
- (c) Be academically accountable to the parent for meeting the educational needs of the student by:
- 1. At a minimum, annually providing to the parent a written explanation of the student's progress.
- 2. Annually administering or making provision for students participating in the program in grades 3 through 10 to take one of the nationally norm-referenced tests identified by the department or the statewide assessments pursuant to s. 1008.22. Students with disabilities for whom standardized testing is not appropriate are exempt from this requirement. A participating private school shall report a student's scores to his or her parent.
- 3. Cooperating with the student whose parent chooses to have the student participate in the statewide assessments pursuant to s. 1008.22 or, if a private school chooses to offer the statewide assessments, administering the assessments at the school.
- a. A participating private school may choose to offer and administer the statewide assessments to all students who attend the private school in grades 3 through 10.
- b. A participating private school shall submit a request in writing to the department by March 1 of each year in order to



1200 administer the statewide assessments in the subsequent school 1201 year. (d) Employ or contract with teachers who have regular and 1202 1203 direct contact with each student receiving a scholarship under 1204 this section at the school's physical location. 1205 (e) Maintain in this state a physical location where a 1206 scholarship student regularly attends classes. 1207 (f) Provide a report from an independent certified public 1208 accountant who performs the agreed-upon procedures developed 1209 under s. 1002.395(6)(o) if the private school receives more than 1210 \$250,000 in funds from scholarships awarded under this section 1211 in a state fiscal year. A private school subject to this 1212 paragraph must annually submit the report by September 15 to the 1213 organization that awarded the majority of the school's 1214 scholarship funds. The agreed-upon procedures must be conducted 1215 in accordance with attestation standards established by the 1216 American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. 1217 1218 The failure of a private school to meet the requirements of this 1219 subsection constitutes a basis for the ineligibility of the 1220 private school to participate in the program, as determined by 1221 the department. 1222 (7) DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION OBLIGATIONS.—The department 1223 shall: 1224 (a) Establish a toll-free hotline that provides parents and 1225 private schools with information on participation in the 1226 program. 1227 (b) Annually verify the eligibility of private schools that

meet the requirements of subsection (6).

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- (c) Require an annual notarized and sworn compliance statement by participating private schools certifying compliance with state laws and retain such records.
 - (d) Cross-check the list of participating students with the public school enrollment lists and participation lists in other scholarship programs established under this chapter before each scholarship payment to avoid duplication.
 - (e) Maintain a list of nationally norm-referenced tests identified for purposes of satisfying the testing requirement in paragraph (9)(f). The tests must meet industry standards of quality in accordance with State Board of Education rule.
 - (f) Require quarterly reports by an eligible nonprofit scholarship-funding organization regarding the number of students participating in the scholarship program, the private schools in which the students are enrolled, and other information deemed necessary by the department.
 - (g) Contract with an independent entity to provide an annual evaluation of the program by:
 - 1. Reviewing the school climate and code of student conduct of each public school that reported the occurrence of a monthly average of 10 or more substantiated incidents to determine areas in the school or school district procedures involving reporting, investigating, and communicating a parent's and student's rights which are in need of improvement. At a minimum, the review must include:
 - a. An assessment of the investigation time and quality of the response of the school and the school district;
 - b. An assessment of the effectiveness of communication procedures with the students involved in an incident, the

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students' parents, and the school and school district personnel;

- c. An analysis of school incident and discipline data; and
- d. The challenges and obstacles relating to implementing recommendations from this review.
- 2. Reviewing the school climate and code of student conduct of each public school a student transferred to if the student was from a school identified in subparagraph 1. in order to identify best practices and make recommendations to a public school at which the incidents occurred.
- 3. Reviewing the performance of participating students enrolled in a private school in which the majority of the school's total enrolled students in the prior school year participated in one or more scholarship programs, as defined in s. 1002.01, in which there are at least 10 participating students who have scores for tests administered; and reviewing the school climate and code of student conduct of the private school if one or more scholarship participants were involved in a reported incident at the school during the prior school year.
- 4. Surveying the parents of participating students to determine academic, safety, and school climate satisfaction and to identify any challenges or obstacles in addressing the incident or relating to the use of the scholarship.
- (h) Upon the request of a participating private school, provide at no cost to the school the statewide assessments administered under s. 1008.22 and any related materials for administering the assessments. Students at a private school may be assessed using the statewide assessments if the addition of those students and the school does not cause the state to exceed its contractual caps for the number of students tested and the

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number of testing sites. The state shall provide the same materials and support to a private school that it provides to a public school. A private school that chooses to administer statewide assessments under s. 1008.22 shall follow the requirements set forth in ss. 1008.22 and 1008.24, rules adopted by the State Board of Education to implement those sections, and district-level testing policies established by the district school board.

- (i) Establish a process by which individuals may notify the department of any violation by a parent, private school, or school district of state laws relating to program participation. The department shall conduct an inquiry or make a referral to the appropriate agency for an investigation of any written complaint of a violation of this section if the complaint is signed by the complainant and is legally sufficient. A complaint is legally sufficient if such complaint contains ultimate facts that show that a violation of this section or any rule adopted by the State Board of Education pursuant to this section has occurred. In order to determine legal sufficiency, the department may require supporting information or documentation from the complainant. A department inquiry is not subject to the requirements of chapter 120.
- (j)1. Conduct site visits to participating private schools. The purpose of the site visits is solely to verify the information reported by the schools concerning the enrollment and attendance of students, the credentials of teachers, background screening of teachers, teachers' fingerprinting results, and other conditions required pursuant to s. 1002.421 and this section. The department may not make more than seven

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site visits each year; however, the department may make additional site visits at any time to a school that is the subject of a violation complaint submitted pursuant to paragraph (i), is identified by an organization for a known or suspected violation, or has received a notice of noncompliance or a notice of proposed action within the current year or the previous 2 years.

- 2. Annually, by December 15, report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives the department's actions with respect to implementing accountability in the program under this section and s. 1002.421, any substantiated allegations or violations of law or rule by an eligible private school under this program, and the corrective action taken by the department.
 - (8) COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION AUTHORITY AND OBLIGATIONS.-(a) The Commissioner of Education:
- 1. Shall deny, suspend, or revoke a private school's participation in the program if it is determined that the private school has failed to comply with the provisions of this section. However, if the noncompliance is correctable within a reasonable amount of time and if the health, safety, or welfare of the students is not threatened, the commissioner may issue a notice of noncompliance which provides the private school with a timeframe within which to provide evidence of compliance before taking action to suspend or revoke the private school's participation in the program.
- 2. May deny, suspend, or revoke a private school's participation in the program if the commissioner determines that an owner or operator of the private school is operating or has



1345 operated an educational institution in this state or in another state or jurisdiction in a manner contrary to the health, 1346 1347 safety, or welfare of the public. 1348 a. In making such a determination, the commissioner may 1349 consider factors that include, but are not limited to, acts or 1350 omissions by an owner or operator which led to a previous denial 1351 or revocation of participation in an education scholarship 1352 program; an owner's or operator's failure to reimburse the 1353 department for scholarship funds improperly received or retained 1354 by a school; imposition of a prior criminal sanction related to an owner's or operator's management or operation of an 1355 1356 educational institution; imposition of a civil fine or 1357 administrative fine, license revocation or suspension, or 1358 program eligibility suspension, termination, or revocation 1359 related to an owner's or operator's management or operation of 1360 an educational institution; or other types of criminal proceedings in which an owner or operator was found guilty of, 1361 1362 regardless of adjudication, or entered a plea of nolo contendere 1363 or quilty to, any offense involving fraud, deceit, dishonesty, 1364 or moral turpitude. b. For purposes of this subparagraph, the term "owner or 1365 operator" includes an owner, operator, superintendent, or 1366 1367 principal of, or a person who has equivalent decisionmaking 1368 authority over, a private school participating in the 1369 scholarship program. (b) The commissioner's determination is subject to the 1370 1371 following:

a private school's participation in the program, the department

1. If the commissioner intends to deny, suspend, or revoke

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shall notify the private school of such proposed action in writing by certified mail and regular mail to the private school's address of record with the department. The notification shall include the reasons for the proposed action and notice of the timelines and procedures set forth in this paragraph.

- 2. The private school that is adversely affected by the proposed action shall have 15 days after receipt of the notice of proposed action to file with the department's agency clerk a request for a proceeding pursuant to ss. 120.569 and 120.57. If the private school is entitled to a hearing under s. 120.57(1), the department shall refer the request to the Division of Administrative Hearings.
- 3. Upon receipt of a request referred pursuant to this paragraph, the director of the Division of Administrative Hearings shall expedite the hearing and assign an administrative law judge who shall commence a hearing within 30 days after the receipt of the formal written request by the division and enter a recommended order within 30 days after the hearing or within 30 days after receipt of the hearing transcript, whichever is later. Each party shall be allowed 10 days in which to submit written exceptions to the recommended order. A final order shall be entered by the agency within 30 days after the entry of a recommended order. The provisions of this subparagraph may be waived upon stipulation by all parties.
- (c) The commissioner may immediately suspend payment of scholarship funds if it is determined that there is probable cause to believe that there is:
- 1. An imminent threat to the health, safety, or welfare of the students; or

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- 2. Fraudulent activity on the part of the private school. Notwithstanding s. 1002.22, in incidents of alleged fraudulent activity pursuant to this section, the department's Office of Inspector General is authorized to release personally identifiable records or reports of students to the following persons or organizations: a. A court of competent jurisdiction in compliance with an a lawfully issued subpoena, consistent with the Family
- order of that court or the attorney of record in accordance with Educational Rights and Privacy Act, 20 U.S.C. s. 1232q.
- b. A person or entity authorized by a court of competent jurisdiction in compliance with an order of that court or the attorney of record pursuant to a lawfully issued subpoena, consistent with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, 20 U.S.C. s. 1232g.
- c. Any person, entity, or authority issuing a subpoena for law enforcement purposes when the court or other issuing agency has ordered that the existence or the contents of the subpoena or the information furnished in response to the subpoena not be disclosed, consistent with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, 20 U.S.C. s. 1232g, and 34 C.F.R. s. 99.31.
- The commissioner's suspension of payment pursuant to this paragraph may be appealed pursuant to the same procedures and timelines as the notice of proposed action set forth in paragraph (b).
- (9) PARENT AND STUDENT RESPONSIBILITIES FOR PROGRAM PARTICIPATION.—A parent who applies for a Hope Scholarship is exercising his or her parental option to place his or her

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student in an eligible private school.

- (a) The parent must select an eligible private school and apply for the admission of his or her student.
- (b) The parent must inform the student's school district when the parent withdraws his or her student to attend an eligible private school.
- (c) Any student participating in the program must comply with the regular attendance requirements of s. 1003.01(13) and remain in attendance throughout the school year unless excused by the school for illness or other good cause.
- (d) Each parent and each student has an obligation to the private school to comply with the private school's published policies.
- (e) Upon reasonable notice to the department and the school district, the parent may remove the student from the private school and place the student in a public school in accordance with this section.
- (f) The parent must ensure that the student participating in the program takes the norm-referenced assessment offered by the private school. The parent may also choose to have the student participate in the statewide assessments pursuant to s. 1008.22. If the parent requests that the student participating in the program take the statewide assessments pursuant to s. 1008.22 and the private school has not chosen to offer and administer the statewide assessments, the parent is responsible for transporting the student to the assessment site designated by the school district.
- (q) Upon receipt of a scholarship warrant, the parent to whom the warrant is made must restrictively endorse the warrant

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to the private school for deposit into the account of the private school. The parent may not designate any entity or individual associated with the participating private school as the parent's attorney in fact to endorse a scholarship warrant. A parent who fails to comply with this paragraph forfeits the scholarship. (10) OBLIGATIONS OF NONPROFIT SCHOLARSHIP-FUNDING ORGANIZATIONS.—An organization may establish scholarships for

- eligible students by:
- (a) Receiving applications and determining student eligibility in accordance with the requirements of this section.
- (b) Notifying parents of their receipt of a scholarship on a first-come, first-served basis, based upon available funds.
- (c) Preparing and submitting quarterly and annual reports to the department pursuant to paragraphs (7) (f) and (g). In addition, an eligible nonprofit scholarship-funding organization must submit in a timely manner any information requested by the department relating to the scholarship program.
- (d) Notifying the department of any known or suspected violation of this section by a private school, parent, or student.
 - (11) FUNDING AND PAYMENT.—
- (a) The maximum amount awarded to a student enrolled in an eligible private school shall be determined as a percentage of the unweighted FTE funding amount for that state fiscal year and thereafter as follows:
- 1. Eighty-eight percent for a student enrolled in kindergarten through grade 5.
 - 2. Ninety-two percent for a student enrolled in grade 6



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- 3. Ninety-six percent for a student enrolled in grade 9 through grade 12.
- (b) The maximum amount awarded to a student enrolled in a Florida public school located outside of the district in which the student resides shall be \$750.
- (c) When a student enters the program, the organization must receive all documentation required for the student's participation, including a copy of the report of the substantiated incident received pursuant to subsection (5) and the private school's and the student's fee schedules. The initial payment shall be made after verification of admission acceptance, and subsequent payments shall be made upon verification of continued enrollment and attendance at the private school.
- (d) Payment of the scholarship by the eligible nonprofit scholarship-funding organization may be by individual warrant made payable to the student's parent or by funds transfer made by debit cards, electronic payment cards, or other means of payment which the department deems to be commercially viable or cost-effective. If payment is made by warrant, the warrant must be delivered by the eligible nonprofit scholarship-funding organization to the private school of the parent's choice, and the parent shall restrictively endorse the warrant to the private school. If payment is made by funds transfer, the parent must approve each payment before the scholarship funds may be deposited. The parent may not designate any entity or individual associated with the participating private school as the parent's attorney in fact to endorse a scholarship warrant or approve a



funds transfer.

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- (e) An eligible nonprofit scholarship-funding organization shall obtain verification from the private school of a student's continued attendance at the school for each period covered by a scholarship payment.
- (f) Payment of the scholarship shall be made by the eligible nonprofit scholarship-funding organization no less frequently than on a quarterly basis.
- (g) An organization may use up to 3 percent of eligible contributions received during the state fiscal year in which such contributions are collected for administrative expenses if the organization has operated as an eligible nonprofit scholarship-funding organization for at least the preceding 3 fiscal years and did not have any findings of material weakness or material noncompliance in its most recent audit under s. 1002.395(6)(m). Such administrative expenses must be reasonable and necessary for the organization's management and distribution of eligible contributions under this section. Funds authorized under this paragraph may not be used for lobbying or political activity or expenses related to lobbying or political activity. Up to one-third of the funds authorized for administrative expenses under this paragraph may be used for expenses related to the recruitment of contributions from taxpayers. An eligible nonprofit scholarship-funding organization may not charge an application fee.
- (h) Moneys received pursuant to this section do not constitute taxable income to the qualified student or his or her parent.
 - (12) OBLIGATIONS OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL.—

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- (a) The Auditor General shall conduct an annual operational audit of accounts and records of each organization that participates in the program. As part of this audit, the Auditor General shall verify, at a minimum, the total number of students served and transmit that information to the department. The Auditor General shall provide the commissioner with a copy of each annual operational audit performed pursuant to this subsection within 10 days after the audit is finalized.
- (b) The Auditor General shall notify the department of any organization that fails to comply with a request for information.
 - (13) SCHOLARSHIP FUNDING TAX CREDITS.-
- (a) A tax credit is available under s. 212.1832 for use by a taxpayer that makes an eligible contribution to the program. Each eligible contribution is limited to a single payment of \$20 at the time of purchase of a motor vehicle or a single payment of \$20 at the time of registration of a motor vehicle that was not purchased from a dealer. An eligible contribution shall be accompanied by an election to contribute to the program and shall be made by the purchaser at the time of purchase or at the time of registration on a form provided by the Department of Revenue. Payments of contributions shall be made to a dealer, as defined in chapter 212, at the time of purchase of a motor vehicle or to an agent of the Department of Revenue, as designated by s. 212.06(10), at the time of registration of a motor vehicle that was not purchased from a dealer.
- (b) A tax collector or any person or firm authorized to sell or issue a motor vehicle license who is designated as an agent of the Department of Revenue pursuant to s. 212.06(10) or



who is a dealer shall:

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- 1. Provide the purchaser the contribution election form, as prescribed by the Department of Revenue, at the time of purchase of a motor vehicle or at the time of registration of a motor vehicle that was not purchased from a dealer.
 - 2. Collect eligible contributions.
- 3. Using a form provided by the Department of Revenue, which shall include the dealer's or agent's federal employer identification number, remit to an organization on or before the 20th day of each month the total amount of contributions made to that organization and collected during the preceding calendar month.
- 4. Report on each return filed with the Department of Revenue the total amount of credits allowed under s. 212.1832 during the preceding calendar month.
- (c) An organization shall report to the Department of Revenue, on or before the 20th day of each month, the total amount of contributions received pursuant to paragraph (b) in the preceding calendar month on a form provided by the Department of Revenue. Such report shall include the federal employer identification number of each tax collector, authorized agent of the Department of Revenue, or dealer who remitted contributions to the organization during that reporting period.
- (d) A person who, with intent to unlawfully deprive or defraud the program of its moneys or the use or benefit thereof, fails to remit a contribution collected under this section is quilty of theft of charitable funds, punishable as follows:
- 1. If the total amount stolen is less than \$300, the offense is a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as



1606 provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. Upon a second conviction, the offender is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, 1607 punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. Upon a third 1608 1609 or subsequent conviction, the offender is quilty of a felony of 1610 the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 1611 775.083, or s. 775.084. 1612 2. If the total amount stolen is \$300 or more, but less 1613 than \$20,000, the offense is a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 1614 1615 3. If the total amount stolen is \$20,000 or more, but less 1616 than \$100,000, the offense is a felony of the second degree, 1617 punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 1618 4. If the total amount stolen is \$100,000 or more, the 1619 offense is a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided 1620 in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 1621 (e) A person convicted of an offense under paragraph (d) 1622 shall be ordered by the sentencing judge to make restitution to 1623 the organization in the amount that was stolen from the program. 1624 (14) LIABILITY.—The state is not liable for the award or 1625 any use of awarded funds under this section. 1626 (15) SCOPE OF AUTHORITY.—This section does not expand the 1627 regulatory authority of this state, its officers, or any school 1628 district to impose additional regulation on participating 1629 private schools beyond those reasonably necessary to enforce 1630 requirements expressly set forth in this section. 1631 (16) RULES.—The State Board of Education shall adopt rules 1632 to administer this section.

Section 16. Present subsection (7) of section 1002.421,

Florida Statutes, is amended and redesignated as subsection

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(11), a new subsection (7) and subsections (8), (9), and (10)are added to that section, and subsection (1), paragraphs (h) and (i) of subsection (2), and subsections (4) and (5) of that section are amended, to read:

1002.421 Accountability of private schools participating in state school choice scholarship programs.-

- (1)(a) A Florida private school participating in the Florida Tax Credit Scholarship Program established pursuant to s. 1002.395 or an educational scholarship program established pursuant to this chapter must comply with all requirements of this section 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.
- (b) For purposes of this section, the term "owner or operator" includes an owner, operator, superintendent, or principal of an eligible private school or a person with equivalent decisionmaking authority over an eligible private school.
- (2) A private school participating in a scholarship program must be a Florida private school as defined in s. 1002.01(2), must be registered in accordance with s. 1002.42, and must:
 - (h) Employ or contract with teachers who:
- 1. Unless otherwise specified under this paragraph, hold baccalaureate or higher degrees, have at least 3 years of teaching experience in public or private schools, or have objectively identified special skills, knowledge, or expertise that qualifies them to provide instruction in subjects taught.
 - 2. Hold baccalaureate or higher degrees from a regionally



or nationally accredited college or university in the United States or from a recognized college or university in another country. This subparagraph applies to full-time teachers hired after July 1, 2018, who are teaching students in grade 2 or above.

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The private school must report to the department, in a format developed by the department, the qualifications of each teacher hired by the school, including, but not limited to, an explanation of the objectively identified special skills or expertise of such teachers, as applicable. Additionally, the private school must provide to the parent of each scholarship student, on the school's website or on a written form provided by the school, the qualifications of each classroom teacher.

- (i) Require each employee and contracted personnel with direct student contact, upon employment or engagement to provide services, to undergo a state and national background screening, pursuant to s. 943.0542, by electronically filing with the Department of Law Enforcement a complete set of fingerprints taken by an authorized law enforcement agency or an employee of the private school, a school district, or a private company who is trained to take fingerprints and deny employment to or terminate an employee if he or she fails to meet the screening standards under s. 435.04. Results of the screening shall be provided to the participating private school. For purposes of this paragraph:
- 1. An "employee or contracted personnel with direct student contact" means any employee or contracted personnel who has unsupervised access to a scholarship student for whom the



1693 private school is responsible.

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- 2. The costs of fingerprinting and the background check shall not be borne by the state.
- 3. Continued employment of an employee or contracted personnel after notification that he or she has failed the background screening under this paragraph shall cause a private school to be ineligible for participation in a scholarship program.
- 4. An employee or contracted personnel holding a valid Florida teaching certificate who has been fingerprinted pursuant to s. 1012.32 and who is not ineligible for employment pursuant to s. 1012.315 is not required to comply with the provisions of this paragraph.
- (4) A private school that accepts scholarship students under this chapter s. 1002.39 or s. 1002.395 must:
- (a) Disqualify instructional personnel and school administrators, as defined in s. 1012.01, from employment in any position that requires direct contact with students if the personnel or administrators are ineligible for such employment under s. 1012.315.
- (b) Adopt and faithfully implement policies establishing standards of ethical conduct for instructional personnel and school administrators. The policies must require all instructional personnel and school administrators, as defined in s. 1012.01, to complete training on the standards; establish the duty of instructional personnel and school administrators to report, and procedures for reporting, alleged misconduct by other instructional personnel and school administrators which affects the health, safety, or welfare of a student; and include



an explanation of the liability protections provided under ss. 39.203 and 768.095. A private school, or any of its employees, may not enter into a confidentiality agreement regarding terminated or dismissed instructional personnel or school administrators, or personnel or administrators who resign in lieu of termination, based in whole or in part on misconduct that affects the health, safety, or welfare of a student, and may not provide the instructional personnel or school administrators with employment references or discuss the personnel's or administrators' performance with prospective employers in another educational setting, without disclosing the personnel's or administrators' misconduct. Any part of an agreement or contract that has the purpose or effect of concealing misconduct by instructional personnel or school administrators which affects the health, safety, or welfare of a student is void, is contrary to public policy, and may not be enforced.

(c) Before employing instructional personnel or school administrators in any position that requires direct contact with students, conduct employment history checks of each of the personnel's or administrators' previous employers, screen the personnel or administrators through use of the educator screening tools described in s. 1001.10(5), and document the findings. If unable to contact a previous employer, the private school must document efforts to contact the employer.

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The department shall suspend the payment of funds under this chapter ss. 1002.39 and 1002.395 to a private school that knowingly fails or refuses to comply with this subsection, and

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shall prohibit the school from enrolling new scholarship students, for 1 fiscal year and until the school complies.

- (5) The failure or refusal 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. Additionally, a private school is ineligible to participate in a state scholarship program under this chapter if the owner or operator of the private school was a debtor in a voluntary or involuntary bankruptcy petition within the most recent 5 years.
- (7) (a) The department must annually visit at least 5 percent, and may annually visit up to 7 percent, of the private schools that participate in the state scholarship programs under this chapter. Site visits required under subsection (8) are not included in the annual site visits authorized under this paragraph.
- (b) The purposes of the site visits are to verify compliance with the provisions of this section aimed at protecting the health, safety, and welfare of students and to verify the information reported by the schools concerning the enrollment and attendance of students, the credentials of teachers, background screening of teachers, and teachers' fingerprinting results, as required by rules of the State Board of Education and this section.
- (c) The department may make followup site visits at any time to any school that has received a notice of noncompliance or a notice of proposed action within the previous 2 years, or for a cause that affects the health, safety, and welfare of a student.



1780 (8) (a) The department shall visit each private school that notifies the department of the school's intent to participate in 1781 1782 a state scholarship program under this chapter. 1783 (b) The purpose of the site visit is to determine that the 1784 school meets the applicable state and local health, safety, and 1785 welfare codes and rules pursuant to this section. 1786 (9) The Division of State Fire Marshal shall annually 1787 provide to the department a fire safety inspection report, 1788 prepared by the local fire departments or by entities with whom 1789 they contract to perform fire safety inspections of private 1790 schools, for each private school that participates in a state 1791 scholarship program under this chapter. 1792 (10) If a private school that participates in a state 1793 scholarship program under this chapter receives more than 1794 \$250,000 in funds from the scholarships awarded under this 1795 chapter in a state fiscal year, the school must provide to the 1796 department a report of the balance sheet and statement of income 1797 expenditures in accordance with generally accepted accounting 1798 procedures from an independent certified public accountant who 1799 performs the agreed-upon procedures. 1800 (11) (7) The State Board of Education shall adopt rules 1801 pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to administer and enforce 1802 this section. Section 17. Section 1002.43, Florida Statutes, is repealed. 1803 1804 Section 18. Subsection (5) of section 1002.55, Florida 1805 Statutes, is amended to read: 1806 1002.55 School-year prekindergarten program delivered by 1807 private prekindergarten providers.-

(5) (a) Notwithstanding paragraph (3) (b), a private

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prekindergarten provider may not participate in the Voluntary Prekindergarten Education Program if the provider has child disciplinary policies that do not prohibit children from being subjected to discipline that is severe, humiliating, frightening, or associated with food, rest, toileting, spanking, or any other form of physical punishment as provided in s. 402.305(12).

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if a private prekindergarten provider has been cited for a class I violation, as defined by rule, the coalition may refuse to contract with the provider.

Section 19. Subsection (13) of section 1003.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1003.01 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:

- (13) "Regular school attendance" means the actual attendance of a student during the school day as defined by law and rules of the State Board of Education. Regular attendance within the intent of s. 1003.21 may be achieved by a student's full-time attendance in one of the following options:
- (a) A public school supported by public funds, including, but not limited to, the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, the Florida Virtual School, a developmental research school, and a charter school established pursuant to chapter 1002.÷

(b) A parochial, religious, or denominational school; (b) (c) A private school, as defined in s. 1002.01(2) and in

compliance with s. 1002.42, including, but not limited to, a private parochial, religious, or denominational school; and a

private school supported in whole or in part by tuition charges

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or by endowments or gifts. This option includes an eligible private school in which a student attends as a participant in a scholarship program, as defined in s. 1002.01(3).

(c) (d) A home education program, as defined in s. 1002.01(1), which that meets the requirements of chapter 1002. or

(e) A private tutoring program that meets the requirements of chapter 1002.

Section 20. Paragraph (f) of subsection (1) of section 1003.26, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1003.26 Enforcement of school attendance. - The Legislature finds that poor academic performance is associated with nonattendance and that school districts must take an active role in promoting and enforcing attendance as a means of improving student performance. It is the policy of the state that each district school superintendent be responsible for enforcing school attendance of all students subject to the compulsory school age in the school district and supporting enforcement of school attendance by local law enforcement agencies. The responsibility includes recommending policies and procedures to the district school board that require public schools to respond in a timely manner to every unexcused absence, and every absence for which the reason is unknown, of students enrolled in the schools. District school board policies shall require the parent of a student to justify each absence of the student, and that justification will be evaluated based on adopted district school board policies that define excused and unexcused absences. The policies must provide that public schools track excused and unexcused absences and contact the home in the case of an

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unexcused absence from school, or an absence from school for which the reason is unknown, to prevent the development of patterns of nonattendance. The Legislature finds that early intervention in school attendance is the most effective way of producing good attendance habits that will lead to improved student learning and achievement. Each public school shall implement the following steps to promote and enforce regular school attendance:

- (1) CONTACT, REFER, AND ENFORCE.
- (f)1. If the parent of a child who has been identified as exhibiting a pattern of nonattendance enrolls the child in a home education program pursuant to chapter 1002, the district school superintendent shall provide the parent a copy of s. 1002.41 and the accountability requirements of this paragraph. The district school superintendent shall also refer the parent to a home education review committee composed of the district contact for home education programs and at least two home educators selected by the parent from a district list of all home educators who have conducted a home education program for at least 3 years and who have indicated a willingness to serve on the committee. The home education review committee shall review the portfolio of the student, as defined by s. 1002.41, every 30 days during the district's regular school terms until the committee is satisfied that the home education program is in compliance with s. 1002.41(1)(b). The first portfolio review must occur within the first 30 calendar days of the establishment of the program. The provisions of subparagraph 2. do not apply once the committee determines the home education program is in compliance with s. 1002.41(1)(b).

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2. If the parent fails to provide a portfolio to the committee, the committee shall notify the district school superintendent. The district school superintendent shall then terminate the home education program and require the parent to enroll the child in an attendance option that meets the definition of "regular school attendance" under s. 1003.01(13)(a) or (b) s. 1003.01(13)(a), (b), (c), or (e), within 3 days. Upon termination of a home education program pursuant to this subparagraph, the parent shall not be eligible to reenroll the child in a home education program for 180 calendar days. Failure of a parent to enroll the child in an attendance option as required by this subparagraph after termination of the home education program pursuant to this subparagraph shall constitute noncompliance with the compulsory attendance requirements of s. 1003.21 and may result in criminal prosecution under s. 1003.27(2). Nothing contained herein shall restrict the ability of the district school superintendent, or the ability of his or her designee, to review the portfolio pursuant to s. 1002.41(1)(b).

Section 21. Paragraph (d) of subsection (2) of section 1003.41, Florida Statutes, is amended and paragraph (f) is added to that subsection, to read:

1003.41 Next Generation Sunshine State Standards.-

- (2) Next Generation Sunshine State Standards must meet the following requirements:
- (d) Social Studies standards must establish specific curricular content for, at a minimum, geography, United States and world history, government, civics, humanities, and economics, including financial literacy. Financial literacy

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includes the knowledge, understanding, skills, behaviors, attitudes, and values that will enable a student to make responsible and effective financial decisions on a daily basis. Financial literacy instruction shall be an integral part of instruction throughout the entire economics course and include information regarding earning income; buying goods and services; saving and financial investing; taxes; the use of credit and credit cards; budgeting and debt management, including student loans and secured loans; banking and financial services; planning for one's financial future, including higher education and career planning; credit reports and scores; and fraud and identity theft prevention. The requirements for financial literacy specified under this paragraph do not apply to students entering grade 9 in the 2018-2019 school year and thereafter.

(f) Effective for students entering grade 9 in the 2018-2019 school year and thereafter, financial literacy standards must establish specific curricular content for, at a minimum, personal financial literacy and money management. Financial literacy includes instruction in the areas specified in s. 1003.4282(3)(h).

Section 22. Paragraphs (d) and (g) of subsection (3) of section 1003.4282, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraph (h) is added to that subsection, to read:

1003.4282 Requirements for a standard high school diploma.

- (3) STANDARD HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA; COURSE AND ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENTS.-
- (d) Three credits in social studies.—A student must earn one credit in United States History; one credit in World History; one-half credit in economics, which must include

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financial literacy; and one-half credit in United States Government. The United States History EOC assessment constitutes 30 percent of the student's final course grade. However, for a student entering grade 9 in the 2018-2019 school year or thereafter, financial literacy is not a required component of the one-half credit in economics.

- (q) Eight Credits in Electives. School districts must develop and offer coordinated electives so that a student may develop knowledge and skills in his or her area of interest, such as electives with a STEM or liberal arts focus. Such electives must include opportunities for students to earn college credit, including industry-certified career education programs or series of career-themed courses that result in industry certification or articulate into the award of college credit, or career education courses for which there is a statewide or local articulation agreement and which lead to college credit. A student entering grade 9 before the 2018-2019 school year must earn eight credits in electives. A student entering grade 9 in the 2018-2019 school year or thereafter must earn seven and one-half credits in electives.
- (h) One-half credit in personal financial literacy.-Beginning with students entering grade 9 in the 2018-2019 school year, each student shall earn one-half credit in personal financial literacy and money management. This instruction must include discussion of or instruction in the following:
- 1. Types of bank accounts offered, opening and managing a bank account, and assessing the quality of a depository institution's services.
 - 2. Balancing a checkbook.



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1983	3. Basic principles of money management, such as spending,
1984	credit, credit scores, and managing debt, including retail and
1985	<pre>credit card debt.</pre>
1986	4. Completing a loan application.
1987	5. Receiving an inheritance and related implications.
1988	6. Basic principles of personal insurance policies.
1989	7. Computing federal income taxes.
1990	8. Local tax assessments.
1991	9. Computing interest rates by various mechanisms.
1992	10. Simple contracts.
1993	11. Contesting an incorrect billing statement.
1994	12. Types of savings and investments.
1995	13. State and federal laws concerning finance.
1996	Section 23. Section 1003.457, Florida Statutes, is created
1997	to read:
1998	1003.457 Instruction in cardiopulmonary resuscitation.—
1999	(1) Each school district shall provide instruction in
2000	cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and the use of an automated
2001	external defibrillator. Students shall study and practice the
2002	psychomotor skills associated with performing CPR at least once
2003	before graduating from high school. The instruction shall be a
2004	part of the physical education curriculum or another required
2005	curriculum selected by the school district.
2006	(2) The instruction shall be based on an instructional
2007	program established by:
2008	(a) The American Heart Association;
2009	(b) The American Red Cross; or
2010	(c) Another nationally recognized program that uses the
2011	most current evidence-based emergency cardiovascular care



2012 quidelines. (3) A student with a disability, as defined in s. 1007.02, 2013 2.014 is exempt from the requirements of this section. 2015 Section 24. Subsection (3) of section 1003.453, Florida 2016 Statutes, is amended to read: 2017 1003.453 School wellness and physical education policies; 2018 nutrition quidelines.-2019 (3) School districts are encouraged to provide basic 2020 training in first aid, including cardiopulmonary resuscitation, 2021 for all students, beginning in grade 6 and every 2 years 2022 thereafter. Private and public partnerships for providing 2023 training or necessary funding are encouraged. 2024 Section 25. Section 1006.05, Florida Status, is created to 2025 read: 2026 1006.05 Mental health assistance allocation 2027 specifications.—Pursuant to s. 1011.62(17), the mental health 2028 assistance allocation is created to provide supplemental funding 2029 to assist school districts and charter schools in establishing 2030 or expanding comprehensive mental health programs that increase 2031 awareness of mental health issues among children and school-age 2032 youth; to train educators and other school staff in detecting 2033 and responding to mental health issues; and to connect children, 2034 youth, and families who may experience behavioral or mental 2035 health issues with appropriate services. (1) Funding provided pursuant to s. 1011.62(17) shall be 2036 2037 allocated in accordance with the following:

- (a) Before the distribution of the allocation:
- 1. The district must annually develop and submit a detailed plan outlining the local program and planned expenditures to the

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district school board for approval.

- 2. A charter school must annually develop and submit a detailed plan outlining the local program and planned expenditures of the funds in the plan to its governing body for approval. After the plan is approved by the governing body, it must be provided to its school district for submission to the commissioner.
- (b) The plans required under paragraph (a) must include, at a minimum, the elements in subparagraphs 1., 2., and 3., and the districts and charter schools are strongly encouraged to include in their respective plans the elements specified in subparagraphs 4., 5., and 6., as follows:
- 1. A contract or a memorandum of understanding with at least one local nationally accredited community behavioral health provider or a provider of Community Action Team services to provide a behavioral health staff presence and services at district schools. Services may include, but are not limited to, mental health screenings and assessments, individual counseling, family counseling, group counseling, psychiatric or psychological services, trauma-informed care, mobile crisis services, and behavior modification. These behavioral health services may be provided on or off the school campus and may be supplemented by telehealth;
- 2. Training opportunities in Mental Health First Aid or other similar nationally recognized evidence-based training programs for all school personnel who have contact with students. The training must cover risk factors and warning signs for mental health and addiction concerns, strategies for providing assistance to individuals in both crisis and non-

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crisis situations, and the use of referral mechanisms that effectively link individuals to appropriate treatment and intervention services in the school and in the community. Topics covered should include depression and mood disorders, anxiety disorders, trauma, psychosis, substance use disorders, and suicide prevention;

- 3. A mental health crisis intervention strategy that provides for prompt resolution of identified, immediate threats within district schools, including Baker Act referrals and notification of law enforcement personnel, as appropriate;
- 4. Programs to assist students in dealing with anxiety, depression, bullying, trauma, and violence;
- 5. Strategies or programs to reduce the likelihood of atrisk students developing social, emotional, or behavioral health problems; suicidal tendencies; or substance use disorders; and
- 6. Strategies to improve the early identification of social, emotional, or behavioral problems or substance use disorders and to improve the provision of early intervention services.
- (c) The districts shall submit approved plans to the commissioner by August 1 of each year.
- (2) Beginning September 30, 2019, and by each September 30 thereafter, each entity that receives an allocation under this section shall submit to the commissioner, in a format prescribed by the department, a final report on its program outcomes and its expenditures for each element of the program. At a minimum, the report must include the number of each of the following:
 - (a) Students who receive screenings or assessments.
 - (b) Students who are referred for services or assistance.

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- 2099 (c) Students who receive services or assistance.
- 2100 (d) Parents or guardians notified.
 - (e) School personnel who are trained to engage in the services, techniques, strategies, or programs identified in the plan required under this subsection.

Section 26. Section 1006.061, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1006.061 Child abuse, abandonment, and neglect policy.—Each district school board, charter school, and private school that accepts scholarship students under s. 1002.385, s. 1002.39, or s. 1002.395, or another state scholarship program under chapter 1002 shall:

- (1) Post in a prominent place in each school a notice that, pursuant to chapter 39, all employees and agents of the district school board, charter school, or private school have an affirmative duty to report all actual or suspected cases of child abuse, abandonment, or neglect; have immunity from liability if they report such cases in good faith; and have a duty to comply with child protective investigations and all other provisions of law relating to child abuse, abandonment, and neglect. The notice shall also include the statewide tollfree telephone number of the central abuse hotline.
- (2) Post in a prominent place at each school site and on each school's Internet website, if available, the policies and procedures for reporting alleged misconduct by instructional personnel or school administrators which affects the health, safety, or welfare of a student; the contact person to whom the report is made; and the penalties imposed on instructional personnel or school administrators who fail to report suspected

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or actual child abuse or alleged misconduct by other instructional personnel or school administrators.

- (3) Require the principal of the charter school or private school, or the district school superintendent, or the superintendent's designee, at the request of the Department of Children and Families, to act as a liaison to the Department of Children and Families and the child protection team, as defined in s. 39.01, when in a case of suspected child abuse, abandonment, or neglect or an unlawful sexual offense involving a child the case is referred to such a team; except that this does not relieve or restrict the Department of Children and Families from discharging its duty and responsibility under the law to investigate and report every suspected or actual case of child abuse, abandonment, or neglect or unlawful sexual offense involving a child.
- (4)(a) Post in a prominent place in a clearly visible location and public area of the school which is readily accessible to and widely used by students a sign in English and Spanish that contains:
- 1. The statewide toll-free telephone number of the central abuse hotline as provided in chapter 39;
 - 2. Instructions to call 911 for emergencies; and
- 3. Directions for accessing the Department of Children and Families Internet website for more information on reporting abuse, neglect, and exploitation.
- (b) The information in paragraph (a) must be put on at least one poster in each school, on a sheet that measures at least 11 inches by 17 inches, produced in large print, and placed at student eye level for easy viewing.



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The Department of Education shall develop, and publish on the 2158 2159 department's Internet website, sample notices suitable for 2160 posting in accordance with subsections (1), (2), and (4).

2161 Section 27. Subsections (4) and (6) of section 1006.07, 2162 Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (7) is added to 2163 that section, to read:

1006.07 District school board duties relating to student discipline and school safety.—The district school board shall provide for the proper accounting for all students, for the attendance and control of students at school, and for proper attention to health, safety, and other matters relating to the welfare of students, including:

- (4) EMERGENCY DRILLS; EMERGENCY PROCEDURES. -
- (a) Formulate and prescribe policies and procedures for emergency drills and for actual emergencies, including, but not limited to, fires, natural disasters, hostage and active shooter situations, and bomb threats, for all the public schools of the district which comprise grades K-12. District school board policies shall include commonly used alarm system responses for specific types of emergencies and verification by each school that drills have been provided as required by law and fire protection codes. The emergency response agency that is responsible for notifying the school district for each type of emergency must be listed in the district's emergency response policy.
- (b) Establish model emergency management and emergency preparedness procedures, including emergency notification procedures pursuant to paragraph (a), for the following life-



threatening emergencies:

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- 1. Weapon-use, and hostage, and active shooter situations. The active shooter situation training for each school must be conducted by the law enforcement agency or agencies that are designated as first responders to the school's campus.
 - 2. Hazardous materials or toxic chemical spills.
- 3. Weather emergencies, including hurricanes, tornadoes, and severe storms.
 - 4. Exposure as a result of a manmade emergency.
- (6) SAFETY AND SECURITY BEST PRACTICES.—Each school district shall: Use the Safety and Security Best Practices developed by the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability to
- (a) Conduct security risk assessments at each public school and conduct a self-assessment of the school districts' current safety and security practices using a format prescribed by the department. Based on these self-assessment findings, the district school superintendent shall provide recommendations to the district school board which identify strategies and activities that the district school board should implement in order to improve school safety and security. Annually each district school board must receive such findings and the superintendent's recommendations the self-assessment results at a publicly noticed district school board meeting to provide the public an opportunity to hear the district school board members discuss and take action on the report findings and recommendations. Each district school superintendent shall report such findings the self-assessment results and school board action to the commissioner within 30 days after the



district school board meeting.

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- (b) Using a format prescribed by the department, develop a plan that includes having a secure, single point of entry onto school grounds.
- (7) SAFETY IN CONSTRUCTION PLANNING.—A district school board or private school principal or governing board must allow the law enforcement agency or agencies that are designated as first responders to the school's or district's campus to tour such campus once every 3 years. Any changes related to school safety and emergency issues recommended by a law enforcement agency based on a campus tour must be documented by the district school board or private school principal or governing board.
- Section 28. Subsection (1) and paragraph (b) of subsection (2) section 1006.12, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 1006.12 School resource officers and school safety
- officers.-(1) District school boards shall may establish school resource officer programs, through a cooperative agreement with
- law enforcement agencies or in accordance with subsection (2). (a) School resource officers shall be certified law enforcement officers, as defined in s. 943.10(1), who are employed by a law enforcement agency as defined in s. 943.10(4). The powers and duties of a law enforcement officer shall
- continue throughout the employee's tenure as a school resource officer.
 - (b) School resource officers shall abide by district school board policies and shall consult with and coordinate activities through the school principal, but shall be responsible to the law enforcement agency in all matters relating to employment,



subject to agreements between a district school board and a law enforcement agency. Activities conducted by the school resource officer which are part of the regular instructional program of the school shall be under the direction of the school principal.

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(b) A district school board shall may commission one or more school safety officers for the protection and safety of school personnel, property, and students at each district school facility within the school district. The district school superintendent may recommend and the district school board may appoint one or more school safety officers.

Section 29. Section 1007.273, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1007.273 Structured high school acceleration programs Collegiate high school program. -

(1) Each Florida College System institution shall work with each district school board in its designated service area to establish one or more structured programs, including, but not limited to, collegiate high school programs. As used in this section, the term "structured program" means a structured high school acceleration program.

(1) (2) PURPOSE.—At a minimum, structured collegiate high school programs must include an option for public school students in grade 11 or grade 12 participating in the structured program, for at least 1 full school year, to earn CAPE industry certifications pursuant to s. 1008.44, and to successfully complete at least 30 credit hours through the dual enrollment program under s. 1007.271. The structured program must prioritize dual enrollment courses that are applicable toward

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general education core courses or common prerequisite course requirements under s. 1007.25 over dual enrollment courses applicable as electives toward at least the first year of college for an associate degree or baccalaureate degree while enrolled in the structured program. A district school board may not limit the number of eligible public school students who may enroll in such structured programs.

(2) (3) REQUIRED STRUCTURED PROGRAM CONTRACTS.—

(a) Each district school board and its local Florida College System institution shall execute a contract to establish one or more structured collegiate high school programs at a mutually agreed upon location or locations. Beginning with the 2015-2016 school year, If the local Florida College System institution does not establish a structured program with a district school board in its designated service area, another Florida College System institution may execute a contract with that district school board to establish the structured program. The contract must be executed by January 1 of each school year for implementation of the structured program during the next school year. By August 1, 2018, a contract entered into before January 1, 2018, for the 2018-2019 school year must be modified to include the provisions of paragraph (b).

(b) The contract must:

1.(a) Identify the grade levels to be included in the structured collegiate high school program; which must, at a minimum, include grade 12.

2.(b) Describe the structured collegiate high school program, including a list of the meta-major academic pathways approved pursuant to s. 1008.30(4), which are available to

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participating students through the partner Florida College System institution or other eligible partner postsecondary institutions; the delineation of courses that must, at a minimum, include general education core courses and common prerequisite course requirements pursuant to s. 1007.25; and industry certifications offered, including online course availability; the high school and college credits earned for each postsecondary course completed and industry certification earned; student eligibility criteria; and the enrollment process and relevant deadlines; -

- 3. (c) Describe the methods, medium, and process by which students and their parents are annually informed about the availability of the structured collegiate high school program, the return on investment associated with participation in the structured program, and the information described in subparagraphs 1. and 2.; paragraphs (a) and (b).
- 4.(d) Identify the delivery methods for instruction and the instructors for all courses; -
- 5.(e) Identify student advising services and progress monitoring mechanisms; -
- 6.(f) Establish a program review and reporting mechanism regarding student performance outcomes; and-
- $7.\frac{(g)}{g}$ Describe the terms of funding arrangements to implement the structured collegiate high school program pursuant to paragraph (5)(a).
 - (3) STUDENT PERFORMANCE CONTRACT AND NOTIFICATION. -
- (a) (4) Each student participating in a structured collegiate high school program must enter into a student performance contract which must be signed by the student, the

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parent, and a representative of the school district and the applicable Florida College System institution, state university, or other institution participating pursuant to subsection (4) (5). The performance contract must, at a minimum, specify include the schedule of courses, by semester, and industry certifications to be taken by the student, if any; student attendance requirements; , and course grade requirements; and the applicability of such courses to an associate degree or a baccalaureate degree.

- (b) By September 1 of each school year, each district school board must notify each student enrolled in grades 9, 10, 11, and 12 in a public school within the school district about the structured program, including, but not limited to:
- 1. The method for earning college credit through participation in the structured program. The notification must include website links to the dual enrollment course equivalency list approved by the State Board of Education; the common degree program prerequisite requirements published by the Articulation Coordinating Committee pursuant to s. 1007.01(3)(f); the industry certification articulation agreements adopted by the State Board of Education in rule; and the approved meta-major academic pathways of the partner Florida College System institution and other eligible partner postsecondary institutions participating pursuant to subsection (4); and
- 2. The estimated cost savings to students and their families resulting from students successfully completing 30 credit hours applicable toward general education core courses or common prerequisite course requirements before graduating from high school versus the cost of earning such credit hours after



graduating from high school.

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(4)(5) AUTHORIZED STRUCTURED PROGRAM CONTRACTS.—In addition to executing a contract with the local Florida College System institution under this section, a district school board may execute a contract to establish a structured collegiate high school program with a state university or an institution that is eligible to participate in the William L. Boyd, IV, Florida Resident Access Grant Program, that is a nonprofit independent college or university located and chartered in this state, and that is accredited by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools to grant baccalaureate degrees. Such university or institution must meet the requirements specified under subsections (2) $\frac{(3)}{(3)}$ and (3). A charter school may execute a contract directly with the local Florida College System institution or another institution as authorized under this section to establish a structured program at a mutually agreed upon location (4).

(5) FUNDING.—

(a) (6) The structured collegiate high school program shall be funded pursuant to ss. 1007.271 and 1011.62. The State Board of Education shall enforce compliance with this section by withholding the transfer of funds for the school districts and the Florida College System institutions in accordance with s. 1008.32. Annually, by December 31, the State Board of Education shall enforce compliance with this section by withholding the transfer of funds for the Florida College System institutions in accordance with s. 1008.32

(b) A student who enrolls in the structured program and successfully completes at least 30 college credit hours during a



school year through the dual enrollment program under s. 2389 2390 1007.271 generates a 0.5 full-time equivalent (FTE) bonus. A 2391 student who enrolls in the structured program and successfully 2392 completes an additional 30 college credit hours during a school 2393 year, resulting in at least 60 college credit hours through the 2394 dual enrollment program under s. 1007.271 applicable toward 2395 fulfilling the requirements for an associate in arts degree or 2396 an associate in science degree or a baccalaureate degree 2397 pursuant to the student performance contract under subsection 2398 (3), before graduating from high school, generates an additional 2399 0.5 FTE bonus. Each district school board that is a contractual 2400 partner with a Florida College System institution or other 2401 eligible postsecondary institution shall report to the 2402 commissioner the total FTE bonus for each structured program for 2403 the students from that school district. The total FTE bonus 2404 shall be added to each school district's total weighted FTE for 2405 funding in the subsequent fiscal year. 2406

- (c) For any industry certification a student attains under this section, the FTE bonus shall be calculated and awarded in accordance with s. 1011.62(1)(0).
 - (6) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—
- (a) By September 1 of each school year, each district school superintendent shall report to the commissioner, at a minimum, the following information on each structured program administered during the prior school year:
- 1. The number of students in public schools within the school district who enrolled in the structured program, and the partnering postsecondary institutions pursuant to subsections (2) and (4);

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- 2418 2. The total and average number of dual enrollment courses 2419 completed, high school and college credits earned, standard high 2420 school diplomas and associate and baccalaureate degrees awarded, 2421 and the number of industry certifications attained, if any, by 2422 the students who enrolled in the structured program; 2423 3. The projected student enrollment in the structured 2424 program during the next school year; and 2425 4. Any barriers to executing contracts to establish one or 2426 more structured programs. 2427
 - (b) By November 30 of each school year, the commissioner must report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives the status of structured programs, including, at a minimum, a summary of student enrollment and completion information pursuant to this subsection; barriers, if any, to establishing such programs; and recommendations for expanding access to such programs statewide.

Section 30. Paragraph (c) of subsection (3) and subsection (4) of section 1008.33, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 1008.33 Authority to enforce public school improvement. (3)

- (c) The state board shall adopt by rule a differentiated matrix of intervention and support strategies for assisting traditional public schools identified under this section and rules for implementing s. 1002.33(9)(n), relating to charter schools.
- 1. The intervention and support strategies must address efforts to improve student performance through one or more of the following strategies: and may include
 - a. Improvement planning;

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- 2447 b. Leadership quality improvement;
 - c. Educator quality improvement;
 - d. Professional development;
 - e. Curriculum review, pacing, and alignment across grade levels to improve background knowledge in social studies, science, and the arts; and
 - f. The use of continuous improvement and monitoring plans and processes.
 - 2. In addition, The state board may prescribe reporting requirements to review and monitor the progress of the schools. The rule must define the intervention and support strategies for school improvement for schools earning a grade of "D" or "F" and the roles for the district and department.
 - (4) (a) The state board shall apply intensive intervention and support strategies tailored to the needs of schools earning two consecutive grades of "D" or a grade of "F." In the first full school year after a school initially earns two consecutive grades of "D" or a grade of "F," the school district must immediately implement intervention and support strategies prescribed in rule under paragraph (3)(c) and, by September 1, provide the department with the memorandum of understanding negotiated pursuant to s. 1001.42(21) and, by October 1, a district-managed turnaround plan for approval by the state board. The district-managed turnaround plan may include a proposal for the district to implement an extended school day, a summer program, or a combination of an extended school day and summer program. Upon approval by the state board, the school district must implement the plan for the remainder of the school year and continue the plan for 1 full school year. The state

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board may allow a school an additional year of implementation before the school must implement a turnaround option required under paragraph (b) if it determines that the school is likely to improve to a grade of "C" or higher after the first full school year of implementation.

- (b) Unless an additional year of implementation is provided pursuant to paragraph (a), a school that has completed 2 school years of a district-managed turnaround plan required under paragraph (a) and has not improved its school grade to a "C" or higher, pursuant to s. 1008.34, earns three consecutive grades below a "C" must implement one of the following options:
- 1. Reassign students to another school and monitor the progress of each reassigned student. +
- 2. Close the school and reopen the school as one or more charter schools, each with a governing board that has a demonstrated record of effectiveness. Such charter schools are eligible for funding from the hope supplemental services allocation established by s. 1011.62(16).; or
- 3. Contract with an outside entity that has a demonstrated record of effectiveness to operate the school. An outside entity may include:
- a. A district-managed charter school in which all instructional personnel are not employees of the school district, but are employees of an independent governing board composed of members who did not participate in the review or approval of the charter. A district-managed charter school is eligible for funding from the hope supplemental services allocation established by s. 1011.62(16); or
 - b. A hope operator that submits to a school district a

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notice of intent of a performance-based agreement pursuant to s. 1002.333. A school of hope established pursuant to this subsubparagraph is eligible for funding from the hope supplemental services allocation for up to 5 years, beginning in the school year in which the school of hope is established, if the school of hope:

- (I) Is established at the district-owned facilities of the persistently low-performing school;
- (II) Gives priority enrollment to students who are enrolled in, or are eligible to attend and are living in the attendance area of, the persistently low-performing school that the school of hope operates, consistent with the enrollment lottery exemption provided under s. 1002.333(5)(c); and
- (III) Meets the requirements of its performance-based agreement pursuant to s. 1002.333.
- 4. Implement a franchise model school in which a highly effective principal, pursuant to s. 1012.34, leads the persistently low-performing school in addition to the principal's currently assigned school. The franchise model school principal may allocate resources and personnel between the schools he or she leads. The persistently low-performing school is eligible for funding from the hope supplemental services allocation established under s. 1011.62(16).
- (c) Implementation of the turnaround option is no longer required if the school improves to a grade of "C" or higher.
- (d) If a school earning two consecutive grades of "D" or a grade of "F" does not improve to a grade of "C" or higher after 2 full school years of implementing the turnaround option selected by the school district under paragraph (b), the school

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2534 district must implement another turnaround option. 2535 Implementation of the turnaround option must begin the school 2536 year following the implementation period of the existing 2537 turnaround option, unless the state board determines that the 2538 school is likely to improve to a grade of "C" or higher if 2539 additional time is provided to implement the existing turnaround 2540 option.

Section 31. Present subsections (16) and (17) of section 1011.62, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (19) and (20), respectively, new subsections (16) and (17) and subsection (18) are added to that section, and paragraphs (o) and (t) of subsection (1), paragraph (a) of subsection (4), and subsection (14) of that section are amended, 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:
- (o) Calculation of additional full-time equivalent membership based on successful completion of a career-themed course pursuant to ss. 1003.491, 1003.492, and 1003.493, or courses with embedded CAPE industry certifications or CAPE Digital Tool certificates, and issuance of industry certification identified on the CAPE Industry Certification

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Funding List pursuant to rules adopted by the State Board of Education or CAPE Digital Tool certificates pursuant to s. 1003.4203.-

1.a. A value of 0.025 full-time equivalent student membership shall be calculated for CAPE Digital Tool certificates earned by students in elementary and middle school grades.

b. A value of 0.1 or 0.2 full-time equivalent student membership shall be calculated for each student who completes a course as defined in s. 1003.493(1)(b) or courses with embedded CAPE industry certifications and who is issued an industry certification identified annually on the CAPE Industry Certification Funding List approved under rules adopted by the State Board of Education. A value of 0.2 full-time equivalent membership shall be calculated for each student who is issued a CAPE industry certification that has a statewide articulation agreement for college credit approved by the State Board of Education. For CAPE industry certifications that do not articulate for college credit, the Department of Education shall assign a full-time equivalent value of 0.1 for each certification. Middle grades students who earn additional FTE membership for a CAPE Digital Tool certificate pursuant to subsubparagraph a. may not use the previously funded examination to satisfy the requirements for earning an industry certification under this sub-subparagraph. Additional FTE membership for an elementary or middle grades student may not exceed 0.1 for certificates or certifications earned within the same fiscal year. The State Board of Education shall include the assigned values on the CAPE Industry Certification Funding List under

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rules adopted by the state board. Such value shall be added to the total full-time equivalent student membership for grades 6 through 12 in the subsequent year. CAPE industry certifications earned through dual enrollment must be reported and funded pursuant to s. 1011.80. However, if a student earns a certification through a dual enrollment course and the certification is not a fundable certification on the postsecondary certification funding list, or the dual enrollment certification is earned as a result of an agreement between a school district and a nonpublic postsecondary institution, the bonus value shall be funded in the same manner as other nondual enrollment course industry certifications. In such cases, the school district may provide for an agreement between the high school and the technical center, or the school district and the postsecondary institution may enter into an agreement for equitable distribution of the bonus funds.

- c. A value of 0.3 full-time equivalent student membership shall be calculated for student completion of the courses and the embedded certifications identified on the CAPE Industry Certification Funding List and approved by the commissioner pursuant to ss. 1003.4203(5)(a) and 1008.44.
- d. A value of 0.5 full-time equivalent student membership shall be calculated for CAPE Acceleration Industry Certifications that articulate for 15 to 29 college credit hours, and 1.0 full-time equivalent student membership shall be calculated for CAPE Acceleration Industry Certifications that articulate for 30 or more college credit hours pursuant to CAPE Acceleration Industry Certifications approved by the commissioner pursuant to ss. 1003.4203(5)(b) and 1008.44.

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- 2. Each district must allocate at least 80 percent of the funds provided for CAPE industry certification, in accordance with this paragraph, to the program that generated the funds. This allocation may not be used to supplant funds provided for basic operation of the program.
- 3. For CAPE industry certifications earned in the 2013-2014 school year and in subsequent years, the school district shall distribute to each classroom teacher who provided direct instruction toward the attainment of a CAPE industry certification that qualified for additional full-time equivalent membership under subparagraph 1.:
- a. A bonus of \$25 for each student taught by a teacher who provided instruction in a course that led to the attainment of a CAPE industry certification on the CAPE Industry Certification Funding List with a weight of 0.1.
- b. A bonus of \$50 for each student taught by a teacher who provided instruction in a course that led to the attainment of a CAPE industry certification on the CAPE Industry Certification Funding List with a weight of 0.2.
- c. A bonus of \$75 for each student taught by a teacher who provided instruction in a course that led to the attainment of a CAPE industry certification on the CAPE Industry Certification Funding List with a weight of 0.3.
- d. A bonus of \$100 for each student taught by a teacher who provided instruction in a course that led to the attainment of a CAPE industry certification on the CAPE Industry Certification Funding List with a weight of 0.5 or 1.0.

Bonuses awarded pursuant to this paragraph shall be provided to

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teachers who are employed by the district in the year in which the additional FTE membership calculation is included in the calculation. Bonuses shall be calculated based upon the associated weight of a CAPE industry certification on the CAPE Industry Certification Funding List for the year in which the certification is earned by the student. Any bonus awarded to a teacher pursuant to under this paragraph is in addition to any regular wage or other bonus the teacher received or is scheduled to receive. A bonus may not be awarded to a teacher who fails to maintain the security of any CAPE industry certification examination or who otherwise violates the security or administration protocol of any assessment instrument that may result in a bonus being awarded to the teacher under this paragraph.

- (t) Computation for funding through the Florida Education Finance Program.—The State Board of Education may adopt rules establishing programs, industry certifications, and courses for which the student may earn credit toward high school graduation and the criteria under which a student's industry certification or grade may be rescinded.
- (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 before July 19, the

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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. The value certified shall be the taxable value for school purposes for that year, and no further adjustments shall be made, except those made pursuant to paragraphs (c) and (d), or an assessment roll change required by final judicial decisions as specified in paragraph (19)(b) (16) (b). 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 96 percent of the estimated state total taxable value for school purposes, would generate the prescribed aggregate required local effort for that year for all districts. The Commissioner of Education shall certify to each district school board the millage rate, computed as prescribed in this subparagraph, as the minimum millage rate necessary to provide the district required local effort for that year.

b. The General Appropriations Act shall direct the computation of the statewide adjusted aggregate amount for required local effort for all school districts collectively from ad valorem taxes to ensure that no school district's revenue from required local effort millage will produce more than 90 percent of the district's total Florida Education Finance Program calculation as calculated and adopted by the Legislature, and the adjustment of the required local effort millage rate of each district that produces more than 90 percent

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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. On the same date as the certification in subsubparagraph 1.a., the Department of Revenue shall certify to the Commissioner of Education for each district:
- a. Each year for which the property appraiser has certified the taxable value pursuant to s. 193.122(2) or (3), if applicable, since the prior certification under sub-subparagraph 1.a.
- b. For each year identified in sub-subparagraph a., the taxable value certified by the appraiser pursuant to s. 193.122(2) or (3), if applicable, since the prior certification under sub-subparagraph 1.a. This is the certification that reflects all final administrative actions of the value adjustment board.
- (14) 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 (19) $\frac{(16)}{(16)}$, 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 (19) $\frac{(16)}{(16)}$ and potential nonvoted discretionary local effort from taxes. A comparison of

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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 quarantee the assigned percentage increase in funds per unweighted FTE student. Should appropriated funds be less than the sum of this calculated amount for all districts, the commissioner shall prorate each district's allocation. This provision shall be implemented to the extent specifically funded.

- (16) HOPE SUPPLEMENTAL SERVICES ALLOCATION.-The hope supplemental services allocation is created to provide districtmanaged turnaround schools, as required under s. 1008.33(4)(a), charter schools authorized under s. 1008.33(4)(b)2., districtmanaged charter schools authorized under s. 1008.33(4)(b)3.a., schools of hope authorized under s. 1008.33(4)(b)3.b., and franchise model schools as authorized under s. 1008.33(4)(b)4., with funds to offer services designed to improve the overall academic and community welfare of the schools' students and their families.
- (a) Services funded by the allocation may include, but are not limited to, tutorial and after-school programs, student counseling, nutrition education, and parental counseling. In addition, services may also include models that develop a culture that encourages students to complete high school and to attend college or career training, set high academic expectations, inspire character development, and include an extended school day and school year.
- (b) Prior to distribution of the allocation, a school district, for a district turnaround school and persistently low-

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2766 performing schools that use a franchise model; a hope operator, for a school of hope; or the charter school governing board for 2767 2768 a charter school, as applicable, shall develop and submit a plan 2769 for implementation to its respective governing body for approval 2770 no later than August 1 of the fiscal year.

- (c) At a minimum, the plans required under paragraph (b) must:
- 1. Establish comprehensive support services that develop family and community partnerships;
- 2. Establish clearly defined and measurable high academic and character standards;
- 3. Increase parental involvement and engagement in the child's education;
- 4. Describe how instructional personnel will be identified, recruited, retained, and rewarded;
- 5. Provide professional development that focuses on academic rigor, direct instruction, and creating high academic and character standards; and
- 6. Provide focused instruction to improve student academic proficiency, which may include additional instruction time beyond the normal school day or school year.
- (d) Each school district and hope operator shall submit approved plans to the commissioner by September 1 of each fiscal year.
- (e) For the 2018-2019 fiscal year, a school that is selected to receive funding in the 2017-2018 fiscal year pursuant to s. 1002.333(10)(c) shall receive \$2,000 per FTE. A district-managed turnaround school required under s. 1008.33(4)(a), charter school authorized under s.

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1008.33(4)(b)2., district-managed charter school authorized under s. 1008.33(4)(b)3.a., school of hope authorized under s. 1008.33(4)(b)3.b., and franchise model school authorized under s. 1008.33(4)(b)4. are eliqible for the remaining funds based on the school's unweighted FTE, up to \$2,000 per FTE or as provided in the General Appropriations Act.

(f) For the 2019-2020 fiscal year and thereafter, each school district's allocation shall be based on the unweighted FTE student enrollment at the eligible schools and a per-FTE funding amount of up to \$2,000 per FTE or as provided in the General Appropriations Act. If the calculated funds for unweighted FTE student enrollment at the eligible schools exceed the per-FTE funds appropriated, the allocation of funds to each school district must be prorated based on each school district's share of the total unweighted FTE student enrollment for the eligible schools.

(17) MENTAL HEALTH ASSISTANCE ALLOCATION.—The mental health assistance allocation is created to provide funding to assist school districts and charter schools in their compliance with the requirements and specifications established in s. 1006.05. These funds must be allocated annually in the General Appropriations Act to each eligible school district and developmental research school based on each entity's proportionate share of Florida Education Finance Program base funding. The district funding allocation must include a minimum amount, as provided in the General Appropriations Act. Eligible charter schools are entitled to a proportionate share of district funding for the program. The allocated funds may not supplant funds that are provided for this purpose from other

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operating funds and may not be used to increase salaries or provide bonuses, except for personnel hired to implement the plans required by s. 1006.05. School districts and schools must maximize third-party funding from Medicaid and private insurance when appropriate.

(18) FUNDING COMPRESSION ALLOCATION.—The Legislature may provide an annual funding compression allocation in the General Appropriations Act. The allocation is created to provide additional funding to school districts and developmental research schools whose total funds per FTE in the prior year were less than the statewide average. Using the most recent prior year FEFP calculation for each eligible school district, the total funds per FTE shall be subtracted from the state average funds per FTE, not including any adjustments made pursuant to paragraph (19)(b). The resulting funds per FTE difference, or a portion thereof, as designated in the General Appropriations Act, shall then be <u>multiplied</u> by the school district's total unweighted FTE to provide the allocation. If the calculated funds are greater than the amount included in the General Appropriations Act, they must be prorated to the appropriation amount based on each participating school district's share.

Section 32. Subsection (5) of section 1011.69, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1011.69 Equity in School-Level Funding Act.-

(5) After providing Title I, Part A, Basic funds to schools above the 75 percent poverty threshold, which may include high schools above the 50 percent threshold as allowed by federal law, school districts shall provide any remaining Title I, Part

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A, Basic funds directly to all eligible schools as provided in this subsection. For purposes of this subsection, an eligible school is a school that is eligible to receive Title I funds, including a charter school. The threshold for identifying eligible schools may not exceed the threshold established by a school district for the 2016-2017 school year or the statewide percentage of economically disadvantaged students, as determined annually.

- (a) Prior to the allocation of Title I funds to eligible schools, a school district may withhold funds only as follows:
- 1. One percent for parent involvement, in addition to the one percent the district must reserve under federal law for allocations to eligible schools for parent involvement;
 - 2. A necessary and reasonable amount for administration; -
- 3. which includes The district's approved indirect cost rate, not to exceed a total of 8 percent; and
 - 4.3. A reasonable and necessary amount to provide:
 - a. Homeless programs;
 - b. Delinquent and neglected programs;
 - c. Prekindergarten programs and activities;
 - d. Private school equitable services; and
- e. Transportation for foster care children to their school of origin or choice programs; and-
- 5. A necessary and reasonable amount for eligible schools to provide:
- a. Extended learning opportunities, such as summer school, before-school and after-school programs, and additional class periods of instruction during the school day; and
 - b. Supplemental academic and enrichment services, staff

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development, and planning and curriculum, as well as wrap-around services.

(b) All remaining Title I funds shall be distributed to all eligible schools in accordance with federal law and regulation. To maximize the efficient use of resources, school districts may allow eligible schools, not including charter schools, to An eligible school may use funds under this subsection for district-level to participate in discretionary educational services provided by the school district.

Section 33. Subsection (5) of section 1011.71, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1011.71 District school tax.-

- (5) Effective July 1, 2008, A school district may expend, subject to the provisions of s. 200.065, up to \$150 \$100 per unweighted full-time equivalent student from the revenue generated by the millage levy authorized by subsection (2) to fund, in addition to expenditures authorized in paragraphs (2)(a)-(j), expenses for the following:
- (a) The purchase, lease-purchase, or lease of driver's education vehicles; motor vehicles used for the maintenance or operation of plants and equipment; security vehicles; or vehicles used in storing or distributing materials and equipment.
- (b) Payment of the cost of premiums, as defined in s. 627.403, for property and casualty insurance necessary to insure school district educational and ancillary plants. As used in this paragraph, casualty insurance has the same meaning as in s. 624.605(1)(d), (f), (q), (h), and (m). Operating revenues that are made available through the payment of property and casualty

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insurance premiums from revenues generated under this subsection may be expended only for nonrecurring operational expenditures of the school district.

Section 34. Section 1012.315, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1012.315 Disqualification from employment.—A person is ineligible for educator certification, and instructional personnel and school administrators, as defined in s. 1012.01, are ineligible for employment in any position that requires direct contact with students in a district school system, charter school, or private school that accepts scholarship students under s. 1002.385, s. 1002.39, or s. 1002.395, or another state scholarship program under chapter 1002, if the person, instructional personnel, or school administrator has been convicted of:

- (1) Any felony offense prohibited under any of the following statutes:
- (a) Section 393.135, relating to sexual misconduct with certain developmentally disabled clients and reporting of such sexual misconduct.
- (b) Section 394.4593, relating to sexual misconduct with certain mental health patients and reporting of such sexual misconduct.
- (c) Section 415.111, relating to adult abuse, neglect, or exploitation of aged persons or disabled adults.
 - (d) Section 782.04, relating to murder.
- (e) Section 782.07, relating to manslaughter, aggravated manslaughter of an elderly person or disabled adult, aggravated manslaughter of a child, or aggravated manslaughter of an

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2940 officer, a firefighter, an emergency medical technician, or a 2941 paramedic.

- (f) Section 784.021, relating to aggravated assault.
- (g) Section 784.045, relating to aggravated battery.
- (h) Section 784.075, relating to battery on a detention or commitment facility staff member or a juvenile probation officer.
 - (i) Section 787.01, relating to kidnapping.
 - (j) Section 787.02, relating to false imprisonment.
- (k) Section 787.025, relating to luring or enticing a child.
- (1) Section 787.04(2), relating to leading, taking, enticing, or removing a minor beyond the state limits, or concealing the location of a minor, with criminal intent pending custody proceedings.
- (m) Section 787.04(3), relating to leading, taking, enticing, or removing a minor beyond the state limits, or concealing the location of a minor, with criminal intent pending dependency proceedings or proceedings concerning alleged abuse or neglect of a minor.
- (n) Section 790.115(1), relating to exhibiting firearms or weapons at a school-sponsored event, on school property, or within 1,000 feet of a school.
- (o) Section 790.115(2)(b), relating to possessing an electric weapon or device, destructive device, or other weapon at a school-sponsored event or on school property.
 - (p) Section 794.011, relating to sexual battery.
- (q) Former s. 794.041, relating to sexual activity with or solicitation of a child by a person in familial or custodial



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2970	(r) Section 794.05, relating to unlawful sexual activity
2971	with certain minors.
2972	(s) Section 794.08, relating to female genital mutilation.
2973	(t) Chapter 796, relating to prostitution.
2974	(u) Chapter 800, relating to lewdness and indecent
2975	exposure.
2976	(v) Section 806.01, relating to arson.
2977	(w) Section 810.14, relating to voyeurism.
2978	(x) Section 810.145, relating to video voyeurism.
2979	(y) Section $812.014(6)$, relating to coordinating the
2980	commission of theft in excess of \$3,000.
2981	(z) Section 812.0145, relating to theft from persons 65
2982	years of age or older.
2983	(aa) Section 812.019, relating to dealing in stolen
2984	property.
2985	(bb) Section 812.13, relating to robbery.
2986	(cc) Section 812.131, relating to robbery by sudden
2987	snatching.
2988	(dd) Section 812.133, relating to carjacking.
2989	(ee) Section 812.135, relating to home-invasion robbery.
2990	(ff) Section 817.563, relating to fraudulent sale of
2991	controlled substances.
2992	(gg) Section 825.102, relating to abuse, aggravated abuse,
2993	or neglect of an elderly person or disabled adult.
2994	(hh) Section 825.103, relating to exploitation of an
2995	elderly person or disabled adult.
2996	(ii) Section 825.1025, relating to lewd or lascivious
2997	offenses committed upon or in the presence of an elderly person



2998 or disabled person. (jj) Section 826.04, relating to incest. 2999 (kk) Section 827.03, relating to child abuse, aggravated 3000 3001 child abuse, or neglect of a child. 3002 (11) Section 827.04, relating to contributing to the 3003 delinquency or dependency of a child. (mm) Section 827.071, relating to sexual performance by a 3004 3005 child. 3006 (nn) Section 843.01, relating to resisting arrest with 3007 violence. 3008 (oo) Chapter 847, relating to obscenity. 3009 (pp) Section 874.05, relating to causing, encouraging, 3010 soliciting, or recruiting another to join a criminal street 3011 gang. 3012 (qq) Chapter 893, relating to drug abuse prevention and 3013 control, if the offense was a felony of the second degree or 3014 greater severity. 3015 (rr) Section 916.1075, relating to sexual misconduct with 3016 certain forensic clients and reporting of such sexual 3017 misconduct. 3018 (ss) Section 944.47, relating to introduction, removal, or 3019 possession of contraband at a correctional facility. 3020 (tt) Section 985.701, relating to sexual misconduct in 3021 juvenile justice programs. 3022 (uu) Section 985.711, relating to introduction, removal, or 3023 possession of contraband at a juvenile detention facility or 3024 commitment program. 3025 (2) Any misdemeanor offense prohibited under any of the

following statutes:

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- 3027 (a) Section 784.03, relating to battery, if the victim of 3028 the offense was a minor.
 - (b) Section 787.025, relating to luring or enticing a child.
 - (3) Any criminal act committed in another state or under federal law which, if committed in this state, constitutes an offense prohibited under any statute listed in subsection (1) or subsection (2).
 - (4) Any delinquent act committed in this state or any delinquent or criminal act committed in another state or under federal law which, if committed in this state, qualifies an individual for inclusion on the Registered Juvenile Sex Offender List under s. 943.0435(1)(h)1.d.

Section 35. Paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (3) of section 1012.731, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1012.731 The Florida Best and Brightest Teacher Scholarship Program.-

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(b) 1. In order to demonstrate eligibility for an award, an eligible classroom teacher must submit to the school district, no later than November 1, an official record of his or her qualifying assessment score and, beginning with the 2020-2021 school year, an official transcript demonstrating that he or she graduated cum laude or higher with a baccalaureate degree, if applicable. Once a classroom teacher is deemed eligible by the school district, the teacher shall remain eligible as long as he or she remains employed by the school district as a classroom teacher at the time of the award and receives an annual performance evaluation rating of highly effective pursuant to s.

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1012.34 or is evaluated as highly effective based on a commissioner-approved student learning growth formula pursuant to s. 1012.34(8) for the 2019-2020 school year or thereafter.

- 2. A school district employee who, in the prior school year, was rated highly effective and met the eligibility requirements under this section as a classroom teacher, is eligible to receive a scholarship award during the current school year if he or she maintains employment with the school district.
- (c) Notwithstanding the requirements of this subsection, for the 2017-2018, 2018-2019, and 2019-2020 school years, any classroom teacher who:
- 1. Was evaluated as highly effective pursuant to s. 1012.34 in the school year immediately preceding the year in which the scholarship will be awarded shall receive a scholarship of \$1200, including a classroom teacher who received an award pursuant to paragraph (a).
- 2. Was evaluated as effective pursuant to s. 1012.34 in the school year immediately preceding the year in which the scholarship will be awarded a scholarship of up to \$800. If the number of eligible classroom teachers under this subparagraph exceeds the total allocation, the department shall prorate the per-teacher scholarship amount.

This paragraph expires July 1, 2020.

Section 36. Subsections (2), (3), and (4) of section 1012.732, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1012.732 The Florida Best and Brightest Principal Scholarship Program.-

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- (2) There is created the Florida Best and Brightest Principal Scholarship Program to be administered by the Department of Education. The program shall provide categorical funding for scholarships to be awarded to school principals, as defined in s. 1012.01(3)(c)1., who are serving as a franchise model school principal or who have recruited and retained a high percentage of best and brightest teachers.
- (3) (a) A school principal identified pursuant to s. 1012.731(4)(c) is eligible to receive a scholarship under this section if he or she has served as school principal at his or her school for at least 2 consecutive school years including the current school year and his or her school has a ratio of best and brightest teachers to other classroom teachers that is at the 80th percentile or higher for schools within the same grade group, statewide, including elementary schools, middle schools, high schools, and schools with a combination of grade levels.
- (b) A principal of a franchise model school, as defined in s. 1002.334, is eligible to receive a scholarship under this section.
- (4) Annually, by February 1, the department shall identify eligible school principals and disburse funds to each school district for each eligible school principal to receive a scholarship.
- (a) A scholarship of \$10,000 \$5,000 must be awarded to each franchise model school principal who is every eligible under paragraph (3)(b).
- (b) A scholarship of \$5,000 must be awarded to each school principal assigned to a Title I school and a scholarship of \$4,000 to each every eligible school principal who is not



3114 assigned to a Title I school and who is eligible under paragraph 3115 (3)(a).

Section 37. Paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of section 1012.796, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1012.796 Complaints against teachers and administrators; procedure; penalties.-

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(e) If allegations arise against an employee who is certified under s. 1012.56 and employed in an educatorcertificated position in any public school, charter school or governing board thereof, or private school that accepts scholarship students under s. 1002.385, s. 1002.39, or s. 1002.395, or another state scholarship program under chapter 1002, the school shall file in writing with the department a legally sufficient complaint within 30 days after the date on which the subject matter of the complaint came to the attention of the school. A complaint is legally sufficient if it contains ultimate facts that show a violation has occurred as provided in s. 1012.795 and defined by rule of the State Board of Education. The school shall include all known information relating to the complaint with the filing of the complaint. This paragraph does not limit or restrict the power and duty of the department to investigate complaints, regardless of the school's untimely filing, or failure to file, complaints and followup reports.

Section 38. Present paragraphs (a) through (d) of subsection (1) of section 1013.31, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as paragraphs (b) through (e), respectively, and a new paragraph (a) is added to that subsection, to read:

1013.31 Educational plant survey; localized need

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assessment; PECO project funding.-

- (1) At least every 5 years, each board shall arrange for an educational plant survey, to aid in formulating plans for housing the educational program and student population, faculty, administrators, staff, and auxiliary and ancillary services of the district or campus, including consideration of the local comprehensive plan. The Department of Education shall document the need for additional career and adult education programs and the continuation of existing programs before facility construction or renovation related to career or adult education may be included in the educational plant survey of a school district or Florida College System institution that delivers career or adult education programs. Information used by the Department of Education to establish facility needs must include, but need not be limited to, labor market data, needs analysis, and information submitted by the school district or Florida College System institution.
- (a) Educational plant survey and localized need assessment for capital outlay purposes.—A district may only use funds from the following sources for educational, auxiliary, and ancillary plant capital outlay purposes without needing a survey recommendation:
- 1. The local capital outlay improvement fund, consisting of funds that come from and are a part of the district's basic operating budget;
- 2. If a board decides to build an educational, auxiliary, or ancillary facility without a survey recommendation and the taxpayers approve a bond referendum, the voted bond referendum;
 - 3. One-half cent sales surtax revenue;



3172 4. One cent local governmental surtax revenue; 3173 5. Impact fees; and 3174 6. Private gifts or donations. 3175 Section 39. Paragraph (e) is added to subsection (2) of section 1013.385, Florida Statutes, to read: 3176 3177 1013.385 School district construction flexibility. 3178 (2) A resolution adopted under this section may propose 3179 implementation of exceptions to requirements of the uniform 3180 statewide building code for the planning and construction of 3181 public educational and ancillary plants adopted pursuant to ss. 3182 553.73 and 1013.37 relating to: 3183 (e) Any other provisions that limit the ability of a school 3184 to operate in a facility on the same basis as a charter school 3185 pursuant to s. 1002.33(18) if the regional planning council 3186 determines that there is sufficient shelter capacity within the 3187 school district as documented in the Statewide Emergency Shelter 3188 Plan. 3189 Section 40. Subsection (3) of section 1013.62, Florida 3190 Statutes, is amended, and paragraph (c) is added to subsection 3191 (1) of that section, to read: 3192 1013.62 Charter schools capital outlay funding.-3193 (1) Charter school capital outlay funding shall consist of 3194 revenue resulting from the discretionary millage authorized in 3195 s. 1011.71(2) and state funds when such funds are appropriated 3196 in the General Appropriations Act. 3197 (c) It is the intent of the Legislature that the public 3198 interest be protected by prohibiting personal financial 3199 enrichment by owners, operators, managers, real estate

developers, and other affiliated parties of charter schools.

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Therefore, a charter school is not eligible for a funding allocation unless the chair of the governing board and the chief administrative officer of the charter school annually certify under oath that the funds will be used solely and exclusively for constructing, renovating, or improving charter school facilities that are:

- 1. Owned by a school district, a political subdivision of the state, a municipality, a Florida College System institution, or a state university;
- 2. Owned by an organization that is qualified as an exempt organization under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code whose articles of incorporation specify that, upon the organization's dissolution, the subject property will be transferred to a school district, a political subdivision of the state, a municipality, a Florida College System institution, or a state university; or
- 3. Owned by and leased, at a fair market value in the school district in which the charter school is located, from a person or entity that is not an affiliated party of the charter school. For the purposes of this subparagraph, the term "affiliated party of the charter school" means the applicant for the charter school pursuant to s. 1002.33; the governing board of the charter school or a member of the governing board; the charter school owner; the charter school principal; an employee of the charter school; an independent contractor of the charter school or the governing board of the charter school; a relative, as defined in s. 1002.33(24)(a)2., of a charter school governing board member, a charter school owner, a charter school principal, a charter school employee, or an independent

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contractor of a charter school or charter school governing board; a subsidiary corporation, a service corporation, an affiliated corporation, a parent corporation, a limited liability company, a limited partnership, a trust, a partnership, or a related party that, individually or through one or more entities, shares common ownership or control and directly or indirectly manages, administers, controls, or oversees the operation of the charter school; or any person or entity, individually or through one or more entities that share common ownership, which directly or indirectly manages, administers, controls, or oversees the operation of any of the foregoing.

- (3) If the school board levies the discretionary millage authorized in s. 1011.71(2), the department shall use the following calculation methodology to determine the amount of revenue that a school district must distribute to each eligible charter school:
- (a) Reduce the total discretionary millage revenue by the school district's annual debt service obligation incurred as of March 1, 2017, and any amount of participation requirement pursuant to s. 1013.64(2)(a)8. that is being satisfied by revenues raised by the discretionary millage.
- (b) Divide the school district's adjusted discretionary millage revenue by the district's total capital outlay full-time equivalent membership and the total number of unweighted fulltime equivalent students of each eligible charter school to determine a capital outlay allocation per full-time equivalent student.
 - (c) Multiply the capital outlay allocation per full-time

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equivalent student by the total number of full-time equivalent students for all of each eligible charter schools within the district school to determine the total charter school capital outlay allocation for each district charter school.

- (d) If applicable, reduce the capital outlay allocation identified in paragraph (c) by the total amount of state funds allocated pursuant to subsection (2) to all each eligible charter schools within a district school in subsection (2) to determine the net total maximum calculated capital outlay allocation from local funds. If state funds are not allocated pursuant to subsection (2), the amount determined in paragraph (c) is equal to the net total calculated capital outlay allocation from local funds for each district.
- (e) For each charter school within each district, the net capital outlay amount from local funds shall be calculated in the same manner as the state funds in paragraphs (2)(a)-(d), except that the base charter school per weighted FTE allocation amount shall be determined by dividing the net total capital outlay amount from local funds by the total weighted FTE for all eligible charter schools within the district. The per weighted FTE allocation amount from local funds shall be multiplied by the weighted FTE for each charter school to determine each charter school's capital outlay allocation from local funds.
- (f) (e) School districts shall distribute capital outlay funds to charter schools no later than February 1 of each year, beginning on February 1, 2018, for the 2017-2018 fiscal year.

Section 41. Effective July 1, 2019, subsection (13) of section 212.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

212.08 Sales, rental, use, consumption, distribution, and

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storage tax; specified exemptions.—The sale at retail, the rental, the use, the consumption, the distribution, and the storage to be used or consumed in this state of the following are hereby specifically exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.

(13) No transactions shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter except those expressly exempted herein. All laws granting tax exemptions, to the extent they may be inconsistent or in conflict with this chapter, including, but not limited to, the following designated laws, shall yield to and be superseded by the provisions of this subsection: ss. 125.019, 153.76, 154.2331, 159.15, 159.31, 159.50, 159.708, 163.385, 163.395, 215.76, 243.33, 315.11, 348.65, 348.762, 349.13, 403.1834, and 616.07, and 623.09, and the following Laws of Florida, acts of the year indicated: s. 31, chapter 30843, 1955; s. 19, chapter 30845, 1955; s. 12, chapter 30927, 1955; s. 8, chapter 31179, 1955; s. 15, chapter 31263, 1955; s. 13, chapter 31343, 1955; s. 16, chapter 59-1653; s. 13, chapter 59-1356; s. 12, chapter 61-2261; s. 19, chapter 61-2754; s. 10, chapter 61-2686; s. 11, chapter 63-1643; s. 11, chapter 65-1274; s. 16, chapter 67-1446; and s. 10, chapter 67-1681. This subsection does not supersede the authority of a local government to adopt financial and local government incentives pursuant to s. 163.2517.

Section 42. For the 2018-2019 fiscal year, the sum of \$2,596,560 in recurring funds from the General Revenue Fund and the sum of \$392,134 in nonrecurring funds from the General Revenue Fund are appropriated to the Department of Education to implement this act as follows: the sum of \$2 million in recurring funds shall be used to implement the Hope Scholarship



3317 Program created pursuant to s. 1002.40, Florida Statutes, the 3318 sum of \$596,560 in recurring funds and \$142,134 in nonrecurring 3319 funds shall be used to implement the additional oversight 3320 requirements pursuant to s. 1002.421, Florida Statutes, and the 3321 sum of \$250,000 in nonrecurring funds shall be used to issue a 3322 competitive grant award pursuant to s. 1002.395(9), Florida 3323 Statutes. 3324 Section 43. The Department of Revenue may, and all 3325 conditions are deemed met to, adopt emergency rules pursuant to 3326 ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54, Florida Statutes, to administer this 3327 act.

Section 44. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect July 1, 2018

======= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ========= And the title is amended as follows:

Delete everything before the enacting clause and insert:

> A bill to be entitled An act relating to education; creating s. 212.1832, F.S.; authorizing certain persons to receive a tax credit for certain contributions to eligible nonprofit scholarship-funding organizations for the Hope Scholarship Program; providing requirements for motor vehicle dealers; requiring the Department of Revenue to disregard certain tax credits for specified purposes; providing that specified provisions apply to certain provisions; amending s. 213.053, F.S.; authorizing the Department of Revenue to share

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specified information with eligible nonprofit scholarship-funding organizations; providing that certain requirements apply to such organizations; repealing ch. 623, F.S., relating to private school corporations, on a specified date; amending s. 1001.10, F.S.; revising the private schools to which the Department of Education is required to provide technical assistance and authorized staff; amending s. 1001.4205, F.S.; authorizing a member of the State Legislature to visit any district school, including any charter school, in his or her legislative district; amending s. 1002.01, F.S.; revising and defining terms; amending s. 1002.20; updating educational options and terminology; amending s. 1002.33, F.S.; extending the period of time for which a charter school may defer its opening for specified reasons; amending s. 1002.331, F.S.; revising the requirements for a charter school to be considered a high-performing charter school; amending s. 1002.333, F.S.; redefining the terms "persistently lowperforming school" and "school of hope"; revising the required contents of a school of hope notice of intent and performance-based agreement; revising school of hope facility requirements; specifying that certain schools of hope are eligible to receive hope supplemental service allocation funds; requiring the State Board of Education to provide awards to all eligible schools that meet certain requirements; providing for certain funds for the Schools of Hope

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Program to be carried forward for a specified number of years; prohibiting a school of hope operator or owner from serving as the principal of a school of hope that he or she manages; conforming crossreferences; creating s. 1002.334, F.S.; defining the term "franchise model school"; authorizing specified schools to use a franchise model school as a turnaround option; specifying requirements for a franchise model school principal; amending s. 1002.385, F.S.; revising the meaning of a rare disease within the definition of a "disability" for purposes of the Gardiner Scholarship Program; revising requirements for private schools that participate in the program; specifying that the failure or refusal, rather than the inability of, a private school to meet certain requirements constitutes a basis for program ineligibility; conforming cross-references; amending s. 1002.39, F.S.; revising the purpose of department site visits at private schools participating in the John M. McKay Scholarships for Students with Disabilities Program; authorizing the department to make followup site visits at any time to certain private schools; requiring participating private schools to provide a specified report from an independent certified public accountant under certain circumstances; specifying that the failure or refusal, rather than the inability of, a private school to meet certain requirements constitutes a basis for program ineligibility; conforming provisions to changes made

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by the act; amending s. 1002.395, F.S.; revising obligations of eligible nonprofit scholarship-funding organizations participating in the Florida Tax Credit Scholarship Program; specifying that the failure or refusal, rather than the inability of, a private school to meet certain requirements constitutes a basis for program ineligibility; revising the purpose of department site visits at private schools participating in the Florida Tax Credit Scholarship Program; authorizing the department to make followup site visits at any time to certain private schools; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; creating s. 1002.40, F.S.; establishing the Hope Scholarship Program; providing the purpose of the program; defining terms; providing eligibility requirements; prohibiting the payment of a scholarship under certain circumstances; requiring a principal to provide copies of a report of physical violence or emotional abuse to certain individuals within specified timeframes; requiring the principal to investigate such incidents; requiring a school district to notify an eligible student's parent of the program under certain circumstances; requiring a school district to provide certain information relating to the statewide assessment program; providing requirements and obligations for eligible private schools; providing Department of Education obligations relating to participating students and private schools and program requirements; providing

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Commissioner of Education obligations; requiring the commissioner to deny, suspend, or revoke a private school's participation in the program or the payment of scholarship funds under certain circumstances; defining the term "owner or operator"; providing a process for review of a decision from the commissioner under certain circumstances; providing for the release of personally identifiable student information under certain circumstances; providing parent and student responsibilities for initial and continued participation in the program; providing nonprofit scholarship-funding organization obligations; providing for the calculation of the scholarship amount; providing the scholarship amount for students transferred to certain public schools; requiring verification of specified information before a scholarship may be disbursed; providing requirements for the scholarship payments; providing funds for administrative expenses for certain nonprofit scholarship-funding organizations; providing requirements for administrative expenses; prohibiting a nonprofit scholarship-funding organization from charging an application fee; providing Auditor General obligations; providing requirements for taxpayer elections to contribute to the program; requiring the Department of Revenue to adopt forms to administer the program; providing requirements for certain agents of the Department of Revenue and motor vehicle dealers; providing reporting requirements for nonprofit

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scholarship-funding organizations relating to taxpayer contributions; providing penalties; providing for the restitution of specified funds under certain circumstances; providing the state is not liable for the award or use of program funds; prohibiting additional regulations for private schools participating in the program beyond those necessary to enforce program requirements; requiring the State Board of Education to adopt rules to administer the program; amending s. 1002.421, F.S.; defining the term "owner or operator"; requiring a private school to employ or contract with teachers who meet certain qualifications and provide information about such qualifications to the department and parents; revising the conditions under which a private school employee may be exempted from background screening requirements; specifying that a private school is ineligible to participate in certain scholarship programs under certain circumstances; requiring the department to annually visit a certain percentage of certain private schools; authorizing the department to make certain followup site visits at any time; requiring the Division of State Fire Marshal to annually provide the department with fire safety inspection reports for certain private schools; requiring that certain private schools provide the department with a report from an independent certified public accountant under certain circumstances; repealing s. 1002.43, F.S., relating to private

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tutoring programs; amending s. 1002.55, F.S.; authorizing an early learning coalition to refuse to contract with certain private prekindergarten providers; amending s. 1003.01, F.S.; redefining the term "regular school attendance"; amending s. 1003.26, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 1003.41, F.S.; revising the requirements for the Next Generation Sunshine State Standards to include financial literacy; amending s. 1003.4282, F.S.; revising the required credits for a standard high school diploma to include one-half credit of instruction in personal financial literacy and money management and seven and one-half, rather than eight, credits in electives; creating s. 1003.457, F.S.; requiring school districts to provide instruction in cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and the use of an automated external defibrillator; requiring students to study and practice psychomotor skills associated with CPR at least once before graduating from high school; requiring the instruction to be a part of a required curriculum; providing instruction to be based on certain programs; providing an exemption; amending s. 1003.453, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; creating s. 1006.05, F.S.; providing the purpose of the mental health assistance allocation; requiring that school districts and charter schools annually develop and submit certain detailed plans; requiring that approved charter school plans be provided to the district for submission to

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the Commissioner of Education; providing that required plans must include certain elements; requiring school districts to annually submit approved plans to the commissioner by a specified date; requiring that entities receiving such allocations annually submit a final report on program outcomes and specific expenditures to the commissioner by a specified date; amending s. 1006.061, F.S.; revising the applicability of certain child abuse, abandonment, and neglect provisions; amending s. 1006.07, F.S.; requiring district school boards to formulate and prescribe policies and procedures for active shooter situations; requiring that active shooter situation training for each school be conducted by the law enforcement agency or agencies that are designated as first responders to the school's campus; requiring each school district to conduct certain assessments in a specified format; requiring a district school superintendent to provide specified agencies with certain findings and certain strategy and activity recommendations to improve school safety and security; requiring that district school boards and private school principals or governing boards allow campus tours by such law enforcement agency or agencies at specified times and for specified purposes; requiring that certain recommendations be documented by such board or principal; amending s. 1006.12, F.S.; requiring, rather than authorizing, district school boards to establish certain school resource officer programs;

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requiring a district school board to commission one or more school safety officers at each district school facility within the district; amending s. 1007.273, F.S.; defining the term "structured program"; providing additional options for students participating in a structured program; prohibiting a district school board from limiting the number of public school students who may participate in a structured program; revising contract requirements; requiring each district school board to annually notify students in certain grades of certain information about the structured program, by a specified date; revising provisions relating to funding; requiring the state board to enforce compliance with certain provisions by a specified date each year; providing reporting requirements; amending s. 1008.33, F.S.; revising the turnaround options available for certain schools; amending s. 1011.62, F.S.; prohibiting the award of certain bonuses to teachers who fail to maintain the security of certain examinations or violate certain protocols; authorizing the state board to adopt rules for specified purposes; creating the hope supplemental services allocation; providing the purpose of the allocation; specifying the services that may be funded by the allocation; providing that implementation plans may include certain models; providing requirements for implementation plans; providing for the allocation of funds in specified fiscal years; creating the mental

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health assistance allocation; providing the purpose of the allocation; requiring that funds be allocated annually in the General Appropriations Act; providing for the allocation of such funds on a specified basis; providing that eligible charter schools are entitled to a proportionate share; prohibiting the use of allocated funds to supplant funds provided from other operating funds, to increase salaries, or to provide bonuses, except in certain circumstances; requiring that school districts and schools maximize certain third-party funding; creating the funding compression allocation; providing the purpose of the allocation; authorizing funding for the annual allocation; providing the calculation for the allocation; amending s. 1011.69, F.S.; authorizing certain high schools to receive Title I funds; providing that a school district may withhold Title I funds for specified purposes; authorizing certain schools to use Title I funds for specified purposes; amending s. 1011.71, F.S.; increasing the amount that a school district may expend from a specified millage levy for certain expenses; amending s. 1012.315, F.S.; revising the applicability of certain provisions related to disqualification from employment for the conviction of specified offenses; amending s. 1012.731, F.S.; extending eligibility for the Florida Best and Brightest Teacher Scholarship Program to school district employees who, in the immediately preceding school year, were classroom teachers and met

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eligibility requirements; deleting scholarship awards authorized for specific school years; amending s. 1012.732, F.S.; specifying that a franchise model school principal is eligible to receive a Florida Best and Brightest Principal scholarship; requiring specified awards for eligible principals; amending s. 1012.796, F.S.; revising the applicability of a requirement that certain private schools file specified reports with the department for certain allegations against its employees; amending s. 1013.31, F.S.; authorizing a district to use certain sources of funds for educational, auxiliary, and ancillary plant capital outlay purposes without needing a survey recommendation; amending s. 1013.385, F.S.; providing additional exceptions to certain building code regulations for school districts; amending s. 1013.62, F.S.; providing legislative intent; prohibiting a charter school from being eligible for capital outlay funds unless the chair of the governing board and the chief administrative officer of the charter school annually certify certain information; defining the term "affiliated party of the charter school"; revising the Department of Education's calculation methodology for a school district's distribution of discretionary millage to its eligible charter schools; amending s. 212.08, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; providing appropriations; providing appropriations; authorizing the Department of Revenue to adopt emergency rules for



3636 specified purposes; providing effective dates.