A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to public school education; amending s. 3 1002.31, F.S.; requiring reimbursement to school districts 4 for reasonable costs for student transportation to certain 5 schools and choice programs; amending ss. 1003.428, 1003.429, 1003.43, 1003.433, and 1008.22, F.S.; deleting 6 7 the requirement that a student earn a passing score on the 8 Florida Comprehensive Assessment Test (FCAT) for purposes 9 of high school graduation; revising components of the 10 FCAT; revising provisions relating to the use of concordant scores; amending s. 1008.25, F.S.; deleting 11 mandatory retention for certain grade 3 students; 12 authorizing certain promotion for good cause; amending s. 13 1008.33, F.S.; revising provisions relating to State Board 14 15 of Education intervention in the operation of a district 16 school system; requiring state board rulemaking relating to school performance; amending s. 1008.34, F.S.; changing 17 the school grading system to a school performance system; 18 19 specifying school performance categories and the basis for designating such categories; providing for determination 20 21 of school district performance; authorizing school 22 districts to give certain schools increased budget 23 authority; amending s. 1008.341, F.S.; revising provisions 24 relating to the school improvement rating for alternative 25 schools, to conform; amending s. 1008.36, F.S.; changing 26 the Florida School Recognition Program to the Every Child 27 Matters Program; providing intent and purpose of the 28 program; providing for financial assistance to schools

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providing remediation and intervention services to certain students; specifying the uses of program funds; providing Department of Education duties; amending ss. 1001.42, 1002.33, 1002.415, 1002.45, 1003.62, 1003.621, 1008.31, 1008.345, 1011.62, 1011.64, and 1012.2315, F.S.; conforming provisions; providing an effective date.

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

- Section 1. Subsection (3) and paragraph (c) of subsection (5) of section 1002.31, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

  1002.31 Public school parental choice.--
- open enrollment plan which describes the implementation of subsection (2). Each school district shall be reimbursed for reasonable costs of providing transportation for students who attend a public school or choice program other than the school to which the student is assigned through the allocation of Every Child Matters Program funds by the Department of Education pursuant to s. 1008.36.
- (5) Each school district shall develop a system of priorities for its plan that includes consideration of the following:
- (c) A process that <u>allows</u> encourages placement of siblings within the same school.
- Section 2. Subsection (4), paragraph (b) of subsection (7), and subsection (8) of section 1003.428, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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1003.428 General requirements for high school graduation; revised.--

- (4) Each district school board shall establish standards for graduation from its schools, which must include:
- (a) Successful completion of the academic credit or curriculum requirements of subsections (1) and (2).

- (b) 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(10).
- (b) (c) Completion of all other applicable requirements prescribed by the district school board pursuant to s. 1008.25.
- (c) (d) Achievement of a cumulative grade point average of 2.0 on a 4.0 scale, or its equivalent, in the courses required by this section.

Each district school board shall adopt policies designed to assist students in meeting the requirements of this subsection. These policies may include, but are not limited to: forgiveness policies, summer school or before or after school attendance, special counseling, volunteers or peer tutors, school-sponsored help sessions, homework hotlines, and study skills classes. 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

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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. The only exception to these forgiveness policies shall be made for a student in the middle grades who takes any high school course for high school credit and earns a grade of "C," "D," or "F" or the equivalent of a grade of "C," "D," or "F." In such case, the district forgiveness policy must allow the replacement of the grade 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. In all cases of grade forgiveness, only the new grade shall be used in the calculation of the student's grade point average. 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.

(7)

(b) A student who completes the minimum number of credits and other requirements prescribed by subsections (1), (2), and (3), but who is unable to meet the standards of paragraph (4) (b) or, paragraph (4) (c), or paragraph (4) (d), 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.

(8) (a) Each district school board must provide instruction to prepare students with disabilities to demonstrate proficiency in the core content knowledge and skills necessary for successful grade-to-grade progression and high school graduation.

- (b) A student with a disability, as defined in s.

  1007.02(2), for whom the individual education plan (IEP)

  committee determines that the FCAT cannot accurately measure the student's abilities taking into consideration all allowable accommodations, shall have the FCAT requirement of paragraph

  (4)(b) waived for the purpose of receiving a standard high school diploma, if the student:
- 1. Completes the minimum number of credits and other requirements prescribed by subsections (1), (2), and (3).
- 2. Does not meet the requirements of paragraph (4)(b) after one opportunity in 10th grade and one opportunity in 11th grade.
- Section 3. Subsection (6) of section 1003.429, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 1003.429 Accelerated high school graduation options. --
- (6) Students pursuing accelerated 3-year high school graduation options pursuant to paragraph (1)(b) or paragraph (1)(c) are required to:
- (a) Earn 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(10).

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(a) (b) 1. Achieve a cumulative weighted grade point average of 3.5 on a 4.0 scale, or its equivalent, in the courses required for the college preparatory accelerated 3-year high school graduation option pursuant to paragraph (1) (b); or

- 2. Achieve a cumulative weighted grade point average of 3.0 on a 4.0 scale, or its equivalent, in the courses required for the career preparatory accelerated 3-year high school graduation option pursuant to paragraph (1)(c).
- (b) (c) Receive a weighted or unweighted grade that earns at least 3.0 points, or its equivalent, to earn course credit toward the 18 credits required for the college preparatory accelerated 3-year high school graduation option pursuant to paragraph (1) (b).
- (c) (d) Receive a weighted or unweighted grade that earns at least 2.0 points, or its equivalent, to earn course credit toward the 18 credits required for the career preparatory accelerated 3-year high school graduation option pursuant to paragraph (1)(c).

Weighted grades referred to in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c), and (d) shall be applied to those courses specifically listed or identified by the department as rigorous pursuant to s. 1009.531(3) or weighted by the district school board for class ranking purposes.

- Section 4. Subsection (5), paragraph (b) of subsection (10), and subsection (11) of section 1003.43, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
  - 1003.43 General requirements for high school graduation .--

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(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(10).
- (a) (b) Completion of all other applicable requirements prescribed by the district school board pursuant to s. 1008.25.
- (b) (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.
- (c) (d) Achievement of a cumulative grade point average of 2.0 on a 4.0 scale, or its equivalent, in the courses required by subsection (1), for students entering 9th grade in the 1997-1998 school year and thereafter.
  - (d) (e) For purposes of paragraphs (b) and (c) and (d):
- 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, schoolsponsored help sessions, homework hotlines, and study skills classes. Beginning in the 2000-2001 school year and each year

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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.

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

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(b) A student who completes the minimum number of credits and other requirements prescribed by subsections (1) and (4) $_{7}$  but who is unable to meet the standards of paragraph (5)(a)  $or_{7}$  paragraph (5)(b) $_{7}$  or paragraph (5)(c) $_{7}$  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.

- (11) (a) Each district school board must provide instruction to prepare students with disabilities to demonstrate proficiency in the core content knowledge and skills necessary for successful grade-to-grade progression and high school graduation.
- (b) A student with a disability, as defined in s.

  1007.02(2), for whom the individual educational plan (IEP)

  committee determines that the FCAT cannot accurately measure the student's abilities taking into consideration all allowable accommodations, shall have the FCAT requirement of paragraph (5)(a) waived for the purpose of receiving a standard high school diploma, if the student:
- 1. Completes the minimum number of credits and other requirements prescribed by subsections (1) and (4).

2. Does not meet the requirements of paragraph (5)(a) after one opportunity in 10th grade and one opportunity in 11th grade.

Section 5. Subsection (1) of section 1003.433, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 1003.433 Learning opportunities for out-of-state and out-of-country transfer students and students needing additional instruction to meet high school graduation requirements.--
- (1) Students who enter a Florida public school at the eleventh or twelfth grade from out of state or from a foreign country shall not be required to spend additional time in a Florida public school in order to meet the high school course requirements if the student has met all requirements of the school district, state, or country from which he or she is transferring. Such students who are not proficient in English should receive immediate and intensive instruction in English language acquisition. However, to receive a standard high school diploma, a transfer student must earn a 2.0 grade point average and pass the grade 10 FCAT required in s. 1008.22(3) or an alternate assessment as described in s. 1008.22(10).
- Section 6. Paragraph (c) of subsection (3) and subsections (6) and (10) of section 1008.22, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
  - 1008.22 Student assessment program for public schools.--
- (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

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schools operating for the purpose of providing educational 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:

Develop and implement a student achievement testing program known as the Florida Comprehensive Assessment Test (FCAT) as part of the statewide assessment program to measure all aspects of every student's public education experience as determined by the Department of Education a student's content knowledge and skills in reading, writing, science, and mathematics. Other Content areas may be included as directed by the commissioner. Comprehensive assessments of reading and mathematics shall be administered annually in grades 3 through 10. Comprehensive assessments of writing and science shall be administered at least once at the elementary, middle, and high school levels. End-of-course assessments for a subject may be administered in addition to the comprehensive assessments required for that subject under this paragraph. An end-of-course assessment must be rigorous, statewide, standardized, and developed or approved by the department. The content knowledge and skills assessed by comprehensive and end-of-course

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assessments must be aligned to the core curricular content established in the Sunshine State Standards. The commissioner may select one or more nationally developed comprehensive examinations, which may include, but need not be limited to, examinations for a College Board Advanced Placement course, International Baccalaureate course, or Advanced International Certificate of Education course or industry-approved examinations to earn national industry certifications as defined in s. 1003.492, for use as end-of-course assessments under this paragraph, if the commissioner determines that the content knowledge and skills assessed by the examinations meet or exceed the grade level expectations for the core curricular content established for the course in the Next Generation Sunshine State Standards. The commissioner may collaborate with the American Diploma Project in the adoption or development of rigorous endof-course assessments that are aligned to the Next Generation Sunshine State Standards. The testing program must be designed as follows:

1. The tests shall 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 of all students assessed in reading, writing, mathematics, and science. The commissioner shall provide for the tests to be 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, assistive technology experts, and the public.

- 2. The testing program shall be composed of criterion-referenced tests that shall, to the extent determined by the commissioner, include test items that require the student to produce information or perform tasks in such a way that the core content knowledge and skills he or she uses can be measured.
- 3. Beginning with the 2008-2009 school year, the commissioner shall discontinue administration of the selected-response test items on the comprehensive assessments of writing. Beginning with the 2012-2013 school year, the comprehensive assessments of writing shall be composed of a combination of selected-response test items, short-response performance tasks, and extended-response performance tasks, which shall measure a student's content knowledge of writing, including, but not limited to, paragraph and sentence structure, sentence construction, grammar and usage, punctuation, capitalization, spelling, parts of speech, verb tense, irregular verbs, subject-verb agreement, and noun-pronoun agreement.
- 4. A score shall be 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. 1003.428(8)(b) or s.

  1003.43(11)(b), students must earn a passing score on the grade

  10 assessment test described in this paragraph or attain

  concordant scores as described in subsection (10) in reading,

  writing, and mathematics to qualify for a standard high school

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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. 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 apply only to students taking the grade 10 FCAT for the first time after such rules are adopted by the State Board of Education.

5.6. 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. A parent must provide signed consent for a student to receive classroom instructional accommodations that would not be available or permitted on the statewide assessments and must acknowledge in writing that he or she understands the implications of such instructional accommodations. The State Board of Education shall adopt rules, based upon recommendations of the commissioner, for the provision of test accommodations 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 in the administration of the FCAT. However, instructional accommodations are allowable in the classroom if included in a

student's individual education plan. Students using instructional accommodations in the classroom that are not allowable as accommodations on the FCAT may have the FCAT requirement waived pursuant to the requirements of s. 1003.428(8)(b) or s. 1003.43(11)(b).

- $\underline{6.7.}$  A student seeking an adult high school diploma must meet the same testing requirements that a regular high school student must meet.
- 7.8. District school boards must provide instruction to prepare students to demonstrate proficiency in the core curricular content established in the Next Generation Sunshine State Standards adopted under s. 1003.41, including the core content knowledge and skills necessary for successful grade-to-grade progression and high school graduation. If a student is provided with instructional accommodations in the classroom that are not allowable as accommodations 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 mathematics. The commissioner shall conduct studies as necessary to verify that the required core curricular content is part of the district instructional programs.
- 8.9. District school boards must provide opportunities for students to demonstrate an acceptable level of performance on an alternative standardized assessment approved by the State Board of Education following enrollment in summer academies.

9.10. 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 core curricular content established in the Sunshine State Standards.

- 10.11. For students seeking a special diploma pursuant to s. 1003.438, the Department of Education must develop or select and implement an alternate assessment tool that accurately measures the core curricular content established in the Sunshine State Standards for students with disabilities under s. 1003.438.
- 11.12. The Commissioner of Education shall establish schedules for the administration of statewide assessments and the reporting of student test results. The commissioner shall, by August 1 of each year, notify each school district in writing and publish on the department's Internet website the testing and reporting schedules for, at a minimum, the school year following the upcoming school year. The testing and reporting schedules shall require that:
- a. There is the latest possible administration of statewide assessments and the earliest possible reporting to the school districts of student test results which is feasible within available technology and specific appropriations; however, test results must be made available no later than the final day of the regular school year for students.
- b. Beginning with the 2010-2011 school year, a comprehensive statewide assessment of writing is not administered earlier than the week of March 1 and a

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comprehensive statewide assessment of any other subject is not administered earlier than the week of April 15.

c. A statewide standardized end-of-course assessment is administered within the last 2 weeks of the course.

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The commissioner may, based on collaboration and input from school districts, design and implement student testing programs, for any grade level and subject area, necessary to effectively monitor educational achievement in the state, including the measurement of educational achievement of the Sunshine State Standards for students with disabilities. Development and refinement of assessments shall include universal design principles and accessibility standards that will prevent any unintended obstacles for students with disabilities while ensuring the validity and reliability of the test. These principles should be applicable to all technology platforms and assistive devices available for the assessments. The field testing process and psychometric analyses for the statewide assessment program must include an appropriate percentage of students with disabilities and an evaluation or determination of the effect of test items on such students.

(6) SCHOOL TESTING PROGRAMS.—Each public school shall participate in the statewide assessment program in accordance with the testing and reporting schedules published by the Commissioner of Education under subparagraph (3)(c)11. (3)(c)12. unless specifically exempted by state board rule based on serving a specialized population for which standardized testing is not appropriate. Student performance data shall be analyzed

and reported to parents, the community, and the state. Student performance data shall be used in developing objectives of the school improvement plan, evaluation of instructional personnel, evaluation of administrative personnel, assignment of staff, allocation of resources, acquisition of instructional materials and technology, performance-based budgeting, and promotion and assignment of students into educational programs. The analysis of student performance data also must identify strengths and needs in the educational program and trends over time. The analysis must be used in conjunction with the budgetary planning processes developed pursuant to s. 1008.385 and the development of the programs of remediation.

(10) CONCORDANT SCORES FOR THE FCAT. --

(a) The State Board of Education shall analyze the content and concordant data sets for widely used high school achievement tests, including, but not limited to, the PSAT, PLAN, SAT, ACT, and College Placement Test, to assess if concordant scores for FCAT scores can be determined for high school graduation, college placement, and scholarship awards. In cases where content alignment and concordant scores can be determined, the Commissioner of Education shall adopt those scores as meeting the graduation requirement in lieu of achieving the FCAT passing score and may adopt those scores as being sufficient to achieve additional purposes as determined by rule. Each time that test content or scoring procedures change for the FCAT or for a high school achievement test for which a concordant score is determined, new concordant scores must be determined.

(b) In order to use a concordant subject area score pursuant to this subsection to satisfy the assessment requirement for a standard high school diploma as provided in s. 1003.429(6)(a), s. 1003.43(5)(a), or s. 1003.428, a student must take each subject area of the grade 10 FCAT a total of three times without earning a passing score. The requirements of this paragraph shall not apply to a new student who enters the Florida public school system in grade 12, who may either achieve a passing score on the FCAT or use an approved subject area concordant score to fulfill the graduation requirement.

(b)(c) The State Board of Education may define by rule the allowable uses, other than to satisfy the high school graduation requirement, for concordant scores as described in this subsection. Such uses may include, but need not be limited to, achieving appropriate standardized test scores required for the awarding of Florida Bright Futures Scholarships and college placement.

Section 7. Paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (5), paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (6), and paragraph (b) of subsection (7) of section 1008.25, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1008.25 Public school student progression; remedial instruction; reporting requirements.--

- (5) READING DEFICIENCY AND PARENTAL NOTIFICATION. --
- (b) Beginning with the 2002-2003 school year, if the student's reading deficiency, as identified in paragraph (a), is not remedied by the end of grade 3, as demonstrated by scoring at Level 2 or higher on the statewide assessment test in reading

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for grade 3, the student <u>may</u> <u>must</u> be retained <u>at the discretion</u> of the teacher and principal after consultation with the student's parent.

- (c) The parent of any student who exhibits a substantial deficiency in reading, as described in paragraph (a), must be notified in writing of the following:
- 1. That his or her child has been identified as having a substantial deficiency in reading.
- 2. A description of the current services that are provided to the child.
- 3. A description of the proposed supplemental instructional services and supports that will be provided to the child that are designed to remediate the identified area of reading deficiency.
- 4. That if the child's reading deficiency is not remediated by the end of grade 3, the child <u>may must</u> be retained unless he or she is exempt from mandatory retention for good cause.
- 5. Strategies for parents to use in helping their child succeed in reading proficiency.
- 6. That the Florida Comprehensive Assessment Test (FCAT) is not the sole determiner of promotion and that additional evaluations, portfolio reviews, and assessments are available to the child to assist parents and the school district in knowing when a child is reading at or above grade level and ready for grade promotion.
- 7. The district's specific criteria and policies for midyear promotion. Midyear promotion means promotion of a

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retained student at any time during the year of retention once the student has demonstrated ability to read at grade level.

(6) ELIMINATION OF SOCIAL PROMOTION. --

- (b) The district school board may promote students only exempt students from mandatory retention, as provided in paragraph (5)(b), for good cause. Students promoted for good cause may include, but are not limited to, exemptions shall be limited to the following:
- 1. Limited English proficient students who have had less than 2 years of instruction in an English for Speakers of Other Languages program.
- 2. Students with disabilities whose individual education plan indicates that participation in the statewide assessment program is not appropriate, consistent with the requirements of State Board of Education rule.
- 3. Students who demonstrate an acceptable level of performance on an alternative standardized reading assessment approved by the State Board of Education.
- 4. Students who demonstrate, through a student portfolio, that the student is reading on grade level as evidenced by demonstration of mastery of the Sunshine State Standards in reading equal to at least a Level 2 performance on the FCAT.
- 5. Students with disabilities who participate in the FCAT and who have an individual education plan or a Section 504 plan that reflects that the student has received intensive remediation in reading for more than 2 years but still demonstrates a deficiency in reading and was previously retained in kindergarten, grade 1, grade 2, or grade 3.

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6. Students who have received intensive remediation in reading for 2 or more years but still demonstrate a deficiency in reading and who were previously retained in kindergarten, grade 1, grade 2, or grade 3 for a total of 2 years. Intensive reading instruction for students so promoted must include an altered instructional day that includes specialized diagnostic information and specific reading strategies for each student. The district school board shall assist schools and teachers to implement reading strategies that research has shown to be successful in improving reading among low-performing readers.

- (c) <u>Promotion for good cause</u> Requests for good cause exemptions for students from the mandatory retention requirement as described in subparagraphs (b)3. and 4. shall be made consistent with the following:
- 1. Documentation shall be submitted from the student's teacher to the school principal that indicates that the promotion of the student is appropriate and is based upon the student's academic record. In order to minimize paperwork requirements, such documentation shall consist only of the existing progress monitoring plan, individual educational plan, if applicable, report card, or student portfolio.
- 2. The school principal shall review and discuss such recommendation with the teacher and make the determination as to whether the student should be promoted or retained. If the school principal determines that the student should be promoted, the school principal shall make such recommendation in writing to the district school superintendent. The district school

superintendent shall accept or reject the school principal's recommendation in writing.

- (7) SUCCESSFUL PROGRESSION FOR RETAINED READERS.--
- (b) Beginning with the 2004-2005 school year, each school district shall:
- 1. Conduct a review of student progress monitoring plans for all students who did not score above Level 1 on the reading portion of the FCAT and did not meet the criteria for one of the good cause exemptions in paragraph (6)(b). The review shall address additional supports and services, as described in this subsection, needed to remediate the identified areas of reading deficiency. The school district shall require a student portfolio to be completed for each such student.
- 2. Provide students who are retained under the provisions of paragraph (5)(b) with intensive instructional services and supports to remediate the identified areas of reading deficiency, including a minimum of 90 minutes of daily, uninterrupted, scientifically research-based reading instruction and other strategies prescribed by the school district, which may include, but are not limited to:
  - a. Small group instruction.
  - b. Reduced teacher-student ratios.
  - c. More frequent progress monitoring.
  - d. Tutoring or mentoring.

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- e. Transition classes containing 3rd and 4th grade students.
  - f. Extended school day, week, or year.
    - q. Summer reading camps.

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3. Provide written notification to the parent of any student who is retained under the provisions of paragraph (5)(b) that his or her child has not met the proficiency level required for promotion and the reasons the child is not eligible for <a href="mailto:promotion a good cause exemption as provided in paragraph">promotion a good cause exemption as provided in paragraph</a>
(6)(b). The notification must comply with the provisions of s. 1002.20(15) and must include a description of proposed interventions and supports that will be provided to the child to remediate the identified areas of reading deficiency.

- 4. Implement a policy for the midyear promotion of any student retained under the provisions of paragraph (5)(b) who can demonstrate that he or she is a successful and independent reader, reading at or above grade level, and ready to be promoted to grade 4. Tools that school districts may use in reevaluating any student retained may include subsequent assessments, alternative assessments, and portfolio reviews, in accordance with rules of the State Board of Education. Students promoted during the school year after November 1 must demonstrate proficiency above that required to score at Level 2 on the grade 3 FCAT, as determined by the State Board of Education. The State Board of Education shall adopt standards that provide a reasonable expectation that the student's progress is sufficient to master appropriate 4th grade level reading skills.
- 5. Provide students who are retained under the provisions of paragraph (5)(b) with a high-performing teacher as determined by student performance data and above-satisfactory performance appraisals.

6. In addition to required reading enhancement and acceleration strategies, provide parents of students to be retained with at least one of the following instructional options:

- a. Supplemental tutoring in scientifically research-based reading services in addition to the regular reading block, including tutoring before and/or after school.
- b. A "Read at Home" plan outlined in a parental contract, including participation in "Families Building Better Readers Workshops" and regular parent-guided home reading.
  - c. A mentor or tutor with specialized reading training.
- 7. Establish a Reading Enhancement and Acceleration Development (READ) Initiative. The focus of the READ Initiative shall be to prevent the retention of grade 3 students and to offer intensive accelerated reading instruction to grade 3 students who failed to meet standards for promotion to grade 4 and to each K-3 student who is assessed as exhibiting a reading deficiency. The READ Initiative shall:
- a. Be provided to all K-3 students at risk of retention as identified by the statewide assessment system used in Reading First schools. The assessment must measure phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary, and comprehension.
- b. Be provided during regular school hours in addition to the regular reading instruction.
- c. Provide a state-identified reading curriculum that has been reviewed by the Florida Center for Reading Research at Florida State University and meets, at a minimum, the following specifications:

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(I) Assists students assessed as exhibiting a reading deficiency in developing the ability to read at grade level.

- (II) Provides skill development in phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary, and comprehension.
- (III) Provides scientifically based and reliable assessment.

- (IV) Provides initial and ongoing analysis of each student's reading progress.
  - (V) Is implemented during regular school hours.
- (VI) Provides a curriculum in core academic subjects to assist the student in maintaining or meeting proficiency levels for the appropriate grade in all academic subjects.
- 8. Establish at each school, where applicable, an Intensive Acceleration Class for retained grade 3 students who subsequently score at Level 1 on the reading portion of the FCAT. The focus of the Intensive Acceleration Class shall be to increase a child's reading level at least two grade levels in 1 school year. The Intensive Acceleration Class shall:
- a. Be provided to any student in grade 3 who scores at Level 1 on the reading portion of the FCAT and who was retained in grade 3 the prior year because of scoring at Level 1 on the reading portion of the FCAT.
  - b. Have a reduced teacher-student ratio.
- c. Provide uninterrupted reading instruction for the majority of student contact time each day and incorporate opportunities to master the grade 4 Sunshine State Standards in other core subject areas.

d. Use a reading program that is scientifically researchbased and has proven results in accelerating student reading achievement within the same school year.

- e. Provide intensive language and vocabulary instruction using a scientifically research-based program, including use of a speech-language therapist.
- f. Include weekly progress monitoring measures to ensure progress is being made.
- g. Report to the Department of Education, in the manner described by the department, the progress of students in the class at the end of the first semester.
- 9. Report to the State Board of Education, as requested, on the specific intensive reading interventions and supports implemented at the school district level. The Commissioner of Education shall annually prescribe the required components of requested reports.
- 10. Provide a student who has been retained in grade 3 and has received intensive instructional services but is still not ready for grade promotion, as determined by the school district, the option of being placed in a transitional instructional setting. Such setting shall specifically be designed to produce learning gains sufficient to meet grade 4 performance standards while continuing to remediate the areas of reading deficiency.
- Section 8. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 1008.33, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 1008.33 Authority to enforce public school improvement.--It is the intent of the Legislature that all public schools be held accountable for students performing at

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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) (a) 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 3-year 4-year period. For purposes of determining when a school is eligible for state board action and opportunity scholarships for its students, the term terms "2 years in any 4-year period" and "2 school years in a 3-year 4-year period" means mean that in any year that a school has a performance category "Declining," grade of "F," the school is eligible for state board action and opportunity scholarships for its students if it also has had a performance category "Declining" grade of "F" in any of the previous 2 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 action to a district school board intended to improve educational

services to students in each school that is designated with a performance category "Declining." grade of "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.

- (b) A school shall not receive a performance category
  "Declining" if it has an overall increase in student
  achievement. This safe-harbor threshold for such a school shall
  be based on annualized, multiyear improvements documented for
  the top 25 percent of Florida schools for that grade level.
- (c) A school shall not receive a performance category
  "Declining" if it falls below its previous year's grade or
  performance category but maintains adequate performance
  standards compared to other public schools in the state.
- (d) The State Board of Education shall determine by rule the criteria for designating "Improving," "Maintaining," and "Declining" performance categories for the purposes of the state performance accountability system pursuant to s. 1008.34.
- (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 as performance category

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"Declining" with a grade of "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 related to factors that <a href="https://hamper.increased.student.performance">hamper increased.student.performance</a>;
- (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. A contract to administer an alternative school may not be entered into with a private entity which contract changes the character of the alternative school population as it existed when the alternative school was administered by the public school system. The term "character of the alternative school population" means the percentage of students having learning disabilities, physical disabilities, emotional disabilities, or developmental disabilities, as well as the percentage of students having discipline problems;
- (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, including, if the school is a high school, requiring annual publication of the school's graduation rate

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calculated without GED tests for the past 3 years, disaggregated by student ethnicity.

- Section 9. Section 1008.34, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 1008.34 School <u>performance</u> grading system; school report cards; district performance 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>PERFORMANCE CATEGORIES</u> GRADES. -- The annual report shall identify schools as having one of the following <u>performance categories</u> grades, defined according to rules of the State Board of Education:
- (a) "Improving," "A," schools making excellent or above-average progress.
- (b) "Maintaining," "B," schools making satisfactory or average above average progress.

(c) "Declining," "C," schools making unsatisfactory or below-average satisfactory progress.

- (d) "D," schools making less than satisfactory progress.
- (e) "F," schools failing to make adequate progress.

Beginning in the 2009-2010 school year, a school that has been designated with a school grade of "F" in a prior school year shall not be designated as performance category "Declining" using the current year's data if that school has met the safe-harbor threshold established in s. 1008.33(1)(b) Each school designated with a grade of "A," making excellent progress, or having improved at least two grade levels, 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 grade declines.

- (3) DESIGNATION OF SCHOOL PERFORMANCE CATEGORIES GRADES .--
- (a) For purposes of determining school performance, student performance shall be based on all students' annual learning gains and increased student performance compared to the previous year. Each school that has students who are tested and included in the school performance grading system shall receive a school performance category designation grade, except as follows:
- 1. A school shall not receive a school <u>performance</u>

  <u>category designation</u> <del>grade</del> if the number of its students tested and included in the school <u>performance</u> <del>grading</del> system is less

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than the minimum sample size necessary, based on accepted professional practice, for statistical reliability and prevention of the unlawful release of personally identifiable student data under s. 1002.22 or 20 U.S.C. s. 1232g.

- 2. An alternative school may choose to receive a school performance category designation grade under this section or a school improvement rating under s. 1008.341.
- 3. A school that serves any combination of students in kindergarten through grade 3 which does not receive a school performance category designation grade because its students are not tested and included in the school performance grading system shall receive the school performance category grade designation of a K-3 feeder pattern school identified by the Department of Education and verified by the school district. A school feeder pattern exists if at least 60 percent of the students in the school serving a combination of students in kindergarten through grade 3 are scheduled to be assigned to the categorized graded school.
- (b)1. A school's <u>performance</u> grade shall be based on a combination of:
- a. Student achievement scores, including achievement scores for students seeking a special diploma.
- b. Student learning gains as measured <u>annually</u> by annual FCAT assessments in grades 3 through 10; learning gains for students seeking a special diploma, as measured by an alternate assessment tool, shall be included not later than the 2009-2010 school year.

c. Improvement of the lowest 25th percentile of students in the school in reading, mathematics, or writing on the FCAT and on non-FCAT measures, unless these students are exhibiting satisfactory performance.

- 2. Beginning with the 2009-2010 school year for schools comprised of high school grades 9, 10, 11, and 12, or grades 10, 11, and 12, 50 percent of the school performance grade shall be based on a combination of the factors listed in subsubparagraphs 1.a.-c. and the remaining 50 percent on the following factors:
  - a. The high school graduation rate of the school;
- b. As valid data becomes available, the performance and participation of the school's students in College Board Advanced Placement courses, International Baccalaureate courses, dual enrollment courses, and Advanced International Certificate of Education courses; and the students' achievement of industry certification, as determined by the Agency for Workforce Innovation under s. 1003.492(2) in a career and professional academy, as described in s. 1003.493;
- c. Postsecondary readiness of the school's students as measured by the SAT, ACT, or the common placement test;
- d. The high school graduation rate of at-risk students who scored at Level 2 or lower on the grade 8 FCAT Reading and Mathematics examinations;
- e. As valid data becomes available, the performance of the school's students on statewide standardized end-of-course assessments administered under s. 1008.22; and

f. The growth or decline in the components listed in subsubparagraphs a.-e. from year to year.

(c) Student assessment data used in determining school performance grades 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  $\underline{\text{and on non-FCAT}}$  measures.
- 2. The aggregate scores of all eligible students enrolled in the school who have been assessed on the FCAT and on non-FCAT measures and who have scored at or in the lowest 25th percentile of students in the school in reading, mathematics, or writing, unless these students are exhibiting satisfactory performance.
- 3. Effective with the 2005-2006 school year, 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 performance grade. As used in this section and s. 1008.341, the term "home school" means the school to which the student would be assigned if the student were not assigned to an alternative school. If an alternative

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school chooses to be designated graded under this section, student performance data for eligible students identified in this subparagraph shall not be included in the home school's performance grade but shall be included only in the calculation of the alternative school's performance grade. A school district that fails to assign the FCAT scores of each of its students to his or her home school or to the alternative school that receives a performance category designation grade shall forfeit Every Child Matters Program Florida School Recognition Program funds for 1 fiscal year. School districts must require collaboration between the home school and the alternative school in order to promote student success. This collaboration must include an annual discussion between the principal of the alternative school and the principal of each student's home school concerning the most appropriate school assignment of the student.

- 4. Beginning with the 2009-2010 school year for schools comprised of high school grades 9, 10, 11, and 12, or grades 10, 11, and 12, the data listed in subparagraphs 1.-3. and the following data as the Department of Education determines such data are valid and available:
- a. The high school graduation rate of the school as calculated by the Department of Education;
- b. The participation rate of all eligible students enrolled in the school and enrolled in College Board Advanced Placement courses; International Baccalaureate courses; dual enrollment courses; Advanced International Certificate of Education courses; and courses or sequence of courses leading to

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industry certification, as determined by the Agency for Workforce Innovation under s. 1003.492(2) in a career and professional academy, as described in s. 1003.493;

- c. The aggregate scores of all eligible students enrolled in the school in College Board Advanced Placement courses,
  International Baccalaureate courses, and Advanced International
  Certificate of Education courses;
- d. Earning of college credit by all eligible students enrolled in the school in dual enrollment programs under s. 1007.271;
- e. Earning of an industry certification, as determined by the Agency for Workforce Innovation under s. 1003.492(2) in a career and professional academy, as described in s. 1003.493;
- f. The aggregate scores of all eligible students enrolled in the school in reading, mathematics, and other subjects as measured by the SAT, the ACT, and the common placement test for postsecondary readiness;
- g. The high school graduation rate of all eligible at-risk students enrolled in the school who scored at Level 2 or lower on the grade 8 FCAT Reading and Mathematics examinations;
- h. The performance of the school's students on statewide standardized end-of-course assessments administered under s. 1008.22; and
- i. The growth or decline in the data components listed in sub-subparagraphs a.-h. from year to year.
- The State Board of Education shall adopt appropriate criteria for each school performance category grade. The criteria must

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

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also give added weight to student achievement in reading. Schools designated with a performance category "Maintaining" grade of "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, mathematics, or writing on the FCAT and on non-FCAT measures, unless these students are exhibiting satisfactory performance. Beginning with the 2009-2010 school year for schools comprised of high school grades 9, 10, 11, and 12, or grades 10, 11, and 12, the criteria for school performance grades must also give added weight to the graduation rate of all eligible at-risk students, as defined in this paragraph. Beginning in the 2009-2010 school year, in order for a high school to be designated as having a performance category of "Improving," grade of "A," making excellent progress, the school must demonstrate that atrisk students, as defined in this paragraph, in the school are making adequate progress.

- (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 grade level are eligible for school recognition awards pursuant to s. 1008.36.
- (5) SCHOOL REPORT CARD.—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

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performance category 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. Each school's report card shall be published annually by the department on its website, and the school district shall provide the school report card to each parent.

- (6) PERFORMANCE-BASED FUNDING. -- The Legislature may factor in the performance of schools in calculating any performance-based funding policy that is provided for annually in the General Appropriations Act.
  - (7) DISTRICT PERFORMANCE GRADE.--

- (a) The annual report required by subsection (1) shall include district performance grades, which shall consist of weighted district average performance grades, by level, for all elementary schools, middle schools, and high schools in the district. A district's weighted average performance grade shall be calculated by weighting individual school performance grades determined pursuant to subsection (2) by school enrollment.
- (b) School districts shall have a variety of tools at their disposal to maintain high performance standards. These tools shall include, but are not limited to, giving to schools that receive a performance category "Improving" 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 of Education rule. The rule must provide that the increased budget

authority shall remain in effect unless the school's performance category declines.

- (8) RULES.--The State Board of Education shall adopt rules under ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to administer this section.
- Section 10. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 1008.341, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 1008.341 School improvement rating for alternative schools.--

- (2) SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT RATING.—An alternative school that provides dropout prevention and academic intervention services pursuant to s. 1003.53 shall receive a school improvement rating pursuant to this section. However, an alternative school shall not receive a school improvement rating if the number of its students for whom student performance data is available for the current year and previous year is less than the minimum sample size necessary, based on accepted professional practice, for statistical reliability and prevention of the unlawful release of personally identifiable student data under s. 1002.22 or 20 U.S.C. s. 1232g. The school improvement rating shall identify an alternative school as having one of the following ratings defined according to rules of the State Board of Education:
- (a) "Improving" means the students attending the school are making more academic progress than when the students were served in their home schools.
- (b) "Maintaining" means the students attending the school are making progress equivalent to the progress made when the students were served in their home schools.

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(c) "Declining" means the students attending the school are making less academic progress than when the students were served in their home schools.

- The school improvement rating shall be based on a comparison of student performance data for the current year and previous year. Schools that improve at least one level or maintain an "improving" rating pursuant to this section are eligible for school recognition awards pursuant to s. 1008.36.
- (3) DESIGNATION OF SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT RATING.--Student data used in determining an alternative school's school improvement rating shall include:
- (a) The aggregate scores of all eligible students who were assigned to and enrolled in the school during the October or February FTE count, who have been assessed on the FCAT and on non-FCAT measures, and who have FCAT or comparable scores for the preceding school year.
- (b) The aggregate scores of all eligible students who were assigned to and enrolled in the school during the October or February FTE count, who have been assessed on the FCAT and on non-FCAT measures, and who have scored in the lowest 25th percentile of students in the state on the FCAT and on non-FCAT measures Reading.

The assessment scores of students 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

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programs operated or contracted by the Department of Juvenile Justice may not be included in an alternative school's school improvement rating.

Section 11. Section 1008.36, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

## 1008.36 <u>Every Child Matters Program</u> <del>Florida School</del> Recognition Program.--

- student enrolled in K-12 public schools with the opportunity to achieve a successful public education, academic problems must be identified early, with remediation and intervention services to follow. It is the intent of this section that no child shall be left behind there is a need for a performance incentive program for outstanding faculty and staff in highly productive schools. The Legislature further finds that performance based incentives are commonplace in the private sector and should be infused into the public sector as a reward for productivity.
- (2) The <u>Every Child Matters Program</u> <del>Florida School</del> Recognition Program is created to provide <del>financial awards to public schools that:</del>
- (a) A curriculum-based, year-round measurement of learning gains for all public school students enrolled in kindergarten through grade 12. Sustain high performance by receiving a school grade of "A," making excellent progress; or
- (b) Remediation and intervention services to all public school students enrolled in kindergarten through grade 12 who are not meeting grade-appropriate performance expectations, including FCAT scores and non-FCAT measures Demonstrate

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exemplary improvement due to innovation and effort by improving at least one letter grade or by improving more than one letter grade and sustaining the improvement the following school year.

- (3) All public schools, including charter schools, that receive a school grade pursuant to s. 1008.34 are eligible to participate in the program.
- assistance awards depending on the availability of funds appropriated and the number and size of schools selected to receive an award. Funds must be distributed to the school's fiscal agent and placed in the school's account and must be used for purposes listed in subsection (5) as determined jointly by the school's staff and school advisory council. If school staff and the school advisory council cannot reach agreement by November 1, the awards must be equally distributed to all classroom teachers currently teaching in the school.
- (5) Every Child Matters Program funds School recognition awards must be used for the following:
- (a) Administration of a regular formative assessment approved by the State Board of Education. Nonrecurring bonuses to the faculty and staff;
- (b) Nonrecurring expenditures for remediation of low-performing students, including remediation programs and intervention services adopted and administered by the Department of Education.
- (c) (b) Nonrecurring expenditures for educational equipment or materials to assist in the remediation of low-performing students. maintaining and improving student performance; or

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 $\underline{\text{(d)}}$  Temporary personnel for the school to assist in  $\underline{\text{the}}$   $\underline{\text{remediation of low-performing students}}$  maintaining and improving student performance.

- (e) Contracts with private sector participants to provide remediation services provided that 90 percent of the personnel providing services reside in the state and that the contracts include requirements to ensure that the private sector participants are accountable for performance.
  - (f) Transportation of students pursuant to s. 1002.31.
- (6) The Department of Education shall provide training and informational resources for educators to administer the formative assessment pursuant to paragraph (5)(a) and shall be responsible for developing and implementing provisions for the collection and analysis of the assessment data.
- (7) The Department of Education shall establish policies and procedures for the development of individual education plans for low-performing students who receive remediation and intervention services pursuant to this section.

Notwithstanding statutory provisions to the contrary, incentive awards are not subject to collective bargaining.

- Section 12. Paragraphs (a), (c), and (d) of subsection (18) and paragraph (d) of subsection (19) of section 1001.42, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 1001.42 Powers and duties of district school board.—The district school board, acting as a board, shall exercise all powers and perform all duties listed below:

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ACCOUNTABILITY. -- Maintain a system of school improvement and education accountability as provided by statute and State Board of Education rule. This system of school improvement and education accountability shall be consistent with, and implemented through, the district's continuing system of planning and budgeting required by this section and ss. 1008.385, 1010.01, and 1011.01. This system of school improvement and education accountability shall include, but is not limited to, the following:

School improvement plans. -- Annually approve and require implementation of a new, amended, or continuation school improvement plan for each school in the district. 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. The school improvement plan shall be designed to achieve the state education priorities pursuant to s. 1000.03(5) and student proficiency on the Sunshine State Standards pursuant to s. 1003.41. Each plan shall address student achievement goals and strategies based on state and school district proficiency standards. The plan may also address issues relative to other academic-related matters, as determined by district school board policy, and shall include an accurate, data-based analysis of student achievement and other school performance data. Beginning with plans approved for implementation in the 2007-2008 school year, each secondary school plan must include a redesign component based on the

principles established in s. 1003.413. For each school in the district that earns a <u>performance category "Declining"</u> school grade of "C" or below, or is required to have a school improvement plan under federal law, the school improvement plan shall, at a minimum, also include:

- 1. Professional development that supports enhanced and differentiated instructional strategies to improve teaching and learning.
- 2. Continuous use of disaggregated student achievement data to determine effectiveness of instructional strategies.
- 3. Ongoing informal and formal assessments to monitor individual student progress, including progress toward mastery of the Sunshine State Standards, and to redesign instruction if needed.
- 4. Alternative instructional delivery methods to support remediation, acceleration, and enrichment strategies.
  - (c) 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 designated with a <u>performance category "Declining"</u> grade of "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

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transfer to a school with a performance category "Declining" grade of "D" or "F" or to an alternative school that serves disruptive or violent youths. If a classroom teacher, 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 with a performance category "Declining" grade of "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 category "Declining." grade of "D" or "F."
- (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 with a performance category "Declining." grade of "F," failing to make adequate progress.
  - (19) LOCAL-LEVEL DECISIONMAKING.--
- (d) Adopt policies that assist in giving greater autonomy, including authority over the allocation of the school's budget,

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to schools designated with a <u>performance category "Improving."</u>

grade of "A," making excellent progress, and schools rated as

having improved at least two grades.

Section 13. Paragraph (b) of subsection (7) and paragraphs (o) and (p) of subsection (9) of section 1002.33, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1002.33 Charter schools.--

- (7) CHARTER.—The major issues involving the operation of a charter school shall be considered in advance and written into the charter. The charter shall be signed by the governing body of the charter school and the sponsor, following a public hearing to ensure community input.
- (b)1. A charter may be renewed provided that a program review demonstrates that the criteria in paragraph (a) have been successfully accomplished and that none of the grounds for nonrenewal established by paragraph (8)(a) has been documented. In order to facilitate long-term financing for charter school construction, charter schools operating for a minimum of 3 years and demonstrating exemplary academic programming and fiscal management are eligible for a 15-year charter renewal. Such long-term charter is subject to annual review and may be terminated during the term of the charter.
- 2. The 15-year charter renewal that may be granted pursuant to subparagraph 1. shall be granted to a charter school that has received a performance category "Improving" or "Maintaining" school grade of "A" or "B" pursuant to s. 1008.34 in 3 of the past 4 years and is not in a state of financial emergency or deficit position as defined by this section. Such

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long-term charter is subject to annual review and may be terminated during the term of the charter pursuant to subsection (8).

(9) CHARTER SCHOOL REQUIREMENTS. --

- (o) The director and a representative of the governing body of a charter school that has received a <u>performance</u> <u>category "Declining" school grade of "D"</u> under s. 1008.34(2) shall appear before the sponsor or the sponsor's staff at least once a year to present information concerning each contract component having noted deficiencies. The sponsor shall communicate at the meeting, and in writing to the director, the services provided to the school to help the school address its deficiencies.
- (p) Upon notification that a charter school receives a performance category "Declining" school grade of "D" for 2 consecutive years or a school grade of "F" under s. 1008.34(2), the charter school sponsor or the sponsor's staff shall require the director and a representative of the governing body to submit to the sponsor for approval a school improvement plan to raise student achievement and to implement the plan. The sponsor has the authority to approve a school improvement plan that the charter school will implement in the following school year. The sponsor may also consider the State Board of Education's recommended action pursuant to s. 1008.33(1) as part of the school improvement plan. The Department of Education shall offer technical assistance and training to the charter school and its governing body and establish guidelines for developing, submitting, and approving such plans.

1. If the charter school fails to improve its student performance from the year immediately prior to the implementation of the school improvement plan, the sponsor shall place the charter school on probation and shall require the charter school governing body to take one of the following corrective actions:

- a. Contract for the educational services of the charter school;
- b. Reorganize the school at the end of the school year under a new director or principal who is authorized to hire new staff and implement a plan that addresses the causes of inadequate progress; or
  - c. Reconstitute the charter school.

- 2. A charter school that is placed on probation shall continue the corrective actions required under subparagraph 1. until the charter school improves its student performance from the year prior to the implementation of the school improvement plan.
- 3. Notwithstanding any provision of this paragraph, the sponsor may terminate the charter at any time pursuant to the provisions of subsection (8).
- Section 14. Subsection (7) and paragraph (a) of subsection (8) of section 1002.415, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 1002.415 K-8 Virtual School Program.--Subject to annual legislative appropriation, a kindergarten through grade 8 virtual school program is established within the Department of Education for the purpose of making academic instruction available to full-time students in kindergarten through grade 8

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using online and distance learning technology. The department shall use an application process to select schools to deliver program instruction.

(7) ASSESSMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY. --

- (a) Each K-8 virtual school must participate in the statewide assessment program created under s. 1008.22 and shall be subject to the school <u>performance</u> grading system created by s. 1008.34.
- (b) A K-8 virtual school that has a performance grade category "Declining" of "D" or "F" must file a school improvement plan with the department for consultation to determine the causes for low performance and to develop a plan for correction and improvement.
- (c) The department shall terminate the contract of any K-8 virtual school that receives a performance grade category "Declining" of "D" or "F" for 2 years in a 3-year during any consecutive 4-year period.
  - (8) CAUSES FOR NONRENEWAL OR TERMINATION OF A CONTRACT.--
- (a) At the end of a contract with a K-8 virtual school, the department may choose not to renew the contract for any of the following grounds:
- 1. Failure to participate in the state's education accountability system created in s. 1008.31, as required in this section;
- 2. Failure to receive a school performance <u>category</u>

  "Maintaining" <u>grade of "C"</u> or better under the school

  <u>performance grading</u> system created by s. 1008.34 for any 2 years
  in a 3-year <del>consecutive 4-year</del> period;

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

3. Failure to meet generally accepted standards of fiscal management;

- 4. Violation of law;
- 5. Failure of the Legislature to fund the program; or
- 1418 6. Other good cause shown.

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- Section 15. Subsections (4) and (8) of section 1002.45, 1420 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
  - 1002.45 School district virtual instruction programs.--
  - (4) PROGRAM CAPACITY; ENROLLMENT.--Beginning with the 2010-2011 school year, except for courses offered by the Florida Virtual School under s. 1002.37, a school district may not increase the enrollment for its full-time virtual instruction program in excess of its prior school year enrollment unless the program for the previous school year is designated with a performance category "Maintaining" grade of "C," making satisfactory progress, or better under the school performance grading system provided in s. 1008.34.
    - (8) ASSESSMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY. --
  - (a) With the exception of the programs offered by the Florida Virtual School under s. 1002.37, each school district virtual instruction program must:
  - 1. Participate in the statewide assessment program under s. 1008.22 and in the state's education performance accountability system under s. 1008.31.
  - 2. Receive a <u>performance category designation</u> school grade as provided in s. 1008.34. A school district virtual instruction program shall be considered a school under s. 1008.34 for

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purposes of this section, regardless of the number of individual providers participating in the district's program.

- (b) The performance of part-time students under paragraph (7)(c) shall not be included for purposes of school <u>performance</u> <u>category designation grading</u> under subparagraph (a)2.; however, their performance shall be included for school <u>performance</u> <u>category designation grading</u> purposes by the nonvirtual school providing the student's primary instruction.
- (c) A program that is designated with a <u>performance</u> <u>category "Declining"</u> <u>grade of "D," making less than satisfactory progress, or "F," failing to make adequate progress, must file a school improvement plan with the department for consultation to determine the causes for low performance and to develop a plan for correction and improvement.</u>
- (d) The school district shall terminate its program, including all contracts with providers for such program, if the program receives a performance category "Declining" grade of "D," making less than satisfactory progress, or "F," failing to make adequate progress, for 2 years during any consecutive 4-year period. If a contract is not renewed or is terminated, the contracted provider is responsible for all debts of the program or school operated by the provider.
- (e) A school district that terminates its program under paragraph (d) shall contract with a provider selected and approved by the department for the provision of virtual instruction until the school district receives approval from the department to operate a new school district virtual instruction program.

Section 16. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 1003.62, Florida Statutes, is 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.--
- (a) A school district shall be eligible for designation as an academic performance-based charter school district if it is a high-performing school district in which a minimum of 50 percent of the schools earn a performance category "Improving" grade of "A" or "B" and in which no school earns a performance category "Declining" grade of "D" or "F" for 2 consecutive years pursuant to s. 1008.34. Schools that receive a grade of "I" or "N" shall not be included in this calculation. The performance contract for a school district that earns a charter based on school performance grades shall be predicated on maintenance of at least 50 percent of the schools in the school district earning a performance category "Improving" grade of "A" or "B" with no school in the school district earning a performance category "Declining" grade of "D" or "F" for 2 consecutive years. A school district in which the number of schools that earn a

performance category "Improving" grade of "A" or "B" is less than 50 percent may have its charter renewed for 1 year; however, if the percentage of performance category "Improving" "A" or "B" schools is less than 50 percent for 2 consecutive years, the charter shall not be renewed.

Section 17. Subsection (1) of section 1003.621, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1003.621 Academically high-performing school districts.—It is the intent of the Legislature to recognize and reward school districts that demonstrate the ability to consistently maintain or improve their high-performing status. The purpose of this section is to provide high-performing school districts with flexibility in meeting the specific requirements in statute and rules of the State Board of Education.

- (1) ACADEMICALLY HIGH-PERFORMING SCHOOL DISTRICT.--
- (a) A school district is an academically high-performing school district if it meets the following criteria:
- 1516 | 1008.34(7) for 2 consecutive years; and

- b. Has no district-operated school that earns a
  performance category "Declining" grade of "F" under s. 1008.34;
- 2. Complies with all class size requirements in s. 1, Art. IX of the State Constitution and s. 1003.03; and
- 3. Has no material weaknesses or instances of material noncompliance noted in the annual financial audit conducted pursuant to s. 218.39.

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(b) Each school district that satisfies the eligibility criteria in this subsection shall be designated by the State Board of Education as an academically high-performing school district. With the exception of the statutes listed in subsection (2), upon designation as an academically high-performing school district, each such district is exempt from the provisions in chapters 1000-1013 which pertain to school districts and rules of the State Board of Education which implement these exempt provisions. This exemption remains in effect during the time of the designation if the district continues to meet all eligibility criteria.

- (c) The academically high-performing school district shall retain the designation as a high-performing school district for 3 years, at the end of which time the district may renew the designation if the district meets the requirements in this section. A school district that fails to meet the requirements in this section shall provide written notification to the State Board of Education that the district is no longer eligible to be designated as an academically high-performing school district.
- (d) In order to maintain the designation as an academically high-performing school district pursuant to this section, a school district must meet the following requirements:
- Comply with the provisions of subparagraphs(a)2. and
   and
- 2. Earn a performance category "Improving" grade of "A" under s. 1008.34(7) for 2 years within a 3-year period.

However, a district in which a district-operated school earns a performance category "Declining" grade of "F" under s. 1008.34 during the 3-year period may not continue to be designated as an academically high-performing school district during the remainder of that 3-year period. The district must meet the criteria in paragraph (a) in order to be redesignated as an academically high-performing school district.

- Section 18. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 1008.31, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 1008.31 Florida's K-20 education performance accountability system; legislative intent; mission, goals, and systemwide measures; data quality improvements.--
- (1) LEGISLATIVE INTENT.--It is the intent of the Legislature that:
- (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 performance categories grades, and return on investment.
- Section 19. 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.--
- (6)

1577 (b) Upon request, the department shall provide technical assistance and training to any school, including any school

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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 performance category "Declining" grade of "D" or "F" and school districts in rural and sparsely populated areas of the state.

The commissioner shall assign a community assessment team to each school district or governing board with a school receiving a performance category "Declining" graded "F" to review the school performance data and determine causes for the low performance, including the role of school, area, and district administrative personnel. The community assessment team shall review a high school's graduation rate calculated without GED tests for the past 3 years, disaggregated by student ethnicity. The team shall make recommendations to the school board or the governing 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 department representative, parents, business representatives, educators, representatives of local governments, and community activists, and shall represent the demographics of the community from which they are appointed.

(7) (a) Schools designated with a performance category
"Improving" a grade of "A," making excellent progress, shall, if
requested by the school, be given deregulated status as
specified in s. 1003.63(5), (7), (8), (9), and (10).

- (b) Schools that have improved at least two grades 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), (7), (8), (9), and (10).
- Section 20. Paragraphs (h), (m), and (n) of subsection (1) and paragraph (d) of subsection (7) of section 1011.62, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 1011.62 Funds for operation of schools.——If the annual allocation from the Florida Education Finance Program to each district for operation of schools is not determined in the annual appropriations act or the substantive bill implementing the annual appropriations act, it shall be determined as follows:
- (1) COMPUTATION OF THE BASIC AMOUNT TO BE INCLUDED FOR OPERATION.—The following procedure shall be followed in determining the annual allocation to each district for operation:
- (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 performance category "Maintaining" grade of "C" or better,

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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 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 subsubparagraphs (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.

- Calculation of additional full-time equivalent membership based on Advanced International Certificate of Education examination scores of students. -- A value of 0.16 fulltime 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 0.08 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 fulltime 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

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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 category "Declining" grade of "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 category "Declining" grade of "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.

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 0.16 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 <u>performance category</u>
  "Declining" grade of "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.

- 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.
  - (7) DETERMINATION OF SPARSITY SUPPLEMENT. --
- (d) Each district's allocation of sparsity supplement funds shall be adjusted in the following manner:
- 1. A maximum discretionary levy per FTE value for each district shall be calculated by dividing the value of each district's maximum discretionary levy by its FTE student count.
- 2. A state average discretionary levy value per FTE shall be calculated by dividing the total maximum discretionary levy value for all districts by the state total FTE student count.
- 3. A total potential funds per FTE for each district shall be calculated by dividing the total potential funds, not including Every Child Matters Program Florida School Recognition Program funds and the minimum guarantee, for each district by its FTE student count.
- 4. A state average total potential funds per FTE shall be calculated by dividing the total potential funds, not including Every Child Matters Program Florida School Recognition Program funds and the minimum guarantee, for all districts by the state total FTE student count.
- 5. For districts that have a levy value per FTE as calculated in subparagraph 1. higher than the state average

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calculated in subparagraph 2., a sparsity wealth adjustment shall be calculated as the product of the difference between the state average levy value per FTE calculated in subparagraph 2. and the district's levy value per FTE calculated in subparagraph 1. and the district's FTE student count and -1. However, no district shall have a sparsity wealth adjustment that, when applied to the total potential funds calculated in subparagraph 3., would cause the district's total potential funds per FTE to be less than the state average calculated in subparagraph 4.

- 6. Each district's sparsity supplement allocation shall be calculated by adding the amount calculated as specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) and the wealth adjustment amount calculated in this paragraph.
- Section 21. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 1758 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 <u>performance</u> grades determined pursuant to s. 1008.34(7).
- Section 22. Subsections (1), (2), and (5) of section 1770 1012.2315, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
  - 1012.2315 Assignment of teachers.--

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(1) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND INTENT.—The Legislature finds disparities between teachers assigned to teach in a majority of "A" graded schools receiving a performance category "Improving" and teachers assigned to teach in a majority of "F" graded schools receiving a performance category "Declining." The disparities can be found in the average years of experience, the median salary, and the performance of the teachers on teacher certification examinations. It is the intent of the Legislature that district school boards have flexibility through the collective bargaining process to assign teachers more equitably across the schools in the district.

- districts may not assign a higher percentage than the school district average of first-time teachers, temporarily certified teachers, teachers in need of improvement, or out-of-field teachers to schools with above the school district average of minority and economically disadvantaged students or schools that are designated performance category "Declining." graded "D" or "F." Each school district shall annually certify to the Commissioner of Education that this requirement has been met. If the commissioner determines that a school district is not in compliance with this subsection, the State Board of Education shall be notified and shall take action pursuant to s. 1008.32 in the next regularly scheduled meeting to require compliance.
- (5) REPORT.--Schools <u>receiving a performance category</u>

  "Declining" graded "D" or "F" shall annually report their teacher-retention rate. Included in this report shall be reasons

1799 listed for leaving by each teacher who left the school for any reason.

Section 23. This act shall take effect July 1, 2009.

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