By the Committee on Education

## 581-664F-06

1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to education; amending s.
3	11.90, F.S.; requiring that the Legislative
4	Budget Commission review proposed federal
5	education plans; amending s. 20.15, F.S.;
6	establishing the Division of Accountability,
7	Research, and Measurement in the Department of
8	Education; amending s. 1000.03, F.S.;
9	specifying that the mission of the state's K-20
10	education system is to provide high quality,
11	rigorous, and relevant learning opportunities
12	for students; repealing s. 1000.041, F.S., to
13	conform provisions relating to the 2005 repeal
14	of the BEST Florida Teaching salary career
15	ladder program; amending s. 1001.02, F.S.;
16	requiring legislative approval of a revised
17	state plan to implement certain federal
18	requirements; amending s. 1001.03, F.S.;
19	requiring the State Board of Education to
20	facilitate the review of the Sunshine State
21	Standards and provide a report to the Governor
22	and Legislature; requiring the maintenance of a
23	uniform school district personnel
24	classification system; amending s. 1001.10,
25	F.S.; requiring legislative approval of a
26	revised state plan to implement certain federal
27	requirements; creating s. 1001.215, F.S.;
28	creating the Just Read, Florida! Office in the
29	Department of Education; providing duties;
30	amending s. 1001.33, F.S.; conforming
31	provisions relating to the 2005 repeal of the

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BEST Florida Teaching salary career ladder program; amending s. 1001.41, F.S.; requiring district school boards to adopt standards and policies to provide to each student a complete education program; amending s. 1001.42, F.S., relating to requirements of district plans for school improvements; requiring alignment with the Sunshine State Standards; repealing s. 1001.51(24), F.S., and amending s. 1001.54, F.S.; conforming provisions relating to the 2005 repeal of the BEST Florida Teaching salary career ladder program; requiring each secondary school principal to implement a school redesign plan; amending s. 1003.01, F.S.; revising the definition of the terms "special education services" and "career education"; defining the terms "career academies" and "small learning communities" and providing requirements; amending s. 1003.05, F.S.; deleting the requirement that certain children receive preference for admission to special academic programs even if maximum enrollment has been reached; revising programs defined as "special academic programs" for purposes of such preference; amending s. 1003.415, F.S.; renaming the Middle Grades Reform Act as the "Florida Secondary Schools Redesign Act"; providing legislative purpose and intent; requiring that school boards adopt policies for individual secondary school redesign plans; providing requirements for the middle school

1 redesign plans and high school redesign plans; 2 requiring each middle school to develop a 3 personalized academic and career plan for each 4 student; requiring that the plan be refined 5 each year; providing requirements for 6 remediation; requiring that the academic and 7 career plan be incorporated into the individual 8 student plan; requiring that the Department of 9 Education provide model personalized academic 10 and career plans; requiring public schools and charter schools to provide an academic 11 12 improvement plan for students who score below a 13 specified level on the FCAT; creating s. 1003.4156, F.S.; specifying general 14 requirements for middle school promotion; 15 requiring an intensive reading course under 16 17 certain circumstances; requiring school 18 district policies for implementation and authorizing alternative methods for 19 20 progression; amending s. 1003.42, F.S., 21 relating to required instruction; revising the 22 requirements for studying U.S. history and free 23 enterprise; amending s. 1003.43, F.S., relating to requirements for high school graduation; 2.4 revising requirements for graduation; 25 conforming cross-references; amending s. 26 27 1003.437, F.S.; including middle grades in the 2.8 uniform grading system; amending s. 1003.491, F.S.; including within career education the 29 30 academic and career plans and career academies; amending s. 1003.62, F.S.; conforming 31

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provisions relating to the designation of school grades and differentiated-pay polices; amending s. 1003.57, F.S.; providing guidelines for determining the residency of a student who receives instruction as an exceptional student with a disability; requiring the student's placing authority or parent to pay the cost of such instruction, facilities, and services; providing responsibilities of the Department of Education; providing responsibilities of residential facilities that educate exceptional students with disabilities; providing applicability; creating s. 1003.576, F.S.; requiring the Department of Education to develop an individual education plan form for use in developing and implementing individual education plans for exceptional students; requiring school districts to use the form; amending s. 1003.58, F.S.; correcting a cross-reference; creating s. 1004.64, F.S.; establishing the Florida Center for Reading Research; specifying the duties of the center; amending s. 1006.09, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 1007.21, F.S.; revising the readiness requirements for postsecondary education and the workplace; amending s. 1007.271, F.S.; revising the weighting systems for certain high school courses; amending s. 1008.22, F.S.; specifying FCAT grade level and subject area testing requirements; requiring documentation of

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procedures that ensure test difficulty under certain circumstances; requiring the State Board of Education to conduct concordance studies to determine FCAT equivalencies for high school graduation; deleting a limitation on and specifying requirements for the use of alternative assessments to the grade 10 FCAT; requiring an annual report on student performance; amending s. 1008.25, F.S.; revising requirements for assessment and remediation; requiring that students be provided with strategies for intervention and instruction; requiring that the academic improvement plan be incorporated into the personalized academic and career plan; repealing s. 1008.301, F.S., relating to a concordance study of FCAT equivalencies for high school graduation; amending s. 1008.31, F.S.; revising goals and measures of the K-20 performance accountability system and requiring data quality improvements; providing for development of reporting or data collection requirements; amending s. 1008.33, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference and provisions relating to the designation of school grades; amending s. 1008.34, F.S.; revising terminology and provisions relating to designation and determination of school grades; providing for the designation of school grades for feeder pattern schools under certain circumstances; specifying use of assessment data with respect

1 to alternative schools; defining the term "home 2 school"; requiring an annual school report card to be published by the department and 3 4 distributed by school districts; creating s. 5 1008.341, F.S.; requiring improvement ratings 6 for certain alternative schools; providing the 7 basis for such ratings and requiring annual 8 performance reports; providing for 9 determination of school improvement ratings, 10 identification of learning gains, and eligibility for school recognition awards; 11 12 requiring the development and distribution of 13 an annual school report card; amending s. 1008.345, F.S.; conforming cross-references and 14 provisions relating to the designation of 15 school grades; amending s. 1011.62, F.S.; 16 17 providing FTE funding for juveniles enrolled in 18 specified education programs; providing funding for supplemental educational programs; 19 providing funding for supplemental educational 20 21 services for certain students; conforming 22 cross-references and provisions relating to the 23 designation of school grades; establishing a research-based reading instruction allocation 2.4 to provide funds for a comprehensive reading 25 instruction system; requiring school district 26 27 plans for use of the allocation and approval 2.8 thereof; including the allocation in the total amount allocated to each school district for 29 30 current operation; amending s. 1011.64, F.S.; conforming terminology and a cross-reference; 31

1 amending s. 1011.685, F.S.; conforming 2 provisions relating to the 2005 repeal of the BEST Florida Teaching salary career ladder 3 4 program and implementation of a 5 differentiated-pay policy; amending s. 1011.71, 6 F.S.; correcting a cross-reference; amending s. 7 1012.21, F.S.; requiring the department to annually post online school district collective 8 9 bargaining contracts and the salary and 10 benefits of certain personnel; amending s. 1012.22, F.S.; deleting a requirement that each 11 12 district school board adopt a performance-pay 13 policy; requiring each district school board to annually provide to the department its 14 negotiated collective bargaining contract and 15 the salary and benefits of certain personnel; 16 17 creating s. 1012.2312, F.S.; requiring each district school board to adopt a 18 differentiated-pay policy for instructional 19 personnel; providing factors on which 20 21 differentiated pay shall be based; authorizing 22 the withholding of funds from school districts 23 under certain circumstances; creating s. 1012.2313, F.S.; requiring each district school 2.4 board to have a differentiated-pay policy for 25 school administrators; providing factors on 26 27 which differentiated pay shall be based; 2.8 authorizing the withholding of funds from school districts under certain circumstances; 29 creating s. 1012.2315, F.S.; providing school 30 district requirements for the assignment of 31

1	teachers and authorizing incentives; providing
2	procedures for noncompliance; providing
3	requirements relating to collective bargaining;
4	amending s. 1012.27, F.S.; conforming
5	provisions relating to the 2005 repeal of the
6	BEST Florida Teaching salary career ladder
7	program and implementation of a
8	differentiated-pay policy; amending s. 1012.28,
9	F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s.
10	1012.34, F.S.; conforming provisions relating
11	to deletion of a rigorous reading requirement;
12	amending s. 1012.56, F.S., relating to middle
13	grades certification; encouraging school
14	districts to provide for additional
15	certification for teachers; amending s.
16	1012.98, F.S., relating to the School Community
17	Professional Development Act; revising the
18	purpose of the professional development system;
19	providing for additional activities; requiring
20	instructional strategies and methods that
21	support rigorous, relevant, and challenging
22	curriculum; providing requirements for followup
23	support and the master plan for inservice
24	activities; providing requirements for the
25	individual professional development plan for
26	instructional employees; deleting a provision
27	authorizing an organization of private schools
28	to develop a professional development system;
29	requiring the department to disseminate
30	best-practice methods and model professional
31	development programs; amending s. 1012.985,

1 F.S.; providing for a statewide system for the 2 professional development of school leaders 3 consisting of a collaborative network of 4 professional organizations; providing goals of 5 the network; repealing s. 1012.987, F.S., which 6 requires the State Board of Education to adopt 7 rules through which school principals may earn a leadership designation; providing an 8 9 effective date. 10 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 11 12 13 Section 1. Subsection (8) is added to section 11.90, Florida Statutes, to read: 14 11.90 Legislative Budget Commission.--15 (8) The commission shall review the proposed state 16 17 plans of the State Board of Education and the Commissioner of Education which are required under federal law before those 18 plans are submitted. 19 20 Section 2. Paragraph (f) is added to subsection (3) of 21 section 20.15, Florida Statutes, to read: 22 20.15 Department of Education. -- There is created a 23 Department of Education. (3) DIVISIONS. -- The following divisions of the 2.4 Department of Education are established: 25 (f) Division of Accountability, Research, and 26 27 Measurement. 2.8 Section 3. Subsection (4) of section 1000.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 29 30 1000.03 Function, mission, and goals of the Florida K-20 education system.--

1	(4) The mission of Florida's K-20 education system is
2	to allow its students to increase their proficiency by
3	allowing them the opportunity to expand their knowledge and
4	skills through high quality, rigorous, relevant adequate
5	learning opportunities, in accordance with the mission
6	statement and accountability requirements of s. 1008.31.
7	Section 4. Section 1000.041, Florida Statutes, is
8	repealed.
9	Section 5. Paragraph (g) of subsection (2) of section
10	1001.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
11	1001.02 General powers of State Board of Education
12	(2) The State Board of Education has the following
13	duties:
14	(g) To approve plans for cooperating with the Federal
15	Government. Upon the 2007 reauthorization of the federal No
16	Child Left Behind Act of 2001, the Commissioner of Education
17	shall seek public input and secure legislative approval of the
18	revised state plan prior to submission.
19	Section 6. Subsections (1) and (14) of section
20	1001.03, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
21	1001.03 Specific powers of State Board of Education
22	(1) PUBLIC K-12 STUDENT PERFORMANCE STANDARDSThe
23	State Board of Education shall approve the student performance
24	standards known as the Sunshine State Standards in key
25	academic subject areas and grade levels. The state board shall
26	facilitate the review and refinement of the standards to
27	ensure adequate rigor, relevance, and appropriate student
28	progression. The process for review and proposed revisions
29	must include leadership and input from the state's classroom
30	teachers, school administrators, community colleges and
31	universities, and representatives from business and industry

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identified by local education foundations. Proposed revisions must be completed by December 1, 2006, and a report submitted to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by January 1, 2007.

(14) UNIFORM CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FOR SCHOOL DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL.--The State Board of Education shall maintain recommend to the Legislature by February 1, 2003, a uniform classification system for school district administrative and management personnel that will facilitate the uniform coding of administrative and management personnel to total district employees.

Section 7. Subsection (8) of section 1001.10, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1001.10 Commissioner of Education; general powers and duties. -- The Commissioner of Education is the chief educational officer of the state, and is responsible for giving full assistance to the State Board of Education in enforcing compliance with the mission and goals of the seamless K-20 education system. To facilitate innovative practices and to allow local selection of educational methods, the State Board of Education may authorize the commissioner to waive, upon the request of a district school board, State Board of Education rules that relate to district school instruction and school operations, except those rules pertaining to civil rights, and student health, safety, and welfare. The Commissioner of Education is not authorized to grant waivers for any provisions in rule pertaining to the allocation and appropriation of state and local funds for public education; the election, compensation, and organization of school board members and superintendents; graduation and state accountability standards; financial reporting

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reading coaches.

requirements; reporting of out-of-field teaching assignments 2 under s. 1012.42; public meetings; public records; or due process hearings governed by chapter 120. No later than 3 January 1 of each year, the commissioner shall report to the 4 Legislature and the State Board of Education all approved 5 waiver requests in the preceding year. Additionally, the 7 commissioner has the following general powers and duties: 8 (8) To develop and implement a plan for cooperating with the Federal Government in carrying out any or all phases 9 of the educational program and to recommend policies for 10 administering funds that are appropriated by Congress and 11 12 apportioned to the state for any or all educational purposes. 13 Upon the 2007 reauthorization of the federal No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, the Commissioner of Education shall seek 14 public input and secure legislative approval of the revised 15 state plan prior to submission. 16 17 The commissioner's office shall operate all statewide 18 functions necessary to support the State Board of Education 19 and the K-20 education system, including strategic planning 20 21 and budget development, general administration, and assessment 22 and accountability. 23 Section 8. Section 1001.215, Florida Statutes, is 2.4 created to read: 1001.215 Just Read, Florida! Office.--There is created 25 in the Department of Education the Just Read, Florida! office. 26 27 The office shall be fully accountable to the Commissioner of 2.8 Education and shall:

(1) Train professionally certified teachers to become

1	(2) Create multiple designations of effective reading
2	instruction, with accompanying credentials, which encourage
3	all teachers to integrate reading instruction into their
4	content areas.
5	(3) Train K-12 teachers, school principals, and
6	parents on research-based reading instructional strategies and
7	secondary teachers on effective reading in the content area
8	strategies.
9	(4) Provide technical assistance to school districts
10	in the development and implementation of district plans for
11	use of the research-based reading instruction allocation
12	provided in s. 1011.62(8) and annually review and approve such
13	plans.
14	(5) Review, evaluate, and provide technical assistance
15	to school districts' implementation of the K-12 comprehensive
16	reading plan required in s. 1011.62(8).
17	(6) Work with the Florida Center for Reading Research
18	to provide information on research-based reading programs and
19	effective reading in the content area strategies.
20	(7) Periodically review the Sunshine State Standards
21	for reading at all grade levels.
22	(8) Periodically review teacher certification
23	examinations, including alternative certification exams, to
24	ascertain whether the examinations measure the skills needed
25	for research-based reading and reading in the content area
26	instructional strategies.
27	(9) Work with teacher preparation programs approved
28	pursuant to s. 1004.04 to integrate research-based reading
29	instructional strategies and reading in the content area
30	instructional strategies into teacher preparation programs.

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1	(10) Administer grants and perform other functions as
2	necessary to meet the goal that all students read at grade
3	<u>level.</u>
4	Section 9. Section 1001.33, Florida Statutes, is
5	amended to read:
6	1001.33 Schools under control of district school board
7	and district school superintendent
8	(1) Except as otherwise provided by law, all public
9	schools conducted within the district shall be under the
10	direction and control of the district school board with the
11	district school superintendent as executive officer.
12	(2) Each district school board, each district school
13	superintendent, and each district and school based
14	administrator shall cooperate to apply the following guiding
15	principles of Better Educated Students and Teachers (BEST)
16	Florida Teaching:
17	(a) Teachers lead, students learn.
18	(b) Teachers maintain orderly, disciplined classrooms
19	conducive to student learning.
20	(c) Teachers are trained, recruited, well compensated,
21	and retained for quality.
22	(d) Teachers are well rewarded for their students'
23	high performance.
24	(e) Teachers are most effective when served by
25	exemplary school administrators.
26	Section 10. Subsection (3) of section 1001.41, Florida
27	Statutes, is amended to read:
28	1001.41 General powers of district school boardThe
29	district school board, after considering recommendations
30	submitted by the district school superintendent, shall
31	exercise the following general powers:

1	(3) Prescribe and adopt standards and policies to
2	provide each student the opportunity to receive a complete
3	education program, including language arts, mathematics,
4	science, social studies, health, physical education, foreign
5	languages, and the arts, as defined by the Sunshine State
6	Standards. The standards and policies must emphasize
7	integration and reinforcement of reading, writing, and
8	mathematics skills, including career awareness, exploration,
9	and planning, across all subjects. as are considered desirable
10	by it for improving the district school system.
11	Section 11. Paragraph (c) of subsection (5) of section
12	1001.42, Florida Statutes, is repealed, and subsection (16) of
13	that section is amended, to read:
14	1001.42 Powers and duties of district school
15	boardThe district school board, acting as a board, shall
16	exercise all powers and perform all duties listed below:
17	(5) PERSONNEL
18	(c) Fully support and cooperate in the application of
19	the guiding principles of Better Educated Students and
20	Teachers (BEST) Florida Teaching, pursuant to s. 1000.041.
21	(16) IMPLEMENT SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT AND
22	ACCOUNTABILITYMaintain a system of school improvement and
23	education accountability as provided by statute and State
24	Board of Education rule. This system of school improvement and
25	education accountability shall be consistent with, and
26	implemented through, the district's continuing system of
27	planning and budgeting required by this section and ss.
28	1008.385, 1010.01, and 1011.01. This system of school
29	improvement and education accountability shall include, but is
30	not limited to, the following:
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School improvement plans. -- Annually approve and require implementation of a new, amended, or continuation school improvement plan for each school in the district, except that a district school board may establish a district school improvement plan that includes all schools in the district operating for the purpose of providing educational services to youth in Department of Juvenile Justice programs. Such plan shall be designed to achieve the state education priorities pursuant to s. 1000.03(5) and student performance standards. In addition, any school required to implement a rigorous reading requirement pursuant to s. 1003.415 must include such component in its school improvement plan. Each plan shall also address issues relative to budget, training, instructional materials, technology, staffing, student support services, specific school safety and discipline strategies, student health and fitness, including physical fitness, parental information on student health and fitness, and indoor environmental air quality, and other matters of resource allocation, as determined by district school board policy, and shall be based on an analysis of student achievement and other school performance data. (b) Alignment with Sunshine State Standards. -- Design

the school district's system of school improvement and student progression to provide frequent and accurate information to the teacher and student regarding each student's progress toward mastering the Sunshine State Standards. The system must support the alignment of the Sunshine State Standards, monitoring of individual student progress, and enhanced instructional strategies, assessment, and professional development. Each school improvement plan must include:

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- 1. Professional development that supports enhanced instructional strategies, improves teaching and learning, and addresses skill gaps.
- 2. Evidence of continuous use of disaggregated student achievement data to determine effectiveness of instructional strategies.
- 3. Ongoing assessment to monitor individual student progress and to redesign instruction, if needed.
- 4. Alternative instructional delivery methods to support remediation and enrichment strategies.

(c)(b) Approval process.--Develop a process for approval of a school improvement plan presented by an individual school and its advisory council. In the event a district school board does not approve a school improvement plan after exhausting this process, the Department of Education shall be notified of the need for assistance.

(d)<del>(c)</del> Assistance and intervention.--

- 1. Develop a 2-year plan of increasing individualized assistance and intervention for each school in danger of not meeting state standards or making adequate progress, as defined pursuant to statute and State Board of Education rule, toward meeting the goals and standards of its approved school improvement plan.
- 2. Provide assistance and intervention to a school that is identified as being in performance grade category "D" pursuant to s. 1008.34 and is in danger of failing.
- 3. Develop a plan to encourage teachers with demonstrated mastery in improving student performance to remain at or transfer to a school designated as performance grade category "D" or "F" or to an alternative school that serves disruptive or violent youths. If a classroom teacher,

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as defined by s. 1012.01(2)(a), who meets the definition of teaching mastery developed according to the provisions of this paragraph, requests assignment to a school designated as performance grade category "D" or "F" or to an alternative school that serves disruptive or violent youths, the district school board shall make every practical effort to grant the request.

4. Prioritize, to the extent possible, the expenditures of funds received from the supplemental academic instruction categorical fund under s. 1011.62(1)(f) to improve student performance in schools that receive a performance grade category designation of "D" or "F."

(e)(d) After 2 years.--Notify the Commissioner of Education and the State Board of Education in the event any school does not make adequate progress toward meeting the goals and standards of a school improvement plan by the end of 2 years of failing to make adequate progress and proceed according to guidelines developed pursuant to statute and State Board of Education rule. School districts shall provide intervention and assistance to schools in danger of being designated as performance grade category "F," failing to make adequate progress.

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

report card format and shall include the school's student and school performance grade category designation and performance data as specified in state board rule.

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

Section 12. <u>Subsection (24) of section 1001.51,</u> Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 13. Paragraphs (c) and (d) of subsection (1) and subsection (2) of section 1001.54, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1001.54 Duties of school principals.--

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(c) The school principal shall encourage school personnel to implement the guiding principles for Better Educated Students and Teachers (BEST) Florida Teaching, pursuant to s. 1000.041.

(c)(d) The school principal shall fully support the authority of each teacher and school bus driver to remove disobedient, disrespectful, violent, abusive, uncontrollable, or disruptive students from the classroom and the school bus and, when appropriate and available, place such students in an alternative educational setting.

(2) Each school principal shall provide <u>instructional</u> leadership in the development, or revision, and implementation of a school improvement plan, pursuant to s. 1001.42(16), and, for secondary school principals, an integrated school redesign plan pursuant to s. 1003.415(4).

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Section 14. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) and 2 subsection (4) of section 1003.01, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 3 4 1003.01 Definitions.--As used in this chapter, the 5 term: 6 (3) 7 (b) "Special education services" means specially 8 designed instruction and such related services as are necessary for an exceptional student to benefit from 9 10 education. Such services may include: transportation; diagnostic and evaluation services; social services; physical 11 12 and occupational therapy; speech and language pathology 13 services; job placement; orientation and mobility training; braillists, typists, and readers for the blind; interpreters 14 and auditory amplification; rehabilitation counseling; 15 transition services; mental health services; quidance and 16 career counseling; specified materials, assistive technology devices, and other specialized equipment; and other such 18 services as approved by rules of the state board. 19 (4)(a) "Career education" means education that 20 21 provides instruction for the following purposes: 22 1.(a) At the elementary, middle, and high secondary 23 school levels, exploratory courses designed to give students initial exposure to a broad range of occupations to assist 2.4 them in preparing their academic and occupational plans, and 2.5 practical arts courses that provide generic skills that may 26 27 apply to many occupations but are not designed to prepare students for entry into a specific occupation. Career education provided before high school completion must be 29 30 designed to strengthen enhance both occupational awareness and 31

1	academic skills <u>integrated throughout all</u> through integration
2	with academic instruction.
3	2.(b) At the secondary school level, job-preparatory
4	instruction in the competencies that prepare students for
5	effective entry into an occupation, including diversified
6	cooperative education, work experience, and job-entry programs
7	that coordinate directed study and on-the-job training.
8	3.(c) At the postsecondary education level, courses of
9	study that provide competencies needed for entry into specific
10	occupations or for advancement within an occupation.
11	(b) "Career academies" are defined as strategic
12	educational training opportunities provided in small learning
13	communities to ensure outcomes and skills based on viable
14	careers, occupations, and industry needs. The academic focus
15	of individual career academies must be determined
16	cooperatively among school districts, postsecondary
17	institutions, local workforce boards, and chambers of
18	commerce. Career academies shall use existing infrastructure
19	whenever possible and include, at a minimum:
20	1. Rigorous coursework based on industry performance
21	standards;
22	2. Attainment of a high school diploma;
23	3. Preparation for careers based on local, regional,
24	and national economic trends to provide a skilled Florida
25	workforce;
26	4. Industry certification, if applicable, for
27	occupations based on local and national economic indicators;
28	5. Opportunities to earn college credit; and
29	6. Ease of access into postsecondary education or the
30	workforce, or both.

1	(c) "Small learning communities" are defined as
2	schools within a school, magnet programs within a school, or a
3	similar model having an emphasis on a particular subject, area
4	of study, or career themes or clusters. Small learning
5	communities shall use existing infrastructure whenever
6	possible and include:
7	1. Rigorous coursework based on state and
8	career-related standards;
9	2. Attainment of a high school diploma;
10	3. Preparation for careers based on student interests
11	and a skilled Florida workforce;
12	4. Opportunities to earn college credit; and
13	5. Ease of access into postsecondary education or the
14	workforce, or both.
15	Section 15. Subsection (3) of section 1003.05, Florida
16	Statutes, is amended to read:
17	1003.05 Assistance to transitioning students from
18	military families
19	(3) Dependent children of active duty military
20	personnel who otherwise meet the eligibility criteria for
21	special academic programs offered through public schools shall
22	be given first preference for admission to such programs even
23	if the program is being offered through a public school other
24	than the school to which the student would generally be
25	assigned and the school at which the program is being offered
26	has reached its maximum enrollment. If such a program is
27	offered through a public school other than the school to which
28	the student would generally be assigned, the parent or
29	guardian of the student must assume responsibility for
30	transporting the student to that school. For purposes of this
31	subsection, special academic programs include charter schools,

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magnet schools, advanced studies programs, advanced placement,
dual enrollment, Advanced International Certificate of
Education, and International Baccalaureate.

Section 16. Section 1003.415, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1003.415 The <u>Florida Secondary Schools Redesign</u> <u>Middle</u>

- (1) SHORT TITLE POPULAR NAME. -- This section may be cited as shall be known by the popular name the "Florida Secondary Schools Redesign Middle Grades Reform Act."
- (2) PURPOSE AND INTENT.--The purpose of this section is to provide added academic focus, and rigor, relevance, and opportunity for relationships to academics in the secondary middle grades. Using integrated reading instruction as the foundation, all secondary middle grade students shall should receive rigorous academic instruction through challenging and relevant curricula delivered by highly qualified teachers in schools that have with outstanding principal leadership and, which schools are supported by engaged and informed parents and business partners. It is the intent of the Legislature that students entering 9th promoted from the eighth grade will be prepared ready for success in high school and that students graduating from high school will be prepared for postsecondary education and the workforce.
- (3) DEFINITION.--As used in this section, the term "secondary schools middle grades" means grades 6 through 12-7, and 8.
- (4) REDESIGN PLANS.--Beginning with the 2006-2007
  school year, each district school board shall adopt policies
  to provide support for all secondary schools to develop an
  individual school redesign plan. The primary goal of the

1	redesign plan is to increase student engagement and
2	achievement through enhanced instructional opportunities that
3	stress rigor, relevance, and relationships; to encourage
4	students to remain in school and graduate on time; and to
5	prepare students for postsecondary education and the world of
6	work. Each secondary school's plan must include a timeline, a
7	comprehensive professional development plan, and designation
8	of the responsibilities of teachers, administrators, parents,
9	students, the business community, and district staff.
10	Secondary school redesign plans must be integral to school and
11	district improvement plans pursuant to s. 1001.42(16)(a) and
12	district professional development plans pursuant to s.
13	1012.98(4)(b).
14	(a) The middle school redesign plans must be based on
15	a sound and strategic preparation for high school success and
16	include the following:
17	1. Instructional strategies to increase rigor and
18	relevance throughout the curriculum to prepare middle school
19	students for rigorous high school courses, postsecondary
20	studies, and the world of work;
21	2. Instructional strategies to increase annually the
22	percentage of students enrolled in and successfully completing
23	algebra. Middle schools are encouraged to provide at least one
24	high school course with priority given to algebra;
25	3. Integration of reading strategies in all content
26	areas;
27	4. Comprehensive career exploration, which results in
28	the development of individual 4- to 5-year academic plans for
29	every student by the end of grade 8 pursuant to s. 1006.02;
30	5. Organizational strategies as specified in s.
31	1003.02(4) which include small-group advisement, small

1	learning communities, or similar models to ensure enhanced
2	adult relationships for every student to support and sustain
3	rigorous and relevant academics;
4	6. Intensive remediation strategies to close skill
5	gaps, including summer bridge academies;
6	7. Organizational strategies to encourage common
7	planning time and professional learning communities for
8	instructional and administrative staff;
9	8. Strategies to increase continuous monitoring of
10	student achievement using data and data analysis; and
11	9. Strategies to communicate redesign plans with
12	feeder pattern high schools in order to obtain input and
13	feedback and ensure continuous improvement of academic
14	achievement for all students.
15	(b) The high school redesign plans must be based on a
16	sound and strategic preparation for postsecondary education
17	and the workforce and include the following:
18	1. Instructional strategies to increase rigor and
19	relevance throughout the curriculum to prepare high school
20	students for rigorous postsecondary studies and the demands of
21	the workplace;
22	2. Instructional strategies to increase annually the
23	percentage of students enrolled in and successful in
24	higher-level math courses, including algebra II and above;
25	3. Integration of reading strategies in all content
26	areas;
27	4. Use and refinement of individual student 4- to
28	5-year academic and career plans as the basis for course
29	selection and enrollment pursuant to s. 1006.02;
30	5. Organizational strategies as specified in s.
31	1003 02(4) which include small group advisement small

1	learning communities, or similar models to ensure enhanced
2	adult relationships with every student to support and sustain
3	rigorous and relevant academics;
4	6. Intensive remediation strategies to close skill
5	gaps, including summer bridge academies;
6	7. Organizational strategies to encourage common
7	planning time and professional learning communities for
8	instructional and administrative staff;
9	8. Strategies to develop and refine 9th grade
10	academies as the cornerstone year to ensure successful
11	transition to high school, student engagement in rigorous
12	coursework, and preparation for postsecondary education and
13	the workforce pursuant to s. 1006.02;
14	9. Strategies to share redesign plans with feeder
15	pattern middle schools in order to obtain input and feedback
16	and ensure continuous improvement of academic achievement for
17	all students;
18	10. Strategies to transform the senior year as the
19	capstone year to enhance student transition to postsecondary
20	school and the workforce; and
21	11. Strategies for developing or enhancing existing
22	professional career academies as defined in s. 1003.01(4).
23	(5) PERSONALIZED ACADEMIC AND CAREER PLANS
24	(a) Beginning with the 2006-2007 school year, each
25	middle school shall begin development of personalized academic
26	and career plans based on a comprehensive career exploration
27	course. Beginning with the 2007-2008 school year, personalized
28	academic and career plans shall be developed by the end of
29	grade 8 as a collaborative effort between the student and the
30	student's teachers, teacher advisors, quidance counselors, and
31	parents. The purpose of the plan is to provide each student

with a 4- to 5-year plan based on individual aspirations and 2 goals for postsecondary education and possible careers. The plan shall be developed and refined yearly in collaboration 3 4 with the student and his or her parent, teachers, teacher advisors, and quidance staff, and shall be focused on rigorous 5 6 coursework that is aligned to the student's plans for 7 postsecondary education or the workforce, or both. 8 (b) For secondary students who score below Level 3 in reading or math on the most recently administered FCAT, the 9 10 personalized academic and career plan must also include a provision for instructional assistance pursuant to s. 11 12 1008.25(4) and must include identification of the student's 13 strengths and weaknesses, intervention strategies, and continuous monitoring of the student's progress in academic 14 15 performance. (c) The personalized academic and career plan must be 16 seamlessly incorporated into individual student plans required 18 by federal or state law, including the academic improvement plan required in s. 1008.25, an individual education plan 19 (IEP) for a student with disabilities, a federal 504 plan, or 2.0 21 an ESOL plan. (d) The Department of Education, with input from 22 23 school-based instructional leaders, shall provide model 4- to 5-year personalized academic and career plans in order to 2.4 provide resource samples to secondary schools. Model plans 2.5 shall be made available on the department's website by 26 2.7 December 1, 2006. The assistance model shall include 2.8 strategies to synchronize and integrate existing plans required by state or federal law in order to minimize 29 30 paperwork.

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(6) CHALLENGE SECONDARY SCHOOLS AWARD PROGRAM.--The
Commissioner of Education shall create and implement the
Challenge Secondary Schools Award Program to reward public
middle and high schools that demonstrate continuous academic
improvement and show the greatest gains in student academic
achievement in reading and mathematics.

(4) CURRICULA AND COURSES. The Department of
Education shall review course offerings, teacher
qualifications, instructional materials, and teaching

Education shall review course offerings, teacher qualifications, instructional materials, and teaching practices used in reading and language arts programs in the middle grades. The department must consult with the Florida Center for Reading Research at Florida State University, the Just Read, Florida! Office, reading researchers, reading specialists, and district supervisors of curriculum in the development of findings and recommendations. The Commissioner of Education shall make recommendations to the State Board of Education regarding changes to reading and language arts curricula in the middle grades based on research based proven effective programs. The State Board of Education shall adopt rules based upon the commissioner's recommendations no later than March 1, 2005. Implementation of new or revised reading and language arts courses in all middle grades shall be phased in beginning no later than the 2005 2006 school year with completion no later than the 2008 2009 school year.

(7)(5) ACADEMIC IMPROVEMENT PLAN RIGOROUS READING REQUIREMENT.--

(a) Beginning with the 2007-2008 2004 2005 school year, each public school serving middle grade students in grades 6 through 12, including charter schools, must include, as a component of the personalized academic and career plan, an academic improvement plan pursuant to s. 1008.25(4), for

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students scoring below with fewer than 75 percent of its students reading at or above grade level in grade 6, grade 7, or grade 8 as measured by a student scoring at Level 3 on the most recently administered or above on the FCAT. during the prior school year, must incorporate by October 1 a rigorous reading requirement for reading and language arts programs as the primary component of its school improvement plan. The department shall annually provide to each district school board by June 30 a list of its schools that are required to incorporate a rigorous reading requirement as the primary component of the school's improvement plan. The department shall provide technical assistance to school districts and school administrators required to implement the rigorous reading requirement. The department shall annually provide to each district school board by June 30 a list of its schools that are required to incorporate a rigorous reading requirement as the primary component of the school's improvement plan. The department shall provide technical assistance to school districts and school administrators required to implement the rigorous reading requirement. (b) The purpose of the rigorous reading requirement is to assist each student who is not reading at or above grade level to do so before entering high school. The rigorous reading requirement must include for a middle school's low performing student population specific areas that address phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, comprehension, and vocabulary; the desired levels of performance in those areas; and the instructional and support services to be provided to meet the desired levels of performance. The school shall use research based reading activities that have been shown to be successful in teaching reading to low performing students.

1	(c) Schools required to implement the rigorous reading
2	requirement must provide quarterly reports to the district
3	school superintendent on the progress of students toward
4	increased reading achievement.
5	(d) The results of implementation of a school's
6	rigorous reading requirement shall be used as part of the
7	annual evaluation of the school's instructional personnel and
8	school administrators as required in s. 1012.34.
9	(6) COMPREHENSIVE REFORM STUDY ON THE ACADEMIC
10	PERFORMANCE OF STUDENTS AND SCHOOLS.
11	(a) The department shall conduct a study on how the
12	overall academic performance of middle grade students and
13	schools can be improved. The department must consult with the
14	Florida Center for Reading Research at Florida State
15	University, the Just Read, Florida! Office, and key education
16	stakeholders, including district school board members,
17	district school superintendents, principals, parents,
18	teachers, district supervisors of curriculum, and students
19	across the state, in the development of its findings and
20	recommendations. The department shall review, at a minimum,
21	each of the following elements:
22	1. Academic expectations, which include, but are not
23	<del>limited to:</del>
24	a. Alignment of middle school expectations with
25	elementary and high school graduation requirements.
26	b. Best practices to improve reading and language arts
27	courses based on research based programs for middle school
28	students in alignment with the Sunshine State Standards.
29	c. Strategies that focus on improving academic success
30	for low performing students.
31	d. Rigor of curricula and courses.

1	e. Instructional materials.
2	f. Course enrollment by middle school students.
3	g. Student support services.
4	h. Measurement and reporting of student achievement.
5	2. Attendance policies and student mobility issues.
6	3. Teacher quality, which includes, but is not limited
7	<del>to:</del>
8	a. Preparedness of teachers to teach rigorous courses
9	to middle school students.
10	b. Teacher evaluations.
11	<del>c. Substitute teachers.</del>
12	d. Certification and recertification requirements.
13	e. Staff development requirements.
14	f. Availability of effective staff development
15	<del>training.</del>
16	g. Teacher recruitment and vacancy issues.
17	h. Federal requirements for highly qualified teachers
18	pursuant to the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001.
19	4. Identification and availability of diagnostic
20	testing.
21	5. Availability of personnel and scheduling issues.
22	6. Middle school leadership and performance.
23	7. Parental and community involvement.
24	(b) By December 1, 2004, the Commissioner of Education
25	shall submit to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of
26	the House of Representatives, the chairs of the education
27	committees in the Senate and the House of Representatives, and
28	the State Board of Education recommendations to increase the
29	academic performance of middle grade students and schools.
30	(7) PERSONALIZED MIDDLE SCHOOL SUCCESS PLAN.
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(a) Beginning with the 2004 2005 school year, each		
principal of a school with a middle grade shall designate		
certified staff members at the school to develop and		
administer a personalized middle school success plan for each		
entering sixth grade student who scored below Level 3 in		
reading on the most recently administered FCAT. The purpose of		
the success plan is to assist the student in meeting state and		
school district expectations in academic proficiency and to		
prepare the student for a rigorous high school curriculum. The		
success plan shall be developed in collaboration with the		
student and his or her parent and must be implemented until		
the student completes the eighth grade or achieves a score at		
Level 3 or above in reading on the FCAT, whichever occurs		
first. The success plan must minimize paperwork and may be		
incorporated into a parent/teacher conference, included as		
part of a progress report or report card, included as part of		
a general orientation at the beginning of the school year, or		
provided by electronic mail or other written correspondence.		
(b) The personalized middle school success plan must:		
1. Identify educational goals and intermediate		
benchmarks for the student in the core curriculum areas which		
will prepare the student for high school.		
2. Be based upon academic performance data and an		
identification of the student's strengths and weaknesses.		
3. Include academic intervention strategies with		
frequent progress monitoring.		
4. Provide innovative methods to promote the student's		
advancement which may include, but not be limited to, flexible		
scheduling, tutoring, focus on core curricula, online		
instruction, an alternative learning environment, or other		

interventions that have been shown to accelerate the learning 2 process. 3 (c) The personalized middle school success plan must be incorporated into any individual student plan required by 4 federal or state law, including the academic improvement plan 5 required in s. 1008.25, an individual education plan (IEP) for 7 a student with disabilities, a federal 504 plan, or an ESOL 8 <del>plan.</del> 9 (d) The Department of Education shall provide 10 technical assistance for districts, school administrators, and instructional personnel regarding the development of 11 12 personalized middle school success plans. The assistance shall 13 include strategies and techniques designed to maximize 14 interaction between students, parents, teachers, and other instructional and administrative staff while minimizing 15 16 paperwork. 17 (8) STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION AUTHORITY. 18 The State Board of Education shall have authority to adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to 19 implement the provisions of this section. 2.0 21 (b) The State Board of Education shall have authority pursuant to s. 1008.32 to enforce the provisions of this 23 section. Section 17. Section 1003.4156, Florida Statutes, is 2.4 created to read: 2.5 26 1003.4156 General requirements for middle school 27 promotion. --28 (1) Beginning with students entering grade 6 in the 2007-2008 school year, promotion from a middle school with 29 grades 6 through 8 requires that: 30 31

1	(a) A student must successfully complete 12 academic
2	courses as follows:
3	1. Three middle school or higher courses in
4	English/language arts.
5	2. Three middle school or higher courses in
6	mathematics.
7	3. Two middle school or higher courses in social
8	studies.
9	4. Two middle school or higher courses in science.
10	5. One and one-half middle school or higher elective
11	courses.
12	6. One-half course in comprehensive career
13	exploration, to be completed by the end of seventh grade.
14	(b) For each year in which a student scores at Level 1
15	or Level 2 on FCAT Reading, the student must the following
16	year be enrolled in and complete a full-year intensive reading
17	course. Reading courses shall be designed and offered pursuant
18	to the reading instruction plan required by s. 1011.62(8). To
19	provide flexibility for students to enroll in elective courses
20	and meet required course competencies, school districts are
21	encouraged to provide applied, integrated academic courses for
22	students enrolled in intensive reading.
23	(c) Additional course requirements for middle-grades
24	promotion shall be determined by each school district in the
25	pupil progression plan, which may include additional academic
26	courses, including the fine and performing arts, physical
27	education, or career and technical education, in order to
28	provide a complete education program as defined in s.
29	1001.41(3).
30	(2) District school boards shall establish policies to
31	implement the requirements of this section. The policies must

include procedures for placing and promoting students who 2 enter a Florida public school at the sixth, seventh, or eighth grade from out of state or from a foreign country. The polices 3 4 may allow alternative methods for students to demonstrate competency in the courses required by this section. School 5 6 districts shall emphasize alternative methods for students 7 scoring at Level 1 on FCAT Reading who have been retained in 8 elementary school. The alternatives shall include, but are not limited to, opportunities for students to: 9 10 (a) Be promoted on time to high school. (b) Be placed in programs that emphasize applied 11 12 integrated curricula, small learning communities, career 13 exploration, support services, alternative discipline, or other strategies documented to improve student achievement. 14 15 Within 30 days after adoption, the school district's policies 16 shall be submitted to the State Board of Education for 18 approval. The school district's policies shall be automatically approved unless specifically rejected by the 19 State Board of Education within 60 days after receipt. 2.0 21 (3) Students in the sixth, seventh, or eighth grade 2.2 who are not enrolled in schools having a middle grades 23 configuration are subject to the promotion requirements of 2.4 this section. Section 18. Section 1003.42, Florida Statutes, is 2.5 amended to read: 26 27 1003.42 Required instruction. --2.8 (1) Each district school board shall provide all 29 courses required for high school graduation and appropriate instruction designed to ensure that students meet State Board 30

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reading and other language arts, mathematics, science, social studies, foreign languages, health and physical education, and the arts.

- (2) Members of the instructional staff of the public schools, subject to the rules of the State Board of Education and the district school board, shall teach efficiently and faithfully, using the books and materials required that meet the highest standards for professionalism and historic accuracy, following the prescribed courses of study, and employing approved methods of instruction, the following:
- (a) The <u>history and</u> content of the Declaration of Independence, including national sovereignty, natural law, self-evident truth, equality of all persons, limited government, popular sovereignty, and inalienable rights of life, liberty, and property, and how they form it forms the philosophical foundation of our government.
- (b) The history, meaning, significance, and effect of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States and amendments thereto, with emphasis on each of the 10 amendments that make up the Bill of Rights and how the constitution provides the structure of our government.
- (c)(b) The arguments in support of adopting our republican form of government, as they are embodied in the most important of the Federalist Papers.
- (c) The essentials of the United States Constitution and how it provides the structure of our government.
- (d) Flag education, including proper flag display and flag salute.
- (e) The elements of civil government, including the 30 primary functions of and interrelationships between the

Federal Government, the state, and its counties, municipalities, school districts, and special districts. 2 3 (f) The history of the United States, including the 4 period of discovery, early colonies, the War for Independence, 5 the Civil War, the expansion of the United States to its present boundaries, the world wars, and the civil rights 7 movement to the present. American history shall be viewed as 8 factual, not as constructed, shall be viewed as knowable, teachable, and testable, and shall be defined as the creation 9 10 of a new nation based largely on the universal principles stated in the Declaration of Independence. 11 12 (q) The history of the Holocaust (1933-1945), the 13 systematic, planned annihilation of European Jews and other groups by Nazi Germany, a watershed event in the history of 14 humanity, to be taught in a manner that leads to an 15 investigation of human behavior, an understanding of the 16 ramifications of prejudice, racism, and stereotyping, and an 18 examination of what it means to be a responsible and respectful person, for the purposes of encouraging tolerance 19 of diversity in a pluralistic society and for nurturing and 20 21 protecting democratic values and institutions. 22 (h)(g) The history of African Americans, including the 23 history of African peoples before the political conflicts that led to the development of slavery, the passage to America, the 2.4 2.5 enslavement experience, abolition, and the contributions of African Americans to society. 26 27 (i)(h) The elementary principles of agriculture. 2.8 (j)(i) The true effects of all alcoholic and 29 intoxicating liquors and beverages and narcotics upon the human body and mind. 30

(k) (j) Kindness to animals.

 $(1)\frac{(k)}{(k)}$  The history of the state. 2 (m) The conservation of natural resources. 3 (n) (m) Comprehensive health education that addresses concepts of community health; consumer health; environmental 4 health; family life, including an awareness of the benefits of 5 sexual abstinence as the expected standard and the consequences of teenage pregnancy; mental and emotional 8 health; injury prevention and safety; nutrition; personal 9 health; prevention and control of disease; and substance use 10 and abuse. (o)(n) Such additional materials, subjects, courses, 11 12 or fields in such grades as are prescribed by law or by rules 13 of the State Board of Education and the district school board in fulfilling the requirements of law. 14 (p)(o) The study of Hispanic contributions to the 15 United States. 16 (q) (p) The study of women's contributions to the 18 United States. (r) The nature and importance of free enterprise to 19 the United States economy. 2.0 21 (s)(q) A character-development program in the 22 elementary schools, similar to Character First or Character 23 Counts, which is secular in nature and stresses such character qualities as attentiveness, patience, and initiative. 2.4 Beginning in school year 2004-2005, the character-development 2.5 26 program shall be required in kindergarten through grade 12. 27 Each district school board shall develop or adopt a curriculum for the character-development program that shall be submitted to the department for approval. The character-development 29 curriculum shall stress the qualities of patriotism: 30 responsibility: citizenship: kindness: respect for

authority, life, liberty, and personal property; honesty; charity; self-control; racial, ethnic, and religious tolerance; and cooperation.

 $\underline{(t)(r)}$  In order to encourage patriotism, the sacrifices that veterans have made in serving our country and protecting democratic values worldwide. Such instruction must occur on or before Veterans' Day and Memorial Day. Members of the instructional staff are encouraged to use the assistance of local veterans when practicable.

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## The State Board of Education is encouraged to adopt standards and pursue assessment of the requirements of this subsection.

(3) Any student whose parent makes written request to the school principal shall be exempted from the teaching of reproductive health or any disease, including HIV/AIDS, its symptoms, development, and treatment. A student so exempted may not be penalized by reason of that exemption. Course descriptions for comprehensive health education shall not interfere with the local determination of appropriate curriculum which reflects local values and concerns.

Section 19. Subsections (1), (5), (7), and (10) of section 1003.43, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1003.43 General requirements for high school graduation.--

- (1) Graduation requires successful completion of either a minimum of 24 academic credits in grades 9 through 12, or an International Baccalaureate curriculum, or an Advanced International Certification curriculum. The 24 credits shall be distributed as follows:
- (a) Four credits in English, with major concentration in composition and literature.

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- (b) Four Three credits in mathematics, effective for the 2008-2009 school year. Effective for students entering the 9th grade in the 1997-1998 school year and thereafter, one of these credits must be Algebra I, a series of courses equivalent to Algebra I, or a higher-level mathematics course.
- (c) Three credits in science, two of which must have a laboratory component. Agriscience Foundations I, the core course in secondary Agriscience and Natural Resources programs, counts as one of the science credits.
  - (d) One credit in American history.
- (e) One credit in world history, including a comparative study of the history, doctrines, and objectives of all major political systems.
- (f) One-half credit in economics, including a comparative study of the history, doctrines, and objectives of all major economic systems. The Florida Council on Economic Education shall provide technical assistance to the department and district school boards in developing curriculum materials for the study of economics.
- (g) One-half credit in American government, including study of the Constitution of the United States. For students entering the 9th grade in the 1997-1998 school year and thereafter, the study of Florida government, including study of the State Constitution, the three branches of state government, and municipal and county government, shall be included as part of the required study of American government.
- (h)1. One credit in practical arts career education or exploratory career education. Any career education course as defined in s. 1003.01 may be taken to satisfy the high school graduation requirement for one credit in practical arts or exploratory career education provided in this subparagraph;

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- 2. One credit in performing fine arts to be selected from music, dance, drama, painting, or sculpture. A course in any art form, in addition to painting or sculpture, that requires manual dexterity, or a course in speech and debate, may be taken to satisfy the high school graduation requirement for one credit in performing arts pursuant to this subparagraph; or
- 3. One-half credit each in practical arts career education or exploratory career education and performing fine arts, as defined in this paragraph.

Such credit for practical arts career education or exploratory career education or for performing fine arts shall be made available in the 9th grade, and students shall be scheduled into a 9th grade course as a priority.

- (i) One-half credit in life management skills to include consumer education, positive emotional development, marriage and relationship skill-based education, nutrition, parenting skills, prevention of human immunodeficiency virus infection and acquired immune deficiency syndrome and other sexually transmissible diseases, benefits of sexual abstinence and consequences of teenage pregnancy, information and instruction on breast cancer detection and breast self-examination, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, drug education, and the hazards of smoking.
- (j) One credit in physical education to include assessment, improvement, and maintenance of personal fitness. Participation in an interscholastic sport at the junior varsity or varsity level, for two full seasons, shall satisfy the one-credit requirement in physical education if the student passes a competency test on personal fitness with a

score of "C" or better. The competency test on personal fitness must be developed by the Department of Education. A district school board may not require that the one credit in physical education be taken during the 9th grade year. Completion of one semester with a grade of "C" or better in a marching band class, in a physical activity class that requires participation in marching band activities as an extracurricular activity, or in a Reserve Officer Training Corps (R.O.T.C.) class a significant component of which is drills shall satisfy a one-half credit requirement in physical education. This one-half credit may not be used to satisfy the personal fitness requirement or the requirement for adaptive physical education under an individual educational plan (IEP) or 504 plan.

(k) Seven Eight and one-half elective credits.

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District school boards may award a maximum of one-half credit in social studies and one-half elective credit for student completion of nonpaid voluntary community or school service work. Students choosing this option must complete a minimum of 75 hours of service in order to earn the one-half credit in either category of instruction. Credit may not be earned for service provided as a result of court action. District school boards that approve the award of credit for student volunteer service shall develop guidelines regarding the award of the credit, and school principals are responsible for approving specific volunteer activities. A course designated in the Course Code Directory as grade 9 through grade 12 that is taken below the 9th grade may be used to satisfy high school graduation requirements or Florida Academic Scholars award requirements as specified in a district school board's student

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progression plan. A student shall be granted credit toward meeting the requirements of this subsection for equivalent courses, as identified pursuant to s. 1007.271(6), taken through dual enrollment.

- (5) Each district school board shall establish standards for graduation from its schools, and these standards must include:
- (a) Earning passing scores on the FCAT, as defined in s. 1008.22(3)(c), or scores on a standardized test that are concordant with passing scores on the FCAT as defined in s. 1008.22(9).
- (b) Polices that encourage and recognize rigorous coursework and student areas of specialization and expertise on the high school diploma. Such recognition may include successful completion of IB, AICE, or dual enrollment; content-area proficiency; and portfolio development and demonstration.
- (c)(b) Completion of all other applicable requirements prescribed by the district school board pursuant to s. 1008.25.
- (d)(c) Achievement of a cumulative grade point average of 1.5 on a 4.0 scale, or its equivalent, for students entering 9th grade before the 1997-1998 school year; however, these students must earn a cumulative grade point average of 2.0 on a 4.0 scale, or its equivalent, in the courses required by subsection (1) that are taken after July 1, 1997, or have an overall cumulative grade point average of 2.0 or above.
- 28 <u>(e)(d)</u> Achievement of a cumulative grade point average 29 of 2.0 on a 4.0 scale, or its equivalent, in the courses 30 required by subsection (1), for students entering 9th grade in 31 the 1997-1998 school year and thereafter.

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(f) (e) For purposes of paragraphs (d) (e) and (e)

- 1. Each district school board shall adopt policies designed to assist students in meeting these requirements. These policies may include, but are not limited to: forgiveness policies, summer school or before or after school attendance, special counseling, volunteer and/or peer tutors, school-sponsored help sessions, homework hotlines, and study skills classes. Beginning in the 2000-2001 school year and each year thereafter, forgiveness policies for required courses shall be limited to replacing a grade of "D" or "F," or the equivalent of a grade of "D" or "F," with a grade of "C" or higher, or the equivalent of a grade of "C" or higher, earned subsequently in the same or comparable course. Forgiveness policies for elective courses shall be limited to replacing a grade of "D" or "F," or the equivalent of a grade of "D" or "F," with a grade of "C" or higher, or the equivalent of a grade of "C" or higher, earned subsequently in another course. Any course grade not replaced according to a district school board forgiveness policy shall be included in the calculation of the cumulative grade point average required for graduation.
- 2. At the end of each semester, the parent of each student in grades 9, 10, 11, and 12 who has a cumulative grade point average of less than 0.5 above the cumulative grade point average required for graduation shall be notified that the student is at risk of not meeting the requirements for graduation. The notice shall contain an explanation of the policies the district school board has in place to assist the student in meeting the grade point average requirement.
- 3. Special assistance to obtain a high school equivalency diploma pursuant to s. 1003.435 may be given only

when the student has completed all requirements for graduation except the attainment of the required cumulative grade point average.

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The standards required in this subsection, and any subsequent modifications, shall be reprinted in the Florida Administrative Code even though not defined as "rules."

- (7) No student may be granted credit toward high school graduation for enrollment in the following courses or programs:
- (a) More than a total of nine elective credits in remedial programs.
- (b) More than one credit in exploratory career education courses as defined in s. 1003.01(4)(a)1.
- (c) More than three credits in practical arts family and consumer sciences classes as defined in s. 1003.01(4)(a)1.
- (d) Any Level I course unless the student's assessment indicates that a more rigorous course of study would be inappropriate, in which case a written assessment of the need must be included in the student's individual educational plan or in a student performance plan, signed by the principal, the guidance counselor, and the parent of the student, or the student if the student is 18 years of age or older.
- (10)(a) A student who meets all requirements prescribed in subsections (1), (4), and (5) shall be awarded a standard diploma in a form prescribed by the State Board of Education. A district school board may attach the Florida gold seal career endorsement to a standard diploma or, instead of the standard diploma, award differentiated diplomas to those exceeding the prescribed minimums, as specified in paragraph 31 <u>(5)(b)</u>.

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(b) A student who completes the minimum number of credits and other requirements prescribed by subsections (1) and (4), but who is unable to meet the standards of paragraph (5)(a), paragraph(5)(c)(5)(b), or paragraph(5)(d)(5)(c), shall be awarded a certificate of completion in a form prescribed by the State Board of Education. However, any student who is otherwise entitled to a certificate of completion may elect to remain in the secondary school either as a full-time student or a part-time student for up to 1 additional year and receive special instruction designed to remedy his or her identified deficiencies. Section 20. Section 1003.437, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1003.437 Middle and high school grading system.--The grading system and interpretation of letter grades used for students in public high schools in grades 6-12 shall be as follows:

- (1) Grade "A" equals 90 percent through 100 percent, has a grade point average value of 4, and is defined as "outstanding progress."
- 21 (2) Grade "B" equals 80 percent through 89 percent, 22 has a grade point average value of 3, and is defined as "above 23 average progress."
  - (3) Grade "C" equals 70 percent through 79 percent, has a grade point average value of 2, and is defined as "average progress."
  - (4) Grade "D" equals 60 percent through 69 percent, has a grade point average value of 1, and is defined as "lowest acceptable progress."

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(5) Grade "F" equals zero percent through 59 percent,
has a grade point average value of zero, and is defined as
"failure."
(6) Grade "I" equals zero percent, has a grade point
average value of zero, and is defined as "incomplete."
For the purposes of class ranking, district school boards may
exercise a weighted grading system.
Section 21. Section 1003.491, Florida Statutes, is
amended to read:
1003.491 Career education
(1) School board, superintendent, and school
accountability for career education within elementary and
secondary schools includes, but is not limited to:
(a) Student exposure to a variety of careers and
provision of instruction to explore specific careers in
greater depth.
(b) Student awareness of available career programs and
the corresponding occupations into which such programs lead.
(c) Student development of individual academic and
career plans as specified in s. 1003.415(5).
(d) Integration of academic and career skills in the
secondary curriculum.
(e) Implementation of career academies and small
<u>learning</u> communities as defined in s. 1003.01(4).
$\frac{(f)(e)}{(e)}$ Student preparation to enter the workforce and
enroll in postsecondary education without being required to
complete college preparatory or career preparatory
instruction.

(g)(f) Student retention in school through high school

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 $\underline{\text{(h)}(g)}$  Career education curriculum articulation with corresponding postsecondary programs in the career center or community college, or both.

- (2) A No school board or public school may not shall require a student to participate in any school-to-work or job training program. A district school board or school may shall not require a student to meet occupational standards for grade level promotion or graduation unless the student is voluntarily enrolled in a job training program.
- (3) Each district school board and superintendent shall implement all components required to obtain the career education certification on the high school diploma if the school district chooses to offer the certification.

Section 22. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 1003.62, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1003.62 Academic performance-based charter school districts.—The State Board of Education may enter into a performance contract with district school boards as authorized in this section for the purpose of establishing them as academic performance-based charter school districts. The purpose of this section is to examine a new relationship between the State Board of Education and district school boards that will produce significant improvements in student achievement, while complying with constitutional and statutory requirements assigned to each entity.

- (1) ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE-BASED CHARTER SCHOOL DISTRICT.--
- 29 (a) A school district shall be eligible for 30 designation as an academic performance-based charter school 31 district if it is a high-performing school district in which a

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minimum of 50 percent of the schools earn a performance grade 2 of category "A" or "B" and in which no school earns a performance grade of category "D" or "F" for 2 consecutive 3 years pursuant to s. 1008.34. Schools that receive a 4 performance grade of category "I" or "N" shall not be included 5 in this calculation. The performance contract for a school 7 district that earns a charter based on school performance 8 grades shall be predicated on maintenance of at least 50 percent of the schools in the school district earning a 9 performance grade of category "A" or "B" with no school in the 10 school district earning a performance grade of category "D" or 11 12 "F" for 2 consecutive years. A school district in which the 13 number of schools that earn a performance grade of "A" or "B" is less than 50 percent may have its charter renewed for 1 14 year; however, if the percentage of "A" or "B" schools is less 15 16 than 50 percent for 2 consecutive years, the charter shall not be renewed.

- (2) EXEMPTION FROM STATUTES AND RULES. --
- (a) An academic performance-based charter school district shall operate in accordance with its charter and shall be exempt from certain State Board of Education rules and statutes if the State Board of Education determines such an exemption will assist the district in maintaining or improving its high-performing status pursuant to paragraph (1)(a). However, the State Board of Education may not exempt an academic performance-based charter school district from any of the following statutes:
- 1. Those statutes pertaining to the provision of services to students with disabilities.
- 2. Those statutes pertaining to civil rights, including s. 1000.05, relating to discrimination.

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- Those statutes pertaining to student health, safety, and welfare.
- 4. Those statutes governing the election or compensation of district school board members.
- 5. Those statutes pertaining to the student assessment program and the school grading system, including chapter 1008.
- 6. Those statutes pertaining to financial matters, including chapter 1010.
- 7. Those statutes pertaining to planning and budgeting, including chapter 1011, except that ss. 1011.64 and 1011.69 shall be eligible for exemption.
- 8. Sections 1012.22(1)(c), 1012.2312, 1012.2313, and 1012.27(2), relating to performance-pay policies for school administrators and instructional personnel. Professional service contracts shall be subject to the provisions of ss. 1012.33 and 1012.34.
- 9. Those statutes pertaining to educational facilities, including chapter 1013, except as specified under contract with the State Board of Education. However, no contractual provision that could have the effect of requiring the appropriation of additional capital outlay funds to the academic performance-based charter school district shall be valid.
- Section 23. Section 1003.57, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 1003.57 Exceptional students instruction.--
- 27 (1) Each district school board shall provide for an
  28 appropriate program of special instruction, facilities, and
  29 services for exceptional students as prescribed by the State
  30 Board of Education as acceptable, including provisions that:

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(a)(1) The district school board provide the necessary professional services for diagnosis and evaluation of exceptional students.

 $\underline{(b)(2)}$  The district school board provide the special instruction, classes, and services, either within the district school system, in cooperation with other district school systems, or through contractual arrangements with approved private schools or community facilities that meet standards established by the commissioner.

 $\underline{(c)(3)}$  The district school board annually provide information describing the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind and all other programs and methods of instruction available to the parent of a sensory-impaired student.

 $\underline{(d)(4)}$  The district school board, once every 3 years, submit to the department its proposed procedures for the provision of special instruction and services for exceptional students.

(e)(5) A No student may not be given special instruction or services as an exceptional student until after he or she has been properly evaluated, classified, and placed in the manner prescribed by rules of the State Board of Education. The parent of an exceptional student evaluated and placed or denied placement in a program of special education shall be notified of each such evaluation and placement or denial. Such notice shall contain a statement informing the parent that he or she is entitled to a due process hearing on the identification, evaluation, and placement, or lack thereof. Such hearings shall be exempt from the provisions of ss. 120.569, 120.57, and 286.011, except to the extent that the State Board of Education adopts rules establishing other procedures and any records created as a result of such

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hearings shall be confidential and exempt from the provisions 2 of s. 119.07(1). The hearing must be conducted by an administrative law judge from the Division of Administrative 3 Hearings of the Department of Management Services. The 4 decision of the administrative law judge shall be final, 5 except that any party aggrieved by the finding and decision 7 rendered by the administrative law judge shall have the right 8 to bring a civil action in the circuit court. In such an action, the court shall receive the records of the 9 administrative hearing and shall hear additional evidence at 10 the request of either party. In the alternative, any party 11 12 aggrieved by the finding and decision rendered by the 13 administrative law judge shall have the right to request an impartial review of the administrative law judge's order by 14 the district court of appeal as provided by s. 120.68. 15 Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, during the pendency 16 17 of any proceeding conducted pursuant to this section, unless the district school board and the parents otherwise agree, the 18 student shall remain in his or her then-current educational 19 assignment or, if applying for initial admission to a public 20 21 school, shall be assigned, with the consent of the parents, in 22 the public school program until all such proceedings have been 23 completed. (f) In providing for the education of exceptional 2.4 students, the district school superintendent, principals, and 2.5 teachers shall utilize the regular school facilities and adapt 26 27 them to the needs of exceptional students to the maximum 2.8 extent appropriate. Segregation of exceptional students shall

occur only if the nature or severity of the exceptionality is

such that education in regular classes with the use of

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supplementary aids and services cannot be achieved satisfactorily.

(q)(7) In addition to the services agreed to in a student's individual education plan, the district school superintendent shall fully inform the parent of a student having a physical or developmental disability of all available services that are appropriate for the student's disability. The superintendent shall provide the student's parent with a summary of the student's rights.

(2)(a) An exceptional student with a disability who resides in a residential facility and receives special instruction or services is considered a resident of the state in which the student's parent is a resident. The cost of such instruction, facilities, and services for a nonresident student with a disability shall be provided by the placing authority in the student's state of residence, such as a public school entity, other placing authority, or parent. A nonresident student with a disability may not be reported by any school district for FTE funding in the Florida Education Finance Program.

(b) The Department of Education shall provide to each school district a statement of the specific limitations of the district's financial obligation for exceptional students with disabilities under federal and state law. The department shall also provide to each school district technical assistance as necessary for developing a local plan to impose on a student's home state the fiscal responsibility for educating a nonresident exceptional student with a disability.

(c) The Department of Education shall develop a process by which a school district must, before providing services to an exceptional student with a disability who

resides in a residential facility in this state, review the 2 residency of the student. The residential facility, not the district, is responsible for billing and collecting from a 3 4 nonresidential student's home state payment for the student's educational and related services. 5 6 (d) This subsection applies to any nonresident student 7 with a disability who resides in a residential facility and 8 who receives instruction as an exceptional student with a disability in any type of residential facility in this state, 9 10 including, but not limited to, a public school, a private school, a group home facility as defined in s. 393.063, an 11 12 intensive residential treatment program for children and 13 adolescents as defined in s. 395.002, a facility as defined in s. 394.455, an intermediate care facility for the 14 developmentally disabled or ICF/DD as defined in s. 393.063 or 15 s. 400.960, or a community residential home as defined in s. 16 17 419.001. 18 Section 24. Section 1003.576, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 19 1003.576 Individual education plans for exceptional 2.0 21 students.--The Department of Education shall develop an individual education plan (IEP) form for use in developing and 2.2 23 implementing individual education plans for exceptional students. The IEP form must have a streamlined format and, to 2.4 provide for the use of an existing IEP form when a student 2.5 transfers from one school district to another, the IEP form 26 2.7 developed by the department must be used in each school 2.8 district in the state. Section 25. Subsection (3) of section 1003.58, Florida 29 30 Statutes, is amended to read:

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1003.58 Students in residential care facilities.--Each district school board shall provide educational programs according to rules of the State Board of Education to students who reside in residential care facilities operated by the Department of Children and Family Services. (3) The district school board shall have full and complete authority in the matter of the assignment and placement of such students in educational programs. The parent of an exceptional student shall have the same due process rights as are provided under  $\underline{s. 1003.57(1)(e)}$   $\underline{s. 1003.57(5)}$ . Notwithstanding the provisions herein, the educational program at the Marianna Sunland Center in Jackson County shall be operated by the Department of Education, either directly or through grants or contractual agreements with other public or duly accredited educational agencies approved by the Department of Education. Section 26. Section 1004.64, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 1004.64 Florida Center for Reading Research. -- There is created at the Florida State University, the Florida Center for Reading Research (FCRR). The center shall include two outreach centers, one at a central Florida community college and one at a south Florida state university. The center and the outreach centers, under the center's leadership, shall: (1) Provide technical assistance and support to all

(2) Conduct applied research that will have an

school districts and schools in this state in the

implementation of evidence-based literacy instruction, assessments, programs, and professional development.

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2	struggling readers and reading in the content area strategies
3	and methods for secondary teachers.
4	(3) Conduct basic research on reading, reading growth,
5	reading assessment, and reading instruction which will
6	contribute to scientific knowledge about reading.
7	(4) Develop frameworks for comprehensive reading
8	intervention courses for possible use in middle schools and
9	secondary schools.
10	(5) Develop frameworks for professional development
11	activities, using multiple delivery methods for teaching
12	reading in the content area.
13	(6) Disseminate information about research-based
14	practices related to literacy instruction, assessment, and
15	programs for students in preschool through grade 12.
16	(7) Collect, manage, and report on assessment
17	information from screening, progress monitoring, and outcome
18	assessments through the Florida Progress Monitoring and
19	Reporting Network. The network is a statewide resource that is

instruction and assessment in this state with an emphasis on

Section 27. Subsection (4) of section 1006.09, Florida

Statutes, is amended to read:

operated to provide valid and timely reading assessment data

for parents, teachers, principals, and district-level and state-level staff in the management of instruction at the

individual, classroom, and school levels.

1006.09 Duties of school principal relating to student discipline and school safety.--

(4) When a student has been the victim of a violent crime perpetrated by another student who attends the same school, the school principal shall make full and effective use of the provisions of subsection (2) and s. 1006.13(5). A

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school principal who fails to comply with this subsection 2 shall be ineligible for any portion of the performance pay policy incentive under <u>s. 1012.2313(2)(b)</u> <del>s. 1012.22(1)(c)</del>. 3 However, if any party responsible for notification fails to 4 properly notify the school, the school principal shall be 5 eligible for the incentive. 7 Section 28. Section 1007.21, Florida Statutes, is 8 amended to read: 9 1007.21 Readiness for postsecondary education and the 10 workplace.--(1) It is the intent of the Legislature that students 11 12 and parents develop academic set early achievement and career

and parents develop academic set early achievement and career goals for the student's post-high-school post high school experience during the middle grades. This section sets forth a model which schools, through their school advisory councils, may choose to implement to ensure that students are ready for postsecondary education and the workplace. If such a program is adopted, students and their parents shall have the option of participating in this model to plan the student's secondary level course of study. Parents and students are to become partners with school personnel in career exploration and educational decisionmaking choice. Clear academic course expectations that emphasize rigorous coursework shall be made available to all students by allowing both student and parent choice.

(2)(a) Students entering the 9th grade and their parents shall have developed during the middle grades a 4- to 5-year academic and career plan based on postsecondary and career be active participants in choosing an end of high school student destination based upon both student and parent goals. Alternate career and academic Four or more

- destinations should be considered available with bridges 2 between destinations to enable students to shift academic and career priorities if destinations should they choose to change 3 goals. The destinations shall accommodate the needs of 4 students served in exceptional education programs to the 5 extent appropriate for individual students. Exceptional 7 education students may continue to follow the courses outlined 8 in the district school board student progression plan. 9 Participating Students and their parents shall choose among
- 1. Four-year college or university, community college
  plus university, or military academy degree.
  - 2. Two-year postsecondary degree.

destinations, which must include:

- 3. Postsecondary career certificate.
- 4. Immediate employment or entry-level military.
  - 5. A combination of the above.
- 17 (b) The student progression model toward a chosen destination shall include:
- 19 1. A "path" of core courses leading to each of the destinations provided in paragraph (a).
  - 2. A recommended group of electives which shall help define each path.
  - 3. Provisions for a teacher, school administrator, other school staff member, or community volunteer to be assigned to a student as an "academic advocate" if parental involvement is lacking.
  - (c) The common placement test authorized in ss. 1001.03(10) and 1008.30 or a similar test may be administered to all high school second semester sophomores who have chosen one of the four destinations. The results of the placement

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test shall be used to target additional instructional needs in reading, writing, and mathematics prior to graduation.

- (d) Ample opportunity shall be provided for students to move from one destination to another, and some latitude shall exist within each destination, to meet the individual needs of students.
- (e) Destinations specified in subparagraphs (a)1., 2., and 3. shall support the goals of the Tech Prep program. Students participating in Tech Prep shall be enrolled in articulated, sequential programs of study that include a technical component and at least a minimum of a postsecondary certificate or 2-year degree.
- (f) In order for these destinations to be attainable, the business community shall be encouraged to support real-world internships and apprenticeships.
- (g) All students shall be encouraged to take part in service learning opportunities.
- (h) High school equivalency diploma preparation
   programs shall not be a choice for high school students
   leading to any of the four destinations provided in paragraph
   (a) since the appropriate coursework, counseling component,
   and career preparation cannot be ensured.
- (i) Schools shall ensure that students and parents are made aware of the destinations available and provide the necessary coursework to assist the student in reaching the chosen destination. Students and parents shall be made aware of the student's progress toward the chosen destination.
- (j) The Department of Education shall offer technical assistance to school districts to ensure that the destinations offered also meet the academic standards adopted by the state.

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- (3)(a) Access to Level I courses for graduation credit and for pursuit of a declared destination shall be limited to only those students for whom assessment indicates a more rigorous course of study would be inappropriate.
  - (b) The school principal shall:
- 1. Designate a member of the existing instructional or administrative staff to serve as a specialist to help coordinate the use of student achievement strategies to help students succeed in their coursework. The specialist shall also assist teachers in integrating the academic and career curricula, utilizing technology, providing feedback regarding student achievement, and implementing the Blueprint for Career Preparation and Tech Prep programs.
- 2. Institute strategies to eliminate reading, writing, and mathematics deficiencies of secondary students.

Section 29. Subsections (5) and (16) of section 1007.271, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1007.271 Dual enrollment programs.--

secondary students of dual enrollment as an educational option and mechanism for acceleration. Students shall be informed of eligibility criteria, the option for taking dual enrollment courses beyond the regular school year, and the minimum academic credits required for graduation. District school boards shall annually assess the demand for dual enrollment and other advanced courses, and the district school board shall consider strategies and programs to meet that demand and include access to dual enrollment on the high school campus whenever possible. Alternative grade calculation, weighting systems, or information regarding student education options

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which discriminates against dual enrollment courses are prohibited.

(16) School districts and community colleges must weigh college-level dual enrollment courses the same as honors courses and advanced placement, International Baccalaureate, and AICE courses when grade point averages are calculated. Alternative grade calculation or weighting systems that discriminate against dual enrollment courses are prohibited.

Section 30. Paragraph (f) of subsection (1), paragraphs (c) and (e) of subsection (3), and subsection (9) of section 1008.22, Florida Statutes, are amended, paragraph (g) is added to subsection (3) of that section, present subsection (10) of that section is redesignated as subsection (11), and a new subsection (10) is added to that section, to read:

1008.22 Student assessment program for public schools.--

- (1) PURPOSE.--The primary purposes of the student assessment program are to provide information needed to improve the public schools by enhancing the learning gains of all students and to inform parents of the educational progress of their public school children. The program must be designed to:
- (f) Provide information on the performance of Florida students compared with <u>that of other students</u> across the United States.
- (3) STATEWIDE ASSESSMENT PROGRAM.--The commissioner shall design and implement a statewide program of educational assessment that provides information for the improvement of the operation and management of the public schools, including schools operating for the purpose of providing educational

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services to youth in Department of Juvenile Justice programs. The commissioner may enter into contracts for the continued administration of the assessment, testing, and evaluation programs authorized and funded by the Legislature. Contracts may be initiated in 1 fiscal year and continue into the next and may be paid from the appropriations of either or both fiscal years. The commissioner is authorized to negotiate for the sale or lease of tests, scoring protocols, test scoring services, and related materials developed pursuant to law. Pursuant to the statewide assessment program, the commissioner shall:

- testing program known as the Florida Comprehensive Assessment Test (FCAT) as part of the statewide assessment program, to be administered annually in grades 3 through 10 to measure reading, writing, science, and mathematics. Other content areas may be included as directed by the commissioner. The assessment of reading and mathematics shall be administered annually in grades 3 through 10. The assessment of writing and science shall be administered at least once at the elementary, middle, and high school levels. The commissioner must document the procedures used to ensure that the versions of the FCAT which are taken by students retaking the grade 10 FCAT are equally as challenging and difficult as the tests taken by students in grade 10 which contain performance tasks. The testing program must be designed so that:
- 1. The tests measure student skills and competencies adopted by the State Board of Education as specified in paragraph (a). The tests must measure and report student proficiency levels in reading, writing, mathematics, and science. The commissioner shall provide for the tests to be

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developed or obtained, as appropriate, through contracts and project agreements with private vendors, public vendors, public agencies, postsecondary educational institutions, or school districts. The commissioner shall obtain input with respect to the design and implementation of the testing program from state educators and the public.

- 2. The testing program will include a combination of norm-referenced and criterion-referenced tests and include, to the extent determined by the commissioner, questions that require the student to produce information or perform tasks in such a way that the skills and competencies he or she uses can be measured.
- 3. Each testing program, whether at the elementary, middle, or high school level, includes a test of writing in which students are required to produce writings that are then scored by appropriate methods.
- 4. A score is designated for each subject area tested, below which score a student's performance is deemed inadequate. The school districts shall provide appropriate remedial instruction to students who score below these levels.
- 5. Except as provided in s. 1003.43(11)(b), students must earn a passing score on the grade 10 assessment test described in this paragraph or on an alternate assessment as described in subsection (9) in reading, writing, and mathematics to qualify for a regular high school diploma. The State Board of Education shall designate a passing score for each part of the grade 10 assessment test. In establishing passing scores, the state board shall consider any possible negative impact of the test on minority students. All students who took the grade 10 FCAT during the 2000 2001 school year shall be required to earn the passing scores in reading and

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the March 2001 test administration. Such students who did not earn the established passing scores and must repeat the grade 10 FCAT are required to earn the passing scores established for the March 2001 test administration. All students who take the grade 10 FCAT for the first time in March 2002 shall be required to earn the passing scores in reading and mathematics established by the State Board of Education for the March 2002 test administration. The State Board of Education shall adopt rules which specify the passing scores for the grade 10 FCAT. Any such rules, which have the effect of raising the required passing scores, shall only apply to students taking the grade 10 FCAT for the first time after such rules are adopted by the State Board of Education.

6. Participation in the testing program is mandatory for all students attending public school, including students served in Department of Juvenile Justice programs, except as otherwise prescribed by the commissioner. If a student does not participate in the statewide assessment, the district must notify the student's parent and provide the parent with information regarding the implications of such nonparticipation. If modifications are made in the student's instruction to provide accommodations that would not be permitted on the statewide assessment tests, the district must notify the student's parent of the implications of such instructional modifications. A parent must provide signed consent for a student to receive instructional modifications that would not be permitted on the statewide assessments and must acknowledge in writing that he or she understands the implications of such accommodations. The State Board of Education shall adopt rules, based upon recommendations of the

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commissioner, for the provision of test accommodations and modifications of procedures as necessary for students in exceptional education programs and for students who have limited English proficiency. Accommodations that negate the validity of a statewide assessment are not allowable.

- 7. A student seeking an adult high school diploma must meet the same testing requirements that a regular high school student must meet.
- 8. District school boards must provide instruction to prepare students to demonstrate proficiency in the skills and competencies necessary for successful grade-to-grade progression and high school graduation. If a student is provided with accommodations or modifications that are not allowable in the statewide assessment program, as described in the test manuals, the district must inform the parent in writing and must provide the parent with information regarding the impact on the student's ability to meet expected proficiency levels in reading, writing, and math. The commissioner shall conduct studies as necessary to verify that the required skills and competencies are part of the district instructional programs.
- 9. District school boards must provide opportunities

  for students to retake the FCAT following enrollment in summer

  bridge academies pursuant to s. 1003.415(4).
- 10.9. The Department of Education must develop, or select, and implement a common battery of assessment tools that will be used in all juvenile justice programs in the state. These tools must accurately measure the skills and competencies established in the Florida Sunshine State Standards.

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The commissioner may design and implement student testing programs, for any grade level and subject area, necessary to effectively monitor educational achievement in the state.

- (e) Conduct ongoing research and analysis of student achievement data, including, without limitation, monitoring trends in student achievement <u>by grade level and overall student achievement</u>, identifying school programs that are successful, and analyzing correlates of school achievement.
- (f) Encourage and assist school districts in developing and establishing secondary school end-of-course assessments. Such assessment shall be based on identified course competencies and end-of-course expected outcomes and may be administered by performance or alternative methods other than paper and pencil.
  - (9) EQUIVALENCIES FOR STANDARDIZED TESTS. --
- (a) The State Board of Education shall conduct concordance studies, as necessary, in order to determine scores on the SAT and the ACT which are equivalent to those required on the FCAT for high school graduation pursuant to s. 1003.429(6)(a) or s. 1003.43(5)(a).

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

(c)(b) A student shall be required to take <u>each</u>

<u>subject area of</u> the grade 10 FCAT a total of three times

1	without earning a passing score in order to use the
2	corresponding subject area scores on an alternative assessment
3	pursuant to paragraph $(b)$ $(a)$ . This requirement shall not
4	apply to a $\underline{\text{new}}$ student who $\underline{\text{enters}}$ $\underline{\text{is a new student to}}$ the
5	public school system in grade 12, who may take the FCAT or use
6	approved score equivalencies for the purpose of fulfilling the
7	<u>graduation requirement</u> .
8	(10) REPORTS The Department of Education shall
9	annually provide a report to the Governor, the President of
10	the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on
11	the following:
12	(a) Longitudinal performance of students in
13	mathematics and reading.
14	(b) Longitudinal performance of students by grade
15	level in mathematics and reading.
16	(c) Longitudinal performance regarding efforts to
17	close the achievement gap.
18	(d) Longitudinal performance of students on the
19	norm-referenced component of the FCAT.
20	(e) Other student performance data based on national
21	norm-referenced and criterion-referenced tests, when
22	available.
23	Section 31. Subsection (4) of section 1008.25, Florida
24	Statutes, is amended to read:
25	1008.25 Public school student progression; remedial
26	instruction; reporting requirements
27	(4) ASSESSMENT AND REMEDIATION
28	(a) Each student must participate in the statewide
29	assessment tests required by s. 1008.22. Each student who does

30 not meet specific levels of performance as determined by the

31 district school board in reading, writing, science, and

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mathematics for each grade level, or who scores below Level 3 in reading or math does not meet specific levels of performance as determined by the commissioner on statewide assessments at selected grade levels, must be provided with additional diagnostic assessments to determine the nature of the student's difficulty, the and areas of academic need, and strategies for appropriate intervention and instruction.

(b) The school in which the student is enrolled must develop, in consultation with the student's parent, and must implement an academic improvement plan designed to assist the student in meeting state and district expectations for proficiency. The For a student for whom a personalized <u>academic</u> and career plan must be incorporated into an academic improvement plan required for any secondary student middle school success plan is required pursuant to s. 1003.415, the middle school success plan must be incorporated in the student's academic improvement plan. Beginning with the 2006-2007 2002-2003 school year, if the student has been identified as having a deficiency in reading or math, the academic improvement plan shall identify the student's specific areas of deficiency or skills gaps in math and reading phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, comprehension, and vocabulary; the desired levels of performance in these areas; and the instructional and support services to be provided to meet the desired levels of performance. Schools shall also provide for the frequent monitoring of the student's progress in meeting the desired levels of performance. District school boards shall assist schools and teachers to implement research-based reading and math activities and instructional strategies that have been shown to be successful with in teaching reading to low-performing

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students. <u>Intensive</u> remedial instruction provided during middle and high school to students scoring at Level I on the most recently administered FCAT may not be in lieu of English and mathematics credits required for graduation.

- (c) Upon subsequent evaluation, if the documented deficiency has not been remediated in accordance with the academic improvement plan, the student may be retained. Each student who does not meet the minimum performance expectations defined by the Commissioner of Education for the statewide assessment tests in reading, writing, science, and mathematics must continue to be provided with remedial or supplemental instruction until the expectations are met or the student graduates from high school or is not subject to compulsory school attendance.
- Section 32. <u>Section 1008.301</u>, <u>Florida Statutes</u>, is <u>repealed</u>.
- Section 33. Section 1008.31, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 1008.31 Florida's K-20 education performance accountability system; legislative intent; performance based funding; mission, goals, and systemwide measures; public accountability and reporting.--
- (1) LEGISLATIVE INTENT.--It is the intent of the Legislature that:
- (a) The performance accountability system implemented to assess the effectiveness of Florida's seamless K-20 education delivery system provide answers to the following questions in relation to its mission and goals:
- 29 1. What is the public receiving in return for funds it 30 invests in education?

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- 2. How effectively is Florida's K-20 education system educating its students?
- 3. How effectively are the major delivery sectors promoting student achievement?
- 4. How are individual schools and postsecondary education institutions performing their responsibility to educate their students as measured by how students are performing, and how much they are learning, and what their actual completion rates are?
- (b) The K-20 education performance accountability system be established as a single, unified accountability system with multiple components, including, but not limited to, measures of adequate yearly progress, individual student learning gains in public schools, school grades, and return on investment.
- (c) The K-20 education performance accountability system comply with the accountability requirements of the "No Child Left Behind Act of 2001," Pub. L. No. 107-110.
- (d) The State Board of Education recommend to the Legislature systemwide performance standards; the Legislature establish systemwide performance measures and standards; and the systemwide measures and standards provide Floridians with information on what the public is receiving in return for the funds it invests in education and how well the K-20 system educates its students.
- (e) The State Board of Education establish performance measures and set performance standards for individual components of the public education system, including individual schools and postsecondary educational institutions, with measures and standards based primarily on student achievement.

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- (2) MISSION, GOALS, AND SYSTEMWIDE MEASURES.--
- (a) The mission of Florida's K-20 education system shall be to increase the proficiency of all students within one seamless, efficient system, by allowing them the opportunity to expand their knowledge and skills through learning opportunities and research valued by students, parents, and communities.
- (b) The <u>process</u> State Board of Education shall adopt guiding principles for establishing state and sector-specific standards and measures <u>must be:</u>.
  - 1. Focused on student success.
  - 2. Addressable through policy and program changes.
- 3. Efficient and of high quality.
- 14 <u>4. Measurable over time.</u>
  - 5. Simple to explain and display to the public.
  - 6. Aligned with other measures and other sectors in order to support a coordinated K-20 education system.
  - (c) The <u>Department State Board</u> of Education shall maintain an accountability system that measures student progress toward the following goals:
  - 1. Highest student achievement, as <u>indicated by</u>

    <u>evidence of gains in student learning at all levels</u> <u>measured</u>

    <u>by: student FCAT performance and annual learning gains; the</u>

    <u>number and percentage of schools that improve at least one</u>

    <u>school performance grade designation or maintain a school</u>

    <u>performance grade designation of "A" pursuant to s. 1008.34;</u>

    <u>graduation or completion rates at all learning levels; and</u>

    <u>other measures identified in law or rule</u>.
  - 2. Seamless articulation and maximum access, as measured by evidence of progression, readiness, and access by targeted groups of students identified by the Commissioner of

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Education.: the percentage of students who demonstrate readiness for the educational level they are entering, from kindergarten through postsecondary education and into the workforce; the number and percentage of students needing remediation; the percentage of Floridians who complete associate, baccalaureate, graduate, professional, and postgraduate degrees; the number and percentage of credits that articulate; the extent to which each set of exit point requirements matches the next set of entrance point requirements; the degree to which underserved populations access educational opportunity; the extent to which access is provided through innovative educational delivery strategies; and other measures identified in law or rule.

- 3. Skilled workforce and economic development, as measured by evidence of employment and earnings: the number and percentage of graduates employed in their areas of preparation; the percentage of Floridians with high school diplomas and postsecondary education credentials; the percentage of business and community members who find that Florida's graduates possess the skills they need; national rankings; and other measures identified in law or rule.
- 4. Quality efficient services, as measured by evidence of return on investment: cost per completer or graduate; average cost per noncompleter at each educational level; cost disparity across institutions offering the same degrees; the percentage of education customers at each educational level who are satisfied with the education provided; and other measures identified in law or rule.
  - 5. Other goals, as identified by law or rule.

required to implement education performance accountability 2 measures in state and federal law, the Commissioner of Education shall initiate and maintain strategies to improve 3 4 data quality and timeliness. 5 (a) School districts and public postsecondary 6 educational institutions shall maintain information systems 7 that will provide the State Board of Education, the Board of 8 Governors of the State University System, and the Legislature 9 with information and reports necessary to address the specifications of the accountability system. The State Board 10 of Education shall determine the standards for the required 11 12 data. The level of comprehensiveness and quality shall be no 13 less than that which was available as of June 30, 2001. (b) The Commissioner of Education shall determine the 14 standards for the required data, monitor data quality, and 15 measure improvements. The commissioner shall report annually 16 to the State Board of Education, the Board of Governors of the 18 State University System, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives the data quality 19 indicators, ratings for all school districts and public 2.0 21 postsecondary educational institutions, and information on 2.2 Florida's calculation of graduation rates and how this 23 compares to calculation methods by other states. (4) REPORTING OR DATA COLLECTION. -- The department 2.4 shall coordinate with school districts in developing any 2.5 reporting or data-collection requirements to address the 26 27 specifications of the accountability system. Before 2.8 establishing any new reporting or data-collection requirements, the department shall use any existing data being 29 30 collected to reduce duplication and minimize paperwork.

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Section 34. Subsections (1), (2), and (4) of section 1008.33, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

(1) Pursuant to Art. IX of the State Constitution prescribing the duty of the State Board of Education to supervise Florida's public school system and notwithstanding any other statutory provisions to the contrary, the State Board of Education shall intervene in the operation of a district school system when one or more schools in the school district have failed to make adequate progress for 2 school years in a 4-year period. For purposes of determining when a school is eligible for state board action and opportunity scholarships for its students, the terms "2 years in any 4-year period" and "2 years in a 4-year period" mean that in any year that a school has a grade of "F," the school is eligible for state board action and opportunity scholarships for its students if it also has had a grade of "F" in any of the previous 3 school years. The State Board of Education may determine that the school district or school has not taken steps sufficient for students in the school to be academically well served. Considering recommendations of the Commissioner of Education, the State Board of Education shall recommend

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action to a district school board intended to improve educational services to students in each school that is designated with a as performance grade of category "F." Recommendations for actions to be taken in the school district shall be made only after thorough consideration of the unique characteristics of a school, which shall include student mobility rates, the number and type of exceptional students enrolled in the school, and the availability of options for improved educational services. The state board shall adopt by rule steps to follow in this process. Such steps shall provide school districts sufficient time to improve student performance in schools and the opportunity to present evidence of assistance and interventions that the district school board has implemented.

- (2) The State Board of Education may recommend one or more of the following actions to district school boards to enable students in schools designated with a as performance grade of category "F" to be academically well served by the public school system:
- (a) Provide additional resources, change certain practices, and provide additional assistance if the state board determines the causes of inadequate progress to be related to school district policy or practice;
- (b) Implement a plan that satisfactorily resolves the education equity problems in the school;
- (c) Contract for the educational services of the school, or reorganize the school at the end of the school year under a new school principal who is authorized to hire new staff and implement a plan that addresses the causes of inadequate progress;

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- (d) Allow parents of students in the school to send their children to another district school of their choice; or
- (e) Other action appropriate to improve the school's performance.
- Department of Education or Chief Financial Officer to withhold any transfer of state funds to the school district if, within the timeframe specified in state board action, the school district has failed to comply with the action ordered to improve the district's low-performing schools. Withholding the transfer of funds shall occur only after all other recommended actions for school improvement have failed to improve performance. The State Board of Education may impose the same penalty on any district school board that fails to develop and implement a plan for assistance and intervention for low-performing schools as specified in s. 1001.42(16)(d) s. 1001.42(16)(c).

18 Section 35. Section 1008.34, Florida Statutes, is 19 amended to read:

1008.34 School grading system; <u>school report cards;</u> district <del>performance</del> grade.--

(1) ANNUAL REPORTS.--The Commissioner of Education shall prepare annual reports of the results of the statewide assessment program which describe student achievement in the state, each district, and each school. The commissioner shall prescribe the design and content of these reports, which must include, without limitation, descriptions of the performance of all schools participating in the assessment program and all of their major student populations as determined by the Commissioner of Education, and must also include the median scores of all eligible students who scored at or in the lowest

25th percentile of the state in the previous school year; provided, however, that the provisions of s. 1002.22 pertaining to student records apply to this section.

- (2) SCHOOL <u>GRADES</u> <u>PERFORMANCE GRADE CATEGORIES</u>.--The annual report shall identify schools as <u>having one of the</u>

  <u>following grades</u>, <u>being in one of the following grade</u>

  <u>categories</u> defined according to rules of the State Board of Education:
  - (a) "A," schools making excellent progress.
  - (b) "B," schools making above average progress.
  - (c) "C," schools making satisfactory progress.
- 12 (d) "D," schools making less than satisfactory
  13 progress.
  - (e) "F," schools failing to make adequate progress.

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Each school designated with a in performance grade of category "A," making excellent progress, or having improved at least two performance grade levels categories, shall have greater authority over the allocation of the school's total budget generated from the FEFP, state categoricals, lottery funds, grants, and local funds, as specified in state board rule. The rule must provide that the increased budget authority shall remain in effect until the school's performance grade declines.

(3) DESIGNATION OF SCHOOL GRADES PERFORMANCE GRADE CATEGORIES. -- Each school that has students who are tested and included in the school grading system, except an alternative school that receives a school-improvement rating pursuant to s. 1008.341, shall receive a school grade; however, an alternative school may choose to receive a school grade under this section in lieu of a school-improvement rating.

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Additionally, a school that serves any combination of students in kindergarten through grade 3 which does not receive a 2 school grade because its students are not tested and included 3 4 in the school grading system shall receive the school grade designation of a K-3 feeder pattern school identified by the 5 Department of Education and verified by the school district. A 7 school feeder pattern exists if at least 60 percent of the 8 students in the school serving a combination of students in kindergarten through grade 3 are scheduled to be assigned to 9 10 the graded school. School grades performance grade category designations itemized in subsection (2) shall be based on the 11 12 following:

- (a) <u>Criteria</u> <u>Timeframes</u>.--<u>A school's grade shall be based on a combination of:</u>
- 1. <u>Student achievement scores</u> <del>School performance grade</del> <del>category designations shall be based on the school's current</del> <del>year performance and the school's annual learning gains</del>.
- 2. A school's performance grade category designation shall be based on a combination of student achievement scores, Student learning gains as measured by annual FCAT assessments in grades 3 through 10., and
- 3. Improvement of the lowest 25th percentile of students in the school in reading, math, or writing on the FCAT Reading, unless these students are exhibiting performing above satisfactory performance.
- (b) Student assessment data.--Student assessment data used in determining school <u>grades</u> performance grade categories shall include:

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1. The aggregate scores of all eligible students enrolled in the school who have been assessed on the FCAT.

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2. The aggregate scores of all eligible students enrolled in the school who have been assessed on the FCAT, including Florida Writes, and who have scored at or in the lowest 25th percentile of students in the school in reading, math, or writing, unless these students are exhibiting performing above satisfactory performance.

3. The achievement scores and learning gains of eligible students attending alternative schools that provide dropout-prevention and academic-intervention services pursuant to s. 1003.53. The term "eligible students" in this subparagraph does not include students attending an alternative school who are subject to district school board policies for expulsion for repeated or serious offenses, who are in dropout-retrieval programs serving students who have officially been designated as dropouts, or who are in programs operated or contracted by the Department of Juvenile Justice. The student performance data for eligible students identified in this subparagraph shall be included in the calculation of the home school's grade. For purposes of this section and s. 1008.341, "home school" means the school the student was attending when assigned to an alternative school. If an alternative school chooses to be graded pursuant to this section, student performance data for eligible students identified in this subparagraph may not be included in the home school's grade but shall be included only in the calculation of the alternative school's improvement rating. School districts must ensure collaboration between the home school and the alternative school in order to promote student success.

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The Department of Education shall study the effects of mobility on the performance of highly mobile students and recommend programs to improve the performance of such students. The State Board of Education shall adopt appropriate criteria for each school performance grade category. The criteria must also give added weight to student achievement in reading. Schools designated with a as performance grade of category "C," making satisfactory progress, shall be required to demonstrate that adequate progress has been made by students in the school who are in the lowest 25th percentile in reading, math, or writing on the FCAT, including Florida Writes, unless these students are exhibiting performing above satisfactory performance.

- (4) SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT RATINGS.—The annual report shall identify each school's performance as having improved, remained the same, or declined. This school improvement rating shall be based on a comparison of the current year's and previous year's student and school performance data. Schools that improve at least one performance grade <u>level category</u> are eligible for school recognition awards pursuant to s. 1008.36.
- IMPROVEMENT RATING REPORTS.--The Department of Education shall annually develop, in collaboration with the school districts, a school report card to be delivered to parents throughout each school district. The report card shall include the school's grade, information regarding school improvement, an explanation of school performance as evaluated by the federal No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, and indicators of return on investment. School performance grade category designations and improvement ratings shall apply to each school's performance for the year in which performance is measured. Each school's

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records apply.

report card designation and rating shall be published annually 2 by the department on its website, of Education and the school district shall provide the school report card to each parent. 3 4 Parents shall be entitled to an easy to read report card about 5 the designation and rating of the school in which their child 6 is enrolled. 7 (6) RULES. The State Board of Education shall adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement the 8 9 provisions of this section. 10 (6)<del>(7)</del> PERFORMANCE-BASED FUNDING.--The Legislature may factor in the performance of schools in calculating any 11 12 performance-based funding policy that is provided for annually 13 in the General Appropriations Act. (7)(8) DISTRICT PERFORMANCE GRADE. -- The annual report 14 required by subsection (1) shall include district performance 15 grades, which shall consist of weighted district average 16 grades, by level, for all elementary schools, middle schools, and high schools in the district. A district's weighted 18 average grade shall be calculated by weighting individual 19 school grades determined pursuant to subsection (2) by school 2.0 21 enrollment. 22 Section 36. Section 1008.341, Florida Statutes, is 23 created to read: 1008.341 School-improvement rating for alternative 2.4 schools.--2.5 (1) ANNUAL REPORTS. -- The Commissioner of Education 26 shall prepare an annual report on the performance of each 27 2.8 school receiving a school-improvement rating pursuant to this section if the provisions of s. 1002.22 pertaining to student 29

1	(2) SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT RATING Alternative schools
2	that provide dropout-prevention and academic-intervention
3	services pursuant to s. 1003.53 shall receive a
4	school-improvement rating pursuant to this section. The
5	school-improvement rating shall identify schools as having one
6	of the following ratings defined according to rules of the
7	State Board of Education:
8	(a) "Improving" means schools with students making
9	more academic progress than when the students were served in
10	their home schools.
11	(b) "Maintaining" means schools with students making
12	progress equivalent to the progress made when the students
13	were served in their home schools.
14	(c) "Declining" means schools with students making
15	less academic progress than when the students were served in
16	their home schools.
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18	The school-improvement rating shall be based on a comparison
19	of student performance data for the current year and previous
20	year. Schools that improve at least one level or maintain an
21	"improving" rating pursuant to this section are eligible for
22	school recognition awards pursuant to s. 1008.36.
23	(3) DESIGNATION OF SCHOOL-IMPROVEMENT RATING Student
24	data used in determining an alternative school's
25	school-improvement rating shall include:
26	(a) The aggregate scores of all eligible students who
27	were assigned to and enrolled in the school during the October
28	or February FTE count, who have been assessed on the FCAT, and
29	who have FCAT or comparable scores for the preceding school
30	<u>year.</u>
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(b) The aggregate scores of all eligible students who 2 were assigned to and enrolled in the school during the October 3 or February FTE count, who have been assessed on the FCAT, 4 including Florida Writes, and who have scored in the lowest 25th percentile of students in the state on FCAT Reading. 5 6 7 The assessment scores of students who are subject to district 8 school board policies for expulsion for repeated or serious offenses, who are in dropout-retrieval programs serving 9 10 students who have officially been designated as dropouts, or who are in programs operated or contracted by the Department 11 12 of Juvenile Justice may not be included in an alternative 13 school's school improvement rating. (4) IDENTIFICATION OF STUDENT LEARNING GAINS. -- For 14 each alternative school receiving a school-improvement rating, 15 the Department of Education shall annually identify the 16 17 percentage of students making learning gains as compared to 18 the percentage of the same students making learning gains in their home schools in the year prior to being assigned to the 19 alternative school. 2.0 21 (5) SCHOOL REPORT CARD. -- The Department of Education shall annually develop, in collaboration with the school 2.2 23 districts, a school repot card for alternative schools to be delivered to parents throughout each school district. The 2.4 report card shall include the school-improvement rating, 2.5 identification of student learning gains, student attendance 26 2.7 data, information regarding school improvement, an explanation 2.8 of school performance as evaluated by the federal No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, and indicators of return on 29 30 <u>investment.</u>

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Section 37. Subsection (5), paragraphs (b) and (d) of subsection (6), and subsection (7) of section 1008.345, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1008.345 Implementation of state system of school improvement and education accountability.--

(5) The commissioner shall report to the Legislature and recommend changes in state policy necessary to foster school improvement and education accountability. Included in the report shall be a list of the schools, including schools operating for the purpose of providing educational services to youth in Department of Juvenile Justice programs, for which district school boards have developed assistance and intervention plans and an analysis of the various strategies used by the school boards. School reports shall be distributed pursuant to this subsection and  $\underline{s. 1001.42(16)(f)}$   $\underline{s.}$   $\underline{1001.42(16)(e)}$  and according to rules adopted by the State Board of Education.

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(b) Upon request, the department shall provide technical assistance and training to any school, including any school operating for the purpose of providing educational services to youth in Department of Juvenile Justice programs, school advisory council, district, or district school board for conducting needs assessments, developing and implementing school improvement plans, developing and implementing assistance and intervention plans, or implementing other components of school improvement and accountability. Priority for these services shall be given to schools designated with a as performance grade of category "D" or "F" and school districts in rural and sparsely populated areas of the state.

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The department shall assign a community assessment 2 team to each school district with a school designated with a as performance grade of category "D" or "F" to review the 3 school performance data and determine causes for the low performance. The team shall make recommendations to the school 5 board, to the department, and to the State Board of Education for implementing an assistance and intervention plan that will address the causes of the school's low performance. The assessment team shall include, but not be limited to, a 10 department representative, parents, business representatives, educators, and community activists, and shall represent the 11 12 demographics of the community from which they are appointed. (7)(a) Schools designated with a in performance grade of category "A," making excellent progress, shall, if requested by the school, be given deregulated status as 16 specified in s. 1003.63(5), (7), (8), (9), and (10). (b) Schools that have improved at least two grades performance grade categories and that meet the criteria of the Florida School Recognition Program pursuant to s. 1008.36 may be given deregulated status as specified in s. 1003.63(5), 21 (7), (8), (9), and (10). 22 Section 38. Paragraphs (f), (h), (l), (m), and (n) of 23 subsection (1) and paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (4) of section 1011.62, Florida Statutes, are amended, present subsections (8) and (9) of that section are redesignated as 25 subsections (9) and (10), respectively, and amended, and a new 26 subsection (8) is added to that section, to read: 28 1011.62 Funds for operation of schools.--If the annual 29 allocation from the Florida Education Finance Program to each 30 district for operation of schools is not determined in the

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the annual appropriations act, it shall be determined as follows:

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

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- 3. Effective with the 1999-2000 fiscal year, funding on the basis of FTE membership beyond the 180-day regular term shall be provided in the FEFP only for students enrolled in juvenile justice education programs or in an education program for juveniles under s. 985.223. Funding for instruction beyond the regular 180-day school year for all other K-12 students shall be provided through the supplemental academic instruction categorical fund and other state, federal, and local fund sources with ample flexibility for schools to provide supplemental instruction to assist students in progressing from grade to grade and graduating.
- 4. The Florida State University School, as a lab school, is authorized to expend from its FEFP or Lottery Enhancement Trust Fund allocation the cost to the student of remediation in reading, writing, or mathematics for any graduate who requires remediation at a postsecondary educational institution.
- 5. Beginning in the 1999-2000 school year, dropout prevention programs as defined in ss. 1003.52, 1003.53(1)(a), (b), and (c), and 1003.54 shall be included in group 1 programs under subparagraph (d)3.
- (h) Small, isolated high schools.--Districts which levy the maximum nonvoted discretionary millage, exclusive of millage for capital outlay purposes levied pursuant to s. 1011.71(2), may calculate full-time equivalent students for small, isolated high schools by multiplying the number of unweighted full-time equivalent students times 2.75; provided the school has attained a state accountability performance grade category of "C" or better, pursuant to s. 1008.34, for the previous school year. For the purpose of this section, the term "small, isolated high school" means any high school which

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is located no less than 28 miles by the shortest route from another high school; which has been serving students primarily in basic studies provided by sub-subparagraphs (c)1.b. and c. and may include subparagraph (c)4.; and which has a membership of no more than 100 students, but no fewer than 28 students, in grades 9 through 12.

- (1) Calculation of additional full-time equivalent membership based on international baccalaureate examination scores of students.—A value of 0.24 full-time equivalent student membership shall be calculated for each student enrolled in an international baccalaureate course who receives a score of 4 or higher on a subject examination. A value of 0.3 full-time equivalent student membership shall be calculated for each student who receives an international baccalaureate diploma. Such value shall be added to the total full-time equivalent student membership in basic programs for grades 9 through 12 in the subsequent fiscal year. The school district shall distribute to each classroom teacher who provided international baccalaureate instruction:
- 1. A bonus in the amount of \$50 for each student taught by the International Baccalaureate teacher in each international baccalaureate course who receives a score of 4 or higher on the international baccalaureate examination.
- 2. An additional bonus of \$500 to each International Baccalaureate teacher in a school designated with a performance grade of category "D" or "F" who has at least one student scoring 4 or higher on the international baccalaureate examination, regardless of the number of classes taught or of the number of students scoring a 4 or higher on the international baccalaureate examination.

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

- (m) Calculation of additional full-time equivalent membership based on Advanced International Certificate of Education examination scores of students.--A value of 0.24 full-time equivalent student membership shall be calculated for each student enrolled in a full-credit Advanced International Certificate of Education course who receives a score of E or higher on a subject examination. A value of 0.12 full-time equivalent student membership shall be calculated for each student enrolled in a half-credit Advanced International Certificate of Education course who receives a score of E or higher on a subject examination. A value of 0.3 full-time equivalent student membership shall be calculated for each student who receives an Advanced International Certificate of Education diploma. Such value shall be added to the total full-time equivalent student membership in basic programs for grades 9 through 12 in the subsequent fiscal year. The school district shall distribute to each classroom teacher who provided Advanced International Certificate of Education instruction:
- 1. A bonus in the amount of \$50 for each student taught by the Advanced International Certificate of Education teacher in each full-credit Advanced International Certificate of Education course who receives a score of E or higher on the Advanced International Certificate of Education examination. A bonus in the amount of \$25 for each student taught by the Advanced International Certificate of Education teacher in each half-credit Advanced International Certificate of

Education course who receives a score of E or higher on the Advanced International Certificate of Education examination.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(4) COMPUTATION OF DISTRICT REQUIRED LOCAL EFFORT.—The Legislature shall prescribe the aggregate required local effort for all school districts collectively as an item in the General Appropriations Act for each fiscal year. The amount that each district shall provide annually toward the cost of the Florida Education Finance Program for

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kindergarten through grade 12 programs shall be calculated as follows:

- (a) Estimated taxable value calculations.--
- 1.a. Not later than 2 working days prior to July 19, the Department of Revenue shall certify to the Commissioner of Education its most recent estimate of the taxable value for school purposes in each school district and the total for all school districts in the state for the current calendar year based on the latest available data obtained from the local property appraisers. Not later than July 19, the Commissioner of Education shall compute a millage rate, rounded to the next highest one one-thousandth of a mill, which, when applied to 95 percent of the estimated state total taxable value for school purposes, would generate the prescribed aggregate required local effort for that year for all districts. The Commissioner of Education shall certify to each district 16 school board the millage rate, computed as prescribed in this subparagraph, as the minimum millage rate necessary to provide the district required local effort for that year.
  - b. The General Appropriations Act shall direct the computation of the statewide adjusted aggregate amount for required local effort for all school districts collectively from ad valorem taxes to ensure that no school district's revenue from required local effort millage will produce more than 90 percent of the district's total Florida Education Finance Program calculation, and the adjustment of the required local effort millage rate of each district that produces more than 90 percent of its total Florida Education Finance Program entitlement to a level that will produce only 90 percent of its total Florida Education Finance Program entitlement in the July calculation.

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- 2. As revised data are received from property appraisers, the Department of Revenue shall amend the certification of the estimate of the taxable value for school purposes. The Commissioner of Education, in administering the provisions of subparagraph(10)(a)2.(9)(a)2., shall use the most recent taxable value for the appropriate year.
  - (b) Final calculation. --
- 1. The Department of Revenue shall, upon receipt of the official final assessed value of property from each of the property appraisers, certify to the Commissioner of Education the taxable value total for school purposes in each school district, subject to the provisions of paragraph (d). The commissioner shall use the official final taxable value for school purposes for each school district in the final calculation of the annual Florida Education Finance Program allocations.
- 2. For the purposes of this paragraph, the official final taxable value for school purposes shall be the taxable value for school purposes on which the tax bills are computed and mailed to the taxpayers, adjusted to reflect final administrative actions of value adjustment boards and judicial decisions pursuant to part I of chapter 194. By September 1 of each year, the Department of Revenue shall certify to the commissioner the official prior year final taxable value for school purposes. For each county that has not submitted a revised tax roll reflecting final value adjustment board actions and final judicial decisions, the Department of Revenue shall certify the most recent revision of the official taxable value for school purposes. The certified value shall be the final taxable value for school purposes, and no further

1	adjustments shall be made, except those made pursuant to
2	subparagraph(10)(a)2. <del>(9)(a)2.</del>
3	(8) RESEARCH-BASED READING INSTRUCTION ALLOCATION
4	(a) The research-based reading instruction allocation
5	is created to provide comprehensive reading instruction to
6	students in kindergarten through grade 12.
7	(b) Funds for comprehensive, research-based reading
8	instruction shall be allocated annually to each school
9	district in the amount provided in the General Appropriations
10	Act. Each eligible school district shall receive the same
11	minimum amount as specified in the General Appropriations Act,
12	and any remaining funds shall be distributed to eliqible
13	school districts based on each school district's proportionate
14	share of K-12 base funding.
15	(c) Funds allocated under this subsection must be used
16	to provide a system of comprehensive reading instruction to
17	students enrolled in the K-12 programs, which may include the
18	following:
19	1. The provision of highly qualified reading coaches.
20	2. Professional development for school district
21	teachers in scientifically based reading instruction.
22	3. The provision of summer reading camps for students
23	who score at Level 1 on FCAT Reading.
24	4. The provision of supplemental instructional
25	materials that are grounded in scientifically based reading
26	research.
27	5. The provision of intensive interventions for middle
28	and high school students reading below grade level.
29	6. The provision of integration of reading in the

30 content area strategies for all middle and high school

31 <u>students.</u>

1	(d) Annually, by a date determined by the Department
2	of Education but before May 1, school districts shall submit a
3	K-12 comprehensive reading plan for the specific use of the
4	research-based reading instruction allocation in the format
5	prescribed by the department for review and approval by the
6	Just Read, Florida! Office created pursuant to s. 1001.215.
7	The plan annually submitted by school districts shall be
8	deemed approved unless the department rejects the plan on or
9	before June 1. If a school district and the Just Read,
10	Florida! Office cannot reach agreement on the contents of the
11	plan, the school district may appeal to the State Board of
12	Education for resolution. School districts shall be allowed
13	reasonable flexibility in designing their plans and shall be
14	encouraged to offer reading remediation through innovative
15	methods, including career academies. The plan format shall be
16	developed with input from school district personnel, including
17	teachers and principals, and shall allow courses in core,
18	career, and alternative programs that deliver intensive
19	reading remediation through integrated curricula. No later
20	than July 1 annually, the department shall release the school
21	district's allocation of appropriated funds to those districts
22	having approved plans. A school district that spends 100
23	percent of this allocation on its approved plan shall be
24	deemed to have been in compliance with the plan. The
25	department may withhold funds upon a determination that
26	reading instruction allocation funds are not being used to
27	implement the approved plan.
28	(9)(8) QUALITY ASSURANCE GUARANTEEThe Legislature
29	may annually in the General Appropriations Act determine a
30	percentage increase in funds per K-12 unweighted FTE as a
31	minimum guarantee to each school district. The guarantee shall

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be calculated from prior year base funding per unweighted FTE student which shall include the adjusted FTE dollars as provided in subsection(10)(9), quality guarantee funds, and actual nonvoted discretionary local effort from taxes. From the base funding per unweighted FTE, the increase shall be calculated for the current year. The current year funds from which the guarantee shall be determined shall include the adjusted FTE dollars as provided in subsection(10)(9) and potential nonvoted discretionary local effort from taxes. A comparison of current year funds per unweighted FTE to prior year funds per unweighted FTE shall be computed. For those school districts which have less than the legislatively assigned percentage increase, funds shall be provided to guarantee the assigned percentage increase in funds per unweighted FTE student. Should appropriated funds be less than the sum of this calculated amount for all districts, the commissioner shall prorate each district's allocation. This provision shall be implemented to the extent specifically funded.

(10)(9) TOTAL ALLOCATION OF STATE FUNDS TO EACH DISTRICT FOR CURRENT OPERATION. -- The total annual state allocation to each district for current operation for the FEFP shall be distributed periodically in the manner prescribed in the General Appropriations Act.

(a) The basic amount for current operation for the FEFP as determined in subsection (1), multiplied by the district cost differential factor as determined in subsection (2), plus the amounts provided for categorical components within the FEFP, plus the amount for the sparsity supplement as determined in subsection (6), the decline in full-time equivalent students as determined in subsection (7), the

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research-based reading instruction allocation as determined in 2 subsection (8), and the quality assurance guarantee as determined in subsection(9)(8), less the required local 3 effort as determined in subsection (4). If the funds 4 appropriated for the purpose of funding the total amount for 5 current operation as provided in this paragraph are not 7 sufficient to pay the state requirement in full, the 8 department shall prorate the available state funds to each district in the following manner: 9

- 1. Determine the percentage of proration by dividing the sum of the total amount for current operation, as provided in this paragraph for all districts collectively, and the total district required local effort into the sum of the state funds available for current operation and the total district required local effort.
- 2. Multiply the percentage so determined by the sum of the total amount for current operation as provided in this paragraph and the required local effort for each individual district.
- 3. From the product of such multiplication, subtract the required local effort of each district; and the remainder shall be the amount of state funds allocated to the district for current operation.
- (b) The amount thus obtained shall be the net annual allocation to each school district. However, if it is determined that any school district received an underallocation or overallocation for any prior year because of an arithmetical error, assessment roll change, full-time equivalent student membership error, or any allocation error revealed in an audit report, the allocation to that district shall be appropriately adjusted. Beginning with audits for the

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2001-2002 fiscal year, if the adjustment is the result of an 2 audit finding in which group 2 FTE are reclassified to the basic program and the district weighted FTE are over the weighted enrollment ceiling for group 2 programs, the adjustment shall not result in a gain of state funds to the district. If the Department of Education audit adjustment recommendation is based upon controverted findings of fact, the Commissioner of Education is authorized to establish the amount of the adjustment based on the best interests of the state.

(c) The amount thus obtained shall represent the net annual state allocation to each district; however, notwithstanding any of the provisions herein, each district shall be guaranteed a minimum level of funding in the amount and manner prescribed in the General Appropriations Act.

Section 39. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 1011.64, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1011.64 School district minimum classroom expenditure requirements. --

- (2) For the purpose of implementing the provisions of this section, the Legislature shall prescribe minimum academic performance standards and minimum classroom expenditure requirements for districts not meeting such minimum academic performance standards in the General Appropriations Act.
- (a) Minimum academic performance standards may be based on, but are not limited to, district performance grades determined pursuant to  $\underline{s. 1008.34(7)}$   $\underline{s. 1008.34(8)}$ .

2.8 Section 40. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 1011.685, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 29

30 1011.685 Class size reduction; operating categorical 31 fund.--

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- (2) Class size reduction operating categorical funds shall be used by school districts for the following:
- (b) For any lawful operating expenditure, if the district has met the constitutional maximums identified in s. 1003.03(1) or the reduction of two students per year required by s. 1003.03(2); however, priority shall be given to increase salaries of classroom teachers as defined in s. 1012.01(2)(a) and to implement the <u>differentiated-pay provisions detailed in s. 1012.2312 salary career ladder defined in s. 1012.231.</u>
- Section 41. Subsection (1) of section 1011.71, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 1011.71 District school tax.--
- (1) If the district school tax is not provided in the General Appropriations Act or the substantive bill implementing the General Appropriations Act, each district school board desiring to participate in the state allocation of funds for current operation as prescribed by <u>s. 1011.62(10)</u> s. 1011.62(9) shall levy on the taxable value for school purposes of the district, exclusive of millage voted under the provisions of s. 9(b) or s. 12, Art. VII of the State Constitution, a millage rate not to exceed the amount certified by the commissioner as the minimum millage rate necessary to provide the district required local effort for the current year, pursuant to s. 1011.62(4)(a)1. In addition to the required local effort millage levy, each district school board may levy a nonvoted current operating discretionary millage. The Legislature shall prescribe annually in the appropriations act the maximum amount of millage a district may levy. The millage rate prescribed shall exceed zero mills but shall not exceed the lesser of 1.6 mills

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the basis thereof.

1011.62(4), exclusive of millage levied pursuant to subsection 2 (2). 3 Section 42. Subsection (6) is added to section 1012.21, Florida Statutes, to read: 4 1012.21 Department of Education duties; K-12 5 6 personnel.--7 (6) REPORTING. -- The Department of Education shall annually post online links to each school district's 8 collective bargaining contracts and the salary and benefits of 9 10 the personnel or officers of any educator association which were paid by the school district pursuant to s. 1012.22. The 11 12 department shall prescribe the computer format for district 13 school boards to use in providing the information. Section 43. Paragraphs (c), (h), and (i) of subsection 14 (1) of section 1012.22, Florida Statutes, are amended, and 15 subsection (3) is added to that section, to read: 16 17 1012.22 Public school personnel; powers and duties of the district school board. -- The district school board shall: 18 19 (1) Designate positions to be filled, prescribe qualifications for those positions, and provide for the 20 21 appointment, compensation, promotion, suspension, and 22 dismissal of employees as follows, subject to the requirements 23 of this chapter: (c) Compensation and salary schedules .--2.4 1. The district school board shall adopt a salary 2.5 26 schedule or salary schedules designed to furnish incentives 27 for improvement in training and for continued efficient 2.8 service to be used as a basis for paying all school employees 29 and fix and authorize the compensation of school employees on

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- 2. A district school board, in determining the salary schedule for instructional personnel, must base a portion of each employee's compensation on performance demonstrated under s. 1012.34, must consider the prior teaching experience of a person who has been designated state teacher of the year by any state in the United States, and must consider prior professional experience in the field of education gained in positions in addition to district level instructional and administrative positions.
- 3. In developing the salary schedule, the district school board shall seek input from parents, teachers, and representatives of the business community.
- 4. Beginning with the 2002 2003 fiscal year, each district school board must adopt a performance pay policy for school administrators and instructional personnel. The district's performance pay policy is subject to negotiation as provided in chapter 447; however, the adopted salary schedule allow school administrators and instructional personnel who demonstrate outstanding performance, as measured under s. 1012.34, to earn a 5 percent supplement in addition to their individual, negotiated salary. The supplements shall be funded from the performance pay reserve funds adopted in the salary schedule. Beginning with the 2004 2005 academic year, the district's 5 percent performance pay policy must provide for the evaluation of classroom teachers within each level of the salary career ladder provided in s. 1012.231. The Commissioner of Education shall determine whether the district school board's adopted salary schedule complies with the requirement for performance based pay. If the district school board fails comply with this section, the commissioner shall withhold

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disbursements from the Educational Enhancement Trust Fund to the district until compliance is verified.

- (h) Planning and training time for teachers.--The district school board <u>shall</u> <u>may</u> adopt rules to make provisions for teachers to have time for lunch, <u>professional</u> and <u>some</u> planning, and <u>professional</u> <u>development</u> <u>training</u> time when they will not be directly responsible for the children <u>if</u>, <u>provided</u> that some adult supervision <u>is</u> <u>shall</u> be furnished for the students during such periods.
- (i) Comprehensive program of staff development.--The district school board shall establish a comprehensive program of staff development and incorporate secondary school redesign plans pursuant to s. 1003.415 and principal leadership training pursuant to s. 1012.985 as a part of the plan.
- (3) Annually provide to the Department of Education the negotiated collective bargaining contract for the school district and the salary and benefits for the personnel or officers of any educator association which are paid by the school district. The district school board shall report using the computer format prescribed by the department pursuant to s. 1012.21.
- Section 44. Section 1012.2312, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 1012.2312 Differentiated pay for instructional personnel.--
- (1) Beginning with the 2006-2007 fiscal year, each district school board shall have a differentiated-pay policy for instructional personnel and incorporate it into the school district's salary schedule.
- 30 (2) The differentiated-pay policy may be subject to
  31 negotiation as provided in chapter 447; however, the adopted

1	salary schedule must allow instructional personnel to receive
2	differentiated pay based upon factors determined by the school
3	district, including, but not limited to, each of the
4	following:
5	(a) The subject areas taught, with classroom teachers
6	who teach in critical shortage areas receiving higher pay.
7	(b) The economic demographics of the school, with
8	instructional personnel in schools that have a majority of
9	students who qualify for free or reduced-price lunches
10	receiving higher pay.
11	(c) Additional responsibilities of instructional
12	personnel, including, but not limited to, lead and mentoring
13	responsibilities.
14	(d) A performance-pay policy that rewards
15	high-performing instructional personnel with at least a
16	5-percent performance-pay incentive.
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18	The differentiated pay provided in the salary schedule for
19	each of the factors specified in paragraphs (a)-(d) shall
20	provide an incentive and not be nominal.
21	(3) The Commissioner of Education shall determine
22	whether the district school board's adopted salary schedule
23	complies with the requirements in subsection (2). If the
24	salary schedule does not comply, the commissioner shall
25	recommend to the State Board of Education and the state board
26	may withhold disbursements from the Educational Enhancement
27	Trust Fund to the school district until the district's salary
28	schedule is in compliance.
29	Section 45. Section 1012.2313, Florida Statutes, is
30	created to read:
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1	1012.2313 Differentiated pay for school
2	administrators
3	(1) Beginning with the 2006-2007 fiscal year, each
4	district school board shall have a differentiated-pay policy
5	for school administrators and incorporate it into the school
6	district's salary schedule.
7	(2) The adopted salary schedule must allow school
8	administrators to receive differentiated pay based upon
9	factors determined by the school district, including, but not
10	limited to, each of the following:
11	(a) The economic demographics of the school, with
12	school administrators in schools that have a majority of
13	students who qualify for free or reduced-price lunches
14	receiving higher pay.
15	(b) A performance-pay policy that rewards
16	high-performing school administrators with at least a
17	5-percent performance-pay incentive.
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19	The differentiated pay provided in the salary schedule for
20	each of the factors specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) shall
21	provide an incentive and not be nominal.
22	(3) The Commissioner of Education shall determine
23	whether the district school board's adopted salary schedule
24	complies with the requirements in subsection (2). If the
25	salary schedule does not comply, the commissioner shall
26	recommend to the State Board of Education and the state board
27	may withhold disbursements from the Educational Enhancement
28	Trust Fund to the school district until the district's salary
29	schedule is in compliance.
30	Section 46. Section 1012.2315, Florida Statutes, is
31	created to read:

1	1012.2315 Assignment of teachers
2	(1) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND INTENT The Legislature
3	finds disparities between teachers assigned to teach in a
4	majority of "A" graded schools and teachers assigned to teach
5	in a majority of "F" graded schools. The disparities can be
6	found in the average years of experience, the median salary,
7	and the performance of the teachers on teacher certification
8	examinations. It is the intent of the Legislature that
9	district school boards have flexibility through the collective
10	bargaining process to assign teachers more equitably across
11	the schools in the district.
12	(2) ASSIGNMENT TO SCHOOLS GRADED "D" OR "F."School
13	districts may not assign a higher percentage than the school
14	district average of first-time teachers, temporarily certified
15	teachers, teachers in need of improvement, or out-of-field
16	teachers to schools with above the school district average of
17	minority and economically disadvantaged students or schools
18	that are graded "D" or "F." Each school district shall
19	annually certify to the Commissioner of Education that this
20	requirement has been met. If the commissioner determines that
21	a school district is not in compliance with this subsection,
22	the State Board of Education shall be notified and shall take
23	action pursuant to s. 1008.32 in the next regularly scheduled
24	meeting to require compliance.
25	(3) SALARY INCENTIVES District school boards are
26	authorized to provide salary incentives to meet the
27	requirement of subsection (2). A district school board may not
28	sign a collective bargaining agreement that precludes the
29	school district from providing sufficient incentives to meet
30	this requirement.

1	(4) COLLECTIVE BARGAINING Notwithstanding provisions
2	of chapter 447 relating to district school board collective
3	bargaining, collective bargaining provisions may not preclude
4	a school district from providing incentives to high-quality
5	teachers and assigning such teachers to low-performing
6	schools.
7	Section 47. Subsection (2) of section 1012.27, Florida
8	Statutes, is amended to read:
9	1012.27 Public school personnel; powers and duties of
10	district school superintendentThe district school
11	superintendent is responsible for directing the work of the
12	personnel, subject to the requirements of this chapter, and in
13	addition the district school superintendent shall perform the
14	following:
15	(2) COMPENSATION AND SALARY SCHEDULES Prepare and
16	recommend to the district school board for adoption a salary
17	schedule or salary schedules. The district school
18	superintendent must recommend a salary schedule for
19	instructional personnel which bases a portion of each
20	employee's compensation on performance demonstrated under s.
21	1012.34. In developing the recommended salary schedule, the
22	district school superintendent shall include input from
23	parents, teachers, and representatives of the business
24	community. Beginning with the $2006-2007$ $2004$ $2005$ academic
25	year, the recommended salary schedule for classroom teachers
26	shall be consistent with the district's <u>differentiated-pay</u>
27	policy career ladder based upon s. 1012.2312 s. 1012.231.
28	Section 48. Subsection (6) of section 1012.28, Florida
29	Statutes, is amended to read:
30	1012.28 Public school personnel; duties of school
31	principals

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(6) A school principal who fails to comply with this section shall be ineligible for any portion of the performance pay policy incentive under  $\underline{s.\ 1012.2313(2)(b)}\ \underline{s.}$   $\underline{1012.22(1)(c)}$ .

Section 49. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 1012.34, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1012.34 Assessment procedures and criteria.--

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

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- 1. Performance of students.
  - 2. Ability to maintain appropriate discipline.
  - 3. Knowledge of subject matter. The district school board shall make special provisions for evaluating teachers who are assigned to teach out-of-field.
  - 4. Ability to plan and deliver instruction, including implementation of the rigorous reading requirement pursuant to s. 1003.415, when applicable, and the use of technology in the classroom.
    - 5. Ability to evaluate instructional needs.
  - 6. Ability to establish and maintain a positive collaborative relationship with students' families to increase student achievement.
  - 7. Other professional competencies, responsibilities, and requirements as established by rules of the State Board of Education and policies of the district school board.
  - Section 50. Subsection (4) of section 1012.56, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
    - 1012.56 Educator certification requirements.--
  - (4) MASTERY OF SUBJECT AREA KNOWLEDGE.--Acceptable means of demonstrating mastery of subject area knowledge are:
  - (a) Achievement of passing scores on subject area examinations required by state board rule;
  - (b) Completion of the subject area specialization requirements specified in state board rule and verification of the attainment of the essential subject matter competencies by the district school superintendent of the employing school district or chief administrative officer of the employing state-supported or private school for a subject area for which a subject area examination has not been developed and required by state board rule;

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(c) Completion of the subject area specialization 2 requirements specified in state board rule for a subject coverage requiring a master's or higher degree and achievement 3 of a passing score on the subject area examination specified 4 in state board rule; 5 (d) A valid professional standard teaching certificate issued by another state; or (e) A valid certificate issued by the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards or a national educator credentialing board approved by the State Board of Education. 12 School districts are encouraged to provide mechanisms for those middle school teachers holding only a K-5 teaching certificate to obtain a subject area coverage for middle grades through postsecondary coursework or district add-on 15 16 certification. Section 51. Section 1012.98, Florida Statutes, is 18 amended to read: 19 1012.98 School Community Professional Development Act.--21 (1) The Department of Education, public postsecondary 22 educational institutions, public school districts, state 23 education foundations, consortia, and professional organizations and public schools in this state shall collaborate to establish a coordinated system of professional 25 development. The purpose of the professional development 26 system is to increase student achievement, enhance classroom instructional strategies that promote rigor and relevance throughout the curriculum, and prepare students for continuing 29 education and the workforce. The system of professional

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and support the framework for standards adopted by the

National Council for Staff Development enable the school

community to meet state and local student achievement

standards and the state education goals and to succeed in

school improvement as described in s. 1000.03.

- (2) The school community includes students and parents, administrative personnel, managers, instructional personnel, support personnel, members of district school boards, members of school advisory councils, business partners, and personnel that provide health and social services to students.
- $\hbox{(3)} \quad \hbox{The activities designed to implement this section} \\$   $\hbox{must:}$
- (a) <u>Support and</u> increase the success of educators through collaboratively developed plans for secondary school redesign which are focused on:
- 1. Enhanced instructional strategies to engage students in rigorous and relevant curriculum that is based on in guiding student learning and development so as to implement state and local educational standards, goals, and initiatives:
- 2. Increased opportunities to provide meaningful relationships between teachers and all students; and
- 3. Increased opportunities for professional
  collaboration among and between teachers, quidance counselors,
  instructional leaders, postsecondary educators, and the
  workforce community.
- 28 (b) Assist the school community in providing
  29 stimulating, scientific scientifically research-based
  30 educational activities that encourage and motivate students to
  31 achieve at the highest levels and to participate as become

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active learners <u>and that prepare students for success at subsequent educational levels and the workforce</u>.

- (c) Provide continuous support for all education professionals as well as temporary intervention for education professionals who need improvement in knowledge, skills, and performance.
- (4) The Department of Education, school districts, schools, community colleges, and state universities share the responsibilities described in this section. These responsibilities include the following:
- (a) The department shall develop and disseminate to the school community model professional development methods and programs that have demonstrated success in meeting identified student needs. The Commissioner of Education shall use data on student achievement to identify student needs. The methods of dissemination must include a statewide performance support system, a database of exemplary professional development activities, a listing of available professional development resources, training programs, and available assistance.
- development system as specified in subsection (3). The system shall be developed in consultation with teachers, and representatives of community colleges college and state universities university faculty, business and community representatives agencies, and local education foundations, consortia, and professional organizations other interested citizen groups to establish policy and procedures to guide the operation of the district professional development program.

The professional development system must:

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1. Be approved by the department. All substantial revisions to the system shall be submitted to the department for review for continued approval.

1.2. Be based on an analysis Require the use of student achievement data and instructional strategies and methods that support rigorous, relevant, and challenging curricula for all students. Schools and districts, in developing and refining the professional development system, shall also review and monitor; school discipline data; school environment surveys; assessments of parental satisfaction; performance appraisal data of teachers, managers, and administrative personnel; and other performance indicators to identify school and student needs that can be met by improved professional performance.

2.3. Provide inservice activities coupled with followup support that are appropriate to accomplish district-level and school-level improvement goals and standards. The inservice activities for instructional personnel shall primarily focus on analysis of student achievement data, ongoing assessment of student achievement, identification and use of enhanced instructional strategies that emphasize rigor and relevance, enhancement of subject content expertise, strategies for reading in content areas, integrated use of technology and teaching methods, including technology, as related to the Sunshine State Standards, assessment and data analysis, classroom management, parent involvement, and school safety.

3.4. Include a master plan for inservice activities, pursuant to rules of the State Board of Education, for all district employees from all fund sources. The master plan shall be updated annually by September 1, must be based on

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input from teachers and district and school instructional leaders, and must use the latest student achievement data and research related to instructional strategies that enhance rigor and relevance in the classroom. Each district inservice plan must be aligned to and support the school-based inservice plans, school improvement plans, and secondary redesign plans pursuant to s. 1003.415. District plans using criteria for continued approval as specified by rules of the State Board of Education. Written verification that the inservice plan meets all requirements of this section must be submitted annually to the commissioner by October 1 in order to ensure compliance with subsection (1) and to allow for dissemination of best practices by the department.

- 4.5. Require each school principal to establish and maintain an individual professional development plan for each instructional employee assigned to the school, based on and integral to the school improvement plan developed pursuant to 1001.42(16)(a) and the secondary redesign plan developed pursuant to s. 1003.415(4). The individual professional development plan must:
- a. Be related to specific performance data for the students to whom the teacher is assigned.
- b. Define the inservice objectives and specific measurable improvements expected in student performance as a result of the inservice activity.
- c. Include an evaluation component that determines the effectiveness of the professional development plan.
- 5.6. Include inservice activities for school administrative personnel which that address updated skills necessary for effective school management and instructional

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leadership and effective school management pursuant to s. 1012.985.

- $\underline{6.7.}$  Provide for systematic consultation with regional and state personnel designated to provide technical assistance and evaluation of local professional development programs.
- 7.8. Provide for delivery of professional development by distance learning and other technology-based delivery systems to reach more educators at lower costs.
- 8.9. Provide for the continuous evaluation of the quality and effectiveness of professional development programs in order to eliminate ineffective programs and strategies and to expand effective ones. Evaluations must consider the impact of such activities on the performance of participating educators and their students' achievement and behavior.
- (c) Each community college and state university shall assist the department, school districts, and schools in the design, delivery, and evaluation of professional development activities. This assistance must include active participation in state and local activities required by the professional development system.
- (c)(d) The Department of Education shall approve a public state university having an approved physical education teacher preparation program within its college of education to develop and implement an Internet-based clearinghouse for physical education professional development programs that may be accessed and used by all instructional personnel. The development of these programs shall be financed primarily by private funds and shall be available for use no later than August 1, 2005.
- (5) Each district school board shall provide funding for the professional development system as required by s.

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1011.62 and the General Appropriations Act, and shall direct expenditures from other funding sources to continuously strengthen the system in order to increase student achievement and support instructional staff in enhancing rigor and relevance in the classroom and make it uniform and coherent. A school district may coordinate its professional development program with that of another district, with an educational consortium, or with a community college or university, especially in preparing and educating personnel. Each district school board shall make available inservice activities to instructional personnel of nonpublic schools in the district and the state certified teachers who are not employed by the district school board on a fee basis not to exceed the cost of the activity per all participants.

(6) An organization of private schools which has no fewer than 10 member schools in this state, which publishes and files with the Department of Education copies of its standards, and the member schools of which comply with the provisions of part II of chapter 1003, relating to compulsory school attendance, may also develop a professional development system that includes a master plan for inservice activities. The system and inservice plan must be submitted to the commissioner for approval pursuant to rules of the State Board of Education.

(6)(7) The Department of Education shall <u>disseminate</u>

<u>best-practice</u> <u>design</u> methods by which the state and district school boards may evaluate and improve the professional development system. The <u>best practices</u> <u>evaluation</u> must include <u>an annual assessment of</u> data that indicate <u>the</u> progress <del>or</del> <u>lack of progress</u> of all students. <u>If the review of the data</u> <u>indicates progress</u>, the <u>department shall identify the best</u>

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practices that contributed to the progress. If the review of the data indicates a lack of progress, the department shall investigate the causes of the lack of progress, provide technical assistance, and require the school district to employ a different approach to professional development. The department shall report annually to the State Board of Education and the Legislature any school district that, in the determination of the department, has failed to provide an adequate professional development system. This report must include the results of the department's investigation and of any intervention provided.

(7)(8) The State Board of Education may adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to administer this section.

(8)(9) This section does not limit or discourage a district school board from contracting with independent entities for professional development services and inservice education if the district school board can demonstrate to the Commissioner of Education that, through such a contract, a better product can be acquired or its goals for education improvement can be better met.

(9)(10) For teachers, managers, and administrative personnel who have been evaluated as less than satisfactory, a district school board shall require participation in specific professional development programs as part of the improvement prescription.

(b) The department shall disseminate to the school community proven model professional development programs that have demonstrated success in increasing rigorous and relevant content, increasing student achievement and engagement, and meeting identified student needs. The methods of dissemination

must include a statewide performance-support system, a 2 database of exemplary professional development activities, listing of available professional development resources, 3 training programs, and available technical assistance. 4 5 Section 52. Section 1012.985, Florida Statutes, is 6 amended to read: 7 (Substantial rewording of section. See 8 s. 1012.985, F.S., for present text.) 9 1012.985 Statewide system for professional development 10 of school leaders. -- The intent of this section is to establish a statewide system of professional development which provides 11 12 high standards and sustained support for principals as 13 instructional leaders. The system shall consist of a collaborative network of professional leadership 14 organizations. The network shall be established to support the 15 human-resource-development needs of principals, principal 16 17 leadership teams, and candidates for principal leadership 18 positions using the framework of leadership standards adopted by the Southern Regional Education Board, the National Council 19 of Staff Development, and the State Board of Education. Funds 2.0 21 appropriated for the leadership network for principals shall be allocated annually in the General Appropriations Act, 2.2 23 contingent upon a commitment of financial support or human-resource support from the Florida Association of 2.4 District School Superintendents, the Florida Association of 2.5 School Administrators, the Southern Regional Education Board, 2.6 27 the Department of Education, the Florida Regional Education 2.8 Consortia, and education leadership faculty from Florida's community colleges and universities. The goal of the network 29 30 and the principal leadership training is to:

1	(1) Provide resources to support and enhance the
2	principal's role as the instructional leader.
3	(2) Maintain a clearinghouse and disseminate
4	data-supported information related to enhanced student
5	achievement, based on educational research and best practices.
6	(3) Build the capacity to increase the quality of
7	programs for preservice and inservice professional development
8	for principals and principal leadership teams.
9	(4) Develop, enhance, and sustain collaboration to
10	ensure support of ongoing professional development for
11	teachers and preservice training for aspiring teachers.
12	Section 53. <u>Section 1012.987, Florida Statutes, is</u>
13	repealed.
14	Section 54. This act shall take effect upon becoming a
15	law.
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2 SENATE SUMMARY 3 Revises various provisions governing the state's K-20 education system. Requires that the State Board of Education facilitate a review of the Sunshine State 4 Standards. Requires each school principal to implement a school redesign plan. Renames the Middle Grades Reform Act as the "Florida Secondary Schools Redesign Act." 5 6 Requires that school boards adopt policies for individual school redesign plans. Provides requirements for the 7 middle school redesign plans and high school redesign plans. Requires that each middle school develop a 8 personalized academic and career plan for each student. Requires that the academic and career plan be 9 incorporated into the individual student plan. Requires the Department of Education to provide model personalized 10 academic and career plans. Requires public schools and charter schools to provide an academic improvement plan for students who score below a specified level on the 11 FCAT. Requires that the State Board of Education conduct 12 concordance studies to determine FCAT equivalencies for high school graduation. Revises requirements for 13 determining school grades. Requires annual school report cards. Provides FTE funding for juveniles in alternative education programs. Requires that collective bargaining 14 contracts for school district personnel be posted online. 15 Requires a differentiated-pay policy for instructional personnel. Requires district school boards to adopt rules governing professional planning and professional 16 development. Requires that secondary school redesign plans and principal leadership training be incorporated into the comprehensive program of staff development. 17 Provides requirements for the individual professional 18 development plan for instructional employees. Requires the Department of Education to disseminate best-practice 19 methods and model professional development programs. (See 20 bill for details.) 21 22 23 2.4 25 26 27 28 29 30 31