1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to school safety and truancy 3 reduction; amending s. 230.23, F.S.; requiring 4 school improvement plans to include additional issues; amending s. 230.2316, F.S.; providing 5 6 for a dropout prevention and academic 7 intervention program; revising intent of program; revising eligibility criteria; 8 9 expanding eligible students to grades 1-12; revising reporting requirements for district 10 evaluation; providing procedures for notice to 11 12 and response from a parent, guardian, or legal 13 custodian prior to placement in a program or 14 the provision of services to the student; amending s. 231.085, F.S.; requiring principals 15 to ensure the accuracy and timeliness of school 16 17 reports; requiring principals to provide staff training opportunities; amending s. 231.17, 18 19 F.S.; providing for additional minimum competencies for professional certification for 20 21 certain educators; creating s. 232.001, F.S.; allowing the Manatee County District School 22 23 Board to raise the compulsory age of attendance for children; providing requirements for the 24 school board if it chooses to participate in 25 26 the pilot project; providing for the 27 applicability of state law and State Board of Education rule; providing an exception from the 28 29 provisions relating to a declaration of intent to terminate school enrollment; requiring a 30 study; amending s. 232.17, F.S.; providing 31

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

1 legislative findings; placing responsibility on 2 school district superintendents for enforcing 3 attendance; establishing requirements for 4 school board policies; revising the current 5 steps for enforcing regular school attendance; 6 requiring public schools to follow the steps; 7 establishing the requirements for school principals, primary teachers, child study 8 9 teams, and parents; providing for parents to appeal; allowing the superintendent to seek 10 criminal prosecution for parental 11 12 noncompliance; requiring the superintendent, parent, or guardian to file certain petitions 13 14 involving ungovernable children in certain 15 circumstances; requiring the superintendent to provide the court with certain evidence; 16 17 allowing for court enforcement for children who 18 refuse to comply; revising the notice 19 requirements to parents, guardians, or others; 20 eliminating a current condition for notice; 21 eliminating the option for referral to case 22 staffing committees; requiring the 23 superintendent to take steps to bring about criminal prosecution and requiring related 24 notice; authorizing the superintendent to file 25 truancy petitions; allowing for the return of 26 absent children to additional locations; 27 28 requiring parental notification; amending s. 29 232.19, F.S., relating to habitual truancy; authorizing superintendents to file truancy 30 petitions; requiring that a court order for 31

school attendance be obtained as a part of 1 2 services; revising the requirements that must 3 be met prior to filing a petition; amending s. 4 232.26, F.S.; removing a limitation on the 5 principal's authority to discipline or expel 6 pupils for unlawful possession or use of 7 controlled substances under chapter 893, F.S.; amending s. 232.271, F.S.; revising references; 8 9 amending s. 236.081, F.S.; amending procedures that must be followed in determining the annual 10 allocation to each school district for 11 12 operation; requiring the average daily attendance of the student membership to be 13 14 calculated by school and by district; revising 15 students-at-risk programs; amending s. 239.505, F.S.; revising provisions relating to funding 16 17 of constructive youth programs; amending s. 240.529, F.S.; providing additional legislative 18 19 intent related to teacher preparation programs; 20 providing the criteria for continued program 21 approval; providing for the requirements for 22 instructors in postsecondary teacher 23 preparation programs who instruct or supervise preservice field experience courses or 24 internships; eliminating the requirement 25 26 related to a commitment to teaching in the 27 public schools for a period of time; providing 28 additional requirements for school district and 29 instructional personnel who supervise or direct certain teacher preparation students; amending 30 s. 984.03, F.S.; redefining the term "habitual 31

truant"; requiring the state attorney to file a child-in-need-of-services petition in certain circumstances; eliminating the requirement for referral for evaluation; defining the term "truancy petition"; requiring the appropriate jurisdictional agency to file a petition; creating s. 984.151, F.S.; providing procedures for truancy petitions; providing for truancy hearings and penalties; providing an effective date.

WHEREAS, the voters of the State of Florida, in the 1998 General Election, amended Article IX, section 1, of the Florida Constitution to state that, "Adequate provision shall be made by law for a ...safe, secure, and high quality system of free public schools...," and

WHEREAS, House Bill 1309, a comprehensive school safety and discipline package, was enacted by the Legislature in the 1997 Session, addressing dropouts, habitual truancy, zero tolerance for crime, drugs, alcohol, and weapons, alternative placement of disruptive students, and cooperative agreements with local law enforcement for crime reporting, and

WHEREAS, the Legislature annually provides for safe-schools appropriations to be used for after school programs for middle school students, alternative programs for adjudicated youth, school resource officers, and conflict resolution strategies, and

WHEREAS, the enhancement of school safety should be measured as an element of school performance and accountability and improved crime and incident reporting, as

well as a heightened emphasis on character education in the curriculum of the early grades, NOW, THEREFORE,

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

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Section 1. Paragraph (a) of subsection (16) of section 230.23, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended to read:

230.23 Powers and duties of school board.--The school board, acting as a board, shall exercise all powers and perform all duties listed below:

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- (16) IMPLEMENT SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT AND
- education accountability as provided by statute and State
 Board of Education rule. This system of school improvement and
 education accountability shall be consistent with, and
 implemented through, the district's continuing system of

ACCOUNTABILITY. -- Maintain a system of school improvement and

- planning and budgeting required by this section and ss.
- 229.555 and 237.041. This system of school improvement and education accountability shall include, but not be limited to,
- 20 the following:
 - (a) School improvement plans.—Annually approve and require implementation of a new, amended, or continuation school improvement plan for each school in the district. Such plan shall be designed to achieve the state education goals and student performance standards pursuant to ss. 229.591(3) and 229.592. Beginning in 1999-2000, each plan shall also address issues relative to budget, training, instructional materials, technology, staffing, student support services, specific school safety and discipline strategies, and other matters of resource allocation, as determined by school board policy.

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Section 2. Section 230.2316, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended to read:

230.2316 Dropout prevention.--

- (1) SHORT TITLE.--This act may be cited as the "Dropout Prevention and Academic Intervention Act."
- INTENT. -- The Legislature recognizes that a growing proportion of young people are not making successful transitions to productive adult lives. The Legislature further recognizes that traditional education programs which do not meet certain students' educational needs and interests may cause these students to become unmotivated, fail, be truant, be disruptive, or drop out of school. The Legislature finds that a child who does not complete his or her education is greatly limited in obtaining gainful employment, achieving his or her full potential, and becoming a productive member of society. Therefore, it is the intent of the Legislature to authorize and encourage district school boards throughout the state to develop and establish dropout prevention and academic intervention activities designed to meet the needs of students who do not perform well in traditional educational programs. establish comprehensive dropout prevention programs. These programs shall be designed to meet the needs of students who are not effectively served by conventional education programs in the public school system. It is further the intent of the Legislature that cooperative agreements be developed among school districts, other governmental and private agencies, and community resources in order to implement innovative exemplary programs aimed at reducing the number of students who do not complete their education and increasing the number of students who have a positive experience in school and obtain a high school diploma.

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- (3) STUDENT ELIGIBILITY AND PROGRAM CRITERIA. --
- (a) Dropout prevention and academic intervention programs may shall differ from traditional education programs and schools in scheduling, administrative structure, philosophy, curriculum, or setting and shall employ alternative teaching methodologies, curricula, learning activities, and or diagnostic and assessment procedures in order to meet the needs, interests, abilities, and talents of eligible students. The educational program shall provide curricula, character development and law education as provided in s. 233.0612, and related services which support the program 12 goals and lead to improved performance in the areas of academic achievement, attendance, and discipline completion of 14 a high school diploma. Student participation in such programs shall be voluntary. Districts may, however, assign students to 16 a program for disruptive students. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, no student shall be identified as being eligible to receive services funded 18 through the dropout prevention and academic intervention 20 program based solely on the student being from a single-parent 21 family. The minimum period of time during which the student 22 participates in the program shall be equivalent to two 23 instructional periods per day unless the program utilizes 24 student support and assistance component rather than regularly 25 scheduled courses.
 - (b) Students in grades 1-12 $\frac{4-12}{}$ shall be eligible for dropout prevention and academic intervention programs. Eligible dropout prevention students shall be reported in the appropriate basic cost factor for dropout prevention full-time equivalent student membership in the Florida Education Finance Program in standard dropout prevention classes or student

support and assistance components which provide academic assistance and coordination of support services to students enrolled full time in a regular classroom. The strategies and supports provided to eligible students shall be funded through the General Appropriations Act and may include, but are not limited to those services identified on the student's academic intervention plan. The student support and assistance component shall include auxiliary services provided to students or teachers, or both. Students participating in this model shall generate funding only for the time that they receive extra services or auxiliary help.

- (c) A student shall be identified as being <u>eligible to</u> receive services funded through the dropout prevention and <u>academic intervention program</u> a potential dropout based upon one of the following criteria:
- 1. The student is academically unsuccessful as evidenced by low test scores, retention, failing grades, low grade-point-average, falling behind in earning credits, or not meeting the state or district proficiency levels in reading, mathematics, or writing.
- 2. The student has a pattern of excessive absenteeism or has been identified as a habitual truant.
- 1. The student has shown a lack of motivation in school through grades which are not commensurate with documented ability levels or high absenteeism or habitual truancy as defined in s. 228.041(28).
- 2. The student has not been successful in school as determined by retentions, failing grades, or low achievement test scores and has needs and interests that cannot be met through traditional programs.

3. The student has been identified as a potential school dropout by student services personnel using district criteria. District criteria that are used as a basis for student referral to an educational alternatives program shall identify specific student performance indicators that the educational alternative program seeks to address.

- 4. The student has documented drug-related or alcohol-related problems, or has immediate family members with documented drug-related or alcohol-related problems that adversely affect the student's performance in school.
- 3.5. The student has a history of disruptive behavior in school or has committed an offense that warrants out-of-school suspension or expulsion from school according to the district code of student conduct. For the purposes of this program, "disruptive behavior" is behavior that:
- a. Interferes with the student's own learning or the educational process of others and requires attention and assistance beyond that which the traditional program can provide or results in frequent conflicts of a disruptive nature while the student is under the jurisdiction of the school either in or out of the classroom; or
- b. Severely threatens the general welfare of students or others with whom the student comes into contact.
- 6. The student is assigned to a program provided pursuant to chapter 39, chapter 984, or chapter 985 which is sponsored by a state-based or community-based agency or is operated or contracted for by the Department of Children and Family Services or the Department of Juvenile Justice.
- (d)1. "Second chance schools" means school district programs provided through cooperative agreements between the Department of Juvenile Justice, private providers, state or

local law enforcement agencies, or other state agencies for students who have been disruptive or violent or who have committed serious offenses. As partnership programs, second chance schools are eligible for waivers by the Commissioner of Education from chapters 230-235 and 239 and State Board of Education rules that prevent the provision of appropriate educational services to violent, severely disruptive, or delinquent students in small nontraditional settings or in court-adjudicated settings.

- 2. School districts seeking to enter into a partnership with a private entity or public entity to operate a second chance school for disruptive students may apply to the Department of Education for start-up grants from the Department of Education. These grants must be available for 1 year and must be used to offset the start-up costs for implementing such programs off public school campuses. General operating funds must be generated through the appropriate programs of the Florida Education Finance Program. Grants approved under this program shall be for the full operation of the school by a private nonprofit or for-profit provider or the public entity. This program must operate under rules adopted by the Department of Education and must be implemented to the extent funded by the Legislature.
- 3.2. A student enrolled in a sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, or tenth grade class may be assigned to a second chance school if the student meets the following criteria:
- a. The student is a habitual truant as defined in s. 228.041(28).
- b. The student's excessive absences have detrimentally affected the student's academic progress and the student may

have unique needs that a traditional school setting may not meet.

- c. The student's high incidences of truancy have been directly linked to a lack of motivation.
- d. The student has been identified as at risk of dropping out of school.
- 4.3. A student who is habitually truant may be assigned to a second chance school only if the case staffing committee, established pursuant to s. 984.12, determines that such placement could be beneficial to the student and the criteria included in subparagraph 2. are met.
- 5.4. A student may be assigned to a second chance school if the school district in which the student resides has a second chance school and if the student meets one of the following criteria:
- a. The student habitually exhibits disruptive behavior in violation of the code of student conduct adopted by the school board.
- b. The student interferes with the student's own learning or the educational process of others and requires attention and assistance beyond that which the traditional program can provide, or, while the student is under the jurisdiction of the school either in or out of the classroom, frequent conflicts of a disruptive nature occur.
- c. The student has committed a serious offense which warrants suspension or expulsion from school according to the district code of student conduct. For the purposes of this program, "serious offense" is behavior which:
- (I) Threatens the general welfare of students or others with whom the student comes into contact;
 - (II) Includes violence;

 (III) Includes possession of weapons or drugs; or(IV) Is harassment or verbal abuse of school personne

 $\,$ (IV) $\,$ Is harassment or verbal abuse of school personnel or other students.

 $\underline{6.5}$. Prior to assignment of students to second chance schools, school boards are encouraged to use alternative programs, such as in-school suspension, which provide instruction and counseling leading to improved student behavior, a reduction in the incidence of truancy, and the development of more effective interpersonal skills.

7.6. Students assigned to second chance schools must be evaluated by the school's local child study team before placement in a second chance school. The study team shall ensure that students are not eligible for placement in a program for emotionally disturbed children.

8.7. Students who exhibit academic and social progress and who wish to return to a traditional school shall <u>complete</u> a character development and law education program, as provided in s. 233.0612, and demonstrate preparedness to reenter the <u>regular school setting</u> be evaluated by school district personnel prior to reentering a traditional school.

- 8. Second chance schools shall be funded at the dropout prevention program weight pursuant to s. 236.081 and may receive school safety funds or other funds as appropriate.
 - (4) PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION. --
- (a) Each district may establish one or more alternative programs for dropout prevention and academic intervention programs at the elementary, middle, junior high school, or high school level. Programs designed to eliminate patterns of excessive absenteeism, or habitual truancy shall emphasize academic performance and may provide specific instruction in the areas of vocational education,

preemployment training, and behavioral management. Such programs shall utilize instructional teaching methods appropriate to the specific needs of the student.

- (b) Each school that establishes or continues a dropout prevention and academic intervention program at that school site shall reflect that program in the school improvement plan as required under s. 230.23(16).
- (c) Districts may modify courses listed in the State Course Code Directory for the purpose of providing dropout prevention programs pursuant to the provisions of this section.
- funding for dropout prevention and academic intervention programs through the General Appropriations Act Florida

 Education Finance Program shall submit information through an annual report to the Department of Education's database documenting the extent to which each of the district's dropout prevention and academic intervention programs has been successful in the areas of graduation rate, dropout rate, attendance rate, and retention/promotion rate. The department shall compile this information into an annual report which shall be submitted to the presiding officers of the Legislature by February 15.
- establish procedures for ensuring that teachers assigned to dropout prevention and academic intervention programs possess the affective, pedagogical, and content-related skills necessary to meet the needs of these at-risk students. Each school board shall also ensure that adequate staff development activities are available for dropout prevention staff and that dropout prevention staff participate in these activities.

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- (7) RECORDS.--Each district providing a program for dropout prevention and academic intervention program pursuant to the provisions of this section shall maintain for each participating student for whom funding is generated through the Florida Education Finance Program records documenting the student's eligibility, the length of participation, the type of program to which the student was assigned or the type of academic intervention services provided, and an evaluation of the student's academic and behavioral performance while in the program. The school principal or his or her designee shall, prior to placement in a dropout prevention and academic intervention program or the provision of an academic service, provide written notice of placement or services by return-receipt mail to the student's parent, guardian, or legal custodian. The parent, guardian, or legal custodian of the student shall sign an acknowledgment of the notice of placement or service and return the signed acknowledgement to the principal within three days after receipt of the notice. The parents or guardians of a student assigned to such a dropout prevention and academic intervention program shall be notified in writing and entitled to an administrative review of any action by school personnel relating to such placement pursuant to the provisions of chapter 120.
- (8) COORDINATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES.--School district dropout prevention and academic intervention programs shall be coordinated with social service, law enforcement, prosecutorial, and juvenile justice agencies and juvenile assessment centers in the school district. Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 228.093, these agencies are authorized to exchange information contained in student records and juvenile justice records. Such information is confidential and exempt

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from the provisions of s. 119.07(1). School districts and other agencies receiving such information shall use the information only for official purposes connected with the certification of students for admission to and for the administration of the dropout prevention and academic intervention program, and shall maintain the confidentiality of such information unless otherwise provided by law or rule.

(9) RULES.--The Department of Education shall have the authority <u>pursuant to ss. 120.536(1)</u> and 120.54 to adopt any rules necessary to implement the provisions of this section; such rules shall require the minimum amount of <u>necessary</u> paperwork and reporting necessary to comply with this act.

Section 3. Section 231.085, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

231.085 Duties of principals. -- A district school board shall employ, through written contract, public school principals who shall supervise the operation and management of the schools and property as the board determines necessary. Each principal shall perform such duties as may be assigned by the superintendent pursuant to the rules of the school board. Such rules shall include, but not be limited to, rules relating to administrative responsibility, instructional leadership of the educational program of the school to which the principal is assigned, submission of personnel recommendations to the superintendent, administrative responsibility for records and reports, administration of corporal punishment, and student suspension. Each principal shall provide leadership in the development or revision and implementation of a school improvement plan pursuant to s. 230.23(16). Each principal must make the necessary provisions to ensure that all school reports are accurate and timely, and

must provide the necessary training opportunities for staff to accurately report attendance, FTE program participation, student performance, teacher appraisal, and school safety and discipline data.

Section 4. Paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 231.17, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended to read: 231.17 Official statements of eligibility and

certificates granted on application to those meeting prescribed requirements.--

- (5) MINIMUM COMPETENCIES FOR PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATE.--
- (a) The state board must specify, by rule, the minimum essential competencies that educators must possess and demonstrate in order to qualify to teach students the standards of student performance adopted by the state board. The minimum competencies must include but are not limited to the ability to:
- 1. Write in a logical and understandable style with appropriate grammar and sentence structure.
- 2. Read, comprehend, and interpret professional and other written material.
- 3. Comprehend and work with fundamental mathematical concepts.
- 4. Recognize signs of severe emotional distress in students and apply techniques of crisis intervention with an emphasis on suicide prevention and positive emotional development.
- 5. Recognize signs of alcohol and drug abuse in students and apply counseling techniques with emphasis on intervention and prevention of future abuse.

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- Recognize the physical and behavioral indicators of child abuse and neglect, know rights and responsibilities regarding reporting, know how to care for a child's needs after a report is made, and know recognition, intervention, and prevention strategies pertaining to child abuse and neglect which can be related to children in a classroom setting in a nonthreatening, positive manner.
- 7. Comprehend patterns of physical, social, and academic development in students, including exceptional students in the regular classroom, and counsel these students concerning their needs in these areas.
- 8. Recognize and be aware of the instructional needs of exceptional students.
- 9. Comprehend patterns of normal development in students and employ appropriate intervention strategies for disorders of development.
- 10. Identify and comprehend the codes and standards of professional ethics, performance, and practices adopted pursuant to s. 231.546(2)(b), the grounds for disciplinary action provided by s. 231.28, and the procedures for resolving complaints filed pursuant to this chapter, including appeal processes.
- 11. Recognize and demonstrate awareness of the educational needs of students who have limited proficiency in English and employ appropriate teaching strategies.
- 12. Use appropriate technology in teaching and learning processes.
- 13. Use assessment strategies to assist the continuous development of the learner.

- 14. Use teaching and learning strategies that include considering each student's culture, learning styles, special needs, and socioeconomic background.
- 15. Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the subject matter that is aligned with the subject knowledge and skills specified in the student performance standards approved by the state board.
- 16. Demonstrate knowledge and skill in managing student behavior inside and outside a classroom setting. Such knowledge and skill must include techniques for preventing and effectively intervening in incidents of disruptive or violent behavior.
- 17. Recognize the early signs of truancy in students and identify effective interventions to avoid or resolve nonattendance behavior.
- Section 5. Section 232.001, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 232.001 Pilot project.--It is the purpose of this section to authorize the Manatee County District School Board to implement a pilot project that raises the compulsory age of attendance for children from the age of 16 years to the age of 18 years. The pilot project applies to each child who has not attained the age of 16 years by September 30 of the school year in which a school board policy is adopted.
- (1) Beginning July 1, 1999, the Manatee County

 District School Board may implement a pilot project consistent

 with policy adopted by the school board to raise the

 compulsory age of attendance for children from the age of 16

 years to the age of 18 years.
- (2) If the district school board chooses to participate in the pilot project, the district school board

must, before the beginning of the school year, adopt a policy for raising the compulsory age of attendance for children from the age of 16 years to 18 years.

- (a) Before the adoption of the policy, the district school board must provide a notice of intent to adopt a policy to raise the compulsory age of attendance for children from the age of 16 years to the age of 18 years. The notice must be provided to the parent or legal guardian of each child who is 15 years of age and who is enrolled in a school in the district.
- (b) Within 2 weeks after adoption of the school board policy, the district school board must provide notice of the policy to the parent or legal guardian of each child who is 15 years of age and who is enrolled in a school in the district. The notice must also provide information related to the penalties for refusing or failing to comply with the compulsory attendance requirements and information on alternative education programs offered within the school district.
- (3) All state laws and State Board of Education rules related to students subject to compulsory school attendance apply to the district school board if it chooses to participate in a pilot project. Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 232.01, the formal declaration of intent to terminate school enrollment does not apply to the district school board if it chooses to participate in a pilot project.
- (4) If the district school board chooses to participate in the pilot project, the school board must evaluate the effect of its adopted policy raising the compulsory age of attendance on school attendance and on the school district's dropout rate, as well as on the costs

associated with the pilot project. The school district shall 1 2 report its findings to the President of the Senate, the 3 Speaker of the House of Representatives, the minority leader 4 of each house, the Governor, and the Commissioner of Education 5 not later than August 1 following each year that the pilot 6 project is in operation. 7 Section 6. Section 232.17, Florida Statutes, 1998 8 Supplement, is amended to read: 9 232.17 Enforcement of school attendance.--The Legislature finds that poor academic performance is associated 10 with nonattendance and that schools must take an active role 11 12 in enforcing attendance as a means of improving the performance of many students. It is the policy of the state 13 14 that the superintendent of each school district be responsible 15 for enforcing school attendance of all children and youth subject to the compulsory school age in the school district. 16 17 The responsibility includes recommending to the school board policies and procedures to ensure that schools respond in a 18 19 timely manner to every unexcused absence or absence for which 20 the reason is unknown of students enrolled in the schools. School board policies must require each parent or guardian of 21 a student to justify each absence of the student, and that 22 23 justification will be evaluated based on adopted school board policies that define excused and unexcused absences. The 24 policies must provide that schools track excused and unexcused 25 26 absences and contact the home in the case of an unexcused absence from school or an absence from school for which the 27 28 reason is unknown to prevent the development of patterns of 29 nonattendance. The Legislature finds that early intervention 30 in school attendance matters is the most effective way of producing good attendance habits that will lead to improved 31

student learning and achievement. Each public school shall
implement the following steps to enforce regular school
attendance:

- (1) CONTACT, REFER, AND ENFORCE. --
- (a) Upon each unexcused absence or absence for which the reason is unknown, the school principal or his or her designee shall contact the home to determine the reason for the absence. If the absence is an excused absence, as defined by school board policy, the school shall provide opportunities for the student to make up assigned work and not receive an academic penalty unless the work is not made up within a reasonable time.
- absences or absences for which the reasons are unknown within a calendar month or ten unexcused absences or absences for which the reasons are unknown within a 90-calendar-day period, the student's primary teacher shall report to the school principal or his or her designee that the student may be exhibiting a pattern of nonattendance. The principal shall, unless there is clear evidence that the absences are not a pattern of nonattendance, refer the case to the school's child study team to determine if early patterns of truancy are developing. If the child study team finds that a pattern of nonattendance is developing, whether the absences are excused or not, a meeting with the parent must be scheduled to identify potential remedies.
- (c) If an initial meeting does not resolve the problem, the child study team shall implement interventions that best address the problem. The interventions may include, but need not be limited to:

1	1. Frequent communication between the teacher and the
2	<pre>family;</pre>
3	2. Changes in the learning environment;
4	3. Mentoring;
5	4. Student counseling;
6	5. Tutoring, including peer tutoring;
7	6. Placement into different classes;
8	7. Evaluation for alternative education programs;
9	8. Attendance contracts;
LO	9. Referral to other agencies for family services; or
L1	10. Other interventions.
L2	(d) The child study team shall be diligent in
L3	facilitating intervention services and shall report the case
L4	to the superintendent only when all reasonable efforts to
L5	resolve the nonattendance behavior are exhausted.
L6	(e) If the parent, guardian, or other person in charge
L7	of the child refuses to participate in the remedial strategies
L8	because he or she believes that those strategies are
L9	unnecessary or inappropriate, the parent, guardian, or other
20	person in charge of the child may appeal to the school board.
21	The school board may provide a hearing officer and the hearing
22	officer shall make a recommendation for final action to the
23	board. If the board's final determination is that the
24	strategies of the child study team are appropriate, and the
25	parent, guardian, or other person in charge of the child still
26	refuses to participate or cooperate, the superintendent may
27	seek criminal prosecution for noncompliance with compulsory
28	school attendance.
29	(f) If a child subject to compulsory school attendance
30	will not comply with attempts to enforce school attendance,
31	the parent, the guardian, or the superintendent or his or her
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designee shall refer the case to the case-staffing committee pursuant to s. 984.12, and the superintendent or his or her designee may file a truancy petition pursuant to the procedures in s. 984.151. Pursuant to procedures established by the district school board, a designated school representative must complete activities designed to determine the cause and attempt the remediation of truant behavior, as provided in this section.

- (1) INVESTIGATE NONENROLLMENT AND UNEXCUSED

 ABSENCES.--A designated school representative shall
 investigate cases of nonenrollment and unexcused absences from
 school of all children subject to compulsory school
 attendance.
 - (2) GIVE WRITTEN NOTICE. --
- (a) Under the direction of the superintendent, a designated school representative shall give written notice, in person or by return-receipt mail, to the parent, guardian, or other person having control when no valid reason is found for a child's nonenrollment in school which requires or when the child has a minimum of 3 but fewer than 6 unexcused absences within 90 calendar days, requiring enrollment or attendance within 3 days after the date of notice. If the notice and requirement are ignored, the designated school representative shall report the case to the superintendent, and may refer the case to the case-staffing case staffing committee, established pursuant to s. 984.12, if the conditions of s. 232.19(3) have been met. The superintendent shall may take such steps as are necessary to bring criminal prosecution against the parent, guardian, or other person having control.
- (b) Subsequent to the activities required under subsection (1), the superintendent or his or her designee

shall give written notice in person or by return-receipt mail to the parent, guardian, or other person in charge of the child that criminal prosecution is being sought for nonattendance. The superintendent may file a truancy petition, as defined in s. 984.03, following the procedures outlined in s. 984.151.

- representative shall visit the home or place of residence of a child and any other place in which he or she is likely to find any child who is required to attend school when such child is not enrolled or is absent from school during school hours without an excuse, and, when the child is found, shall return the child to his or her parent or to the principal or teacher in charge of the school, or to the private tutor from whom absent, or to the juvenile assessment center or other location established by the school board to receive students who are absent from school. Upon receipt of the student, the parent shall be immediately notified.
- (4) REPORT TO THE DIVISION OF JOBS AND BENEFITS.--A designated school representative shall report to the Division of Jobs and Benefits of the Department of Labor and Employment Security or to any person acting in similar capacity who may be designated by law to receive such notices, all violations of the Child Labor Law that may come to his or her knowledge.
- (5) RIGHT TO INSPECT.--A designated school representative shall have the same right of access to, and inspection of, establishments where minors may be employed or detained as is given by law to the Division of Jobs and Benefits only for the purpose of ascertaining whether children of compulsory school age are actually employed there and are actually working there regularly. The designated school

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representative shall, if he or she finds unsatisfactory working conditions or violations of the Child Labor Law, report his or her findings to the Division of Jobs and Benefits or its agents.

(6) RESUMING SERIES.--If a child repeats a pattern of nonattendance within one school year, the designated school representative shall resume the series of escalating activities at the point at which he or she had previously left off.

Section 7. Subsection (3) of section 232.19, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended to read:

232.19 Court procedure and penalties.--The court procedure and penalties for the enforcement of the provisions of this chapter, relating to compulsory school attendance, shall be as follows:

(3) HABITUAL TRUANCY CASES. -- The superintendent is authorized to file a truancy petition, as defined in s. 984.03, following the procedures outlined in s. 984.151. If the superintendent chooses not to file a truancy petition, procedures for filing a child-in-need-of-services petition shall be commenced pursuant to this subsection and chapter 984. In accordance with procedures established by the district school board, the designated school representative shall refer a student who is habitually truant and the student's family to the children-in-need-of-services and families-in-need-of-services provider or the case staffing committee, established pursuant to s. 984.12, as determined by the cooperative agreement required in this section. The case staffing committee may request the Department of Juvenile Justice or its designee to file a child-in-need-of-services petition based upon the report and efforts of the school

district or other community agency or may seek to resolve the truant behavior through the school or community-based organizations or agencies. Prior to and subsequent to the filing of a child-in-need-of-services petition due to habitual truancy, the appropriate governmental agencies must allow a reasonable time to complete actions required by this section and s. 232.17 subsection to remedy the conditions leading to the truant behavior. The following criteria must be met and documented in writing Prior to the filing of a petition, the school district must have complied with the requirements of s. 232.17, and those efforts must have been unsuccessful.÷

- (a) The child must have 15 unexcused absences within 90 calendar days with or without the knowledge or consent of the child's parent or legal guardian, must be subject to compulsory school attendance, and must not be exempt under s. 232.06, s. 232.09, or any other exemption specified by law or the rules of the State Board of Education.
- (b) In addition to the actions described in s. 232.17, the school administration must have completed the following activities to determine the cause, and to attempt the remediation, of the child's truant behavior:
- 1. After a minimum of 3 and prior to 6 unexcused absences within 90 calendar days, one or more meetings must have been held, either in person or by phone, between a designated school representative, the child's parent or guardian, and the child, if necessary, to report and to attempt to solve the truancy problem. However, if the designated school representative has documented the refusal of the parent or guardian to participate in the meetings, this requirement has been met.

2. Educational counseling must have been provided to determine whether curriculum changes would help solve the truancy problem, and, if any changes were indicated, such changes must have been instituted but proved unsuccessful in remedying the truant behavior. Such curriculum changes may include enrollment of the child in a dropout prevention program that meets the specific educational and behavioral needs of the child, including a second chance school, as provided for in s. 230.2316, designed to resolve truant behavior.

3. Educational evaluation, which may include psychological evaluation, must have been provided to assist in determining the specific condition, if any, that is contributing to the child's nonattendance. The evaluation must have been supplemented by specific efforts by the school to remedy any diagnosed condition.

If a child who is subject to compulsory school attendance is responsive to the interventions described in this paragraph and has completed the necessary requirements to pass the current grade as indicated in the district pupil progression plan, the child shall be passed.

Section 8. Subsection (3) of section 232.26, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

232.26 Authority of principal.--

(3) A pupil may be disciplined or expelled for unlawful possession or use of any substance controlled under chapter 893 upon the third violation of this provision.

Section 9. Subsection (3) of section 232.271, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

232.271 Removal by teacher.--

(3) If a teacher removes a student from class under subsection (2), the principal may place the student in another appropriate classroom, in in-school suspension, or in a dropout prevention and academic intervention program as provided by s. 230.2316; or the principal may recommend the student for out-of-school suspension or expulsion, as appropriate. The student may be prohibited from attending or participating in school-sponsored or school-related activities. The principal may not return the student to that teacher's class without the teacher's consent unless the committee established under s. 232.272 determines that such placement is the best or only available alternative. The teacher and the placement review committee must render decisions within 5 days of the removal of the student from the classroom.

Section 10. Effective July 1, 1999, paragraphs (a) and (c) of section 236.081, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, are 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:
- (a) Determination of full-time equivalent membership.--During each of several school weeks, including scheduled intersessions of a year-round school program during

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the fiscal year, a program membership survey of each school 1 2 shall be made by each district by aggregating the full-time 3 equivalent student membership of each program by school and by 4 district. The department shall establish the number and interval of membership calculations, except that for basic and 5 special programs such calculations shall not exceed nine for 6 7 any fiscal year. The district's full-time equivalent 8 membership shall be computed and currently maintained in 9 accordance with regulations of the commissioner. Beginning with school year 1999-2000, each school district shall also 10 document the daily attendance of each student in membership by 11 12 school and by district. An average daily attendance factor shall be computed by dividing the total daily attendance of 13 14 all students by the total number of students in membership and 15 then by the number of days in the regular school year. Beginning with school year 2001-2002, the district's full-time 16 17 equivalent membership shall be adjusted by multiplying by the 18 average daily attendance factor.

- (c) Determination of programs.—Cost factors based on desired relative cost differences between the following programs shall be established in the annual General Appropriations Act. The Commissioner of Education shall specify a matrix of services and intensity levels to be used by districts in the determination of funding support for each exceptional student. The funding support level for each exceptional student shall fund the exceptional student's total education program.
 - 1. Basic programs. --
 - a. Kindergarten and grades 1, 2, and 3.
 - b. Grades 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.
 - c. Grades 9, 10, 11, and 12.

1 2. Programs for exceptional students. --2 a. Support Level I. 3 Support Level II. b. 4 c. Support Level III. 5 d. Support Level IV. 6 Support Level V. e. 7 Secondary career education programs. --3. 8 Students-at-risk programs.--4. 9 Department of Juvenile Justice clients Dropout a. 10 prevention and teenage parents. English for Speakers of Other Languages. 11 12 Section 11. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 239.505, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 13 14 239.505 Florida Constructive Youth Programs. --15 (4) FUNDING.--Each district school board or community 16 college board of trustees wishing to implement a constructive youth program must submit a comprehensive plan to the 17 18 Department of Education no later than October 1 of the 19 preceding school year, which plan must include a list of all 20 funding sources, including, but not limited to: 21 (a) Funds available for programs authorized under the Dropout Prevention and Academic Intervention Act, as provided 22 in s. 230.2316, and Dropout prevention programs funded 23 pursuant to the provisions of s. 236.081(1)(c). 24 Section 12. Subsection (1), paragraph (b) of 25 26 subsection (4), and paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (5) 27 of section 240.529, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 28 240.529 Public accountability and state approval for 29 teacher preparation programs. --30 (1) INTENT. -- The Legislature recognizes that skilled 31 teachers make an the most important contribution to a quality 30

educational system that allows students to obtain a high-quality education and that competent teachers are produced by effective and accountable teacher preparation programs. The intent of the Legislature is to establish a system for development and approval of teacher preparation programs that will free postsecondary teacher preparation institutions to employ varied and innovative teacher preparation techniques while being held accountable for producing teachers with the competencies and skills for achieving the state education goals of helping students meet high standards for student achievement, providing safe and secure classroom learning environments, and sustaining the state system of school improvement and education accountability established pursuant to ss. 229.591, 229.592, and 229.593.

- (4) CONTINUED PROGRAM APPROVAL.—Notwithstanding subsection (3), failure by a public or nonpublic teacher preparation program to meet the criteria for continued program approval shall result in loss of program approval. The Department of Education, in collaboration with the departments and colleges of education, shall develop procedures for continued program approval which document the continuous improvement of program processes and graduates' performance.
- (b) Additional criteria for continued program approval for public institutions may be developed by the Education Standards Commission and approved by the State Board of Education. Such criteria must emphasize outcome measures of student performance in the areas of classroom management and improving the performance of students who have traditionally failed to meet student achievement goals and have been overrepresented in school suspensions and other disciplinary

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actions, and may include, but need not be limited to, program 1 2 graduates' satisfaction with training and the unit's 3 responsiveness to local school districts. Additional criteria 4 for continued program approval for nonpublic institutions 5 shall be developed in the same manner as for public 6 institutions; however, such criteria must be based upon 7 significant, objective, and quantifiable graduate performance 8 measures. Responsibility for collecting data on outcome 9 measures through survey instruments and other appropriate means shall be shared by the institutions of higher education, 10 the Board of Regents, the State Board of Independent Colleges 11 12 and Universities, and the Department of Education. By January 13 1 of each year, the Department of Education, in cooperation 14 with the Board of Regents and the State Board of Independent Colleges and Universities, shall report this information for 15 16 each postsecondary institution that has state-approved 17 programs of teacher education to the Governor, the Commissioner of Education, the Chancellor of the State 18 19 University System, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of 20 the House of Representatives, all Florida postsecondary teacher preparation programs, and interested members of the 21 22 public. This report must analyze the data and make 23 recommendations for improving teacher preparation programs in 24 the state.

- (5) PRESERVICE FIELD EXPERIENCE.--All postsecondary instructors, school district personnel and instructional personnel, and school sites preparing instructional personnel through preservice field experience courses and internships shall meet special requirements.
- (a) All instructors in postsecondary teacher preparation programs who instruct or supervise preservice

field experience courses or internships shall have at least one of the following: specialized training in clinical supervision; a valid professional teaching certificate pursuant to ss. 231.17 and 231.24; or at least 3 years of successful teaching experience in prekindergarten through grade 12; or a commitment to spend periods of time specified by State Board of Education rule teaching in the public schools.

(b) All school district personnel and instructional personnel who supervise or direct teacher preparation students during field experience courses or internships must have evidence of "clinical educator" training, successfully demonstrated effective classroom management strategies, and consistently improved student performance. The Education Standards Commission shall recommend, and the state board shall approve, the training requirements.

Section 13. Subsection (29) of section 984.03, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended, present subsection (57) of that section is redesignated as subsection (58), and a new subsection (57) is added to that section, to read:

 $984.03\,$ Definitions.--When used in this chapter, the term:

- (29) "Habitually truant" means that:
- (a) The child has 15 unexcused absences within 90 calendar days with or without the knowledge or justifiable consent of the child's parent or legal guardian, is subject to compulsory school attendance under s. 232.01, and is not exempt under s. 232.06, s. 232.09, or any other exemptions specified by law or the rules of the State Board of Education.

(b) Escalating Activities to determine the cause, and to attempt the remediation, of the child's truant behavior under ss. 232.17 and 232.19 have been completed.

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If a child who is subject to compulsory school attendance is responsive to the interventions described in ss. 232.17 and 232.19 and has completed the necessary requirements to pass the current grade as indicated in the district pupil progression plan, the child shall not be determined to be habitually truant and shall be passed. If a child within the compulsory school attendance age has 15 unexcused absences within 90 calendar days or fails to enroll in school, the State Attorney may, or the appropriate jurisdictional agency shall, file a child-in-need-of-services petition if recommended by the case-staffing committee, unless it is determined that another alternative action is preferable. Prior to filing a petition, the child must be referred to the appropriate agency for evaluation. After consulting with the evaluating agency, the State Attorney may elect to file a child-in-need-of-services petition.

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(c) A school representative, designated according to school board policy, and a juvenile probation officer of the Department of Juvenile Justice have jointly investigated the truancy problem or, if that was not feasible, have performed separate investigations to identify conditions that may be contributing to the truant behavior; and if, after a joint staffing of the case to determine the necessity for services, such services were determined to be needed, the persons who performed the investigations met jointly with the family and child to discuss any referral to appropriate community agencies for economic services, family or individual

counseling, or other services required to remedy the conditions that are contributing to the truant behavior.

- (d) The failure or refusal of the parent or legal guardian or the child to participate, or make a good faith effort to participate, in the activities prescribed to remedy the truant behavior, or the failure or refusal of the child to return to school after participation in activities required by this subsection, or the failure of the child to stop the truant behavior after the school administration and the Department of Juvenile Justice have worked with the child as described in s. 232.19(3) and (4)shall be handled as prescribed in s. 232.19.
- (57) "Truancy petition" means a petition filed by the school superintendent alleging that a student subject to compulsory school attendance has had more than 15 unexcused absences in a 90-calendar-day period. A truancy petition is filed and processed under s. 984.151.

Section 14. Section 984.151, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

984.151 Truancy petition; prosecution; disposition.--

- (1) If the school determines that a student subject to compulsory school attendance has had more than 15 unexcused absences in a 90-calendar-day period, the superintendent may file a truancy petition.
- (2) The petition shall be filed in the circuit where the student is enrolled in school.
- (3) Original jurisdiction to hear a truancy petition shall be in the circuit court; however, the circuit court may use a general or special master pursuant to Supreme Court rules.

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- (4) The petition must contain the following: the name, age, and address of the student; the name and address of the student's parent or guardian; the school where the student is enrolled; the efforts the school has made to get the student to attend school; the number of out-of-school contacts between the school system and student's parent or guardian; and the number of days and dates of days the student has missed school. The petition shall be sworn to by the superintendent or his or her designee.
- (5) Once the petition is filed, the court shall hear the petition within 30 days.
- (6) The student and the student's parent or guardian shall attend the hearing.
- (7) If the court determines that the student did miss any of the alleged days, the court shall order the student to attend school and the parent to ensure that the student attends school, and may order any of the following: the student to participate in alternative sanctions to include mandatory attendance at alternative classes to be followed by mandatory community services hours for a period up to 6 months; the student and the student's parent or guardian to participate in homemaker or parent aide services; the student or the student's parent or guardian to participate in intensive crisis counseling; the student or the student's parent or guardian to participate in community mental health services if available and applicable; the student and the student's parent or guardian to participate in service provided by voluntary or community agencies as available; and the student or the student's parent or guardian to participate in vocational, job training, or employment services.

(8) If the student does not successfully complete the sanctions ordered in subsection (7), the case shall be referred to the case staffing committee under s. 984.12 with a recommendation to file a child-in-need-of-services petition under s. 984.15. Section 15. Except as otherwise provided in this act, this act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.