1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to education; amending ss. 3 239.117, 240.235, and 240.35, F.S.; allowing 4 children adopted from the Department of 5 Children and Family Services to be exempt from 6 certain student fees; amending s. 240.334, 7 F.S.; conforming provisions; amending s. 8 240.36, F.S.; renaming the Florida Academic 9 Improvement Trust Fund for Community Colleges; providing the community college system with the 10 opportunity to receive and match challenge 11 12 grants; specifying the State Board of Community Colleges as an eligible community college 13 14 entity; providing for matching funds by any community college entity; requiring transfer of 15 state matching funds to foundations; requiring 16 17 each community college entity to establish its own academic improvement trust fund for the 18 19 deposit of funds; specifying the use of funds; 20 deleting certain requirements restricting the 21 use of money for specified scholarship 22 purposes; creating s. 240.4041, F.S.; 23 permitting part-time students with a disability to be eligible for state financial aid; 24 25 amending s. 240.6045, F.S.; revising provisions 26 relating to a limited access competitive grant 27 program; amending s. 229.551, F.S.; including 28 private postsecondary education institutions; 29 providing an exception to the course leveling 30 requirement; amending s. 240.107, F.S., and reenacting s. 239.213(3), F.S., relating to 31

vocational-preparatory instruction, to incorporate said amendment in a reference; deleting an alternative to the College Level Academic Skills Test; deleting a testing requirement; amending s. 240.116, F.S., relating to dual enrollment; providing an exception to grade point average requirements under certain circumstances; amending s. 240.117, F.S.; revising provisions relating to common placement testing for dual enrollment students; amending s. 240.1163, F.S.; providing limitations for calculating dual enrollment grades; authorizing the approval of dual enrollment agreements for limited course offerings with statewide appeal; creating s. 240.65, F.S.; providing a short title; providing legislative intent; creating the Institute on Public Postsecondary Distance Learning; providing for a governing board of the institute; assigning the institute to the Florida Gulf Coast University for purposes of administration; specifying duties of the institute; providing review and approval by Florida Distance Learning Network; repealing s. 240.65, F.S., after a date certain; creating s. 240.66, F.S.; directing the State Board of Community Colleges to establish the Florida Community College Distance Learning Consortium; providing for consortium membership; providing duties of the consortium; providing review and approval by Florida Distance Learning Network;

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amending s. 120.542, F.S.; providing that public employees are not persons subject to regulation for the purposes of waiver and variance; amending s. 120.81, F.S.; providing for exceptions to notice requirements and filing requirements; providing for retroactive effect; amending s. 231.17, F.S.; providing specific authority to adopt rules related to the educational certification of speech pathologists; amending ss. 228.041, 231.1725, 232.246, 233.067 and 236.081, F.S.; renaming home economics courses as family and consumer sciences courses; amending s. 239.105, F.S.; revising definitions of the terms "adult secondary education, " "basic literacy, " and "functional literacy"; defining the terms "beginning literacy" and "family literacy"; amending s. 239.205, F.S.; deleting a rulemaking requirement regarding career education programs; amending s. 239.213, F.S.; revising provisions relating to standards of basic skills mastery; providing for the use of adult basic education to meet certain needs; amending s. 239.229, F.S.; requiring the identification of vocational standards related to work experience; requiring the development of additional program standards and benchmarks; amending s. 239.301, F.S., relating to adult general education; conforming language to revised definitions; amending s. 239.305, F.S., relating to adult literacy; conforming language

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to revised definitions; removing a State Board of Education rule requirement; removing specific annual reporting requirements; providing for status reports in lieu of annual reports; deleting a requirement for the submission of a plan to the Commissioner of Education; amending s. 240.313, F.S.; providing for an odd number of members on the Florida Community College at Jacksonville Board of Trustees; amending s. 240.319, F.S., relating to duties and powers of community college district boards of trustees; providing for specific authority; repealing ss. 240.3575(5), 240.3815(1), and 240.382(5), F.S., relating to annual reports of economic development centers, annual reports of community college campus crime statistics, and rules for the operation of child development training centers; amending s. 229.595, F.S.; requiring the inclusion of student postsecondary preparedness information in manuals and handbooks; amending s. 229.601, F.S.; providing for recommended high school coursework information; creating s. 232.2466, F.S.; providing requirements for a college-ready diploma program; requiring a task force to recommend incentives for pursuit of a college-ready diploma; amending s. 239.117, F.S.; requiring the payment of fees for the continuous enrollment of students in college-preparatory instruction; providing an exception; amending s. 239.301, F.S.; deleting

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conflicting language; requiring the payment of fees for the continuous enrollment of students in college-preparatory instruction; providing an exception; amending s. 240.1161, F.S.; requiring implementation strategies for reducing the incidence of postsecondary remediation; requiring an assessment of activities and the presentation of outcomes; providing for the promotion of "tech prep" activities; amending s. 240.117, F.S.; requiring the administration of the common placement test or an equivalent test during the tenth grade; requiring the administration of an institutionally developed test in lieu of the common placement test as an exit exam from remedial instruction; clarifying language regarding the offering of college-preparatory instruction; requiring payment of fees for the continuous enrollment of students in college-preparatory instruction; providing an exception; creating s. 240.124, F.S.; providing for an increase in fees for undergraduate students who continually enroll in the same college credit courses; providing for exceptions; amending s. 240.321, F.S.; applying entrance requirements to all degree programs; permitting a demonstration of competency as an alternative degree program admission requirement; providing an exemption from the testing requirement under certain circumstances; requiring the establishment of

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1 institutional policies regarding alternatives 2 to traditional college-preparatory 3 instructional methods; amending s. 239.117, 4 F.S., relating to postsecondary student fees; 5 allowing payment for the cost of fee exemptions 6 to be made through a contract with the local 7 WAGES coalition; amending s. 239.249, F.S.; providing an appeal process for school 8 9 districts and community colleges to allow exemption from participation in 10 performance-based incentive funding; amending 11 12 s. 239.301, F.S.; providing for services for WAGES clients negotiated through the jobs and 13 14 education regional board by school districts 15 and community colleges to be funded by the local WAGES coalition; amending s. 240.35, 16 17 F.S., relating to student fees; allowing payment for the cost of fee exemptions to be 18 19 made through a contract with the local WAGES Coalition; amending s. 414.065, F.S., relating 20 21 to work requirements for participation in the WAGES Program; including paid apprenticeship 22 23 activities, the work component of cooperative education activities, and work-study activities 24 in work activities; permitting educational 25 26 institutions to provide training and receive subsidies to offset the cost of the training; 27 providing reasons for placement in community 28 29 service; defining work experience; clarifying 30 the role of remedial or basic skills training; revising requirements for payment to a provider 31

of vocational education or training; requiring the development of programs to address the needs of "hard-to-place" recipients; expanding the definition of job skills training; providing additional literacy or basic skills requirements related to work activity requirements; requiring the establishment of a task force to investigate issues associated with job training and workforce development; providing effective dates.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Paragraph (e) of subsection (2) of section 239.117, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read:

239.117 Postsecondary student fees.--

- (2) The following students are exempt from any requirement for the payment of registration, matriculation, and laboratory fees for instruction:
- (e) A student for whom the state is paying a foster care board payment pursuant to s. 409.145(3) or pursuant to parts III and V of chapter 39, for whom the permanency planning goal pursuant to part V of chapter 39 is long-term foster care or independent living, or who is adopted from the Department of Children and Family Services after December 31, 1997. Such exemption includes fees associated with enrollment in college-preparatory instruction and completion of the college-level communication and computation skills testing program. Such exemption shall be available to any student adopted from the Department of Children and Family Services

after December 31, 1997; however, the exemption shall be valid for no more than 4 years after the date of graduation from high school.

Section 2. Paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 240.235, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

240.235 Fees.--

college credit instruction.

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(5)(a) Any student for whom the state is paying a foster care board payment pursuant to s. 409.145(3) or parts III and V of chapter 39, for whom the permanency planning goal pursuant to part V of chapter 39 is long-term foster care or independent living, or who is adopted from the Department of Children and Family Services after December 31, 1997, shall be exempt from the payment of all undergraduate fees, including fees associated with enrollment in college-preparatory instruction or completion of college-level communication and computation skills testing programs. Before a fee exemption can be given, the student shall have applied for and been denied financial aid, pursuant to s. 240.404, which would have provided, at a minimum, payment of all undergraduate fees. Such exemption shall be available to any student adopted from the Department of Children and Family Services after December 31, 1997; however, the exemption shall be valid for no more than 4 years after the date of graduation from high school. Section 3. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 240.35, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read: 240.35 Student fees.--Unless otherwise provided, the provisions of this section apply only to fees charged for

(2)(a) Any student for whom the state is paying a foster care board payment pursuant to s. 409.145(3) or parts III and V of chapter 39, for whom the permanency planning goal

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    program. Before a fee exemption can be given, the student
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    shall have applied for and been denied financial aid, pursuant
    to s. 240.404, which would have provided, at a minimum,
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    payment of all student fees. Such exemption shall be available
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    Family Services after December 31, 1997; however, the
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    exemption shall be valid for no more than 4 years after the
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    date of graduation from high school.
           Section 4. Subsection (5) of section 240.334, Florida
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    Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read:
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           240.334 Technology transfer centers at community
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    colleges.--
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           (5) A technology transfer center shall be financed
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    from the Dr. Philip Benjamin Academic Improvement Trust Fund
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    for Community Colleges or from moneys of a community college
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    which are on deposit or received for use in the activities
    conducted in the center. Such moneys shall be deposited by the
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    community college in a permanent technology transfer fund in a
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    depository or depositories approved for the deposit of state
    funds and shall be accounted for and disbursed subject to
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    regular audit by the Auditor General.
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           Section 5. Section 240.36, Florida Statutes, is
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amended to read:

240.36 <u>Dr. Philip Benjamin</u> Florida Academic Improvement Trust Fund for Community Colleges.--

- (1) There is created the <u>Dr. Philip Benjamin</u> Florida Academic Improvement Trust Fund for Community Colleges to be administered according to rules of the State Board of Community Colleges. This trust fund shall be used to encourage private support in enhancing public community colleges by providing <u>the</u> community <u>college system</u> colleges with the opportunity to receive and match challenge grants.
- (2) Funds appropriated shall be deposited in the trust fund and shall be invested pursuant to s. 18.125.

 Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 216.301 and pursuant to s. 216.351, any undisbursed balance remaining in the trust fund and interest income accruing to that portion of the trust fund not matched shall remain in the trust fund and shall increase the total funds available for challenge grants. At the end of a fiscal year, any unexpended balance of an appropriation in the trust fund will not revert to the fund from which appropriated, but will remain in the trust fund until used for the purposes specified in this section.
- appropriation to the trust fund, no less than \$25,000 must be reserved to permit each community college and the State Board of Community Colleges, which shall be an eligible community college entity for the purposes of this section, an opportunity to match challenge grants. The balance of the funds shall be available for matching by any eligible community college entity. Trust funds which remain unmatched by contribution on March 1 of any year shall also be available for matching by any community college entity. The State Board of Community Colleges shall adopt rules providing all

community college entities colleges with an opportunity to apply for excess trust funds prior to the awarding of such funds. However, no community college may receive more than its percentage of the total full-time equivalent enrollment or 15 percent, whichever is greater, of the funds appropriated to the trust fund for that fiscal year and, likewise, the State Board of Community Colleges may not receive more than 15 percent of the funds appropriated to the trust fund for that fiscal year. A community college entity shall place all funds it receives in excess of the first challenge grant and its matching funds in its endowment fund and only the earnings on that amount may be spent for approved projects. A community college entity may spend the first challenge grant and its matching funds as cash for any approved project, except scholarships. If a community college entity proposes to use any amount of the grant or the matching funds for scholarships, it must deposit that amount in its endowment in its academic improvement trust fund and use the earnings of the endowment to provide scholarships.

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- (4) Challenge grants shall be proportionately allocated from the trust fund on the basis of matching each \$4 of state funds with \$6 of local or private funds. The matching funds shall come from contributions made after July 1, 1983, for the purposes of matching this grant. To be eligible, a minimum of \$4,500 must be raised from private sources, and such contributions must be in excess of the total average annual cash contributions made to the foundation at each community college in the 3 fiscal years before July 1, 1983.
- (5) Funds sufficient to provide the match shall be transferred from the state trust fund to the <u>local</u> community college foundation or the statewide community college

<u>foundation</u> in increments of \$3,000 upon notification that a proportionate amount has been received and deposited by the community college <u>entity</u> in its own trust fund.

- (6) Each community college entity shall establish its own academic improvement trust fund as a depository for the private contributions and matching state fund established herein. The foundations of the foundation at each community college entities are is responsible for the maintenance, investment, and administration of their its academic improvement trust funds fund.
- (7)(a) The board of trustees of the community college and the State Board of Community Colleges are is responsible for determining the uses for the proceeds of their respective trust funds the trust fund. Such uses of the proceeds shall be limited to expenditure of the funds for may include:
 - 1. Scientific and technical equipment.
- 2. Other activities that will benefit future students as well as students currently enrolled at the community college and that will improve the quality of education at the community college or in the community college system.
- 3. Scholarships, which are the lowest priority for use of these funds.
- (b) If a community college includes scholarships in its proposal, it shall create an endowment in its academic improvement trust fund and use the earnings of the endowment to provide scholarships. Such scholarships must be program specific and require high academic achievement for students to qualify for or retain the scholarship. A scholarship program may be used for minority recruitment but may not be used for athletic participants. The board of trustees must have designated the program as a program of emphasis for quality

improvement, a designation that should be restricted to a limited number of programs at the community college. In addition, the board of trustees must have adopted a specific plan that details how the community college will improve the quality of the program designated for emphasis and that includes quality measures and outcome measures. Over a period of time, the community college operating budget should show additional financial commitment to the program of emphasis above and beyond the average increases to other programs offered by the community college. Fundraising activities must be specifically identified as being for the program of emphasis or scholarship money. The community college must fully levy the amount for financial aid purposes provided by s. 240.35(10) in addition to the tuition and matriculation fee before any scholarship funds are awarded to the community college as part of its approved request.

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(b)(c) Proposals for use of the trust fund shall be submitted to the State Board of Community Colleges for approval. Any proposal not acted upon in 60 days shall be considered not approved.

(8) The State Board of Community Colleges shall establish rules to provide for the administration of this fund. Such rules shall establish the minimum challenge grant reserved for each community college entity and the maximum amount which a community college entity may receive from a legislative appropriation in any fiscal year in accordance with the provisions of the General Appropriations Act.

Section 6. Section 240.4041, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

240.4041 State financial aid; students with a disability.--Notwithstanding the provisions of s.

240.404(1)(b)1.b. regarding the number of credits earned per term, or other financial aid eligibility requirements related to the number of required credits earned per term, a student with a documented disability, as defined by the Americans with Disabilities Act, shall be eligible to be considered for state financial aid while attending an eligible postsecondary institution on a part-time basis. The State Board of Education shall establish the necessary criteria for documentation of the student's disability and the postsecondary institution shall make the determination as to whether or not the disability is such that part-time status is a necessary accommodation. For the purposes of this section, financial aid funds may be pro-rated based on the number of credit hours taken.

Section 7. Subsections (1), (2), (3), and (4) of section 240.6045, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

240.6045 Limited access competitive grant program.--

- (1) There is established a limited access competitive grant program which shall be administered by the Department of Education. The purpose of the program shall be to provide enrollment opportunities for qualified applicants in unable to obtain admission to selected state university limited access programs or equivalent academic tracks.
- (2) The Postsecondary Education Planning Commission shall annually identify for the State Board of Education selected high priority employment fields that are designated, commonly referred to as limited access programs, which require a baccalaureate degree and for which one or more state universities have insufficient capacity to serve all qualified applicants.

(3) Program applicants shall be Florida residents, either community college graduates or state university students, who are qualified for admission to a selected independent college or university because of lack of space are denied admission to a state university program directly related to a high priority employment field identified by the State Board of Education.

(4) A limited access competitive grant may be awarded in a competitive grant which equals 50 percent of the cost to the state per academic year of funding an undergraduate student in public postsecondary education if the recipient chooses to enroll in a comparable program provided by an eligible independent college or university in Florida. Eligible independent institutions shall be designated by the Department of Education and shall be selected from among institutions accredited by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. Priority shall be given to state residents who graduate from a Florida high school or community college.

Section 8. Paragraph (f) of subsection (1) of section 229.551, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read:

229.551 Educational management.--

(1) The department is directed to identify all functions which under the provisions of this act contribute to, or comprise a part of, the state system of educational accountability and to establish within the department the necessary organizational structure, policies, and procedures for effectively coordinating such functions. Such policies and procedures shall clearly fix and delineate responsibilities for various aspects of the system and for

overall coordination of the total system. The commissioner shall perform the following duties and functions:

- designation and numbering system for community colleges, private postsecondary education institutions, and the State University System which will improve program planning, increase communication among public and private postsecondary education institutions community colleges and universities, and facilitate the transfer of students. The system shall not encourage or require course content prescription or standardization or uniform course testing, and the continuing maintenance of the system shall be accomplished by appropriate faculty committees. Also, the system shall be applied to all postsecondary and certificate career education programs and courses offered in school districts, private postsecondary education institutions, and community colleges. The Articulation Coordinating Committee shall:
- 1. Identify the highest demand degree programs within the State University System.
- 2. Conduct a study of courses offered by universities and accepted for credit toward a degree. The study shall identify courses designated as either general education or required as a prerequisite for a degree. The study shall also identify these courses as upper-division level or lower-division level.
- 3. Appoint faculty committees representing both community college and university faculties to recommend a single level for each course included in the common course numbering and designation system. Any course designated as an upper-division level course must be characterized by a need for advanced academic preparation and skills that a student

would be unlikely to achieve without significant prior coursework. A course that is offered as part of an associate in science degree program and as an upper-division course for a baccalaureate degree shall be designated for both the lower and upper division. Of the courses required for each baccalaureate degree, at least half of the credit hours required for the degree shall be achievable through courses designated as lower-division courses, except in degree programs approved by the Board of Regents pursuant to s. 240.209(5)(e). A course designated as lower-division may be offered by any community college. By January 1, 1996, The Articulation Coordinating Committee shall recommend to the State Board of Education the levels for the courses. By January 1, 1996, The common course numbering and designation system shall include the courses at the recommended levels, and by fall semester of 1996, the registration process at each state university and community college shall include the courses at their designated levels and common course numbers.

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- 4. Appoint faculty committees representing both community college and university faculties to recommend those courses identified to meet general education requirements within the subject areas of communication, mathematics, social sciences, humanities, and natural sciences. By January 1, 1996, The Articulation Coordinating Committee shall recommend to the State Board of Education those courses identified to meet these general education requirements by their common course code number. By fall semester, 1996, All community colleges and state universities shall accept these general education courses.
- 5. Appoint faculty committees representing both community colleges and universities to recommend common

prerequisite courses and identify course substitutions when common prerequisites cannot be established for degree programs across all institutions. Faculty work groups shall adopt a strategy for addressing significant differences in prerequisites, including course substitutions. The Board of Regents shall be notified by the Articulation Coordinating Committee when significant differences remain. By fall semester, 1996, Common degree program prerequisites shall be offered and accepted by all state universities and community colleges, except in cases approved by the Board of Regents pursuant to s. 240.209(5)(f). The Board of Regents shall work with the State Board of Community Colleges on the development of a centralized database containing the list of courses and course substitutions that meet the prerequisite requirements for each baccalaureate degree program; and

Section 9. Subsection (9) of section 240.107, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

240.107 College-level communication and computation skills examination.--

- (9) Beginning January 1, 1996, Any student fulfilling one or both more of the following requirements before completion of associate in arts degree requirements or baccalaureate degree requirements is exempt from the testing requirements of this section:
- (a) Achieves a score that meets or exceeds a minimum score on a nationally standardized examination $\frac{1}{1}$ in the articulation agreement, as established by the Articulation Coordinating Committee; $\frac{1}{1}$
- (b) Achieves a passing score on the college placement test, required pursuant to s. 240.117, and, as certified on the high school transcript, a cumulative grade point average

of 3.0 or above, on a 4.0 scale, in college-preparatory high school coursework identified by the Articulation Coordinating Committee; or

(b)(c) Demonstrates successful remediation of any academic deficiencies identified by the college placement test and Achieves a passing score on the college placement test, required pursuant to s. 240.117, and a cumulative grade point average of 2.5 or above, on a 4.0 scale, in postsecondary-level coursework identified by the Postsecondary Education Planning Commission. The Department of Education shall specify the means by which a student may demonstrate successfull remediation.

Any student denied a degree prior to January 1, 1996, based on the failure of at least one subtest of the CLAST may use either any of the alternatives specified in this subsection for receipt of a degree if such student meets all degree program requirements at the time of application for the degree under the exemption provisions of this subsection. This section does not require a student to take the CLAST before being given the opportunity to use either any of the alternatives specified in this subsection. The exemptions provided herein do not apply to requirements for certification as provided in s. 231.17.

Section 10. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 240.116, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, as amended by Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 458, 1997 Regular Session, is amended to read:

240.116 Articulated acceleration. --

(2)(a)1. The dual enrollment program is the enrollment of an eligible secondary student in a postsecondary course

creditable toward a vocational certificate or an associate or baccalaureate degree. For the purpose of this subparagraph, 2 3 an eligible secondary student is a student who is enrolled in 4 a Florida public secondary school or in a Florida nonpublic 5 secondary school which is in compliance with s. 229.808 and 6 conducts a secondary curriculum pursuant to s. 232.246. 7 Students enrolled in postsecondary instruction that is not 8 creditable toward the high school diploma shall may not be 9 classified as dual enrollments. Students who are permitted to enroll in dual enrollment courses may take courses conducted 10 during school hours, after school hours, and during the summer 11 12 term. Any student so enrolled is exempt from the payment of registration, matriculation, and laboratory fees. With the 13 14 exception of vocational-preparatory instruction, 15 college-preparatory instruction and other forms of precollegiate instruction, as well as physical education 16 17 courses that focus on the physical execution of a skill rather 18 than the intellectual attributes of the activity, are 19 ineligible for inclusion in the dual enrollment program. Recreation and leisure studies courses shall be evaluated 20 individually in the same manner as physical education courses 21 for potential inclusion in the program. 22

2. The Department of Education shall adopt guidelines designed to achieve comparability across school districts of both student qualifications and teacher qualifications for dual enrollment courses. Student qualifications must demonstrate readiness for college-level coursework if the student is to be enrolled in college courses. Student qualifications must demonstrate readiness for vocational-level coursework if the student is to be enrolled in vocational courses. In addition to the common placement examination,

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student qualifications for college credit dual enrollment courses must include a 3.0 unweighted grade point average, and student qualifications for vocational certificate dual enrollment courses must include a 2.0 unweighted grade point average. Exceptions to the required grade point averages may be granted if the educational entities agree and the terms of the agreement are contained within the dual enrollment interinstitutional articulation agreement.

Section 11. Subsection (5) of section 240.117, Florida Statutes, as amended by Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 458, 1997 Regular Session, is amended to read:

240.117 Common placement testing for public postsecondary education.--

(5) A student may not be enrolled in a college credit mathematics or English course on a dual enrollment basis unless the student has demonstrated adequate precollegiate preparation on the section of the basic computation and communication skills assessment required pursuant to subsection subsections (1) that is appropriate for successful student participation in the course and (2).

Section 12. Subsections (4) and (5) are added to section 240.1163, Florida Statutes, to read:

240.1163 Joint dual enrollment and advanced placement instruction.--

(4) School districts and community colleges must weigh dual enrollment courses the same as honors courses and advanced placement courses when grade point averages are calculated. Alternative grade calculation or weighting systems that discriminate against dual enrollment courses are prohibited.

(5) The Commissioner of Education may approve dual enrollment agreements for limited course offerings that have statewide appeal. Such programs shall be limited to a single site with multiple county participation.

Section 13. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment to section 240.107, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (3) of section 239.213, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

239.213 Vocational-preparatory instruction.--

(3) Exceptional students, as defined in s. 228.041, may be exempted from the provisions of this section. A student who possesses an associate in arts, baccalaureate, or graduate-level degree, who has completed the college-level communication and computation skills examination pursuant to s. 240.107, or who is exempt from the college entry-level examination pursuant to s. 240.107 may be exempted from the provisions of this section.

Section 14. Section 240.65, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

<u>240.65</u> Institute on Public Postsecondary Distance Learning.--

- (1) SHORT TITLE. -- This section may be cited as the "Institute on Public Postsecondary Distance Learning Act."
- (2) LEGISLATIVE INTENT.--It is the finding of the Legislature that:
- (a) The integration of the use of distance learning and other technologies as methods of delivering postsecondary instruction has been increasing in Florida.
- (b) The coordination of separate and independent distance learning providers will help reduce unwarranted duplication and facilitate student transfer credit.

(c) Distance learning can provide postsecondary 1 institutions with a mechanism by which they can: 2 3 1. Increase student access to education. 4 2. Reduce time needed to obtain a degree by allowing 5 students to take required classes by distance learning which 6 normally would not be available. 7 3. Reduce unwarranted duplication in course 8 development. 9 4. Increase productivity. 5. Increase coordination in the development and 10 delivery of distance learning instruction by the State 11 12 University System and the State Community College System. (3) INSTITUTE ON PUBLIC POSTSECONDARY DISTANCE 13 14 LEARNING; CREATION AND COMPOSITION. --15 (a) There is established the Institute on Public 16 Postsecondary Distance Learning with a governing board 17 comprised of the Chancellor of the State University System, the Executive Director of the State Community College System, 18 19 the Secretary of Management Services or the designee of the 20 secretary, the Commissioner of Education or the designee of 21 the commissioner, the Secretary of State or the designee of 22 the secretary, one member of the Board of Regents, four state university presidents, one member of the State Board of 23 Community Colleges, and four community college presidents. 24 25 The Chancellor of the State University System shall appoint 26 the member of the Board of Regents and the four state university presidents. The Executive <u>Director of the State</u> 27 28 Board of Community Colleges shall appoint the member of the 29 State Board of Community Colleges and the four community college presidents. Such appointments must be for staggered, 30 rotating terms.

- (b) Pursuant to bylaws, the governing board of the institute shall elect a chair to serve a 1-year term. The position of chair shall rotate between the State University System and the State Community College System.
- (c) The governing board of the institute shall take official action by consensus only. For purposes of this section, consensus is defined as agreement by the Chancellor of the State University System and the Executive Director of the State Community College System.
- (d) The institute shall be administratively assigned to Florida Gulf Coast University and may hire an executive director who will be responsible to the governing board and who will act on behalf of Florida's public postsecondary education systems to support distance learning activities. The institute may hire additional support staff as needed. The governing board of the institute shall review and approve all staff position descriptions. The institute shall also draw upon the expertise of the staff within their respective delivery systems to assist in the completion of duties and activities.
- (4) DUTIES OF THE INSTITUTE ON PUBLIC POSTSECONDARY DISTANCE LEARNING.--
- (a) The institute is responsible for developing and recommending, for review and adoption by the Board of Regents and the State Board of Community Colleges, policies and procedures that:
- 1. Promote cooperation and coordination within and between the State University System and the State Community College System in the development and delivery of distance learning instruction.

2. Promote the cooperative development and distribution of postsecondary distance learning programs and courses.

- $\underline{\mbox{3. Maximize the most efficient access to courses and}}$ programs.
- 4. Promote the transfer of distance learning course credits and the articulation of distance learning degree programs.
- 5. Address the funding and cost of distance learning credit and noncredit courses and programs. The institute shall also identify and describe to the respective boards specific issues to be included in each system's legislative budget request. Funds appropriated by the Legislature to the State University System and State Community College System specifically to support collaborative postsecondary distance learning must be expended by mutual agreement by the Board of Regents, the State Board of Community Colleges, and the institute.
- (b) The institute shall be responsible for reviewing the implementation and effectiveness of those policies and procedures that are adopted, for identifying emerging needs and issues in public postsecondary education distance learning, and for evaluating public postsecondary educational institutions' success in meeting the systemwide and institutional goals and objectives established by the Florida Distance Learning Network, the Board of Regents, and the State Board of Community Colleges. By November 1 of each year, the institute shall submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the State Board of Education, the Florida Distance Learning Network, the Board of Regents, and the State Board of Community Colleges.

1	(5) The Florida Distance Learning Network shall review
2	and approve all recommendations relating to the expenditure of
3	funds by the Institute on Public Postsecondary Distance
4	Learning.
5	(6) Unless otherwise reenacted, this section shall be
6	repealed July 1, 1998.
7	Section 15. Section 240.66, Florida Statutes, is
8	created to read:
9	240.66 Florida Community College Distance Learning
LO	Consortium
L1	(1) The State Board of Community Colleges is directed
L2	to establish the Florida Community College Distance Learning
L3	Consortium to be administered by the State Board of Community
L4	Colleges.
L5	(a) The State Board of Community Colleges shall
L6	appoint the membership of the consortium, with the majority of
L7	members to be community college representatives. From the
L8	membership of the consortium, the Chairman of the State Board
L9	of Community Colleges shall appoint a chair to serve a 1-year
20	term. The chair of the consortium shall appoint any
21	appropriate subcommittees to complete the duties of the
22	consortium.
23	(b) The powers and duties of the consortium shall be
24	determined by the State Board of Community Colleges by rule.
25	(c) The Executive Director of the State Board of
26	Community Colleges may hire appropriate support staff for the
27	consortium.
28	(2) The consortium, in coordination with the Institute
29	on Public Postsecondary Distance Learning, shall:
30	(a) Develop, for consideration and approval by the
R 1	State Board of Community Colleges plans for the State

Community College System related to distance learning. Such plans shall address the following goals:

1. To increase student access.

- 2. To reduce time needed for students to meet their educational goals through the provision of distance learning credit and noncredit programs and courses.
- 3. To reduce unwarranted duplication in the acquisition, development, and distribution of credit and noncredit programs and courses and improve coordination among the community colleges and other educational institutions.
- 4. To provide for coordination with the State
 University System for the development of articulated associate
 to baccalaureate degree programs to be offered exclusively
 through distance learning.
- (b) Develop, for consideration and approval by the State Board of Community Colleges, procedures for the coordination and delivery of distance learning programs and courses statewide, including guidelines for colleges to deliver distance learning programs and courses across community college district service areas.
- (c) Develop, for consideration and review by the State

 Board of Community Colleges, mechanisms to market for

 distribution distance learning credit and noncredit programs

 and courses offered by community colleges.
- (d) Ensure that programs and courses coordinated by the consortium are in compliance with all accreditation requirements.
- (e) Develop, for consideration and approval by the

 State Board of Community Colleges, mechanisms to provide for consolidated and coordinated telecommunications infrastructure or program development acquisitions. These mechanisms must

ensure maximum cost effectiveness while not interfering with the ability of community colleges to purchase items for which coordinated purchases are not available, effective, or beneficial to the college. These mechanisms must also provide for cooperative purchasing and leasing.

- (f) Recommend, for consideration by the State Board of Community Colleges, agreements with community colleges or other state governmental providers for the development of credit and noncredit programs and courses to be coordinated through the consortium.
- (g) Support the training efforts for faculty and staff members of the community colleges, including training required for all related academic and support services related to distance learning initiatives.
- (h) Maintain an inventory of distance learning credit and noncredit programs and courses, staff development materials, and academic and student support services software available to support distance learning instruction.
- (i) Serve as the point of coordination with the Institute on Public Postsecondary Distance Learning.
- (3) The Florida Distance Learning Network shall review and approve all recommendations relating to the expenditure of funds by the Florida Community College Distance Learning Consortium.

Section 16. Subsection (1) of section 120.542, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read:

120.542 Variances and waivers.--

(1) Strict application of uniformly applicable rule requirements can lead to unreasonable, unfair, and unintended results in particular instances. The Legislature finds that it is appropriate in such cases to adopt a procedure for agencies

to provide relief to persons subject to regulation. A public employee is not a person subject to regulation under this section for the purpose of petitioning for a variance or waiver to a rule that affects that public employee in his or her capacity as a public employee. Agencies are authorized to grant variances and waivers to requirements of their rules consistent with this section and with rules adopted under the authority of this section. This section does not authorize agencies to grant variances or waivers to statutes. This section is supplemental to, and does not abrogate, the variance and waiver provisions in any other statute.

Section 17. Effective upon this act becoming a law and operating retroactively to July 1, 1996, subsection (1) of section 120.81, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read:

120.81 Exceptions and special requirements; general areas.--

(1) EDUCATIONAL UNITS.--

- (a) The preparation or modification of curricula by an educational unit is not a rule as defined by this chapter.
- (b) Notwithstanding s. 120.52(15), any tests, test scoring criteria, or testing procedures relating to student assessment which are developed or administered by the Department of Education pursuant to s. 229.57, s. 232.245, s. 232.246, or s. 232.247, or any other statewide educational tests required by law, are not rules.
- (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, educational units shall not be required to include the full text of the rule or rule amendment in notices relating to rules and need not publish these or other notices in the Florida Administrative Weekly, but notice shall be made

s. 120.54(3)(a), notice of intent by an educational unit to adopt, amend, or repeal a rule or notice by an educational unit of a petition for a declaratory statement need not be published in the Florida Administrative Weekly or transmitted to the committee; however, the notice, for other than an emergency rule, shall be made at least 21 days prior to the intended action:

1. By publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the affected area;

- 2. By mail to all persons who have made requests of the educational unit for advance notice of its proceedings and to organizations representing persons affected by the proposed rule; and
- 3. By posting in appropriate places so that those particular classes of persons to whom the intended action is directed may be duly notified.
- (d) Notwithstanding s. 120.54(3)(a)4., Educational units, other than units of the State University System and the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, shall not be required to make filings with the committee of the documents required to be filed by s. 120.54 or s. 120.55(1)(a)4. that subparagraph.
- (e) Notwithstanding s. 120.57(1)(a), hearings which involve student disciplinary suspensions or expulsions may be conducted by educational units.
- (f) Sections 120.569 and 120.57 do not apply to any proceeding in which the substantial interests of a student are determined by the State University System or a community college district. The Board of Regents shall establish a committee, at least half of whom shall be appointed by the Council of Student Body Presidents, which shall establish

rules and guidelines ensuring fairness and due process in judicial proceedings involving students in the State University System.

- (g) Notwithstanding ss. 120.569 and 120.57, in a hearing involving a student disciplinary suspension or expulsion conducted by an educational unit, the 14-day notice of hearing requirement may be waived by the agency head or the hearing officer without the consent of parties.
- (h) For purposes of s. 120.68, a district school board whose decision is reviewed under the provisions of s. 231.36 and whose final action is modified by a superior administrative decision shall be a party entitled to judicial review of the final action.
- (i) Notwithstanding s. 120.525(2), the agenda for a special meeting of a district school board under authority of s. 230.16 shall be prepared upon the calling of the meeting, but not less than 48 hours prior to the meeting.
- (j) Students are not persons subject to regulation for the purposes of petitioning for a variance or waiver to rules of educational units under s. 120.542.

Section 18. Paragraph (a) of subsection (22) of section 228.041, Florida Statutes, 1996 supplement, is amended to read:

228.041 Definitions.--Specific definitions shall be as follows, and wherever such defined words or terms are used in the Florida School Code, they shall be used as follows:

- (22) CAREER EDUCATION. --
- (a) "Career education" is defined as meaning that instruction not necessarily leading to a baccalaureate degree, either graded or ungraded, listed below:

 Job-preparatory instruction in the minimum competencies necessary for effective entry into an occupation, including diversified cooperative education, work experience, and job entry programs which coordinate directed study and on-the-job training;

- 2. Exploratory courses designed to give students initial exposure to the skills and aptitudes associated with a broad range of occupations in order to assist them in making informed decisions regarding their future academic and occupational goals;
- 3. Supplemental programs designed to enable persons who are or have been employed in an occupation to upgrade their competencies in order to reenter or maintain employment or advance within their current occupation;
- 4. Practical arts courses designed to teach students practical generic skills which, though applicable to some occupations, are not designed to prepare students for entry into a specific occupation. Such courses may include, but may not be limited to, typing, industrial arts, and <u>family and consumer sciences</u> home economics; or
- 5. Instruction which integrates the basic academic skills and vocational skills.

Section 19. Subsection (6) of section 231.17, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read:

- (6) STATE BOARD RULES. -- By January 1, 1991,
- (a) The State Board of Education shall <u>adopt</u>

 promulgate rules <u>as necessary to implement this section</u> for

 initial certification specifically covering ages birth through

 4 years and grade spans prekindergarten or age 3 through grade

 3, grades 5 through 9, and others as designated by the State

 Board of Education.

(b) By August 1, 1997, the State Board of Education shall adopt rules for certification in the area of speech and language impairments at the bachelor's level. Candidates for certification in this area shall provide services under the direction of a speech-language pathologist.

Section 20. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 231.1725, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

231.1725 Employment of substitute teachers, teachers of adult education, nondegreed teachers of career education, and noncertificated teachers in critical teacher shortage areas.--

- (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of ss. 231.02, 231.15, 231.17, and 231.172 or any other provision of law or rule to the contrary, each school board shall establish the minimal qualifications for:
- (c) Part-time and full-time nondegreed teachers of vocational programs. Qualifications shall be established for agriculture, business, health occupations, <u>family and consumer sciences</u> home economics, industrial, marketing, and public service education teachers, based primarily on successful occupational experience rather than academic training. The qualifications for such teachers shall require:
- 1. The filing of a complete set of fingerprints in the same manner as required by s. 231.02. Faculty employed solely to conduct postsecondary instruction may be exempted from this requirement.
- 2. Documentation of education and successful occupational experience including documentation of:
 - a. A high school diploma or the equivalent.
- b. Completion of 6 years of full-time successful occupational experience or the equivalent of part-time

experience in the teaching specialization area. Alternate means of determining successful occupational experience may be established by the school board.

- c. Completion of career education training conducted through the local school district inservice master plan.
- d. For full-time teachers, completion of professional education training in teaching methods, course construction, lesson planning and evaluation, and teaching special needs students. This training may be completed through coursework from a standard institution or an approved district teacher education program.
- e. Demonstration of successful teaching performance. Section 21. Paragraph (c) of subsection (7) of section 232.246, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 232.246 General requirements for high school graduation.--
- (7) No student may be granted credit toward high school graduation for enrollment in the following courses or programs:
- (c) More than three credits in practical arts $\underline{\text{family}}$ and consumer sciences $\underline{\text{home economics}}$ classes as defined in s. 228.041(22)(a)4.
- Section 22. Paragraph (c) of subsection (4) of section 233.067, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read:
- 233.067 Comprehensive health education and substance abuse prevention.--
- (4) ADMINISTRATION OF THE COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH EDUCATION AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAM.--

(c) The comprehensive health education and substance abuse prevention program shall include the following in all public and laboratory schools:

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- Implementation of inservice education programs for teachers, counselors, and other persons, which programs deal with comprehensive health education, substance abuse prevention, prevention of sexually transmissible diseases, especially human immunodeficiency virus infection and acquired immune deficiency syndrome, and the benefits of sexual abstinence and consequences of teenage pregnancy. Such inservice education programs shall be consistent with the master plan, as specified in s. 236.0811, and shall include training in substance abuse identification and prevention. The training plan may provide for the option of using teachers as trainers and shall include, but not be limited to: information on current theory, knowledge, and practice regarding substance abuse; identification and referral procedures; legal issues; peer counseling; and methods of teaching decisionmaking skills and building self-concept. Inservice teacher education materials and student materials which are based upon individual performance and designed for use with a minimum of supervision shall be developed and made available to all school districts and laboratory schools.
- 2. Implementation of management training programs consistent with the provisions of s. 231.087 for principals and other school leaders on the identification, prevention, and treatment of substance abuse and the availability of local and regional referral resources.
- 3. Instruction in nutrition education as a specific area of health education instruction. Nutrition education shall include, but not be limited to, sound nutritional

practices, wise food selection, analysis of advertising claims about food, proper food preparation, and food storage procedures. The purpose of such nutrition education programs shall be to educate students in the overall area of nutrition education and significantly reduce health problems associated with poor or improper nutrition practices.

- 4. Instruction in substance abuse prevention in kindergarten through grade 12. Such instruction shall be designed to meet local needs and priorities and shall articulate clear instructional objectives aimed at the prevention of alcohol and substance abuse. The instruction shall be appropriate for the grade and age of the student and shall reflect current theory, knowledge, and practice regarding prevention of substance abuse and may contain instruction in such components as health, personal, and economic consequences of substance abuse and instruction in decisionmaking, resisting peer pressure, self-concept building skills, and identifying and dealing with situations that pose a risk to one's health and may lead to substance abuse.
- 5. Instruction in the causes, transmission, and prevention of human immunodeficiency virus infection and acquired immune deficiency syndrome and other sexually transmissible diseases for students. Such instruction shall be included in appropriate middle school or junior high school health and science courses and in life management skills and other high school courses. Any student whose parent makes written request to the school principal shall be exempt from reproductive health or AIDS instructional activities, as requested. Curriculum frameworks for comprehensive health education shall not interfere with the local determination of

appropriate curriculum which reflects local values and concerns.

- 6. Upon approval by the district school board, an opportunity for 9th-12th grade students to receive instruction in cardiopulmonary resuscitation in order to become certified in that technique. A school district may enter a cooperative arrangement with a local government or nonprofit association to provide training in cardiopulmonary resuscitation through instructors certified in that technique.
- 7. Design and development of programs for the selection and training of health education instructors from existing teaching staff and the orientation to teaching roles for persons employed in appropriate health fields and community volunteers.
- 8. Development of training programs to allow the use of school food service personnel as resource persons.
- 9. Instruction in reproductive health, interpersonal skills, and parenting to reduce teenage pregnancy and to promote healthy behavior in Florida's children for all students in kindergarten through grade 12, beginning with the 1991-1992 school year. In order that children make informed and constructive decisions about their lives, complete and accurate comprehensive health education shall be made available to all young people. Curriculum shall be developed to reduce destructive behavior in children, including early sexual involvement, substance abuse, suicide, and activities which result in sexually transmitted diseases, acquired immune deficiency syndrome, and early teenage pregnancy, with subject materials appropriate to the grade level and values consistent with those of the community. Instruction shall also include an understanding of the body and its systems and identification

and prevention of child abuse in the lower grades and decisionmaking in the middle and higher grades. Instruction in human sexuality shall take into account the whole person, shall present ethical and moral dimensions, shall not be an expression of any one sectarian or secular philosophy, and shall respect the conscience and rights of students and parents. School districts and laboratory schools are encouraged to provide written materials on reproductive health to parents, as well as opportunities for parents to become informed about the instruction their children are receiving and to receive instruction themselves. All course materials and oral or visual instruction shall conform to the requisites and intent of all Florida law and the State Constitution. All instructional materials, including teachers' manuals, films, tapes, or other supplementary instructional material shall be available for inspection by parents or guardians of the children engaged in such classes.

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10. Instruction in the benefits of sexual abstinence and consequences of teenage pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases, and acquired immune deficiency syndrome in appropriate middle school or junior high school health, science, and <u>family and consumer sciences</u> home economics courses and in life management skills and other appropriate high school courses. Curriculum frameworks shall be created or modified as necessary to help ensure such instruction.

Section 23. Paragraph (1) of subsection (1) of section 236.081, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read:

236.081 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:
- (1) Instruction in <u>family and consumer sciences</u> home economics.—Students in grades K through 12 who are enrolled for more than six semesters in practical arts <u>family and</u> <u>consumer sciences</u> home economics courses as defined in s. 228.041(22)(a)4. may not be counted as full-time equivalent students for this instruction.

Section 24. Subsections (3) through (10) of section 239.105, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

239.105 Definitions.--As used in this chapter, the term:

- (3) "Adult secondary education" means courses through which a person receives high school credit that leads to the award of a high school diploma or programs of instruction through which a student prepares to take the general educational development test. This includes 9th through 12th grade levels.
- (4) "Basic literacy" which is also referred to as "beginning adult basic education" means the demonstration of academic competence from 2.0 through 5.9 at a fifth grade educational grade levels level as measured by means approved for this purpose by the State Board of Education.
- (5) "Beginning literacy" means the demonstration of academic competence from 0 through 1.9 educational grade

levels as measured by means approved for this purpose by the
State Board of Education.

(6) "College-preparatory instruction" means courses through which a high school graduate who applies for a degree program may attain the communication and computation skills necessary to enroll in college credit instruction.

 $\underline{(7)}$ (6) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Education.

(8)(7) "Community education" means the use of a school or other public facility as a community center operated in conjunction with other public, private, and governmental organizations for the purpose of providing educational, recreational, social, cultural, health, and community services for persons in the community in accordance with the needs, interests, and concerns of that community.

(9) "Department" means the Department of Education.

(10)(9) "Document literacy" means the demonstration of competence in identifying and using information located in materials such as charts, forms, tables, and indexes.

(11) "Family literacy" means a program for adults that includes a literacy component for parents and children or other intergenerational literacy components.

(12)(10) "Functional literacy" which is also referred to as "intermediate adult basic education" means the demonstration of academic competence from 6.0 through 8.9 at an eighth grade educational grade levels level as measured by means approved for this purpose by the State Board of Education.

Section 25. Section 239.205, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

239.205 State Board of Education rules regarding career education programs; common definitions; criteria for determining program level; basic skills standards.--

- (1) The State Board of Education shall adopt, by rule, common definitions for associate in science degrees and for certificates.
- (2) The State Board of Education shall develop guidelines to determine the criteria by which the level of degree or certificate is assigned to a vocational program. The guidelines must ensure that assignments are made at the lowest level possible commensurate with sound professional practice; however, the guidelines must also ensure that assignments are updated for programs that increase in technical complexity or general education requirements beyond the parameters of a certificate program. Institutions may continue to offer existing programs that are assigned to a lower level; however, such programs shall be funded at the assigned level. The State Board of Education shall adopt rules regarding reporting requirements for vocational programs.
- (3) The State Board of Education shall adopt, by rule, basic skills standards to be met by each vocational student prior to completion of a certificate career education program.

Section 26. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 239.213, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

239.213 Vocational-preparatory instruction. --

(1) The State Board for Career Education shall adopt, by rule, standards of basic skill mastery for certificate career education programs of less than 1,800 hours. Each school district and community college that conducts certificate career education programs shall provide

vocational-preparatory instruction through which students receive the basic skills instruction required pursuant to this section.

Students who enroll in a certificate career (2) education program of 450 hours or more shall complete an entry-level examination within the first 6 weeks of admission into the program. The state board shall designate examinations that are currently in existence, the results of which are comparable across institutions, to assess student mastery of basic skills. Any student deemed to lack a minimal level of basic skills for such program shall be referred to vocational-preparatory instruction or adult basic education for a structured program of basic skills instruction. Such instruction may include English for speakers of other languages. A student may not receive a certificate of vocational program completion prior to demonstrating the basic skills required in the state curriculum frameworks for the vocational program.

Section 27. Paragraphs (b) and (d) of subsection (2) of section 239.229, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

239.229 Vocational standards.--

22 (2)

- (b) School board, superintendent, and area technical center, and community college board of trustees and president, accountability for certificate career education programs includes, but is not limited to:
- 1. Student demonstration of the academic skills necessary to enter an occupation.
- $\hbox{2. Student preparation to enter an occupation in an entry-level position or continue postsecondary study.}$

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1 3. Vocational program articulation with other 2 corresponding postsecondary programs and job training 3 experiences. 4 4. Employer satisfaction with the performance of 5 vocational program completers. 6 5. Student completion and placement rates as defined 7 in s. 239.233. 8 (d) Department of Education accountability for career 9 education includes, but is not limited to: The provision of timely, accurate technical 10 assistance to school districts and community colleges. 11 12 The provision of timely, accurate information to the State Board for Career Education, the Legislature, and the 13 14 public. The development of policies, rules, and procedures 15 3. 16 that facilitate institutional attainment of the accountability standards and coordinate the efforts of all divisions within 17 18 the department. 19 The development of program standards and 20 industry-driven benchmarks for vocational, adult, and 21 community education programs. 22 5.4. Overseeing school district and community college 23 compliance with the provisions of this chapter. Section 28. Subsection (2) of section 239.301, Florida 24 25 Statutes, is amended to read: 26 239.301 Adult General Education. --27 (2) The adult education program must provide academic 28 services to students in the following priority:

(a) Students who demonstrate skills at less than a

sixth fifth grade level, as measured by tests approved for

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this purpose by the State Board of Education, and who are studying to achieve basic literacy.

- (b) Students who demonstrate skills at the <u>sixth</u> fifth grade level or higher, but below the ninth grade level, as measured by tests approved for this purpose by the State Board of Education, and who are studying to achieve functional literacy.
- (c) Students who are earning credit required for a high school diploma or who are preparing for the general educational development test.
- (d) Students who have high school diplomas and require specific improvement in order to:
- 1. Obtain or maintain employment or benefit from certificate career education programs;
 - 2. Pursue a postsecondary degree; or
- 3. Develop competence in the English language to qualify for employment.
- (e) Students who enroll in lifelong learning courses or activities that seek to address community social and economic issues that consist of health and human relations, government, parenting, consumer economics, and senior citizens.
- (f) Students who enroll in courses that relate to the recreational or leisure pursuits of the students. The cost of courses conducted pursuant to this paragraph shall be borne by the enrollees.
- Section 29. Section 239.305, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 239.305 Adult literacy.--
- (1)(a) An adult, individualized literacy instruction program is created for adults who do not possess basic

literacy skills <u>below the ninth grade level</u>. The purpose of the program is to provide self-paced, competency-based, individualized tutorial instruction. The commissioner shall administer this section in coordination with the State Board of Community Colleges, local school boards, and the Division of Library and Information Services of the Department of State O>pursuant to State Board of Education rule.

- (b) Local adult, individualized literacy instruction programs may be coordinated with local public library systems and with public or private nonprofit agencies, organizations, or institutions. A local public library system and a public or private nonprofit agency, organization, or institution may use funds appropriated for the purposes of this section to hire program coordinators. Such coordinators shall offer training activities to volunteer tutors and oversee the operation of local literacy programs. A local public library system and a public or private nonprofit agency, organization, or institution may also purchase student instructional materials and modules that instruct tutors in the teaching of basic and functional literacy and English for speakers of other languages. To the extent funds are appropriated, cooperating local library systems shall purchase, and make available for loan, reading materials of high interest and with a vocabulary appropriate for use by students who possess literacy skills below the ninth grade level in basic and functional literacy instruction and students of English for speakers of other languages.
- (2)(a) The adult literacy program is intended to <u>increase</u> reduce adult <u>literacy</u> illiteracy as prescribed in the agency functional plan of the Department of Education. The

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commissioner shall establish guidelines for the purpose of determining achievement of this goal.

- (b) Each participating local sponsor shall submit an annual report to the commissioner which must contain, but need not be limited to, the following information to demonstrate the extent to which there has been:
 - 1. The number of clients served.

- 2. The progress toward increasing the percentage of adults within the service area who possess literacy skills.

 As evidence of such progress, the report must include information regarding the number of students enrolled in adult basic education programs and the number of students who completed, separated from, or continued in the programs.
- reports, the commissioner shall develop an annual status
 report on literacy and adult education. The commissioner shall
 review the annual reports of local sponsors and submit to the
 State Board of Education a county-by-county summary of the
 information.
- (3) Funds appropriated for the purposes of this section shall be allocated as grants for implementing adult literacy programs. Such funds may not be used to supplant funds used for activities that would otherwise be conducted in the absence of literacy funding. A grant awarded pursuant to this section may not exceed \$50,000. Priority for the use of such funds shall be given to paying expenses related to the instruction of volunteer tutors, including materials and the salary of the program coordinator. Local sponsors may also accept funds from private sources for the purposes of this section.

- (4)(a) The commissioner shall submit a state adult literacy plan to the State Board of Education to serve as a reference for school boards and community colleges to <u>increase</u> reduce adult <u>literacy illiteracy</u> in their service areas as prescribed in the agency functional plan of the Department of Education. The plan must include, at a minimum:
- 1. Policies and objectives for adult literacy programs, including evaluative criteria.

- 2. Strategies for coordinating adult literacy activities with programs and services provided by other state and local nonprofit agencies, as well as strategies for maximizing other funding, resources, and expertise.
- 3. Procedures for identifying, recruiting, and retaining adults who <u>possess</u> lack basic and functional literacy skills below the ninth grade level.
- 4. Sources of relevant demographic information and methods of projecting the number of adults who do not possess basic or functional literacy skills below the ninth grade level.
- 5. Acceptable methods of demonstrating compliance with the provisions of this section.
- 6. Guidelines for the development and implementation of local adult literacy plans. At a minimum, such guidelines must address:
- a. The recruitment and preparation of volunteer tutors.
- b. Interagency and intraagency cooperation and coordination, especially with public libraries and other sponsors of literacy programs.
- 30 c. Desirable learning environments, including class 31 size.

d. Program evaluation standards.

- e. Methods for identifying, recruiting, and retaining adults in literacy programs.
- f. Prevention of Adult <u>literacy</u> through <u>family literacy</u> and workforce <u>literacy</u> parenting education programs.
- (b) Every 3 years, the school board or community college board of trustees shall <u>develop and maintain</u> submit a local adult literacy plan to the commissioner for review and subsequent approval or disapproval. The commissioner shall notify the superintendent of schools or the president of the community college, as applicable, of the approval or disapproval of the plan. If the plan is not brought into compliance by the school district or community college within 60 days after receiving notice of disapproval by the commissioner, the school district or community college may not receive any funds from appropriations for the purposes of this section for the subsequent fiscal year.

Section 30. Subsection (2) of s. 240.313, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

(2) Community college district boards of trustees shall be comprised of five members when a community college district is confined to one school board district; seven members when a community college district is confined to one school board district and the board of trustees so elects; and not more than nine members when the district contains two or more school board districts, as provided by regulations of the state board. However, Florida Community College at Jacksonville shall have an odd number of trustees.

Section 31. Subsection (3) of section 240.319, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

240.319 Community college district boards of trustees; duties and powers.--

- is specifically authorized to adopt rules, procedures, and policies that are consistent with law and rules of the State Board of Education and the State Board of Community Colleges, related to mission and responsibilities as set forth in s. 240.301, governance, personnel, budget and finance, administration, programs, curriculum and instruction, buildings and grounds, travel and purchasing, technology, students, contracts and grants, or college property. Such rules, procedures, and policies for the boards of trustees include, but are not limited to, the following:
- (a) Each board of trustees shall appoint, suspend, or remove the president of the community college. The board of trustees may appoint a search committee. Periodic evaluations of the president shall be conducted in accordance with rules of the State Board of Community Colleges; and such evaluations shall be submitted to the State Board of Community Colleges for review.
- (b) Each board of trustees has responsibility for the establishment and discontinuance of program and course offerings; provision for instructional and noninstructional community services, location of classes, and services provided; and dissemination of information concerning such programs and services.
- (c) Each board of trustees constitutes the contracting agent of the community college. It may when acting as a body make contracts, sue, and be sued in the name of the board of trustees. In any suit, a change in personnel of the board

shall not abate the suit, which shall proceed as if such change had not taken place.

- (d) Whenever the Department of Education finds it necessary for the welfare and convenience of any community college to acquire private property for the use of the community college and the property cannot be acquired by agreement satisfactory to the district board of trustees of such community college and the parties interested in, or the owners of, the private property, the district board of trustees may exercise the right of eminent domain after receiving approval therefor from the State Board of Education and may then proceed to condemn the property in the manner provided by chapters 73 and 74.
- (e) Each board of trustees may enter into lease-purchase arrangements with private individuals or corporations for necessary grounds and buildings for community college purposes, other than dormitories, or for buildings other than dormitories to be erected for community college purposes. Such arrangements shall be paid from capital outlay and debt service funds as provided by s. 240.359(2), with terms not to exceed 30 years at a stipulated rate. The provisions of such contracts, including building plans, are subject to approval by the Department of Education, and no such contract may be entered into without such approval. The State Board of Education is authorized to promulgate such rules as it deems necessary to implement the provisions of this paragraph.
- (f) Each board of trustees may purchase, acquire, receive, hold, own, manage, lease, sell, dispose of, and convey title to real property, in the best interests of the

college, pursuant to rules adopted by the State Board of Education.

- (g) Each board of trustees is authorized to enter into agreements for, and accept, credit card payments as compensation for goods, services, tuition, and fees. Each community college is further authorized to establish accounts in credit card banks for the deposit of credit card sales invoices.
- (h) Each board of trustees may adopt, by rule, a uniform code of appropriate penalties for violations of rules by students and employees. Such penalties, unless otherwise provided by law, may include fines, the withholding of diplomas or transcripts pending compliance with rules or payment of fines, and the imposition of probation, suspension, or dismissal.
- (i) Each board of trustees may consider the past actions of any person applying for admission or employment and may provide, by board rule or procedure, for denying admission, enrollment, or employment to a person if past actions have been found to disrupt or interfere with the orderly conduct, processes, functions, or programs of any other university, college, or community college.
- and produce work products which relate to educational endeavors which are subject to trademark, copyright, or patent statutes. To this end, the board shall consider the relative contribution by the personnel employed in the development of such work products and shall enter into binding agreements with such personnel, organizations, corporations, or government entities, which agreements shall establish the percentage of ownership of such trademarks, copyrights, or

patents. Any other law to the contrary notwithstanding, the board is authorized in its own name to:

- 1. Perform all things necessary to secure letters of patent, copyrights, and trademarks on any such work products and to enforce its rights therein.
- 2. License, lease, assign, or otherwise give written consent to any person, firm, or corporation for the manufacture or use thereof on a royalty basis or for such other consideration as the board deems proper.
- 3. Take any action necessary, including legal action, to protect the same against improper or unlawful use of infringement.
- 4. Enforce the collection of any sums due the board for the manufacture or use thereof by any other party.
- 5. Sell any of the same and execute all instruments necessary to consummate any such sale.
- 6. Do all other acts necessary and proper for the execution of powers and duties provided by this paragraph.
- (k) Each board of trustees shall provide rules governing parking and the direction and flow of traffic within campus boundaries and may hire appropriate personnel to enforce campus parking rules. Such persons have no authority to arrest or issue citations for moving traffic violations. The board of trustees may adopt, by rule, a uniform code of appropriate penalties for violations. Such penalties, unless otherwise provided by law, may include the levying of fines, the withholding of diplomas or transcripts pending compliance with rules or payment of fines, and the imposition of probation, suspension, or dismissal. Moneys collected from parking rule infractions shall be deposited in appropriate

funds at each community college for student financial aid purposes.

- (1)1. Each board of trustees shall provide for the appointment, employment, and removal of personnel. The board shall determine the compensation, including salaries and fringe benefits, and other conditions of employment for such personnel, including the president.
- 2. The board is authorized to enter into a contract with the president in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. Any such contract may fix the duration of employment and the compensation therefor and may contain any other terms and conditions the board deems appropriate. In addition, the board may furnish the president with the use of a motor vehicle or an allowance in lieu thereof. If any such vehicle is furnished, the board shall determine and fix the maximum noncollege use of the same. Each board of trustees shall, no later than July 1, 1984, adopt, by rule, procedures governing the employment and dismissal of the community college president. Such rule shall be incorporated into the contract for employment.
- (m) Each board of trustees may provide for recognition of employees who have contributed outstanding and meritorious service in their fields and may adopt and implement a program of meritorious service awards to employees who propose procedures or ideas which are adopted and which will result in eliminating or reducing community college expenditures or improving community college operations. The community college is authorized to expend funds for such recognition and awards. No award granted under the provisions of this paragraph may exceed \$2,000 or 10 percent of the first year's gross savings, whichever is greater.

(n) Each board of trustees may adopt rules to provide for loans, scholarships, and other student services.

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- (o) Each board of trustees is authorized to establish a policy for law enforcement operations. Each board of trustees is authorized to employ personnel to carry out the duties imposed by this paragraph.
- (p) Each board of trustees is authorized to contract for the purchase, lease, or acquisition in any manner (including purchase by installment or lease-purchase contract which may provide for the payment of interest on the unpaid portion of the purchase price and for the granting of a security interest in the items purchased) of equipment required by the college. The board of trustees may choose to have such equipment contracts consolidated under master equipment financing agreements made pursuant to s. 287.064.
- (q) Each board of trustees is authorized to establish and maintain a personnel exchange program, by which persons employed within the community college as vocational instructors and comparable administrative and professional staff may be exchanged with persons employed in like capacities by institutions of higher learning which are not under the jurisdiction of the community college, by units of government either within or without this state, or by private The salary and benefits of community college and state personnel participating in the exchange program shall be continued during the period of time they participate in the exchange program, and such personnel shall be deemed to have no break in creditable or continuous state service or employment during the period of time in which they participate in the exchange program. The salary and benefits of persons participating in the personnel exchange program who are

employed by institutions, units of government, or private industry shall be paid by the originating employers of those participants. The duties and responsibilities of a person participating in the exchange program shall be the same as those of the person he or she replaces.

- (r) Each board of trustees is authorized to enter into contracts to provide a State Community College System Optional Retirement Program pursuant to s. 240.3195 and to enter into consortia with other boards of trustees for this purpose.
- ensuring that students have access to general education courses as identified in rule; requiring no more than 60 semester hours of degree program coursework, including 36 semester hours of general education coursework, for an associate in arts degree; notifying students that earned hours in excess of 60 semester hours may not be accepted by state universities; notifying students of unique program prerequisites identified pursuant to s. 240.209(5)(f); and ensuring that degree program coursework beyond general education coursework is consistent with degree program prerequisite requirements adopted pursuant to s. 229.551(1)(f)5.

Section 32. <u>Subsection (5) of section 240.3575,</u> subsection (1) of section 240.3815, and subsection (5) of section 240.382, Florida Statutes, are repealed.

Section 33. Subsection (2) of section 229.595, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

229.595 Implementation of state system of education accountability for school-to-work transition.--

(2) School accountability efforts shall include information regarding the provision of accurate, timely career

and curricular counseling to students. Such accountability 2 shall include a delineation of the information available to 3 students regarding career opportunities, educational 4 requirements associated with each career, educational 5 institutions that prepare students to enter each career, and 6 student financial aid available to enable students to pursue 7 any postsecondary instruction required to enter that career. 8 Such accountability shall also delineate school procedures for 9 identifying individual student interests and aptitudes which enable students to make informed decisions about the 10 curriculum that best addresses their individual interests and 11 12 aptitudes while preparing them to enroll in postsecondary education and enter the workforce. Information shall include 13 14 recommended high school coursework that prepares students for 15 success in college-level work. Such information shall be made known to parents and students annually through inclusion in 16 17 the institution's handbook, manual, or other similar documents 18 regularly provided to parents and students. Schools are 19 encouraged to implement innovative methods for the 20 communication of information to parents and students. School districts are encouraged to work with their local community 21 colleges to ensure information regarding all state and federal 22 23 aid programs is provided on an accurate and timely basis. Section 34. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 24 25 229.601, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 26 229.601 Career education program. --(2) There is hereby established a career education 27 28 program in the state educational system. The Commissioner of 29 Education and his or her designated staff shall administer this program. In developing and administering the career 30 education program, the purpose of which is to promote positive

career opportunities for all students regardless of their race, color, creed, national origin, ancestry, socioeconomic status, or gender, the commissioner shall:

(b) Assemble, develop, and distribute instructional materials for use in career education. <u>Such materials shall include information regarding recommended high school coursework that prepares students for success in college-level coursework.</u>

Section 35. Section 232.2466, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

232.2466 College-ready diploma program.--

- (1) Beginning with the 1997-1998 school year, each school district shall award a differentiated college-ready diploma to each student who:
- (a) Successfully completes the requirements for a standard high school diploma as prescribed by s. 232.246.

 Among courses taken to fulfill the 24-academic-credit requirement, a student must take:
- 1. Two credits in algebra and one credit in geometry, or their equivalents, as determined by the state board.
- 2. One credit in biology, one credit in chemistry, and one credit in physics, or their equivalents, or equivalent credits in applied technology, as determined by the state board.
- 3. Two credits in the same foreign language, taken for elective credit. A student whose native language is not English is exempt from this requirement if the student demonstrates proficiency in the native language. American sign language constitutes a foreign language.
- (b) Takes the postsecondary education common placement test prescribed in s. 240.117, or an equivalent test

identified by the State Board of Education, before graduation and scores at or above the established statewide passing score in each test area.

- (2) A college-ready diploma entitles a student to admission without placement testing to a public postsecondary education program that terminates in a technical certificate, an associate in science degree, or an associate in arts degree, if the student enters postsecondary education within 2 years after earning the college-ready diploma.
- (3) The Department of Education shall convene a task force of educators and employers to recommend additional incentives for students to pursue a college-ready diploma.

 The incentives may include awards and recognition, preference for positions in firms, and early registration privileges in postsecondary education institutions.

Section 36. Paragraph (b) of subsection (5) of section 239.117, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read:

239.117 Postsecondary student fees.--

(5)

(b) Students enrolled in college-preparatory instruction shall pay fees equal to the fees charged for college credit courses. Students enrolled in the same college-preparatory class within a skill area more than one time two times shall pay fees at 100 percent of the full cost of instruction and shall not be included in calculations of full-time equivalent enrollments for state funding purposes direct instructional cost; however, students who withdraw or fail a class due to extenuating circumstances may be granted an exception only once for each class, provided approval is granted according to policy established by the board of

trustees. Each community college shall have the authority to review and reduce such payment for increased fees due to continued enrollment in a college-preparatory class on an individual basis, contingent upon a student's financial hardship, pursuant to definitions and fee levels established by the State Board of Community Colleges. Fee-nonexempt students enrolled in vocational preparatory instruction shall be charged fees equal to the fees charged for certificate career education instruction. Each community college that conducts college-preparatory and vocational-preparatory instruction in the same class section may charge a single fee for both types of instruction.

Section 37. Subsection (4) and paragraph (d) of subsection (5) of section 239.301, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, are amended to read:

239.301 Adult general education.--

(4) Both community colleges and school districts may conduct adult basic and secondary and vocational-preparatory courses within the same service area. Any state university in which the percentage of incoming students who require college-preparatory instruction equals or exceeds 25 percent may conduct college-preparatory instruction. Area technical centers and community colleges may contract with each other for the provision of vocational-preparatory instruction.

(5)

(d) Expenditures for college-preparatory and lifelong learning students shall be reported separately. Allocations for college-preparatory courses shall be based on proportional full-time equivalent enrollment. Program review results shall be included in the determination of subsequent allocations. A student shall be funded to enroll in the same

college-preparatory class within a skill area only once twice, after which time the student shall pay 100 percent of the full cost of instruction no state funds shall be used to support the continuous enrollment of that student in the same class; however, students who withdraw or fail a class due to extenuating circumstances may be granted an exception only once for each class, provided approval is granted according to policy established by the board of trustees. Each community college shall have the authority to review and reduce such payment for increased fees due to continued enrollment in a college-preparatory class on an individual basis contingent upon the student's financial hardship, pursuant to definitions and fee levels established by the State Board of Community Colleges. College-preparatory and lifelong learning courses do not generate credit toward an associate or baccalaureate degree.

Section 38. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 240.1161, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

240.1161 District interinstitutional articulation

20 agreements.--

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(1) Each superintendent of schools and community college president shall be responsible for the development and implementation of a comprehensive articulated acceleration program for the students enrolled in their respective school districts and service areas. Within this general responsibility, the superintendent and president shall develop a comprehensive interinstitutional articulation agreement for the school district and community college that serves the school district. The superintendent and president shall are encouraged to establish an articulation committee for the purpose of developing this agreement. Each state university

president is encouraged to designate a university representative to participate in the development of the interinstitutional articulation agreements for each school district within the university service area.

- (2) The district interinstitutional articulation agreement for any school year shall be completed prior to high school registration for the fall term of the following school year. The initial agreement drafted pursuant to this section shall be completed no later than April 1, 1988. The initial agreement and each subsequent agreement shall include, but not be limited to, the following components:
- (a) A ratification or modification of all existing articulation agreements.
- (b)<u>1.</u> A delineation of courses and programs composed of dual enrollment students.
- $\underline{2.(c)}$ An identification of eligibility criteria for student participation in dual enrollment courses and programs.
- 3.(d) A delineation of institutional responsibilities regarding student screening prior to enrollment and monitoring student performance subsequent to enrollment in dual enrollment courses and programs.
- 4.(e) An identification of the criteria by which the quality of dual enrollment courses and programs are to be judged and a delineation of institutional responsibilities for the maintenance of instructional quality.
- 5.(f) A delineation of institutional responsibilities for assuming the cost of dual enrollment courses and programs that includes such responsibilities for student instructional materials.
- 6.(g) An identification of responsibility for providing student transportation if the dual enrollment

instruction is conducted at a facility other than the high school campus.

- (c) Mechanisms and strategies for reducing the incidence of postsecondary remediation in math, reading, and writing for first-time-enrolled recent high school graduates, based upon the findings in the postsecondary readiness for college report produced pursuant to s. 240.118. Each articulation committee shall annually analyze and assess the effectiveness of the mechanisms toward meeting the goal of reducing postsecondary remediation needs. Results of the assessment shall be annually presented to participating district school boards and community college boards of trustees and shall include, but not be limited to:
 - 1. Mechanisms currently being initiated.
 - 2. An analysis of problems and corrective actions.
 - 3. Anticipated outcomes.
- 4. Strategies for the better preparation of students upon graduation from high school.
- 5. An analysis of costs associated with the implementation of postsecondary remedial education and secondary-level corrective actions.
- The identification of strategies for reducing costs of the delivery of postsecondary remediation for recent high school graduates, including the consideration and assessment of alternative instructional methods and services such as those produced by private providers.

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> Wherever possible, public schools and community colleges are encouraged to share resources, form partnerships with private industries, and implement innovative strategies and mechanisms

such as distance learning, summer student and faculty

workshops, parental involvement activities, and the distribution of information over the Internet.

(d) Mechanisms and strategies for promoting "tech prep" programs of study. Such mechanisms should raise awareness about the programs, promote enrollment in the programs, and articulate students from a secondary portion into a planned, related postsecondary portion of a sequential program of study that leads to a terminal postsecondary vocational or technical education degree or certificate.

Section 39. Subsections (3) and (4) of section 240.117, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

240.117 Common placement testing for public postsecondary education.--

- Committee shall recommend and the State Board of Education shall adopt rules which would require high schools to give offer students the opportunity to take the common placement test prescribed in this section, or an equivalent test identified by the State Board of Education, at the beginning of the tenth grade year before enrollment in the eleventh grade year in public high school for the purpose of obtaining remedial instruction prior to entering public postsecondary education.
- (4)(a) Community college or state university students who have been identified as requiring additional preparation pursuant to subsection (1) shall enroll in college-preparatory adult education pursuant to s. 239.301 in community colleges to develop needed college-entry skills. These students shall be permitted to take courses within their degree program concurrently in other curriculum areas for which they are qualified while enrolled in college-preparatory instruction

courses. A student enrolled in a college-preparatory course may concurrently enroll only in college credit courses that do 2 3 not require the skills addressed in the college-preparatory 4 course. The State Board of Community Colleges shall specify 5 the college credit courses that are acceptable for students 6 enrolled in each college-preparatory skill area, pursuant to s. 240.311(3)(q). A student who wishes to earn an associate 7 in arts or a baccalaureate degree, but who is required to 8 9 complete a college-preparatory course, must successfully complete the required college-preparatory studies by the time 10 the student has accumulated 12 hours of lower-division college 11 12 credit degree coursework; however, a student may continue enrollment in degree-earning coursework provided the student 13 14 maintains enrollment in college-preparatory coursework for 15 each subsequent semester until college-preparatory coursework requirements are completed, and the student demonstrates 16 17 satisfactory performance in degree-earning coursework. A passing score on a standardized institutionally developed all 18 19 subtests of the common placement test must be achieved before 20 a student is considered to have met basic computation and communication skills requirements; however, no student shall 21 be required to retake any test or subtest which was previously 22 passed by said student. A student shall be funded to enroll 23 in the same college-preparatory class within a skill area only 24 <U>once twice, after which time the student shall pay 100 percent 25 26 of the full cost of instruction no state funds shall be used to support continuous enrollment of that student in the same 27 28 class and such student shall not be included in calculations 29 of full-time equivalent enrollments for state funding purposes; however, students who withdraw or fail a class due 30 to extenuating circumstances may be granted an exception only

once for each class, provided approval is granted according to policy established by the board of trustees. Each community college shall have the authority to review and reduce fees paid by students due to continued enrollment in a college-preparatory class on an individual basis contingent upon the student's financial hardship, pursuant to definitions and fee levels established by the State Board of Community Colleges. Credit awarded for college-preparatory instruction may not be counted towards fulfilling the number of credits required for a degree.

(b) The administrators of a state university may contract with a community college board of trustees for the community college to provide such instruction on the state university campus. Any state university in which the percentage of incoming students requiring college-preparatory instruction equals or exceeds the average percentage of such students for the community college system may offer college-preparatory instruction without contracting with a community college; however, any state university offering college-preparatory instruction as of January 1, 1996, may continue to provide such services.

Section 40. Section 240.124, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

240.124 Funding for continuous enrollment in college credit courses.—Beginning fall semester, 1997, a student enrolled in the same undergraduate college credit course more than two times shall pay matriculation at 100 percent of the full cost of instruction and shall not be included in calculations of full-time equivalent enrollments for state funding purposes. For purposes of this section, first-time enrollment in a class shall mean enrollment in a class

beginning fall semester 1997, and calculations of the full cost of instruction shall be based on the systemwide average of the prior year's cost of undergraduate programs for the Community College System and the State University System. The Board of Regents and the State Board of Community Colleges may make exceptions to this section for individualized study, elective coursework, courses that are repeated as a requirement of a major, and courses that are intended as continuing over multiple semesters, excluding the repeat of coursework more than two times to increase grade point average or meet minimum course grade requirements.

Section 41. Section 240.321, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

240.321 Community college district board of trustees; rules for admissions of students.--

(1) The board of trustees shall make rules governing admissions of students. These rules shall include the following:

(1)(a) Admissions counseling shall be provided to all students entering college credit programs, which counseling shall utilize tests to measure achievement of college-level communication and computation competencies by all students entering college credit programs.

(2)(b) Admission to the associate in arts degree programs program is subject to minimum standards adopted by the State Board of Education and shall require:

(a)1. A high school diploma, a high school equivalency diploma as prescribed in s. 229.814, previously demonstrated competency in college-credit postsecondary coursework, or, in the case of a student who is home educated, a signed affidavit submitted by the student's parent or legal guardian attesting

that the student has completed a home education program 1 2 pursuant to the requirements of s. 232.02(4) or its 3 equivalent. Students who are enrolled in a dual enrollment or 4 early admission program pursuant to s. 240.116 and secondary 5 students enrolled in college-level instruction creditable toward the associate degree, but not toward the high school 6 7 diploma, shall be exempt from this requirement. 8 (b) 2. A demonstrated level of achievement of 9 college-level communication and computation skills. Students entering a postsecondary education program within 2 years of 10 graduation from high school with an earned college-ready 11 12 diploma issued pursuant to s. 232.2466 shall be exempt from 13 this testing requirement. 14 (c) 3. Any other requirements established by the board of trustees. 15 16 (3)(c) Admission to other programs within the 17 community college shall include education requirements as 18 established by the board of trustees. 19 20 Each board of trustees shall establish policies that ensure 21 the rapid progression of students though college-preparatory instructional courses that are appropriate for the skill level 22 23 of each student. Institutional policies shall also provide for the timely notification of students about available 24 25 alternatives to traditional college-preparatory instruction, 26 including private provider instruction. Such notification shall include an analysis of cost comparisons, including 27 28 consideration of the state's contribution to the total cost of 29 the instruction.

(d) Nonresident students may be admitted to the community college upon such terms as the board may establish.

1 (2) For students who are awarded a high school diploma after August 1, 1987: 2 3 (a) No Florida high school graduate shall be admitted 4 to the associate in arts degree program if he or she has not 5 successfully completed the requirements set forth in s. 6 232.246 or unless he or she has been awarded a general 7 education development diploma, provided the examination 8 completed for such diploma was in the English language. 9 (b) Nonresident students may be admitted to the community college upon such terms as the college may 10 11 establish. However, effective August 1, 1987, such terms for 12 nonresidents admitted to the associate in arts degree program shall include, but shall not be limited to: 13 14 1. Completion of a secondary school curriculum which 15 includes 4 years of English and 3 years each of mathematics, science, and social studies; however, in lieu of the English 16 17 requirement, a foreign student may use 4 years of instruction in his or her native language or another language which was 18 19 the language of instruction in the secondary school attended, 20 21 2. Achievement of the minimum scores on the test required in s. 240.117(1). 22 23 Section 42. Paragraph (f) of subsection (2) of section 239.117, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to 24 25 read: 26 239.117 Postsecondary student fees.--(2) 27 28 (f) A student enrolled in an employment and training 29 program under the WAGES Program. Such a student may receive a fee exemption only if the student applies for and does not 30

receive student financial aid, including Job Training

Partnership Act or Family Support Act funds. Schools and 1 2 community colleges shall help such students apply for 3 financial aid, but may not deny such students program 4 participation during the financial aid application process. 5 Such a student may not be required to incur debt within the 6 financial aid package. If local WAGES coalitions, established 7 pursuant to s. 414.028, choose to contract with a community 8 college or school district for education and training 9 services, payment for the cost of such fee exemptions must be made by the local WAGES coalition. Other fee-exempt 10 instruction provided at community colleges pursuant to this 11 12 subsection generates an additional one-fourth of a full-time 13 equivalent enrollment. 14 Section 43. Subsection (9) through (13) of section 239.249, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, are renumbered as 15 Subsection (10) through (14), respectively, and a new 16 subsection (9) is added to said section to read: 17 239.249 Market-driven, performance-based incentive 18 19 funding for vocational and technical education programs .--20 (9) The Jobs and Education Partnership Board shall 21 develop an appeal process, to be implemented by the regional workforce development boards, that may allow an exemption of 22 23 certain school districts and community colleges from participation in the performance-based incentive funding 24 provisions of this section. School districts and community 25 26 colleges shall be eligible to use the appeal process if they meet one or both of the following criteria: 27

(a) Generate less than 50 unweighted FTE in certificate career education and in career degree education.

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(b) Provide a written report documenting the direct costs incurred due to the implementation of performance-based

incentive funding and how mandatory participation in the program will adversely affect the school district or community college.

Section 44. Paragraph (e) is added to subsection (5) of section 239.301, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, to read:

239.301 Adult general education. --

(5)

(e) A district school board or a community college board of trustees may negotiate through the jobs and education regional board for specialized services for WAGES clients, beyond what is routinely provided for the general public, to be funded by the WAGES coalition pursuant to s. 414.065. Under any contract with the local WAGES coalition, attendance may be required of clients.

Section 45. Subsection (3) of section 240.35, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read:

240.35 Student fees.--Unless otherwise provided, the provisions of this section apply only to fees charged for college credit instruction.

admission programs <u>under</u> <u>pursuant to</u> s. 240.116 and students enrolled in employment and training programs under the WAGES Program are exempt from the payment of registration, matriculation, and laboratory fees; however, such students may not be included within calculations of fee-waived enrollments. Students enrolled in programs under the WAGES Program shall be granted a fee exemption only if they have applied for student financial aid including Job Training Partnership Act or Family Support Act funds and did not receive financial assistance. Colleges shall assist these students in applying for financial

aid, and these students may not be denied participation in programs during the application process for financial aid. These students may not be required to obtain loans as a part of their financial aid package. If local WAGES coalitions, established pursuant to s. 414.028, choose to contract with a community college for education and training services, payment for the cost of such fee exemptions must be made by the local WAGES coalition. Other fee-exempt instruction provided under pursuant to this subsection generates shall generate an additional one-fourth full-time equivalent enrollment.

Section 46. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 414.065, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, are amended to read:

414.065 Work requirements.--

- (1) WORK ACTIVITIES. -- The following activities may be used individually or in combination to satisfy the work requirements for a participant in the WAGES Program:
- (a) Unsubsidized employment.--Unsubsidized employment is full-time employment or part-time employment that is not directly supplemented by federal or state funds. Paid apprenticeship and the work component of cooperative education activities are included in this activity.
- (b) Subsidized private sector employment.--Subsidized private sector employment is employment in a private for-profit enterprise or a private not-for-profit enterprise which is directly supplemented by federal or state funds. A subsidy may be provided in one or more of the forms listed in this paragraph.
- 1. Work supplementation.--A work supplementation subsidy diverts a participant's assistance under the program to the employer. The employer must pay the participant wages

that equal or exceed the applicable federal minimum wage. Work supplementation may not exceed 6 months. At the end of the supplementation period, the employer is expected to retain the participant as a regular employee without receiving a subsidy for at least 12 months. The work supplementation agreement must provide that if the employee is dismissed at any time within 12 months after termination of the supplementation period due in any part to loss of the supplement, the employer shall repay some or all of the supplement previously paid as a subsidy to the employer under the WAGES Program.

- 2. On-the-job training.--On-the-job training is full-time, paid employment in which the employer or an educational institution in cooperation with the employer provides training needed for the participant to perform the skills required for the position. The employer or the educational institution on behalf of the employer receives a subsidy to offset the cost of the training provided to the participant. Upon satisfactory completion of the training, the employer is expected to retain the participant as a regular employee without receiving a subsidy. The on-the-job training agreement must provide that in the case of dismissal of a participant due to loss of the subsidy, the employer shall repay some or all of the subsidy previously provided by the department.
- 3. Incentive payments.--The department may provide additional incentive payments to encourage employers to employ program participants. Incentive payments may include payments to encourage the employment of hard-to-place participants, in which case the amount of the payment shall be weighted proportionally to the extent to which the participant has limitations associated with the long-term receipt of welfare

and difficulty in sustaining employment. In establishing incentive payments, the department shall consider the extent of prior receipt of welfare, lack of employment experience, lack of education, lack of job skills, and other appropriate factors. A participant who has complied with program requirements and who is approaching the time limit for receiving temporary assistance may be defined as "hard-to-place." Incentive payments may include payments in which an initial payment is made to the employer upon the employment of a participant, and the majority of the incentive payment is made after the employer retains the participant as a full-time employee for at least 12 months. The incentive agreement must provide that if the employee is dismissed at any time within 12 months after termination of the incentive payment period due in any part to loss of the incentive, the employer shall repay some or all of the payment previously paid as an incentive to the employer under the WAGES Program.

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- 4. Tax credits.--An employer who employs a program participant may qualify for enterprise zone property tax credits under s. 220.182, the tax refund program for qualified target industry businesses under s. 288.106, or other federal or state tax benefits. The department shall provide information and assistance, as appropriate, to use such credits to accomplish program goals.
- (c) Subsidized public sector employment.--Subsidized public sector employment is employment by an agency of the federal, state, or local government which is directly supplemented by federal or state funds. The applicable subsidies provided under paragraph (b) may be used to subsidize employment in the public sector, except that priority for subsidized employment shall be employment in the

private sector. Public sector employment is distinguished from work experience in that the participant is paid wages and receives the same benefits as a nonsubsidized employee who performs similar work. Work-study activities administered by educational institutions are included in this activity.

- (d) Community service work experience.--Community service work experience is job training experience at a supervised public or private not-for-profit agency. A participant shall receive temporary assistance in the form of wages that are proportional to the amount of time worked. A participant assigned to community service work experience shall be deemed an employee of the state for purposes of workers' compensation coverage and is subject to the requirements of the drug-free workplace program. Community service work experience may be selected as an activity for a participant who needs to increase employability by improving his or her interpersonal skills, job-retention skills, stress management, and job problem solving, and by learning to attain a balance between job and personal responsibilities. Community service is intended to:
- 1. Assess WAGES program compliance before referral of the participant to costly services such as career education;
- 2. Maintain work activity status while the participant awaits placement into paid employment or training;
- 3. Fulfill a clinical practicum or internship requirement related to employment; or
 - 4. Provide work-based mentoring.

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As used in this paragraph, the terms "community service experience," "community work," and "workfare" are synonymous.

(e) Work experience. -- Work experience is an appropriate work activity for participants who lack preparation for or experience in the workforce. It must combine a work activity in a public or private not-for-profit agency with education and training related to an employment goal. To qualify as a work activity, work experience must include education and training in addition to the time required by the work activity, and the work activity must be intensively supervised and structured. The WAGES program shall contract for any services provided for clients who are assigned to this activity and shall require performance benchmarks, goals, outcomes, and time limits designed to assure that the participant moves toward full-time paid employment. A participant shall receive temporary cash assistance proportional to the time worked. A participant assigned to work experience is an employee of the state for purposes of worker's compensation coverage and is subject to the requirements of the drug-free workplace program. (f)(e) Job search and job readiness assistance.--Job

search assistance may include supervised or unsupervised job-seeking activities. Job readiness assistance provides support for job-seeking activities, which may include:

- 1. Orientation to the world of work and basic job-seeking and job retention skills.
- 2. Instruction in completing an application for employment and writing a resume.
- 3. Instruction in conducting oneself during a job interview, including appropriate dress.
- 4. Instruction in how to retain a job, plan a career, and perform successfully in the workplace.

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Job readiness assistance may also include providing a participant with access to an employment resource center that contains job listings, telephones, facsimile machines, typewriters, and word processors. Job search and job readiness activities may be used in conjunction with other program activities, such as work experience, but may not be the primary work activity, may not be used in conjunction with other program activities such as work experience, and may not continue longer than the length of time permitted under federal law.

(g)(f) Vocational education or training.—Vocational education or training is education or training designed to provide participants with the skills and certification necessary for employment in an occupational area. Vocational education or training may be used as a primary program activity for participants when it has been determined that the individual has demonstrated compliance with other phases of program participation and successful completion of the vocational education or training is likely to result in employment entry at a higher wage than the participant would have been likely to attain without completion of the vocational education or training. Vocational education or training may be combined with other program activities and also may be used to upgrade skills or prepare for a higher paying occupational area for a participant who is employed.

1. Vocational education shall not be used as the primary program activity for a period which exceeds 12 months. The 12-month restriction applies to instruction in a career education program and does not include remediation of basic skills through adult general education if remediation is necessary to enable a WAGES participant to benefit from a

career education program. Any necessary remediation must be completed before a participant is referred to vocational education as the primary work activity. In addition, use of vocational education or training shall be restricted to not more than 20 percent of adult participants in the WAGES region, or subject to other limitation as established in federal law. Vocational education included in a program leading to a high school diploma shall not be considered vocational education for purposes of this section.

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When To the maximum extent possible, a provider of vocational education or training shall use funds provided by funding sources other than the department. The department may provide additional funds to a vocational education or training provider only if payment is made pursuant to a performance-based contract. Under a performance-based contract, the provider may be partially paid when a participant completes education or training, but the majority of payment shall be made following the participant's employment at a specific wage or job retention for a specific duration. Performance-based payments made under this subparagraph are limited to education or training for targeted occupations identified by the Occupational Forecasting Conference under s. 216.136, or other programs identified by the Enterprise Florida Jobs and Education Partnership as beneficial to meet the needs of designated groups, such as WAGES participants, who are hard to place. If the contract pays the full cost of training, the community college or school district may not report the participants for other state funding, unless state funding is for an incentive payment. A contract with a community college or school

district must conform to the provisions of ss. 239.249 and 240.40685.

(h)(g) Job skills training directly related to employment.—Job skills training directly related to employment provides job skills training in a specific occupation for which there is a written commitment by the employer to offer employment to a participant who successfully completes the training. Job skills training includes customized training designed to meet the needs of a specific employer or a specific industry. A participant may be required to complete an entrance assessment or test before entering into job skills training if assessments or tests are required for employment upon completion of the training. Job skills training includes literacy instruction in the workplace if necessary to enable a participant to perform in a specific job or job training program.

(i)(h) Education services related to employment for participants 19 years of age or younger.—Education services provided under this paragraph are designed to prepare a participant for employment in an occupation. The Department of Labor and Employment Security shall coordinate education services with the school-to-work activities provided under s. 229.595. Activities provided under this paragraph are restricted to participants 19 years of age or younger who have not completed high school or obtained a high school equivalency diploma.

(j)(i) School attendance.--Attendance at a high school or attendance at a program designed to prepare the participant to receive a high school equivalency diploma is a required program activity for each participant 19 years of age or younger who:

1. Has not completed high school or obtained a high school equivalency diploma;

- 2. Is a dependent child or a head of household; and
- 3. For whom it has not been determined that another program activity is more appropriate.
- $\underline{(k)}$ (j) Teen parent services.--Participation in medical, educational, counseling, and other services that are part of a comprehensive program is a required activity for each teen parent who participates in the WAGES Program.
- (2) WORK ACTIVITY REQUIREMENTS.--Each adult participant who is not otherwise exempt must participate in a work activity for the maximum number of hours allowable under federal law provided that no participant be required to work more than 40 hours per week or less than the minimum number of hours required by federal law. An applicant shall be referred for employment at the time of application if the applicant is eligible to participate in the WAGES Program.
- (a) A participant in a work activity may also be required to enroll in and attend a course of instruction designed to increase literacy skills to a level necessary for obtaining or retaining employment, provided that the instruction plus the work activity does not require more than 40 hours per week.
- (b) WAGES program funds may be used, as available, to support the efforts of a participant who meets the work activity requirements and who wishes to enroll in or continue enrollment in an adult general education program or a career education program.
- Section 47. The Commissioner of Education is hereby directed to convene a task force to investigate issues associated with postsecondary education's role in Florida's

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job training, WAGES, and workforce development activities.
    The task force shall consist of two members of the House of
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    Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House of
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    Representatives, two members of the Senate appointed by the
    President of the Senate, one representative from the state
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    workforce development board, one representative from the state
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    WAGES board, six representatives from public school districts,
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    six representatives from the community colleges, and the
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    executive director, or a designee of the executive director,
    of the Postsecondary Education Planning Commission. The task
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    force shall investigate, evaluate, and make recommendations
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    regarding market-driven performance based measures and
    outcomes and implementation of such to ensure that public
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    education institutions shall offer mutually beneficial adult
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    education and vocational programs and courses. Such
    recommendations shall incorporate a comprehensive comparison
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    investigation and study of the public school districts and
    community colleges, based on but not limited to, the
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    following: funding, including but not limited to, fees,
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    startup costs of new or expanded programs, cost of delivery of
    programs appropriate performance based incentives to support
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    workforce development and WAGES programs; program lengths and
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    standards; reporting systems; mechanisms for dual enrollment;
    articulation; accreditation; reduction of barriers for
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   programs offerings; and accountability mechanisms needed to
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    effectively meet increasing demands and improve services of
    postsecondary institutions, particularly with respect to adult
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    and vocational education. The task force shall make both
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    substantive and fiscal recommendations to the Governor and the
    Legislature no later than January 1, 1998 for implementation
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    action by the 1998 Legislature.
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Section 48. Except as otherwise provided herein, this
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    act shall take effect July 1, 1997.
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