

LEGISLATIVE ACTION		
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Senator Gaetz moved the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

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Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert:

Section 1. Present subsection (27) of section 1001.42, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as subsection (28), and a new subsection (27) is added to that section, 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:

(27) VISITATION OF SCHOOLS.—Visit the schools, observe the

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management and instruction, give suggestions for improvement, and advise citizens with the view of promoting interest in education and improving the school.

Section 2. Section 1001.66, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

1001.66 Florida College System Performance-Based Incentive. -

- (1) A Florida College System Performance-Based Incentive shall be awarded to Florida College System institutions using performance-based metrics adopted by the State Board of Education. The performance-based metrics must include retention rates; program completion and graduation rates; postgraduation employment, salaries, and continuing education for workforce education and baccalaureate programs, with wage thresholds that reflect the added value of the certificate or degree; and outcome measures appropriate for associate of arts degree recipients. The state board shall adopt benchmarks to evaluate each institution's performance on the metrics to measure the institution's achievement of institutional excellence or need for improvement and minimum requirements for eligibility to receive performance funding.
- (2) Each fiscal year, the amount of funds available for allocation to the Florida College System institutions based on the performance-based funding model shall consist of the state's investment in performance funding plus institutional investments consisting of funds to be redistributed from the base funding of the Florida College System Program Fund as determined in the General Appropriations Act. The State Board of Education shall establish minimum performance funding eligibility thresholds for

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the state's investment and the institutional investments. An institution that fails to meet the minimum state investment performance funding eligibility threshold is ineligible for a share of the state's investment in performance funding. The institutional investment shall be restored for all institutions eligible for the state's investment under the performance-based funding model.

- (3) (a) Each Florida College System institution's share of the performance funding shall be calculated based on its relative performance on the established metrics in conjunction with the institutional size and scope.
- (b) A Florida College System institution that fails to meet the State Board of Education's minimum institutional investment performance funding eligibility threshold shall have a portion of its institutional investment withheld by the state board and must submit an improvement plan to the state board which specifies the activities and strategies for improving the institution's performance. The state board must review and approve the improvement plan and, if the plan is approved, must monitor the institution's progress in implementing the activities and strategies specified in the improvement plan. The institution shall submit monitoring reports to the state board by December 31 and May 31 of each year in which an improvement plan is in place. The ability of an institution to submit an improvement plan to the state board is limited to 1 fiscal year.
- (c) The Commissioner of Education shall withhold disbursement of the institutional investment until the monitoring report is approved by the State Board of Education. A Florida College System institution determined by the state board

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to be making satisfactory progress on implementing the improvement plan shall receive no more than one-half of the withheld institutional investment in January and the balance of the withheld institutional investment in June. An institution that fails to make satisfactory progress may not have its full institutional investment restored. Any institutional investment funds that are not restored shall be redistributed in accordance with the state board's performance-based metrics.

- (4) Distributions of performance funding, as provided in this section, shall be made to each of the Florida College System institutions listed in the Florida Colleges category in the General Appropriations Act.
- (5) By October 1 of each year, the State Board of Education shall submit to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives a report on the previous fiscal year's performance funding allocation, which must reflect the rankings and award distributions.
- (6) The State Board of Education shall adopt rules to administer this section.
- Section 3. Section 1001.67, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 1001.67 Distinguished Florida College System Program.—A collaborative partnership is established between the State Board of Education and the Legislature to recognize the excellence of Florida's highest-performing Florida College system institutions.
- (1) EXCELLENCE STANDARDS.—The following excellence standards are established for the program:
 - (a) A 150 percent-of-normal-time completion rate of 50

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99 percent or higher, as calculated by the Division of Florida 100 Colleges.

- (b) A 150 percent-of-normal-time completion rate for Pell Grant recipients of 40 percent or higher, as calculated by the Division of Florida Colleges.
- (c) A retention rate of 70 percent or higher, as calculated by the Division of Florida Colleges.
- (d) A continuing education, or transfer, rate of 72 percent or higher for students graduating with an associate of arts degree, as reported by the Florida Education and Training Placement Information Program (FETPIP).
- (e) A licensure passage rate on the National Council Licensure Examination for Registered Nurses (NCLEX-RN) of 90 percent or higher for first-time exam takers, as reported by the Board of Nursing.
- (f) A job placement or continuing education rate of 88 percent or higher for workforce programs, as reported by FETPIP.
- (g) A time-to-degree for students graduating with an associate of arts degree of 2.25 years or less for first-timein-college students with accelerated college credits, as reported by the Southern Regional Education Board.
- (2) DISTINGUISHED COLLEGE DESIGNATION.—The State Board of Education shall designate each Florida College System institution that meets five of the seven standards identified in subsection (1) as a distinguished college.
- (3) DISTINGUISHED COLLEGE SUPPORT.—A Florida College System institution designated as a distinguished college by the State Board of Education is eligible for funding as specified in the General Appropriations Act.

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Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 1001.7065, Florida Statutes, is reenacted, and subsections (2), (3), and (5) through (9) of that section are amended, to read:

1001.7065 Preeminent state research universities program.-

- (1) STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM SHARED GOVERNANCE COLLABORATION.—A collaborative partnership is established between the Board of Governors and the Legislature to elevate the academic and research preeminence of Florida's highestperforming state research universities in accordance with this section. The partnership stems from the State University System Governance Agreement executed on March 24, 2010, wherein the Board of Governors and leaders of the Legislature agreed to a framework for the collaborative exercise of their joint authority and shared responsibility for the State University System. The governance agreement confirmed the commitment of the Board of Governors and the Legislature to continue collaboration on accountability measures, the use of data, and recommendations derived from such data.
- (2) ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH EXCELLENCE STANDARDS.-Effective July 1, 2013, The following academic and research excellence standards are established for the preeminent state research universities program:
- (a) An average weighted grade point average of 4.0 or higher on a 4.0 scale and an average SAT score of 1800 or higher on a 2400-point scale or 1200 or higher on a 1600-point scale for fall semester incoming freshmen, as reported annually.
- (b) A top-50 ranking on at least two well-known and highly respected national public university rankings, including, but not limited to, the U.S. News and World Report rankings,

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reflecting national preeminence, using most recent rankings.

- (c) A freshman retention rate of 90 percent or higher for full-time, first-time-in-college students, as reported annually to the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).
- (d) A 6-year graduation rate of 70 percent or higher for full-time, first-time-in-college students, as reported annually to the IPEDS.
- (e) Six or more faculty members at the state university who are members of a national academy, as reported by the Center for Measuring University Performance in the Top American Research Universities (TARU) annual report or the official membership directories maintained by each national academy.
- (f) Total annual research expenditures, including federal research expenditures, of \$200 million or more, as reported annually by the National Science Foundation (NSF).
- (q) Total annual research expenditures in diversified nonmedical sciences of \$150 million or more, based on data reported annually by the NSF.
- (h) A top-100 university national ranking for research expenditures in five or more science, technology, engineering, or mathematics fields of study, as reported annually by the NSF.
- (i) One hundred or more total patents awarded by the United States Patent and Trademark Office for the most recent 3-year period.
- (j) Four hundred or more doctoral degrees awarded annually, including professional doctoral degrees awarded in medical and health care disciplines, as reported in the Board of Governors Annual Accountability Report.
 - (k) Two hundred or more postdoctoral appointees annually,

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as reported in the TARU annual report.

- (1) An endowment of \$500 million or more, as reported in the Board of Governors Annual Accountability Report.
 - (3) PREEMINENT STATE RESEARCH UNIVERSITY DESIGNATION.
- (a) The Board of Governors shall designate each state research university that annually meets at least 11 of the 12 academic and research excellence standards identified in subsection (2) as a "preeminent state research university." preeminent state research university.
- (b) The Board of Governors shall designate each state university that annually meets at least 6 of the 12 academic and research excellence standards identified in subsection (2) as an "emerging preeminent state research university."
- (5) PREEMINENT STATE RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES PROGRAM UNIVERSITY SUPPORT.
- (a) A state research university that is designated as a preeminent state research university, as of July 1, 2013, meets all 12 of the academic and research excellence standards identified in subsection (2), as verified by the Board of Governors, shall submit to the Board of Governors a 5-year benchmark plan with target rankings on key performance metrics for national excellence. Upon approval by the Board of Governors, and upon the university's meeting the benchmark plan goals annually, the Board of Governors shall award the university its proportionate share of any funds provided annually to support the program created under this section an amount specified in the General Appropriations Act to be provided annually throughout the 5-year period. Funding for this purpose is contingent upon specific appropriation in the General



Appropriations Act.

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- (b) A state university designated as an emerging preeminent state research university shall submit to the Board of Governors a 5-year benchmark plan with target rankings on key performance metrics for national excellence. Upon approval by the Board of Governors, and upon the university's meeting the benchmark plan goals annually, the Board of Governors shall award the university its proportionate share of any funds provided annually to support the program created under this section.
- (c) The award of funds under this subsection is contingent upon funding provided in the General Appropriations Act to support the preeminent state research universities program created under this section. Funding increases appropriated beyond the amounts funded in the previous fiscal year shall be distributed as follows:
- 1. Each designated preeminent state research university that meets the criteria in paragraph (a) shall receive an equal amount of funding.
- 2. Each designated emerging preeminent state research university that meets the criteria in paragraph (b) shall receive an amount of funding that is equal to one-half of the total increased amount awarded to each designated preeminent state research university.
- (6) PREEMINENT STATE RESEARCH UNIVERSITY ENHANCEMENT INITIATIVE. - A state research university that, as of July 1, 2013, meets 11 of the 12 academic and research excellence standards identified in subsection (2), as verified by the Board of Governors, shall submit to the Board of Governors a 5-year benchmark plan with target rankings on key performance metrics

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for national excellence. Upon the university's meeting the benchmark plan goals annually, the Board of Governors shall award the university an amount specified in the General Appropriations Act to be provided annually throughout the 5-year period for the purpose of recruiting National Academy Members, expediting the provision of a master's degree in cloud virtualization, and instituting an entrepreneurs-in-residence program throughout its campus. Funding for this purpose is contingent upon specific appropriation in the General Appropriations Act.

- (7) PREEMINENT STATE RESEARCH UNIVERSITY SPECIAL COURSE REQUIREMENT AUTHORITY.-In order to provide a jointly shared educational experience, a university that is designated a preeminent state research university may require its incoming first-time-in-college students to take a 9-to-12-credit set of unique courses specifically determined by the university and published on the university's website. The university may stipulate that credit for such courses may not be earned through any acceleration mechanism pursuant to s. 1007.27 or s. 1007.271 or any other transfer credit. All accelerated credits earned up to the limits specified in ss. 1007.27 and 1007.271 shall be applied toward graduation at the student's request.
- (6) (8) PREEMINENT STATE RESEARCH UNIVERSITY FLEXIBILITY AUTHORITY.—The Board of Governors is encouraged to identify and grant all reasonable, feasible authority and flexibility to ensure that a designated preeminent state research university is free from unnecessary restrictions.
- (7) (9) PROGRAMS OF EXCELLENCE THROUGHOUT THE STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM.—The Board of Governors is encouraged to

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establish standards and measures whereby individual programs in state universities that objectively reflect national excellence can be identified and make recommendations to the Legislature as to how any such programs could be enhanced and promoted.

Section 5. Section 1001.92, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1001.92 State University System Performance-Based Incentive.-

- (1) A State University System Performance-Based Incentive shall be awarded to state universities using performance-based metrics adopted by the Board of Governors of the State University System. The performance-based metrics must include graduation rates; retention rates; postgraduation education rates; τ degree production; τ affordability; τ postgraduation employment and salaries, including wage thresholds that reflect the added value of a baccalaureate degree; access; - and other metrics approved by the board in a formally noticed meeting. The board shall adopt benchmarks to evaluate each state university's performance on the metrics to measure the state university's achievement of institutional excellence or need for improvement and minimum requirements for eligibility to receive performance funding.
- (2) Each fiscal year, the amount of funds available for allocation to the state universities based on the performancebased funding model metrics shall consist of the state's investment in appropriation for performance funding, including increases in base funding plus institutional investments consisting of funds deducted from the base funding of each state university in the State University System, in an amount provided

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in the General Appropriations Act. The Board of Governors shall establish minimum performance funding eligibility thresholds for the state's investment and the institutional investments. A state university that fails to meet the minimum state investment performance funding eligibility threshold is ineligible for a share of the state's investment in performance funding. The institutional investment shall be restored for each institution eligible for the state's investment under the performance-based funding model metrics.

- (3) (a) A state university that fails to meet the Board of Governors' minimum institutional investment performance funding eligibility threshold shall have a portion of its institutional investment withheld by the board and must submit an improvement plan to the board that specifies the activities and strategies for improving the state university's performance. The board must review and approve the improvement plan and, if the plan is approved, must monitor the state university's progress in implementing the activities and strategies specified in the improvement plan. The state university shall submit monitoring reports to the board by December 31 and May 31 of each year in which an improvement plan is in place. The ability of a state university to submit an improvement plan to the board is limited to 1 fiscal year.
- (b) The Chancellor of the State University System shall withhold disbursement of the institutional investment until the monitoring report is approved by the Board of Governors. A state university that is determined by the board to be making satisfactory progress on implementing the improvement plan shall receive no more than one-half of the withheld institutional

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investment in January and the balance of the withheld institutional investment in June. A state university that fails to make satisfactory progress may not have its full institutional investment restored. Any institutional investment funds that are not restored shall be redistributed in accordance with the board's performance-based metrics.

- (4) Distributions of performance funding, as provided in this section, shall be made to each of the state universities listed in the Education and General Activities category in the General Appropriations Act.
- (5) By October 1 of each year, the Board of Governors shall submit to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives a report on the previous fiscal year's performance funding allocation which must reflect the rankings and award distributions.
- (6) The Board of Governors shall adopt regulations to administer this section expires July 1, 2016.

Section 6. Subsection (4) is added to section 1002.391, Florida Statutes, to read:

1002.391 Auditory-oral education programs.

- (4) Beginning with the 2017-2018 school year, a school district shall add four special consideration points to the calculation of a matrix of services for a student who is deaf and enrolled in an auditory-oral education program.
- Section 7. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 1002.53, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 1002.53 Voluntary Prekindergarten Education Program; eligibility and enrollment.-
 - (1) The Voluntary Prekindergarten Education Program is

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created and shall be organized, designed, and delivered in accordance with s. 1(b) and (c), Art. IX of the State Constitution.

(2) Each child who resides in this state who will have attained the age of 4 years on or before September 1 of the school year is eligible for the Voluntary Prekindergarten Education Program during either that school year or the following school year. The child remains eligible until the beginning of the school year for which the child is eligible for admission to kindergarten in a public school under s. 1003.21(1)(a)2. or until the child is admitted to kindergarten, or unless he or she will have attained the age of 6 years by February 1 of any school year under s. 1003.21(1)(a)1 whichever occurs first.

Section 8. Subsection (4) of section 1003.4282, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1003.4282 Requirements for a standard high school diploma.-

- (4) ONLINE COURSE REQUIREMENT.—At least one course within the 24 credits required under this section must be completed through online learning. A school district may not require a student to take the online course outside the school day or in addition to a student's courses for a given semester.
- (a) An online course taken in grade 6, grade 7, or grade 8 fulfills the this requirement in this subsection. The This requirement is met through an online course offered by the Florida Virtual School, a virtual education provider approved by the State Board of Education, a high school, or an online dual enrollment course. A student who is enrolled in a full-time or part-time virtual instruction program under s. 1002.45 meets the



this requirement.

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- (b) A district school board or a charter school governing board, as applicable, may offer students the following options to satisfy the online course requirement in this subsection:
- 1. Completion of a course in which a student earns a nationally recognized industry certification in information technology that is identified on the CAPE Industry Certification Funding List pursuant to s. 1008.44 or passage of the information technology certification examination without enrollment in or completion of the corresponding course or courses, as applicable.
- 2. Passage of an online content assessment, without enrollment in or completion of the corresponding course or courses, as applicable, by which the student demonstrates skills and competency in locating information and applying technology for instructional purposes.

For purposes of this subsection, a school district may not require a student to take the online course outside the school day or in addition to a student's courses for a given semester. This subsection requirement does not apply to a student who has an individual education plan under s. 1003.57 which indicates that an online course would be inappropriate or to an out-ofstate transfer student who is enrolled in a Florida high school and has 1 academic year or less remaining in high school.

Section 9. Effective July 1, 2016, and upon the expiration of the amendment to section 1011.62, Florida Statutes, made by chapter 2015-222, Laws of Florida, paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of that section is amended, present subsections (13), (14),

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and (15) of that section are redesignated as subsections (14), (15), and (16), respectively, a new subsection (13) is added to that section, and present subsection (14) of that section is 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:

- (4) COMPUTATION OF DISTRICT REQUIRED LOCAL EFFORT.—The Legislature shall prescribe the aggregate required local effort for all school districts collectively as an item in the General Appropriations Act for each fiscal year. The amount that each district shall provide annually toward the cost of the Florida Education Finance Program for kindergarten through grade 12 programs shall be calculated as follows:
 - (a) Estimated taxable value calculations.-
- 1.a. Not later than 2 working days before prior to July 19, the Department of Revenue shall certify to the Commissioner of Education its most recent estimate of the taxable value for school purposes in each school district and the total for all school districts in the state for the current calendar year based on the latest available data obtained from the local property appraisers. The value certified shall be the taxable value for school purposes for that year, and no further adjustments shall be made, except those made pursuant to paragraphs (c) and (d), or an assessment roll change required by final judicial decisions as specified in paragraph (15)(b)

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(14) (b). Not later than July 19, the Commissioner of Education shall compute a millage rate, rounded to the next highest one one-thousandth of a mill, which, when applied to 96 percent of the estimated state total taxable value for school purposes, would generate the prescribed aggregate required local effort for that year for all districts. The Commissioner of Education shall certify to each district school board the millage rate, computed as prescribed in this subparagraph, as the minimum millage rate necessary to provide the district required local effort for that year.

- b. The General Appropriations Act shall direct the computation of the statewide adjusted aggregate amount for required local effort for all school districts collectively from ad valorem taxes to ensure that no school district's revenue from required local effort millage will produce more than 90 percent of the district's total Florida Education Finance Program calculation as calculated and adopted by the Legislature, and the adjustment of the required local effort millage rate of each district that produces more than 90 percent of its total Florida Education Finance Program entitlement to a level that will produce only 90 percent of its total Florida Education Finance Program entitlement in the July calculation.
- 2. On the same date as the certification in subsubparagraph 1.a., the Department of Revenue shall certify to the Commissioner of Education for each district:
- a. Each year for which the property appraiser has certified the taxable value pursuant to s. 193.122(2) or (3), if applicable, since the prior certification under sub-subparagraph 1.a.

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- b. For each year identified in sub-subparagraph a., the taxable value certified by the appraiser pursuant to s. 193.122(2) or (3), if applicable, since the prior certification under sub-subparagraph 1.a. This is the certification that reflects all final administrative actions of the value adjustment board.
- (13) FEDERALLY CONNECTED STUDENT SUPPLEMENT.—The federally connected student supplement is created to provide supplemental funding for school districts to support the education of students connected with federally owned military installations, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) real property, and Indian lands. To be eligible for this supplement, the district must be eliqible for federal Impact Aid Program funds under s. 8003 of Title VIII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. The supplement shall be allocated annually to each eligible school district in the amount provided in the General Appropriations Act. The supplement shall be the sum of the student allocation and an exempt property allocation.
- (a) The student allocation shall be calculated based on the number of students reported for federal Impact Aid Program funds, including students with disabilities, who meet one of the following criteria:
- 1. The student has a parent who is on active duty in the uniformed services or is an accredited foreign government official and military officer. Students with disabilities shall also be reported separately for this category.
- 2. The student resides on eligible federally owned Indian land. Students with disabilities shall also be reported



separately for this category.

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- 3. The student resides with a civilian parent who lives or works on eligible federal property connected with a military installation or NASA. The number of these students shall be multiplied by a factor of 0.5.
- (b) The total number of federally connected students calculated under paragraph (a) shall be multiplied by a percentage of the base student allocation as provided in the General Appropriations Act. The total of the number of students with disabilities as reported separately under subparagraphs (a) 1. and (a) 2. shall be multiplied by an additional percentage of the base student allocation as provided in the General Appropriations Act. The base amount and the amount for students with disabilities shall be summed to provide the student allocation.
- (c) The exempt property allocation shall be equal to the tax-exempt value of federal impact aid lands reserved as military installations, real property owned by NASA, or eligible federally owned Indian lands located in the district, as of January 1 of the previous year, multiplied by the millage authorized and levied under s. 1011.71(2).
- (14) (13) QUALITY ASSURANCE GUARANTEE. The Legislature may annually in the General Appropriations Act determine a percentage increase in funds per K-12 unweighted FTE as a minimum guarantee to each school district. The guarantee shall be calculated from prior year base funding per unweighted FTE student which shall include the adjusted FTE dollars as provided in subsection (15) $\frac{(14)}{(14)}$, quality quarantee funds, and actual nonvoted discretionary local effort from taxes. From the base

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funding per unweighted FTE, the increase shall be calculated for the current year. The current year funds from which the quarantee shall be determined shall include the adjusted FTE dollars as provided in subsection (15) $\frac{(14)}{(14)}$ and potential nonvoted discretionary local effort from taxes. A comparison of current year funds per unweighted FTE to prior year funds per unweighted FTE shall be computed. For those school districts which have less than the legislatively assigned percentage increase, funds shall be provided to guarantee the assigned percentage increase in funds per unweighted FTE student. Should appropriated funds be less than the sum of this calculated amount for all districts, the commissioner shall prorate each district's allocation. This provision shall be implemented to the extent specifically funded.

Section 10. Section 1011.6202, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

1011.6202 Principal Autonomy Pilot Program Initiative.—The Principal Autonomy Pilot Program Initiative is created within the Department of Education. The purpose of the pilot program is to provide the highly effective principal of a participating school with increased autonomy and authority to operate his or her school in a way that produces significant improvements in student achievement and school management while complying with constitutional requirements. The State Board of Education may, upon approval of a principal autonomy proposal, enter into a performance contract with up to seven district school boards for participation in the pilot program.

(1) PARTICIPATING SCHOOL DISTRICTS.—The district school boards in Broward, Duval, Escambia, Jefferson, Madison, Palm

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Beach, Pinellas, and Seminole Counties may submit to the state board for approval a principal autonomy proposal that exchanges statutory and rule exemptions for an agreement to meet performance goals established in the proposal. If approved by the state board, each of these school districts shall be eligible to participate in the pilot program for 3 years. At the end of the 3 years, the performance of all participating schools in the school district shall be evaluated.

- (2) PRINCIPAL AUTONOMY PROPOSAL.—
- (a) To participate in the pilot program, a school district must:
- 1. Identify three schools that received at least two school grades of "D" or "F" pursuant to s. 1008.34 during the previous 3 school years.
- 2. Identify three principals who have earned a highly effective rating on the prior year's performance evaluation pursuant to s. 1012.34, one of whom shall be assigned to each of the participating schools.
- 3. Describe the current financial and administrative management of each participating school; identify the areas in which each school principal will have increased fiscal and administrative autonomy, including the authority and responsibilities provided in s. 1012.28(8); and identify the areas in which each participating school will continue to follow district school board fiscal and administrative policies.
- 4. Explain the methods used to identify the educational strengths and needs of the participating school's students and identify how student achievement can be improved.
 - 5. Establish performance goals for student achievement, as

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defined in s. 1008.34(1), and explain how the increased autonomy of principals will help participating schools improve student achievement and school management.

- 6. Provide each participating school's mission and a description of its student population.
- (b) The state board shall establish criteria, which must include the criteria listed in paragraph (a), for the approval of a principal autonomy proposal.
- (c) A district school board must submit its principal autonomy proposal to the state board for approval by December 1 in order to begin participation in the subsequent school year. By February 28 of the school year in which the proposal is submitted, the state board shall notify the district school board in writing whether the proposal is approved.
 - (3) EXEMPTION FROM LAWS.-
- (a) With the exception of those laws listed in paragraph (b), a participating school is exempt from the provisions of chapters 1000-1013 and rules of the state board that implement those exempt provisions.
- (b) A participating school shall comply with the provisions of chapters 1000-1013, and rules of the state board that implement those provisions, pertaining to the following:
- 1. Those laws relating to the election and compensation of district school board members, the election or appointment and compensation of district school superintendents, public meetings and public records requirements, financial disclosure, and conflicts of interest.
- 2. Those laws relating to the student assessment program and school grading system, including chapter 1008.



621 3. Those laws relating to the provision of services to 622 students with disabilities. 623 4. Those laws relating to civil rights, including s. 624 1000.05, relating to discrimination. 625 5. Those laws relating to student health, safety, and 626 welfare. 627 6. Section 1001.42(4)(f), relating to the uniform opening 628 date for public schools. 7. Section 1003.03, governing maximum class size, except 629 630 that the calculation for compliance pursuant to s. 1003.03 is 631 the average at the school level for a participating school. 632 8. Sections 1012.22(1)(c) and 1012.27(2), relating to 633 compensation and salary schedules. 634 9. Section 1012.33(5), relating to workforce reductions for 635 annual contracts for instructional personnel. This subparagraph 636 does not apply to at-will employees. 637 10. Section 1012.335, relating to annual contracts for instructional personnel hired on or after July 1, 2011. This 638 639 subparagraph does not apply to at-will employees. 640 11. Section 1012.34, relating to personnel evaluation 641 procedures and criteria. 642 12. Those laws pertaining to educational facilities, 643 including chapter 1013, except that s. 1013.20, relating to 644 covered walkways for relocatables, and s. 1013.21, relating to 645 the use of relocatable facilities exceeding 20 years of age, are 646 eligible for exemption. 647 13. Those laws pertaining to participating school 648 districts, including this section and ss. 1011.69(2) and

1012.28(8).

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- (4) PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT.—Each participating school district shall require that the principal of each participating school, a three-member leadership team from each participating school, and district personnel working with each participating school complete a nationally recognized school turnaround program which focuses on improving leadership, instructional infrastructure, talent management, and differentiated support and accountability. The required personnel must enroll in the school turnaround program upon acceptance into the pilot program.
- (5) TERM OF PARTICIPATION.—The state board shall authorize a school district to participate in the pilot program for a period of 3 years commencing with approval of the principal autonomy proposal. Authorization to participate in the pilot program may be renewed upon action of the state board. The state board may revoke authorization to participate in the pilot program if the school district fails to meet the requirements of this section during the 3-year period.
- (6) REPORTING.—Each participating school district shall submit an annual report to the state board. The state board shall annually report on the implementation of the Principal Autonomy Pilot Program Initiative. Upon completion of the pilot program's first 3-year term, the Commissioner of Education shall submit to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by December 1 a full evaluation of the effectiveness of the pilot program.
- (7) FUNDING.—The Legislature may appropriate funding to the department in the General Appropriations Act for the costs of the pilot program, including administrative costs and enrollment

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costs for the school turnaround program, and an additional scholarship to each participating principal to be used at his or her school.

(8) RULEMAKING.—The State Board of Education shall adopt rules to administer this section.

Section 11. Subsection (2) of section 1011.69, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1011.69 Equity in School-Level Funding Act.-

(2) Beginning in the 2003-2004 fiscal year, district school boards shall allocate to schools within the district an average of 90 percent of the funds generated by all schools and guarantee that each school receives at least 80 percent, except schools participating in the Principal Autonomy Pilot Program Initiative under s. 1011.6202 are guaranteed to receive at least 90 percent, of the funds generated by that school based upon the Florida Education Finance Program as provided in s. 1011.62 and the General Appropriations Act, including gross state and local funds, discretionary lottery funds, and funds from the school district's current operating discretionary millage levy. Total funding for each school shall be recalculated during the year to reflect the revised calculations under the Florida Education Finance Program by the state and the actual weighted full-time equivalent students reported by the school during the full-time equivalent student survey periods designated by the Commissioner of Education. If the district school board is providing programs or services to students funded by federal funds, any eliqible students enrolled in the schools in the district shall be provided federal funds.

Section 12. Subsection (8) is added to section 1012.28,



708 Florida Statutes, to read: 709 1012.28 Public school personnel; duties of school 710 principals.-711 (8) The principal of a school participating in the 712 Principal Autonomy Pilot Program Initiative under s. 1011.6202 713 has the following additional authority and responsibilities: 714 (a) In addition to the authority provided in subsection 715 (6), the authority to select qualified instructional personnel 716 for placement or to refuse to accept the placement or transfer 717 of instructional personnel by the district school 718 superintendent. Placement of instructional personnel at a 719 participating school in a participating school district does not 720 affect the employee's status as a school district employee. 721 (b) The authority to deploy financial resources to school 722 programs at the principal's discretion to help improve student 723 achievement, as defined in s. 1008.34(1), and meet performance 724 goals identified in the principal autonomy proposal submitted 725 pursuant to s. 1011.6202. 726 (c) To annually provide to the district school 727 superintendent and the district school board a budget for the 728 operation of the participating school that identifies how funds provided pursuant to s. 1011.69(2) are allocated. The school 729 730 district shall include the budget in the annual report provided 7.31 to the State Board of Education pursuant to s. 1011.6202(6). 732 Section 13. Subsection (3) of section 1012.39, Florida 733 Statutes, is amended to read: 734 1012.39 Employment of substitute teachers, teachers of 735 adult education, nondegreed teachers of career education, and 736 career specialists; students performing clinical field



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(3) A student who is enrolled in a state-approved teacher preparation program in a postsecondary educational institution that is approved by rules of the State Board of Education and who is jointly assigned by the postsecondary educational institution and a district school board to perform a clinical field experience under the direction of a regularly employed and certified educator shall, while serving such supervised clinical field experience, be accorded the same protection of law as that accorded to the certified educator except for the right to bargain collectively as an employee of the district school board. The district school board providing the clinical field experience shall notify the student electronically or in writing of the availability of educator liability insurance under s. 1012.75. A postsecondary educational institution or district school board may not require a student enrolled in a stateapproved teacher preparation program to purchase liability insurance as a condition of participation in any clinical field experience or related activity on the premises of an elementary or a secondary school.

Section 14. Section 1012.731, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

1012.731 The Florida Best and Brightest Teacher Scholarship Program.-

(1) The Legislature recognizes that, second only to parents, teachers play the most critical role within schools in preparing students to achieve a high level of academic performance. The Legislature further recognizes that research has linked student outcomes to a teacher's own academic

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achievement. Therefore, it is the intent of the Legislature to designate teachers who have achieved high academic standards during their own education as Florida's best and brightest teacher scholars.

- (2) There is created the Florida Best and Brightest Teacher Scholarship Program to be administered by the Department of Education. The scholarship program shall provide categorical funding for scholarships to be awarded to classroom teachers, as defined in s. 1012.01(2)(a), who have demonstrated a high level of academic achievement.
- (3) (a) To be eligible for a scholarship, a classroom teacher must have achieved a composite score at or above the 80th percentile on either the SAT or the ACT based on the National Percentile Ranks in effect when the classroom teacher took the assessment and have been evaluated as highly effective pursuant to s. 1012.34 in the school year immediately preceding the year in which the scholarship will be awarded, unless the classroom teacher is newly hired by the district school board and has not been evaluated pursuant to s. 1012.34.
- (b) In order to demonstrate eligibility for an award, an eligible classroom teacher must submit to the school district, no later than November 1, an official record of his or her SAT or ACT score demonstrating that the classroom teacher scored at or above the 80th percentile based on the National Percentile Ranks in effect when the teacher took the assessment. Once a classroom teacher is deemed eligible by the school district, including teachers deemed eligible in the 2015-2016 fiscal year, the teacher shall remain eligible as long as he or she remains employed by the school district as a classroom teacher at the

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time of the award and receives an annual performance evaluation rating of highly effective pursuant to s. 1012.34.

- (4) Annually, by December 1, each school district shall submit to the department the number of eligible classroom teachers who qualify for the scholarship.
- (5) Annually, by February 1, the department shall disburse scholarship funds to each school district for each eligible classroom teacher to receive a scholarship as provided in the General Appropriations Act. The amount disbursed shall include a scholarship award of \$1,000, from the total amount of funds appropriated, for each eligible classroom teacher in a Title I school. Of the remaining funds, a scholarship in the amount provided in the General Appropriations Act shall be awarded to every eligible classroom teacher, including those in Title I schools. If the number of eligible classroom teachers exceeds the total appropriation authorized in the General Appropriations Act, the department shall prorate the per-teacher scholarship amount.
- (6) Annually, by April 1, each school district shall award the scholarship to each eligible classroom teacher.
- (7) For purposes of this section, the term "school district" includes the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind and charter school governing boards.
- Section 15. Subsection (3) of section 1012.75, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 1012.75 Liability of teacher or principal; excessive force.-
- (3) The Department of Education shall administer an educator liability insurance program, as provided in the General

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Appropriations Act, to protect full-time instructional personnel from liability for monetary damages and the costs of defending actions resulting from claims made against the instructional personnel arising out of occurrences in the course of activities within the instructional personnel's professional capacity. For purposes of this subsection, the terms "full-time," "part-time," and "administrative personnel" shall be defined by the individual district school board. For purposes of this subsection, the term "instructional personnel" has the same meaning as provided in s. 1012.01(2).

- (a) Liability coverage of at least \$2 million shall be provided to all full-time instructional personnel. Liability coverage may be provided to the following individuals who choose to participate in the program, at cost: part-time instructional personnel, administrative personnel, and students enrolled in a state-approved teacher preparation program pursuant to s. 1012.39(3).
- (b) By August 1 of each year, the department shall notify the personnel specified in paragraph (a) of the pending procurement for liability coverage. By September 1 of each year, each district school board shall notify the personnel specified in paragraph (a) of the liability coverage provided pursuant to this subsection. The department shall develop the form of the notice which shall be used by each district school board. The notice must be on an $8 \frac{1}{2}$ -inch by $5 \frac{1}{2}$ -inch postcard and include the amount of coverage, a general description of the nature of the coverage, and the contact information for coverage and claims questions. The notification shall be provided separately from any other correspondence. Each district school

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board shall certify to the department, by September 15 of each year, that the notification required by this paragraph has been provided.

- (c) The department shall consult with the Department of Financial Services to select the most economically prudent and cost-effective means of implementing the program through selfinsurance, a risk management program, or competitive procurement.
 - (d) This subsection expires July 1, 2016.

Section 16. Section 1013.62, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 1013.62 Charter schools capital outlay funding.-
- (1) In each year in which funds are appropriated for charter school capital outlay purposes, the Commissioner of Education shall allocate the funds among eligible charter schools as specified in this section.
- (a) To be eligible for a funding allocation, a charter school must:
 - 1.a. Have been in operation for 3 or more years;
- b. Be governed by a governing board established in the state for 3 or more years which operates both charter schools and conversion charter schools within the state;
- c. Be an expanded feeder chain of a charter school within the same school district that is currently receiving charter school capital outlay funds;
- d. Have been accredited by the Commission on Schools of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools; or
- e. Serve students in facilities that are provided by a business partner for a charter school-in-the-workplace pursuant



882 to s. 1002.33(15) (b).

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- 2. Have financial stability for future operation as a charter school.
- 3. Have satisfactory student achievement based on state accountability standards applicable to the charter school.
- 4. Have received final approval from its sponsor pursuant to s. 1002.33 for operation during that fiscal year.
- 5. Serve students in facilities that are not provided by the charter school's sponsor.

(b) The first priority for charter school capital outlay funding is to allocate to charter schools that received funding in the 2005-2006 fiscal year an allocation of the same amount per capital outlay full-time equivalent student, up to the lesser of the actual number of capital outlay full-time equivalent students in the current year, or the capital outlay full-time equivalent students in the 2005-2006 fiscal year. After calculating the first priority, the second priority is to allocate excess funds remaining in the appropriation in an amount equal to the per capital outlay full-time equivalent student amount in the first priority calculation to eligible charter schools not included in the first priority calculation and to schools in the first priority calculation with growth greater than the 2005-2006 capital outlay full-time equivalent students. After calculating the first and second priorities, excess funds remaining in the appropriation must be allocated to all eligible charter schools.

(c) A charter school's allocation may not exceed onefifteenth of the cost per student station specified in s. 1013.64(6)(b). Before releasing capital outlay funds to a school

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district on behalf of the charter school, the Department of Education must ensure that the district school board and the charter school governing board enter into a written agreement that provides for the reversion of any unencumbered funds and all equipment and property purchased with public education funds to the ownership of the district school board, as provided for in subsection (3) if the school terminates operations. Any funds recovered by the state shall be deposited in the General Revenue Fund.

- (b) (d) A charter school is not eligible for a funding allocation if it was created by the conversion of a public school and operates in facilities provided by the charter school's sponsor for a nominal fee, or at no charge, or if it is directly or indirectly operated by the school district.
- (c) It is the intent of the Legislature that the public interest be protected by prohibiting personal financial enrichment by owners, operators, managers, and other affiliated parties of charter schools. A charter school is not eligible for a funding allocation unless the chair of the governing board and the chief administrative officer of the charter school annually certify under oath that the funds will be used solely and exclusively for constructing, renovating, or improving charter school facilities that are:
- 1. Owned by a school district, political subdivision of the state, municipality, Florida College System institution, or state university;
- 2. Owned by an organization, qualified as an exempt organization under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, whose articles of incorporation specify that upon the



940 organization's dissolution, the subject property will be transferred to a school district, political subdivision of the 941 942 state, municipality, Florida College System institution, or 943 state university; or 944 3. Owned by and leased, at a fair market value in the school district in which the charter school is located, from a 945 946 person or entity that is not an affiliated party of the charter 947 school. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "affiliated party of the charter school" means the applicant for the charter 948 949 school pursuant to s. 1002.33; the governing board of the 950 charter school or a member of the governing board; the charter 951 school owner; the charter school principal; an employee of the 952 charter school; an independent contractor of the charter school 953 or the governing board of the charter school; a relative, as 954 defined in s. 1002.33(24)(a)2., of a charter school governing 955 board member, a charter school owner, a charter school 956 principal, a charter school employee, or an independent 957 contractor of a charter school or charter school governing 958 board; a subsidiary corporation, a service corporation, an 959 affiliated corporation, a parent corporation, a limited 960 liability company, a limited partnership, a trust, a 961 partnership, or a related party that individually or through one 962 or more entities that share common ownership or control that 963 directly or indirectly manages, administers, controls, or 964 oversees the operation of the charter school; or any person or 965 entity, individually or through one or more entities that share 966 common ownership, that directly or indirectly manages, 967 administers, controls, or oversees the operation of any of the 968 foregoing.

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- 969 (d) The funding allocation for eligible charter schools 970 shall be calculated as follows:
 - 1. Eligible charter schools shall be grouped into categories based on their student populations according to the following criteria:
 - a. Seventy-five percent or greater who are eligible for free or reduced-price school lunch.
 - b. Twenty-five percent or greater with disabilities as defined in state board rule and consistent with the requirements of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.
 - 2. If an eligible charter school does not meet the criteria for either category under subparagraph 1., its FTE shall be provided as the base amount of funding and shall be assigned a weight of 1.0. An eligible charter school that meets the criteria under sub-subparagraph 1.a. or sub-subparagraph 1.b. shall be provided an additional 25 percent above the base funding amount, and the total FTE shall be multiplied by a weight of 1.25. An eligible charter school that meets the criteria under both sub-subparagraphs 1.a. and 1.b. shall be provided an additional 50 percent above the base funding amount, and the FTE for that school shall be multiplied by a weight of 1.5.
 - 3. The state appropriation for charter school capital outlay shall be divided by the total weighted FTE for all eligible charter schools to determine the base charter school per weighted FTE allocation amount. The per weighted FTE allocation amount shall be multiplied by the weighted FTE to determine each charter school's capital outlay allocation.
 - (e) Unless otherwise provided in the General Appropriations

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Act, the funding allocation for each eligible charter school is determined by multiplying the school's projected student enrollment by one-fifteenth of the cost-per-student station specified in s. 1013.64(6)(b) for an elementary, middle, or high school, as appropriate. If the funds appropriated are not sufficient, the commissioner shall prorate the available funds among eligible charter schools. However, a charter school or charter lab school may not receive state charter school capital outlay funds greater than the one-fifteenth cost per student station formula if the charter school's combination of state charter school capital outlay funds, capital outlay funds calculated through the reduction in the administrative fee provided in s. 1002.33(20), and capital outlay funds allowed in s. 1002.32(9)(e) and (h) exceeds the one-fifteenth cost per student station formula.

(2) (a) (f) The department shall calculate the eligible charter school funding allocations. Funds shall be allocated using distributed on the basis of the capital outlay full-time equivalent membership from by grade level, which is calculated by averaging the results of the second and third enrollment surveys and free and reduced-price school lunch data. The department shall recalculate the allocations periodically based on the receipt of revised information, on a schedule established by the Commissioner of Education.

(b) The department of Education shall distribute capital outlay funds monthly, beginning in the first quarter of the fiscal year, based on one-twelfth of the amount the department reasonably expects the charter school to receive during that fiscal year. The commissioner shall adjust subsequent

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distributions as necessary to reflect each charter school's recalculated allocation actual student enrollment as reflected in the second and third enrollment surveys. The commissioner shall establish the intervals and procedures for determining the projected and actual student enrollment of eligible charter schools.

- (3) (2) A charter school's governing body may use charter school capital outlay funds for the following purposes:
 - (a) Purchase of real property.
 - (b) Construction of school facilities.
- (c) Purchase, lease-purchase, or lease of permanent or relocatable school facilities.
- (d) Purchase of vehicles to transport students to and from the charter school.
- (e) Renovation, repair, and maintenance of school facilities that the charter school owns or is purchasing through a lease-purchase or long-term lease of 5 years or longer.
- (f) Effective July 1, 2008, purchase, lease-purchase, or lease of new and replacement equipment, and enterprise resource software applications that are classified as capital assets in accordance with definitions of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, have a useful life of at least 5 years, and are used to support schoolwide administration or state-mandated reporting requirements.
- (g) Payment of the cost of premiums for property and casualty insurance necessary to insure the school facilities.
- (h) Purchase, lease-purchase, or lease of driver's education vehicles; motor vehicles used for the maintenance or operation of plants and equipment; security vehicles; or



vehicles used in storing or distributing materials and equipment.

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Conversion charter schools may use capital outlay funds received through the reduction in the administrative fee provided in s. 1002.33(20) for renovation, repair, and maintenance of school facilities that are owned by the sponsor.

(4) If When a charter school is nonrenewed or terminated, any unencumbered funds and all equipment and property purchased with district public funds shall revert to the ownership of the district school board, as provided for in s. 1002.33(8)(e) and (f). In the case of a charter lab school, any unencumbered funds and all equipment and property purchased with university public funds shall revert to the ownership of the state university that issued the charter. The reversion of such equipment, property, and furnishings shall focus on recoverable assets, but not on intangible or irrecoverable costs such as rental or leasing fees, normal maintenance, and limited renovations. The reversion of all property secured with public funds is subject to the complete satisfaction of all lawful liens or encumbrances. If there are additional local issues such as the shared use of facilities or partial ownership of facilities or property, these issues shall be agreed to in the charter contract prior to the expenditure of funds.

(5) (4) The Commissioner of Education shall specify procedures for submitting and approving requests for funding under this section and procedures for documenting expenditures.

(6) The annual legislative budget request of the Department of Education shall include a request for capital

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outlay funding for charter schools. The request shall be based on the projected number of students to be served in charter schools who meet the eligibility requirements of this section. A dedicated funding source, if identified in writing by the Commissioner of Education and submitted along with the annual charter school legislative budget request, may be considered an additional source of funding.

(6) Unless authorized otherwise by the Legislature, allocation and proration of charter school capital outlay funds shall be made to eligible charter schools by the Commissioner of Education in an amount and in a manner authorized by subsection (1).

Section 17. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (2) and paragraphs (b) through (e) of subsection (6) of section 1013.64, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1013.64 Funds for comprehensive educational plant needs; construction cost maximums for school district capital projects.—Allocations from the Public Education Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund to the various boards for capital outlay projects shall be determined as follows:

(2)(a) The department shall establish, as a part of the Public Education Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund, a separate account, in an amount determined by the Legislature, to be known as the "Special Facility Construction Account." The Special Facility Construction Account shall be used to provide necessary construction funds to school districts which have urgent construction needs but which lack sufficient resources at present, and cannot reasonably anticipate sufficient resources within the period of the next 3 years, for these purposes from

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currently authorized sources of capital outlay revenue. A school district requesting funding from the Special Facility Construction Account shall submit one specific construction project, not to exceed one complete educational plant, to the Special Facility Construction Committee. A No district may not shall receive funding for more than one approved project in any 3-year period or while any portion of the district's participation requirement is outstanding. The first year of the 3-year period shall be the first year a district receives an appropriation. The department shall encourage a construction program that reduces the average size of schools in the district. The request must meet the following criteria to be considered by the committee:

1. The project must be deemed a critical need and must be recommended for funding by the Special Facility Construction Committee. Before Prior to developing construction plans for the proposed facility, the district school board must request a preapplication review by the Special Facility Construction Committee or a project review subcommittee convened by the chair of the committee to include two representatives of the department and two staff members from school districts not eligible to participate in the program. A school district may request a preapplication review at any time; however, if the district school board seeks inclusion in the department's next annual capital outlay legislative budget request, the preapplication review request must be made before February 1. Within 90 60 days after receiving the preapplication review request, the committee or subcommittee must meet in the school district to review the project proposal and existing facilities.

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To determine whether the proposed project is a critical need, the committee or subcommittee shall consider, at a minimum, the capacity of all existing facilities within the district as determined by the Florida Inventory of School Houses; the district's pattern of student growth; the district's existing and projected capital outlay full-time equivalent student enrollment as determined by the demographic, revenue, and education estimating conferences established in s. 216.136 department; the district's existing satisfactory student stations; the use of all existing district property and facilities; grade level configurations; and any other information that may affect the need for the proposed project.

- 2. The construction project must be recommended in the most recent survey or survey amendment cooperatively prepared surveys by the district and the department, and approved by the department under the rules of the State Board of Education. If a district employs a consultant in the preparation of a survey or survey amendment, the consultant may not be employed by or receive compensation from a third party that designs or constructs a project recommended by the survey.
- 3. The construction project must appear on the district's approved project priority list under the rules of the State Board of Education.
- 4. The district must have selected and had approved a site for the construction project in compliance with s. 1013.36 and the rules of the State Board of Education.
- 5. The district shall have developed a district school board adopted list of facilities that do not exceed the norm for net square feet occupancy requirements under the State

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Requirements for Educational Facilities, using all possible programmatic combinations for multiple use of space to obtain maximum daily use of all spaces within the facility under consideration.

- 6. Upon construction, the total cost per student station, including change orders, must not exceed the cost per student station as provided in subsection (6) except for cost overruns created by a disaster as defined in s. 252.34 or an unforeseeable circumstance beyond the district's control as determined by the Special Facility Construction Committee.
- 7. There shall be an agreement signed by the district school board stating that it will advertise for bids within 30 days of receipt of its encumbrance authorization from the department.
- 8. For construction projects for which Special Facilities Construction Account funding is sought before the 2019-2020 fiscal year, the district shall, at the time of the request and for a continuing period necessary to meet the district's participation requirement of 3 years, levy the maximum millage against its their nonexempt assessed property value as allowed in s. 1011.71(2) or shall raise an equivalent amount of revenue from the school capital outlay surtax authorized under s. 212.055(6). Beginning with construction projects for which Special Facilities Construction Account funding is sought in the 2019-2020 fiscal year, the district shall, for a minimum of 3 years before submitting the request and for a continuing period necessary to meet its participation requirement, levy the maximum millage against the district's nonexempt assessed property value as authorized under s. 1011.71(2) or shall raise

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an equivalent amount of revenue from the school capital outlay surtax authorized under s. 212.055(6). Any district with a new or active project, funded under the provisions of this subsection, shall be required to budget no more than the value of 1 mill 1.5 mills per year to the project until the district's to satisfy the annual participation requirement relating to the local discretionary capital improvement millage or the equivalent amount of revenue from the school capital outlay surtax is satisfied in the Special Facility Construction Account.

- 9. If a contract has not been signed 90 days after the advertising of bids, the funding for the specific project shall revert to the Special Facility New Construction Account to be reallocated to other projects on the list. However, an additional 90 days may be granted by the commissioner.
- 10. The department shall certify the inability of the district to fund the survey-recommended project over a continuous 3-year period using projected capital outlay revenue derived from s. 9(d), Art. XII of the State Constitution, as amended, paragraph (3)(a) of this section, and s. 1011.71(2).
- 11. The district shall have on file with the department an adopted resolution acknowledging its 3-year commitment to satisfy its participation requirement, which is equivalent to $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}$ all unencumbered and future revenue acquired from s. 9(d), Art. XII of the State Constitution, as amended, paragraph (3)(a) of this section, and s. 1011.71(2), in the year of the initial appropriation and for the 2 years immediately following the initial appropriation.
 - 12. Final phase III plans must be certified by the district



school board as complete and in compliance with the building and life safety codes before June 1 of the year the application is made prior to August 1.

(b) The Special Facility Construction Committee shall be composed of the following: two representatives of the Department of Education, a representative from the Governor's office, a representative selected annually by the district school boards, and a representative selected annually by the superintendents. A representative of the department shall chair the committee.

(6)

- (b) 1. A district school board may must not use funds from the following sources: Public Education Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund; School District and Community College District Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund; Classrooms First Program funds provided in s. 1013.68; nonvoted 1.5-mill levy of ad valorem property taxes provided in s. 1011.71(2); Classrooms for Kids Program funds provided in s. 1013.735; District Effort Recognition Program funds provided in s. 1013.736; or High Growth District Capital Outlay Assistance Grant Program funds provided in s. 1013.738 for any new construction of educational plant space with a total cost per student station, including change orders, that equals more than:
 - a. \$17,952 for an elementary school,
 - b. \$19,386 for a middle school, or
 - c. \$25,181 for a high school,

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(January 2006) as adjusted annually to reflect increases or decreases in the Consumer Price Index.

2. School districts shall maintain accurate documentation

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related to the costs of all new construction of educational plant space reported to the Department of Education pursuant to paragraph (d). The Auditor General shall review the documentation maintained by the school districts and verify compliance with the limits under this paragraph during its scheduled operational audits of the school district. The Auditor General shall make the final determination on district compliance.

- 3. The Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability (OPPAGA), in consultation with the department, shall:
- a. Conduct a study of the cost per student station amounts using the most recent available information on construction costs. In this study, the costs per student station should represent the costs of classroom construction and administrative offices as well as the supplemental costs of core facilities, including required media centers, gymnasiums, music rooms, cafeterias and their associated kitchens and food service areas, vocational areas, and other defined specialty areas, including exceptional student education areas. The study must take into account appropriate cost-effectiveness factors in school construction and should include input from industry experts. OPPAGA must provide the results of the study and recommendations on the cost per student station to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives no later than January 31, 2017.
 - b. Conduct a study of the State Requirements for Education Facilities (SREF) to identify current requirements that can be eliminated or modified in order to decrease the cost of

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construction of educational facilities while ensuring student safety. OPPAGA must provide the results of the study, and an overall recommendation as to whether SREF should be retained, to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives no later than January 31, 2017.

- 4. Effective July 1, 2017, in addition to the funding sources listed in subparagraph 1., a district school board may not use funds from any sources for new construction of educational plant space with a total cost per student station, including change orders, which equals more than the current adjusted amounts provided in sub-subparagraphs 1.a.-c. which shall subsequently be adjusted annually to reflect increases or decreases in the Consumer Price Index.
- 5.2. A district school board must not use funds from the Public Education Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund or the School District and Community College District Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund for any new construction of an ancillary plant that exceeds 70 percent of the average cost per square foot of new construction for all schools.
- (c) Except as otherwise provided, new construction initiated by a district school board on or after July 1, 2017, may after June 30, 1997, must not exceed the cost per student station as provided in paragraph (b). A school district that exceeds the cost per student station provided in paragraph (b), as determined by the Auditor General, shall be subject to sanctions. If the Auditor General determines that the cost per student station overage is de minimus or due to extraordinary circumstances outside the control of the district, the sanctions shall not apply. The sanctions are as follows:



1317 1. The school district shall be ineligible for allocations 1318 from the Public Education Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust 1319 Fund for the next 3 years in which the school district would 1320 have received allocations had the violation not occurred. 1321 2. The school district shall be subject to the supervision 1322 of a district capital outlay oversight committee. The oversight 1323 committee is authorized to approve all capital outlay 1324 expenditures of the school district, including new construction, 1325 renovations, and remodeling, for 3 fiscal years following the 1326 violation. 1327 a. Each oversight committee shall be composed of the 1328 following: 1329 (I) One appointee of the Commissioner of Education who has 1330 significant financial management, school facilities 1331 construction, or related experience. (II) One appointee of the office of the state attorney with 1332 1333 jurisdiction over the district. 1334 (III) One appointee of the Auditor General who is a 1335 licensed certified public accountant. 1336 b. An appointee to the oversight committee may not be 1337 employed by the school district; be a relative, as defined in s. 1002.33(24)(a)2., of any school district employee; or be an 1338 1339 elected official. Each appointee must sign an affidavit 1340 attesting to these conditions and affirming that no conflict of 1341 interest exists in his or her oversight role. 1342 (d) The department shall: 1343 1. Compute for each calendar year the statewide average

construction costs for facilities serving each instructional

level, for relocatable educational facilities, for

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administrative facilities, and for other ancillary and auxiliary facilities. The department shall compute the statewide average costs per student station for each instructional level.

2. Annually review the actual completed construction costs of educational facilities in each school district. For any school district in which the total actual cost per student station, including change orders, exceeds the statewide limits established in paragraph (b), the school district shall report to the department the actual cost per student station and the reason for the school district's inability to adhere to the limits established in paragraph (b). The department shall collect all such reports and shall provide these reports to the Auditor General for verification purposes report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by December 31 of each year a summary of each school district's spending in excess of the cost per student station provided in paragraph (b) as reported by the school districts.

Cost per student station includes contract costs, legal and administrative costs, fees of architects and engineers, furniture and equipment, and site improvement costs. Cost per student station does not include the cost of purchasing or leasing the site for the construction or the cost of related offsite improvements.

(c) The restrictions of this subsection on the cost per student station of new construction do not apply to a project funded entirely from proceeds received by districts through provisions of ss. 212.055 and 1011.73 and s. 9, Art. VII of the



1375 State Constitution, if the school board approves the project by 1376 majority vote. 1377 Section 18. Subsection (7) is added to section 1013.74, 1378 Florida Statutes, to read: 1379 1013.74 University authorization for fixed capital outlay 1380 projects.-1381 (7) A university board of trustees may expend reserve or 1382 carry-forward balances from prior year operational and 1383 programmatic appropriations for fixed capital outlay projects 1384 approved by the Board of Governors which include significant 1385 academic instructional space or critical deferred maintenance 1386 needs in this area. 1387 Section 19. Competency-based innovation pilot program.-1388 Beginning with the 2016-2017 school year, a competency-based 1389 innovation pilot program is established within the Department of 1390 Education. 1391 (1) For the purposes of this section, the term "competency-1392 based education" means a system in which a student may advance 1393 to higher levels of learning after demonstrating a mastery of 1394 concepts and skills instead of after a specified timeframe. 1395 (2) Public schools in Lake, Palm Beach, Pinellas, and 1396 Seminole Counties; P.K. Yonge Developmental Research School; and 1397 school districts or charter schools designated by the 1398 Commissioner of Education may submit an application to the 1399 department for approval of a competency-based innovation pilot 1400 program. The application shall be submitted on a form provided 1401 and by a date specified by the department and must include, but 1402 need not be limited to, the following:

(a) A vision for the pilot program, including a timeline

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1404	for the program and the timeframe for districtwide
1405	implementation of competency-based education.
1406	(b) Annual goals and performance outcomes that
1407	participating schools must meet, including, but not limited to:
1408	1. Student performance, as defined in s. 1008.34, Florida
1409	Statutes.
1410	2. Promotion and retention rates.
1411	3. Graduation rates.
1412	4. Indicators of college and career readiness.
1413	(c) A communication plan for stakeholders, including
1414	businesses and community members.
1415	(d) A scope of, and a timeline for, professional
1416	development.
1417	(e) A plan for student progression based on mastery of
1418	concepts and skills, including proposed methods to determine the
1419	degree to which a student has attained mastery of concepts and
1420	skills.
1421	(f) A plan for using technology and digital and blended
1422	learning to enhance student achievement and to facilitate
1423	<pre>competency-based education.</pre>
1424	(g) A plan for how resources will be allocated for the
1425	pilot program at both the district and school levels.
1426	(h) The recruitment and selection of participating schools.
1427	(i) Rules to be waived, as authorized in subsection (3), as
1428	necessary to implement the program.
1429	(3) In addition to the waivers provided in s. 1001.10(3),
1430	Florida Statutes, the State Board of Education may authorize the
1431	Commissioner of Education to grant waivers relating to the
1432	awarding of credit and pupil progression.



1433	(4) Students participating in the pilot program at
1434	participating schools shall be reported and generate funding
1435	consistent with the requirements of s. 1011.62, Florida
1436	Statutes.
1437	(5) The department shall:
1438	(a) Compile student and staff schedules before and after
1439	implementation of the pilot program.
1440	(b) Provide access to statewide, standardized assessments
1441	pursuant to s. 1008.22(3), Florida Statutes.
1442	(c) By June 1 of each year, provide a report summarizing
1443	the activities and accomplishments of the pilot programs and any
1444	recommendations for statutory revisions for statewide
1445	implementation to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and
1446	the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
1447	(6) This section expires June 30, 2021.
1448	Section 20. Paragraph (a) of subsection (20) of section
1449	1002.33, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
1450	1002.33 Charter schools.—
1451	(20) SERVICES.—
1452	(a)1. A sponsor shall provide certain administrative and
1453	educational services to charter schools. These services shall
1454	include contract management services; full-time equivalent and
1455	data reporting services; exceptional student education
1456	administration services; services related to eligibility and
1457	reporting duties required to ensure that school lunch services
1458	under the federal lunch program, consistent with the needs of
1459	the charter school, are provided by the school district at the
1460	request of the charter school, that any funds due to the charter

school under the federal lunch program be paid to the charter

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school as soon as the charter school begins serving food under the federal lunch program, and that the charter school is paid at the same time and in the same manner under the federal lunch program as other public schools serviced by the sponsor or the school district; test administration services, including payment of the costs of state-required or district-required student assessments; processing of teacher certificate data services; and information services, including equal access to student information systems that are used by public schools in the district in which the charter school is located. Student performance data for each student in a charter school, including, but not limited to, FCAT scores, standardized test scores, previous public school student report cards, and student performance measures, shall be provided by the sponsor to a charter school in the same manner provided to other public schools in the district.

2. A total administrative fee for the provision of such services shall be calculated based upon up to 5 percent of the available funds defined in paragraph (17)(b) for all students, except that when 75 percent or more of the students enrolled in the charter school are exceptional students as defined in s. 1003.01(3), the 5 percent of those available funds shall be calculated based on unweighted full-time equivalent students. However, a sponsor may only withhold up to a 5-percent administrative fee for enrollment for up to and including 250 students. For charter schools with a population of 251 or more students, the difference between the total administrative fee calculation and the amount of the administrative fee withheld may only be used for capital outlay purposes specified in s.



1491 1013.62(3) s. 1013.62(2).

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- 3. For high-performing charter schools, as defined in ch. 2011-232, a sponsor may withhold a total administrative fee of up to 2 percent for enrollment up to and including 250 students per school.
- 4. In addition, a sponsor may withhold only up to a 5percent administrative fee for enrollment for up to and including 500 students within a system of charter schools which meets all of the following:
- a. Includes both conversion charter schools and nonconversion charter schools;
 - b. Has all schools located in the same county;
- c. Has a total enrollment exceeding the total enrollment of at least one school district in the state;
 - d. Has the same governing board; and
- e. Does not contract with a for-profit service provider for management of school operations.
- 5. The difference between the total administrative fee calculation and the amount of the administrative fee withheld pursuant to subparagraph 4. may be used for instructional and administrative purposes as well as for capital outlay purposes specified in s. 1013.62(3) s. 1013.62(2).
- 6. For a high-performing charter school system that also meets the requirements in subparagraph 4., a sponsor may withhold a 2-percent administrative fee for enrollments up to and including 500 students per system.
- 7. Sponsors shall not charge charter schools any additional fees or surcharges for administrative and educational services in addition to the maximum 5-percent administrative fee withheld



1520 pursuant to this paragraph.

> 8. The sponsor of a virtual charter school may withhold a fee of up to 5 percent. The funds shall be used to cover the cost of services provided under subparagraph 1. and implementation of the school district's digital classrooms plan pursuant to s. 1011.62.

Section 21. This act shall take effect July 1, 2016.

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1528 ======== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ============ 1529 And the title is amended as follows:

Delete everything before the enacting clause and insert:

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to education; amending s. 1001.42, F.S.; revising the duties of a district school board; creating s. 1001.66, F.S.; creating a Florida College System Performance-Based Incentive for Florida College System institutions; requiring the State Board of Education to adopt certain metrics and benchmarks; providing for funding and allocation of the incentives; authorizing the state board to withhold an institution's incentive under certain circumstances; requiring the Commissioner of Education to withhold certain disbursements under certain circumstances; providing for reporting and rulemaking; creating s. 1001.67, F.S.; establishing a collaboration between the state board and the Legislature to designate certain Florida College System institutions as distinguished colleges; specifying standards for the

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designation; requiring the state board to award the designation to certain Florida College System institutions; providing that the designated institutions are eligible for funding as specified in the General Appropriations Act; amending s. 1001.7065, F.S.; deleting obsolete provisions; revising the academic and research excellence standards for the preeminent state research universities program; requiring the Board of Governors to designate a state university that meets specified requirements as an "emerging preeminent state research university"; requiring an emerging preeminent state research university to submit a certain plan to the board and meet specified expectations to receive certain funds; providing for the distribution of certain funding increases; deleting provisions relating to the preeminent state research university enhancement initiative and special course requirement authorization; amending s. 1001.92, F.S.; requiring performance-based metrics to include specified wage thresholds; requiring the board to establish minimum performance funding eligibility thresholds; prohibiting a state university that fails to meet the state's threshold from eligibility for a share of the state's investment performance funding; requiring the board to adopt regulations; deleting an expiration; amending s. 1002.391, F.S.; requiring a school district to add a specified number of points to the calculation of a matrix of services for a student who

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is deaf and enrolled in an auditory-oral education program; amending s. 1002.53, F.S.; revising eligibility for the Voluntary Prekindergarten Education Program; amending s. 1003.4282, F.S.; revising the online course requirement; authorizing a district school board or a charter school governing board to offer certain additional options to meet the requirement; amending s. 1011.62, F.S.; creating a federally connected student supplement for school districts; specifying eligibility requirements and calculations for allocations of the supplement; creating s. 1011.6202, F.S.; creating the Principal Autonomy Pilot Program Initiative; providing a purpose for the pilot program; providing a procedure for a school district to in the pilot program; providing requirements for participating school districts and schools; exempting participating schools from certain laws and rules; requiring principals of participating schools and specified personnel to complete a nationally recognized school turnaround program; providing for the term of participation in the pilot program; providing for renewal or revocation of authorization to participate in the pilot program; providing for reporting, funding, and eligibility requirements for certain funding and rulemaking; amending s. 1011.69, F.S.; requiring participating district school boards to allocate a specified percentage of certain funds to participating schools; amending s. 1012.28, F.S.; providing additional

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authority and responsibilities of the principal of a participating school; amending s. 1012.39, F.S.; providing requirements regarding liability insurance for students performing clinical field experience; creating s. 1012.731, F.S.; providing legislative intent; establishing the Florida Best and Brightest Teacher Scholarship Program; providing eligibility criteria; requiring a school district to annually submit the number of eligible teachers to the Department of Education; providing for funding and the disbursement of funds; defining the term "school district"; amending s. 1012.75, F.S.; requiring annual notification of liability insurance to specified personnel; abrogating the scheduled expiration of the educator liability insurance program; amending s. 1013.62, F.S.; deleting provisions relating to priorities for charter school capital outlay funding; deleting provisions relating to a charter school's allocation; providing that a charter school is not eligible for funding unless it meets certain requirements; defining the term "affiliated party of the charter school"; revising the funding allocation calculation; requiring the Department of Education to calculate and periodically recalculate, as necessary, the eligible charter school funding allocations; deleting provisions relating to certain duties of the Commissioner of Education; amending s. 1013.64, F.S.; providing that a school district may not receive funds from the Special Facility Construction Account under

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certain circumstances; revising the criteria for a request for funding; authorizing the request for a preapplication review to take place at any time; providing exceptions; revising the timeframe for completion of the review; providing that certain capital outlay full-time equivalent student enrollment estimates be determined by specified estimating conferences; requiring surveys to be cooperatively prepared by certain entities and approved by the Department of Education; prohibiting certain consultants from specified employment and compensation; providing an exception to prohibiting the cost per student station from exceeding a certain amount; requiring a school district to levy the maximum millage against certain property value under certain circumstances; reducing the required millage to be budgeted for a project; requiring certain plans to be finalized by a specified date; requiring a representative of the department to chair the Special Facility Construction Committee; requiring school districts to maintain accurate documentation related to specified costs; requiring the Auditor General to review such documentation; providing that the Auditor General makes final determinations on compliance; requiring the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability to conduct a study, in consultation with the department, on cost per student station amounts and on the State Requirements for Education Facilities; requiring reports to the

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Governor and the Legislature by a specified date; prohibiting a district school board from using funds for specified purposes for certain projects; providing sanctions for school districts that exceed certain costs; providing for the creation of a district capital outlay oversight committee; providing for membership of the oversight committee; requiring the department to provide certain reports to the Auditor General; deleting a provision relating to applicability of certain restrictions on the cost per student station of new construction; amending s. 1013.74, F.S.; authorizing a university board of trustees to expend reserve or carry-forward balances for certain projects; establishing a competency-based innovation pilot program within the Department of Education; defining the term "competency-based education"; authorizing certain schools to apply to the department for approval of a competency-based innovation pilot program; specifying information to be included in the application; authorizing certain waivers; providing reporting and funding requirements for students participating in the pilot program at participating schools; requiring the department to compile certain information and provide access to statewide, standardized assessments; requiring the department to submit an annual report to the Governor and the Legislature by a specified date; specifying the contents of the annual report; providing for expiration of the pilot program; amending s. 1002.33,



1694	F.S.; conforming cross-references; providing an
1695	effective date.