1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to school zero-tolerance policies; 3 amending s. 1006.13, F.S.; revising legislative intent; requiring school zero-tolerance policies to 4 5 only report acts that pose a serious threat to school 6 safety to law enforcement and to otherwise handle acts 7 within their own discipline systems; providing 8 requirements for referrals of juveniles to the 9 criminal or juvenile justice system for petty acts of misconduct or misdemeanors; requiring school districts 10 11 to assign expelled students to a disciplinary program 12 during the period of expulsion; revising requirements for agreements between school districts and law 13 enforcement agencies; requiring that certain polices 14 15 be provided to the Department of Education annually; providing for a model policy; making distribution of 16 17 certain funds contingent on compliance with specified 18 procedures; requiring an annual report by the 19 Commissioner of Education; requiring approval of certain policies in order to receive certain funds; 20 21 authorizing funds to be used for specified activities; 22 requiring a report concerning the use of funds; 23 providing an effective date. 24 25 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 26

Section 1. Subsections (1), (2), and (3), paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (4), and subsection (8) of section

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1006.13, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsections (9), (10), and (11) are added to that section, to read:

1006.13 Policy of zero tolerance for crime and victimization.—

- (1) It is the intent of the Legislature to promote a safe and supportive learning environment in schools, to protect students and staff from conduct that poses a serious threat to school safety, and to encourage schools to use alternatives to expulsion or referral to law enforcement agencies by addressing disruptive behavior through restitution, civil citation, teen court, neighborhood restorative justice, school offense protocols, or similar programs. The Legislature finds that zero-tolerance policies are not intended to be rigorously applied to petty acts of misconduct and misdemeanors, including, but not limited to, minor fights or disturbances. The Legislature finds that zero-tolerance policies must apply equally to all students regardless of their economic status, race, or disability.
- (2) (a) Each district school board shall adopt a policy of zero tolerance that:
- 1.(a) Defines criteria for reporting to a law enforcement agency any act that occurs whenever or wherever students are within the jurisdiction of the district school board that poses a serious threat to school safety. Acts that do not pose a serious threat to school safety shall be handled within the school's discipline system.
- 2.(b) Defines acts that pose a serious threat to school safety.
 - 3.(c) Defines petty acts of misconduct.

4.(d) Specifies that students not be arrested or otherwise referred to the juvenile or criminal justice system for petty acts of misconduct or misdemeanors unless it is determined that the failure to use arrest or justice-system referral would endanger the physical safety of other students or staff within the school. Such a determination shall be documented in a written report that includes a description of the behavior at issue and an explanation of why the actions taken were necessary.

- $\underline{5.}$ (d) Minimizes the victimization of students, staff, or volunteers, including taking all steps necessary to protect the victim of any violent crime from any further victimization.
- $\underline{6.}$ (e) Establishes a procedure that provides each student with the opportunity for a review of the disciplinary action imposed pursuant to s. 1006.07.
- (b) This section does not limit a school's authority and discretion under law to use other disciplinary consequences as appropriate to address school-based incidents.
- (3) Zero-tolerance policies must require students found to have committed one of the following offenses to be expelled, with or without continuing educational services, from the student's regular school for a period of not less than 1 full year, and to be referred to the criminal justice or juvenile justice system:
- (a) Bringing a firearm or weapon, as defined in chapter 790, to school, to any school function, or onto any school-sponsored transportation or possessing a firearm at school.
 - (b) Making a threat or false report, as defined by ss.

790.162 and 790.163, respectively, involving school or school personnel's property, school transportation, or a school-sponsored activity.

District school boards <u>shall</u> <u>may</u> assign the student to a disciplinary program for the purpose of continuing educational services during the period of expulsion. District school superintendents may consider the 1-year expulsion requirement on a case-by-case basis and request the district school board to modify the requirement by assigning the student to a disciplinary program or second chance school if the request for modification is in writing and it is determined to be in the best interest of the student and the school system. If a student committing any of the offenses in this subsection is a student who has a disability, the district school board shall comply with applicable State Board of Education rules.

(4)

- (b) The agreements must include the role of school resource officers, if applicable, in handling reported incidents that pose a serious threat to school safety and, circumstances in which school officials may handle incidents without filing a report with a law enforcement agency, and a procedure for ensuring that school personnel properly report appropriate delinquent acts and crimes.
- (c) Zero-tolerance policies do not require the reporting of petty acts of misconduct and misdemeanors to a law enforcement agency, including, but not limited to, disorderly conduct, disrupting a school function, simple assault or

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battery, affray, theft of less than \$300, trespassing, and vandalism of less than \$1,000, and other misdemeanors.

- (8) School districts are encouraged to use alternatives to expulsion or referral to law enforcement agencies unless the use of such alternatives will pose a threat to school safety. By August 1 of each year, school districts shall provide any and all policies related to this subsection to the department annually to ensure compliance.
- (9) To assist school districts in developing policies that ensure that students are not arrested or otherwise referred to the juvenile or criminal justice system for petty acts of misconduct or misdemeanors, the department shall develop a model policy that shall be provided to school districts no later than October 1, 2013.
- (10) Distribution of safe schools funds provided to a school district in fiscal year 2013-2014 and thereafter shall be contingent upon and payable to the school district upon the school district's compliance with all reporting procedures contained in this section.
- (11) On or before January 1 of each year, the Commissioner of Education shall report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on the implementation of this section. The report shall include data regarding arrests of students in school and at any event under the jurisdiction of the district school board.
- Section 2. <u>Distribution of safe schools funds to a school</u>

 <u>district provided in the 2013-2014 General Appropriations Act is</u>

 <u>contingent upon and payable to the school district upon the</u>

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Department of Education's approval of the school district's policies that ensure that students are not arrested or otherwise referred to the juvenile or criminal justice system for petty acts of misconduct or misdemeanors. The department's approval of such policies shall be granted upon certification by the department that the school district's policy has been submitted to the department and is in substantial conformity with the department's model policy as mandated in s. 1006.13(9), Florida Statutes, as created by this act.

Section 3. Funds in the 2013-2014 General Appropriations Act for safe schools activities may be used for after-school programs for middle school students; other improvements to enhance the learning environment, including implementation of conflict resolution strategies; alternative school programs for adjudicated youth; suicide prevention programs; bullying prevention and intervention; and school resource officers. Each school district shall determine, based on a review of its existing programs and priorities, how much of its total allocation to use for each authorized safe school activity. If a district elects to use funds from the safe school allocation for school resource officers, it must also take affirmative steps to ensure that fewer students are referred to the juvenile or criminal justice system from schools within the district for misdemeanor offenses and other behaviors that do not pose a serious threat to school safety. The Department of Education shall monitor compliance with reporting procedures contained in s. 1006.13, Florida Statutes. Each school district shall report to the Department of Education the amount of funds expended for

169	each of the activities listed in this section. If a district
170	does not comply with these procedures, the district's funds from
171	the safe school allocation shall be withheld.

Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2013.

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