

# DISTRICT ADVISORY COUNCIL

May 15, 2019  
School Board Meeting Room  
6:00 P.M.

## AGENDA

		ITEM	Presenter
1.	6:00	Call to Order/Welcome	Mr. Scott Hertz DAC Chair
2.	6:02	Approval of Minutes from the 04/17/2019 Meeting	Mr. Scott Hertz DAC Chair
3.	6:05	Public Comment* <i>(Non-DAC Members •Agenda Items)</i>	Mr. Scott Hertz DAC Chair
4.	6:10	Board Update	Ms. Mary Fisher Board Member
5.	6:15	Year End Review	Dr. Gregory Adkins Superintendent
6.	6:45	Legislative Update	Ms. Carole Green Legislative Consultant
7.	7:15	Recommendation: FY20 Legislative Priorities	Dr. Denise Carlin Mrs. Cindy McClung
8.	7:55	Public Comment* <i>(Non-DAC Members •Non-Agenda Items)</i>	Mr. Scott Hertz DAC Chair
9.	7:58	Good of the Order	All
10.	8:00	Adjournment	Mr. Scott Hertz DAC Chair

**\*3-minute time limit per speaker**

**Mission Statement:** *The District Advisory Council in cooperation with the Lee County School Board will gather information and seek input from the schools and the community at large in an effort to advise the Board and develop recommendations for constant improvement of our educational system.*

**The next District Advisory Council Meeting is September 11, 2019**

**Topic: Academic Update**

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT OF LEE COUNTY

*District Advisory Council*

*April 17, 2019*



*Mission Statement: The District Advisory Council, in cooperation with the Lee County School Board, will gather information and seek input from the schools and the community at large to advise the Board and develop recommendations for constant improvement of our educational system.*

Pending Approval on 5/15/19

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**Call to Order/Minutes**

Mr. Scott Hertz, Chairperson, welcomed the DAC Members and called the meeting to order at 6:01 p.m. Andy Erickson made a motion to accept the March 13, 2019 meeting minutes. The motion was seconded by Amelia Cepeda. The motion carried unanimously.

**Public Comment (Non-DAC Members – Agenda Items)**

None

**Board Update**

Board Chair Gwynetta Gittens discussed the Bus Stop Safety Town Hall, which was held on Tuesday, April 16, 2019. The County Manager, City Managers, law enforcement, elected officials, School Board Members, school district staff, representatives from several community organizations, parents, and community members attended the Town Hall. Mrs. Gittens and Dr. Adkins, Superintendent, shared information about school bus stop safety, the Student Enrollment Plan, and the ways in which the District has partnered with municipalities, the county, and other organizations to address issues associated with bus stop safety. Participants wishing to speak were provided with time to ask questions and to share ideas and comments. Facebook Live was utilized as a platform for discussion and a method to gather ideas, comments, and recommendations. Several participants at the Town Hall submitted cards to the district, on which they provided suggestions and offers of assistance. The District will consider all suggestions and continue to partner with stakeholders regarding the implementation of long- and short-term solutions.

Mrs. Gittens expressed the importance of everyone's engagement regarding bus stop safety. This is a community-wide issue; and, it requires participation and support of all stakeholders to address the challenge. She reminded parents and guardians of the importance of discussing bus stop safety with their children and that supervision by parents and guardians at the bus stop is essential. Schools are also discussing school bus stop safety with students. For more information about the ways in which the school district is addressing this important issue, please visit our website: [www.leeschools.net](http://www.leeschools.net).

Mrs. Gittens also shared information regarding the following topics: a) School Board communications and their work, focused on the District Strategic Plan; b) Legislation, including "Grow Your Own," which is legislation regarding teacher recruitment; and c) the Student Enrollment Plan.

**Vaping Presentation**

Mary Lynn Rodriguez, Coordinator, Student Services, introduced Sara Thompson and Kathleen Wynne, Prevention Specialists, Student Services. They presented an update on vaping and answered questions from committee members. The PPT presentation may be accessed via the following link:

<https://www.leeschools.net/common/pages/DisplayFile.aspx?itemId=19477181>.

Ms. Rodriguez, Ms. Thompson and Ms. Wynne attended elementary, middle and high school breakout sessions, during which they engaged parents in additional discussion about vaping and elicited input regarding the most effective ways to share information with students, parents and guardians, including but not limited to the following:

- E-cigarette education to begin by 4<sup>th</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup> grade
- High school students who are earning volunteer hours present to the elementary school students about the dangers of vaping
- Assign each school club a month to develop and run a vaping prevention campaign to educate other students about the dangers of vaping
- Develop a short (5-10) minute presentation on vaping for all parent open houses and meetings at the beginning of the year. It should be short and to the point
- Utilize social media to better reach the kids. Some parents reasoned that students would not follow District social media. A high school junior was in the meeting; she stated her classmates would not follow a District-based social media site
- Find more videos on YouTube which appeal to young people that warn them about the dangers of vaping. Have students watch them in school
- Find some students who now regret vaping and have them speak to other students about their regret
- Facebook Live
- School-wide presentations
- Presentations in different languages
- Morning news
- Have a dentist or doctor come in to speak on effects of vaping
- Have schools go on a pep rally schedule to allow for these presentations to be given school-wide
- Imbed in health courses
- Parent nights - have a presentation available or a PowerPoint scrolling with information, offer dinner
- Student clubs
- Ground clings
- More student-created materials
- YouTube
- Snap Chat filters
- Facebook and targeted ads for parents
- Instagram targeted ads for students
- Share statistics based on consequences
- Stream videos while students and parents wait for scheduling during orientation
- Share data (i.e., how the expense of vaping effects parent's pockets)
- Invite a lawyer to speak on legal consequences and ramifications

Additional Comments/Recommendations:

- Elementary level inquired about how the parent presentations are being advertised. It was shared that information about parent presentations is also conveyed via Peachjar, news, district

website, prevention Twitter page, and Lee.gov Community News and Events. Many parents stated that they are not signed up for Peachjar

- DARE Program and lack thereof - Some parents stated that DARE was not an evidence-based program, others stated that it helped their older children when it was available
- Update the Code of Conduct
- Implement a vaping alarm system

### **Questions Submitted on Cards After the Presentations/Answers from Administration**

Q. Can principals confiscate vapes, Juuls, etc.?

A: Yes, school administrators will confiscate these items, as they are not permitted on school campuses. Parents/guardians will be contacted. If the instrument contains drug residue, it will be turned over to the School Resource Officer. Vapes and Jules free of drug residue will be returned to the parent/guardian.

Q. What is the district's policy on electronic cigarettes?

A: Students are not permitted to possess or use electronic cigarettes on school campuses and/or at school-sponsored events. (See the Students' Code of Conduct.) School administrators will confiscate electronic cigarettes and contact the student's parent/guardian.

Q. It is my understanding that some students vape on buses. Who monitors that?

A: Bus operators and/or attendants are responsible for the safe and orderly operation of school busses, including supervision of students. Violations of the Students' Code of Conduct (i.e., vaping) are reported to the school's administration.

### **Public Comment (Non-DAC Members – Non-Agenda Items)**

None

### **Good of the Order**

None

### **Adjournment**

Andy Erickson made a motion to adjourn at 7:56 p.m. and it was seconded by Dante Cioffi. The motion was carried unanimously.

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### **Thank you to the following schools for having representation at this DAC Meeting:**

**Elementary Schools:** Allen Park Elementary School, Bonita Springs Elementary School, Cape Elementary School, Colonial Elementary School, Dr. Carrie D. Robinson Littleton Elementary School, Edgewood Elementary School, Edison Park Creative and Expressive Arts School, Fort Myers Beach Elementary School, Franklin Park Elementary School, G. Weaver Hipps Elementary School, Gateway Elementary School, Hancock Creek Elementary School, Hector A. Cafferata Jr. Elementary School, J. Colin English Elementary School, Lehigh Acres Elementary School, Manatee Elementary School, Orangewood Elementary School, Patriot Elementary School, Pelican Elementary School, Pine Island Elementary

School, Pinewoods Elementary School, Ray V. Pottorf Elementary School, Rayma C. Page Elementary School, San Carlos Park Elementary School, Skyline Elementary School, Spring Creek Elementary School, Sunshine Elementary School, Tanglewood Elementary School, Tice Elementary School, Tortuga Preserve Elementary School, Trafalgar Elementary School, Tropic Isles Elementary School, and Villas Elementary School

**Middle Schools:** Bonita Springs Middle School, Challenger Middle School, Cypress Lake Middle School, Diplomat Middle School, Gulf Middle School, Harns Marsh Middle School, Lehigh Acres Middle School, Lexington Middle School, Mariner Middle School, Oak Hammock Middle School, Paul Laurence Dunbar Middle School, The Alva School, The Sanibel School, Three Oaks Middle School, Trafalgar Middle School, and Veterans Park Academy for the Arts

**High Schools:** Bonita Springs High School, Cape Coral High School, Cypress Lake High School, Dunbar High School, East Lee County High School, Estero High School, Fort Myers High School, Ida S. Baker High School, Mariner High School, and South Fort Myers High School

**Special Schools:** Buckingham Exceptional Center, Cape Coral Technical College, DJJ Sites, Dunbar Community School, Fort Myers Technical College, and Royal Palm Exceptional Center

**Principal Liaisons:** Christine Siebenaler, Elementary School, Mary Blackmon, Middle School (excused), and Dr. Ruthie Lohmeyer, High School

**School Board Liaison:** Mrs. Gwynetta Gittens

**Staff Liaison:** Dr. Denise Carlin, Executive Director, Strategic Planning and Community Engagement

**Presenters:** Mary Lynn Rodriguez, Coordinator, Student Services, Sara Thompson and Kathleen Wynne, Prevention Specialists, Student Services

**Guests:** N/A

**Schools not represented at this DAC meeting:**

**Elementary Schools:** Bayshore Elementary School, Caloosa Elementary School, Diplomat Elementary School, Gulf Elementary School, Harns Marsh Elementary School, Heights Elementary School, James Stephens International Academy, Mirror Lakes Elementary School, Orange River Elementary School (excused), River Hall Elementary School, Three Oaks Elementary School, and Treeline Elementary School

**Middle Schools:** Caloosa Middle School, Fort Myers Middle Academy, Harns Marsh Middle School (excused) and North Fort Myers Academy for the Arts

**High Schools:** Island Coast High School, Lehigh Senior High School, North Fort Myers High School, and Riverdale High School

**Special Schools:** Lamp, Success Academy, and Lee Virtual School

The next meeting of the District Advisory Council is scheduled for May 15, 2019 at 6:00 p.m. in the School Board Meeting Room, 2855 Colonial Blvd. Ft. Myers, Florida.

Presentation: Year-End Review by Dr. Adkins, Superintendent of Schools, and Legislative Update by Carole Green, the district's Legislative Consultant

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Cassandra Bishop, Recording Secretary

*An audio-visual recording of this meeting has been produced to provide a verbatim record of the proceeding and may be viewed on the School District's Website at [www.leeschools.net/district-advisory-committee](http://www.leeschools.net/district-advisory-committee). Members of the public wishing to obtain a copy of the recording of this or any meeting of the District Advisory Council must make a request through the District's Communication Department at (239) 337-8327.*

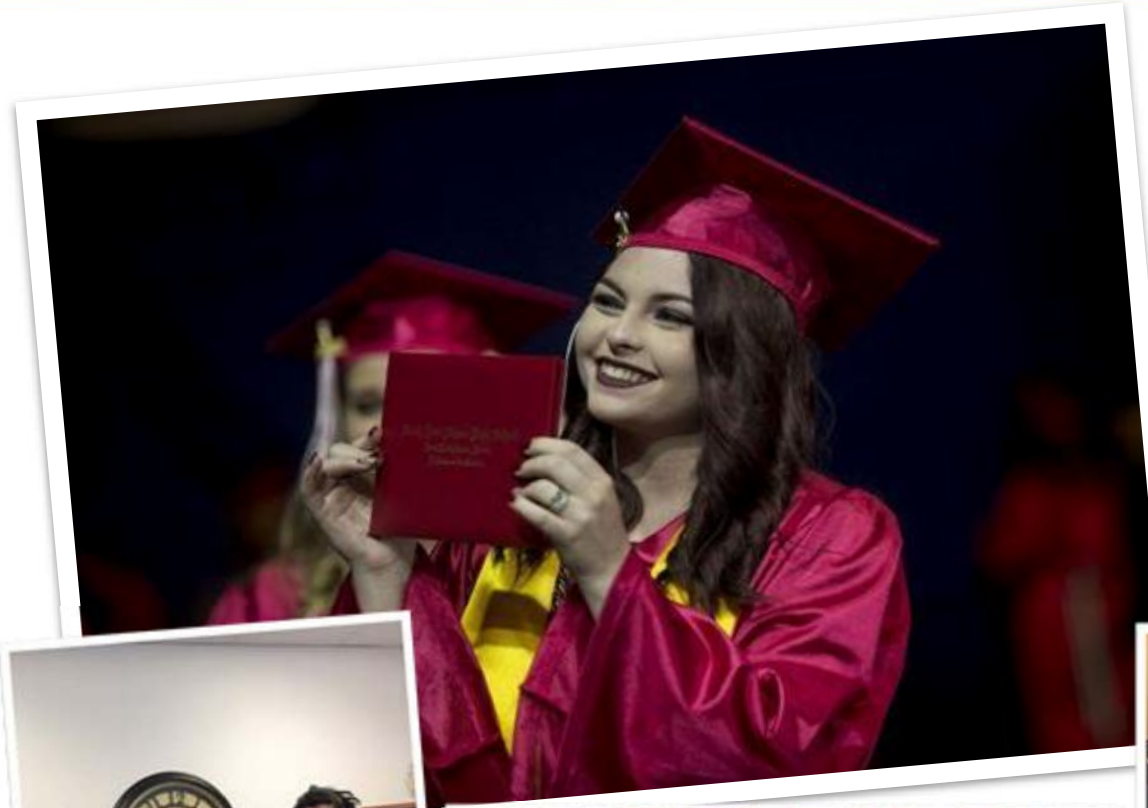
# 2018-2019: A Year in Review

Dr. Gregory K. Adkins, Superintendent

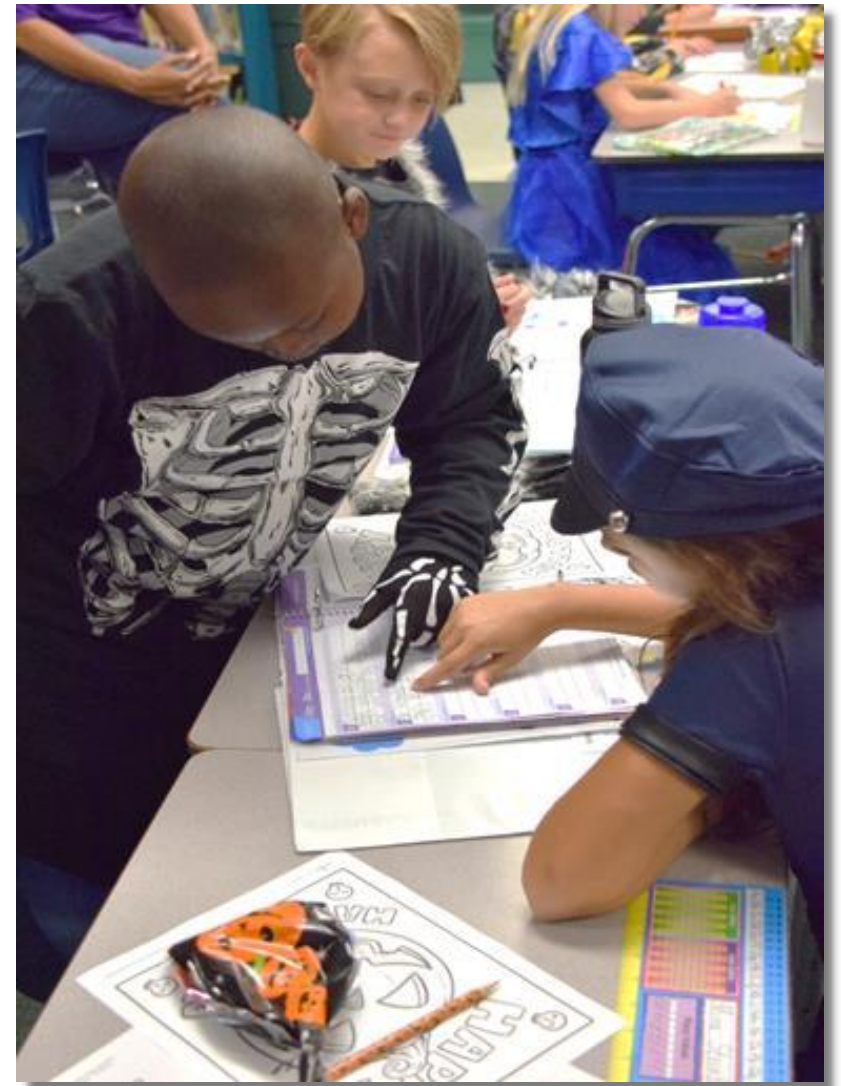
DAC Meeting

May 15, 2019











CERTIFIED  
ASSOCIATE



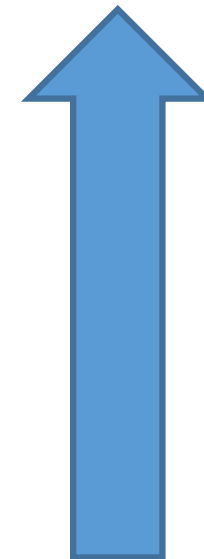




# 9th Annual **AP<sup>®</sup> District Honor Roll**

# ACT Scores

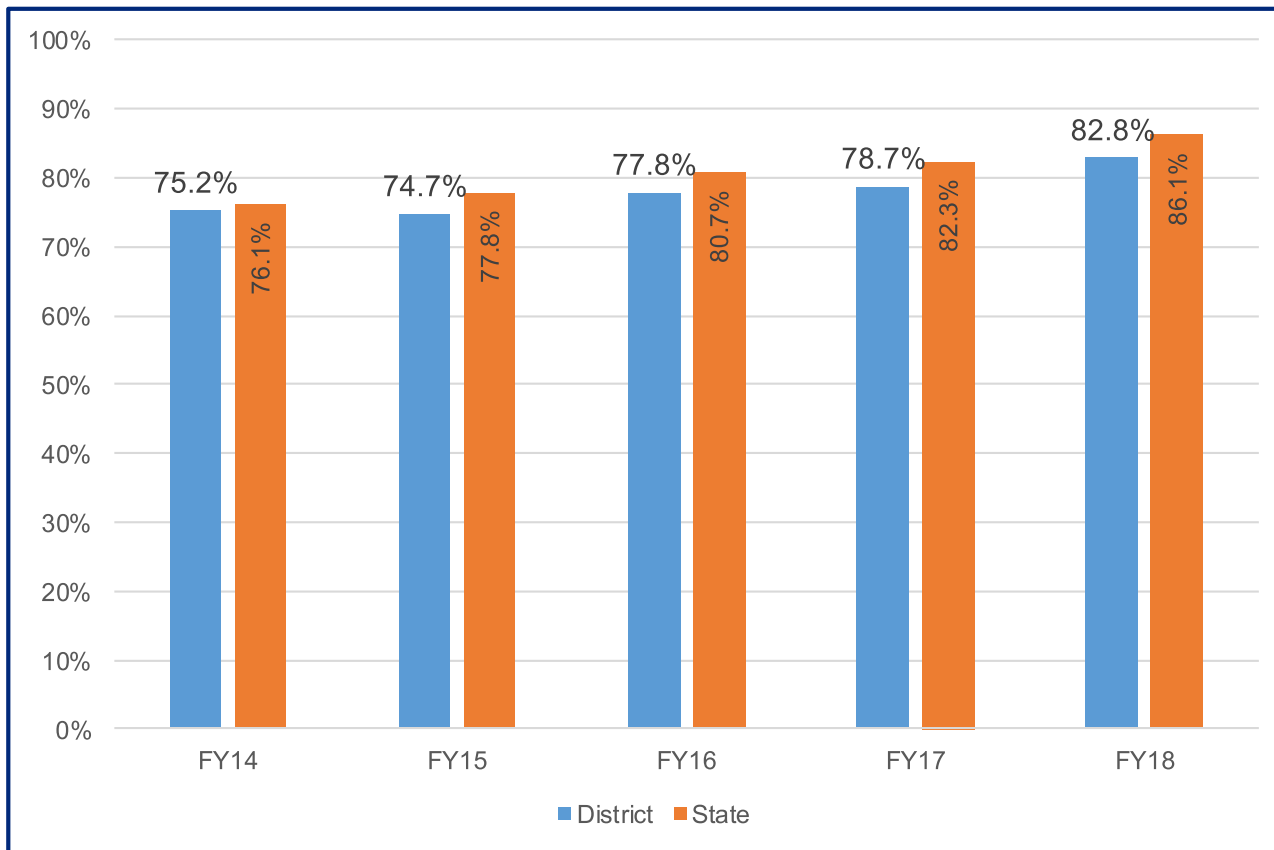
SCHOOL DISTRICT OF LEE COUNTY					
	English	Math	Reading	Science Reasoning	Composite
2013-14	18.0	18.7	20.3	18.7	19.1
2014-15	18.5	19.0	20.8	19.2	19.5
2015-16	18.2	18.8	20.9	19.2	19.4
2016-17	18.3	18.7	20.8	18.9	19.3
2017-18	<b>18.6</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>19.6</b>
	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>+0.4</b>	<b>+0.3</b>



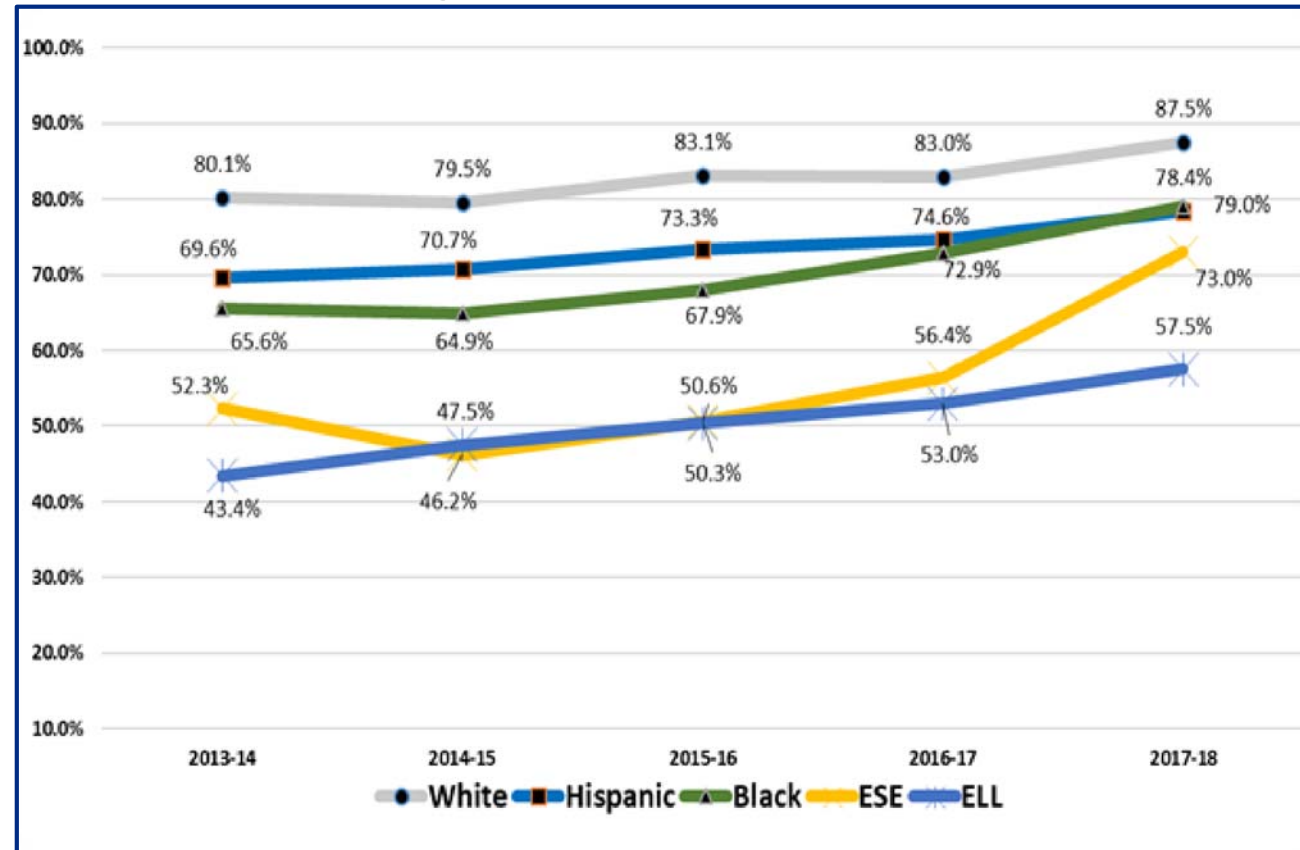
# District Graduation Rate

*Graduating More Students Every Year*

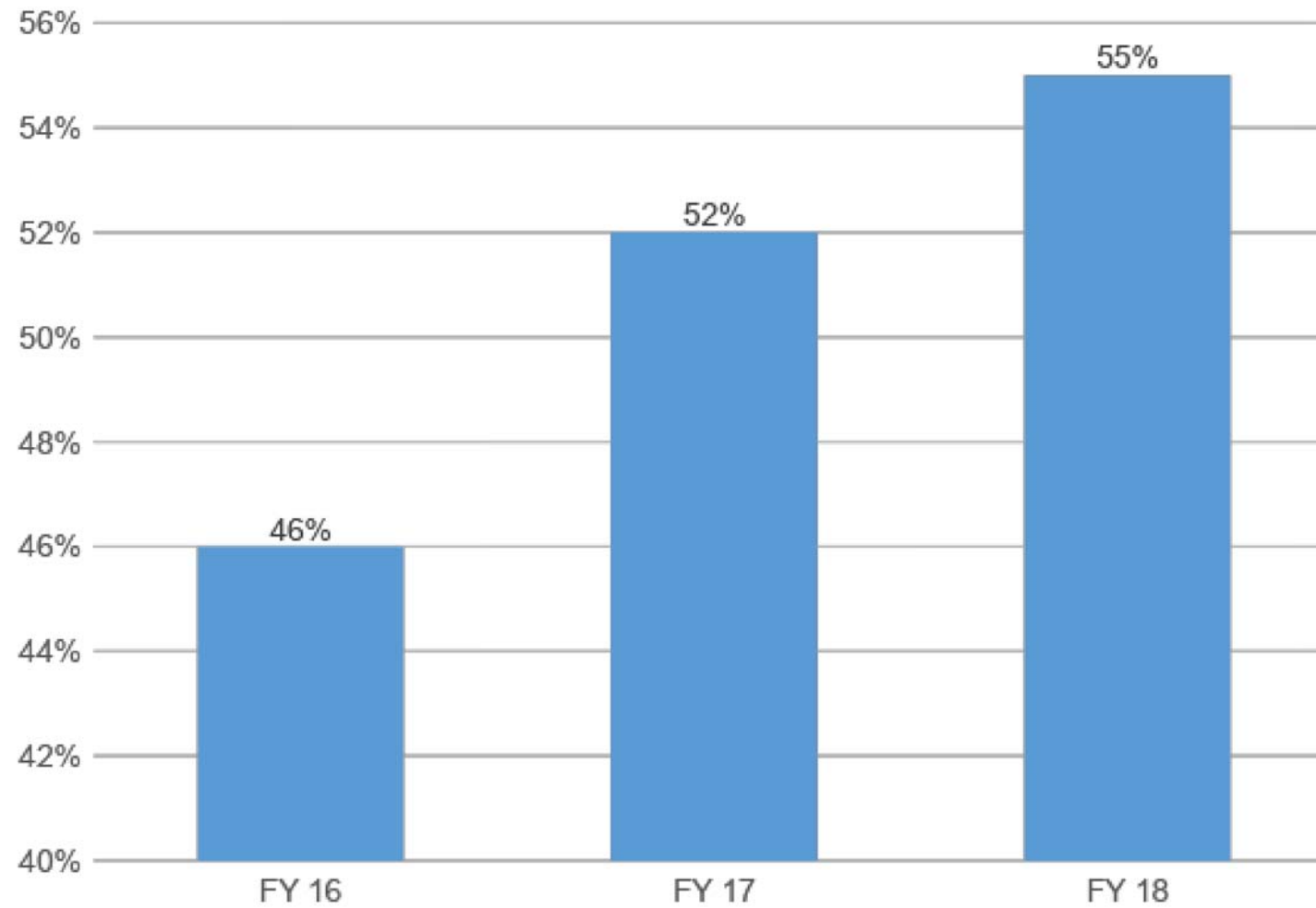
Overall Graduation Rate



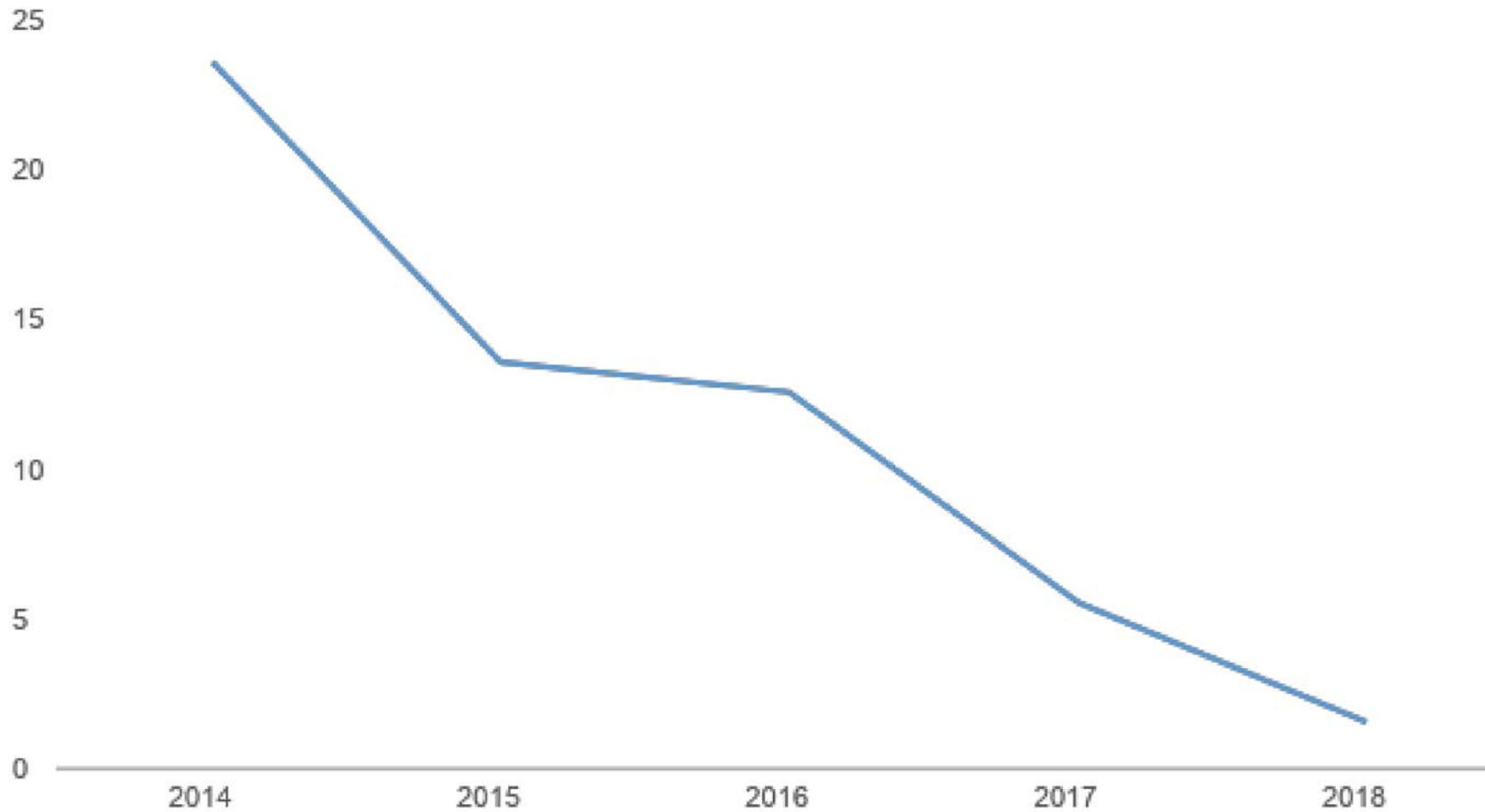
Subgroup Graduation Rate



# School Grades



# Schools in DA Status





# Focus on the ABCs

Attendance

Behavior

Classroom  
Success

EDUCATING THE WHOLE CHILD FOR A WELL ROUNDED EDUCATION

SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL LEARNING

CLASSROOM SUCCESS

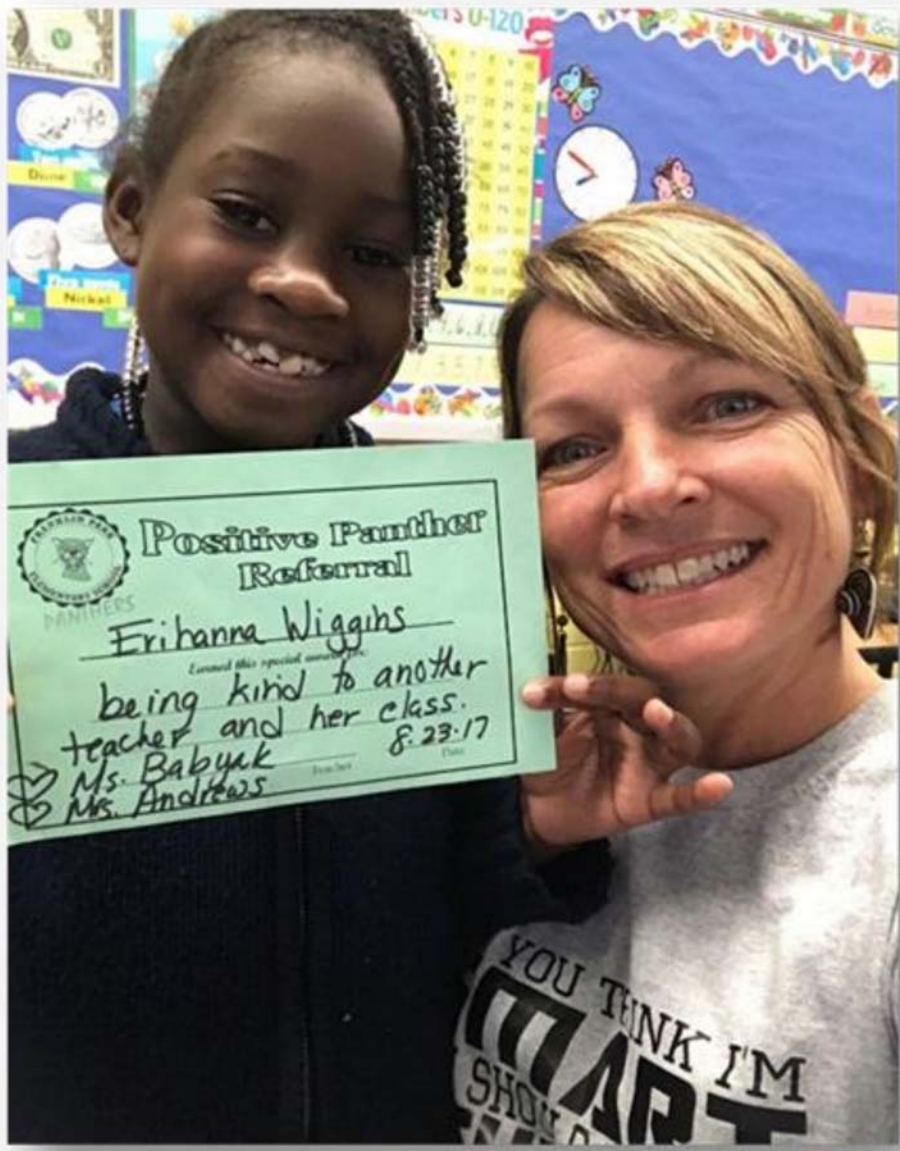
- 1. What is it that we want students to learn?**
  - Curriculum Maps (Learning Framework)
  - Instructional Guides
  - High Yield Instructional Strategies
- 2. How will we know the students learned?**
  - Progress Monitoring
  - Formative Assessments
  - Adaptive Assessments (quarterly)
- 3/4. What do we do for students who did not learn and students who did learn?**
  - Intervention/Extension
  - Scheduling/Flexible Groups
  - Individualized Student Specific Feedback
  - Instructional Technology Integration

ATTENDANCE

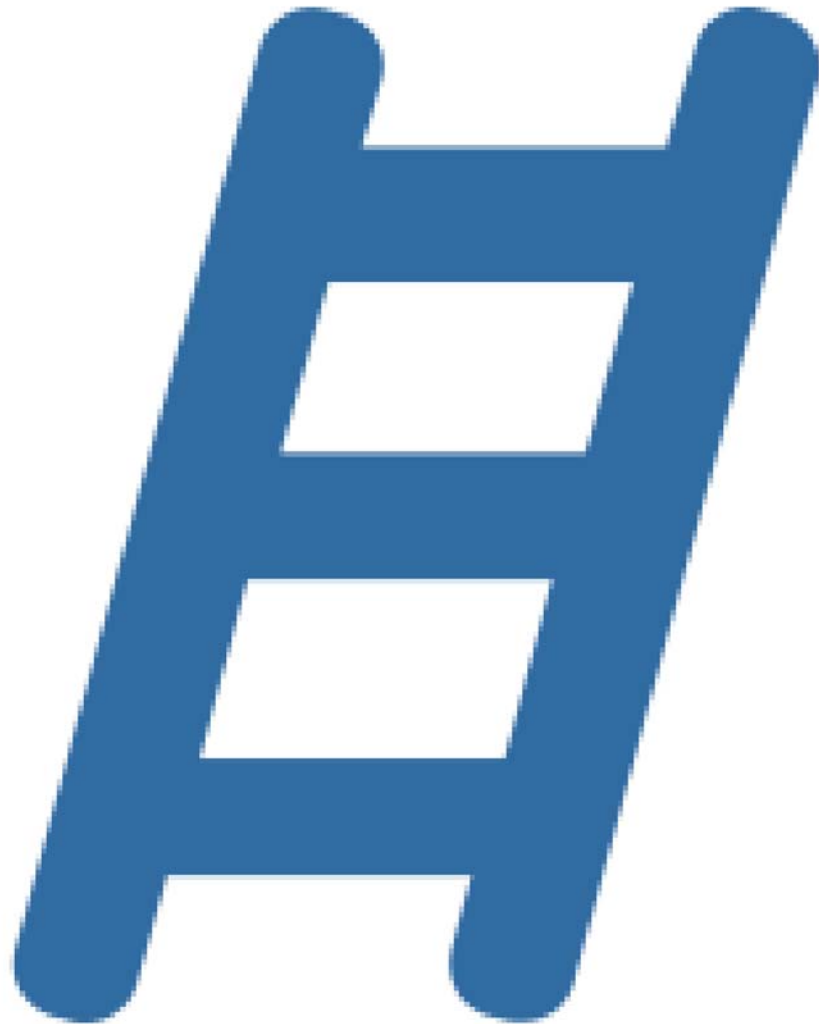
POSITIVE PREVENTION

CULTURE





# Career Ladder



**Transformation Teacher**

**Mentor Teacher**

**Teacher**

# Grow Your Own

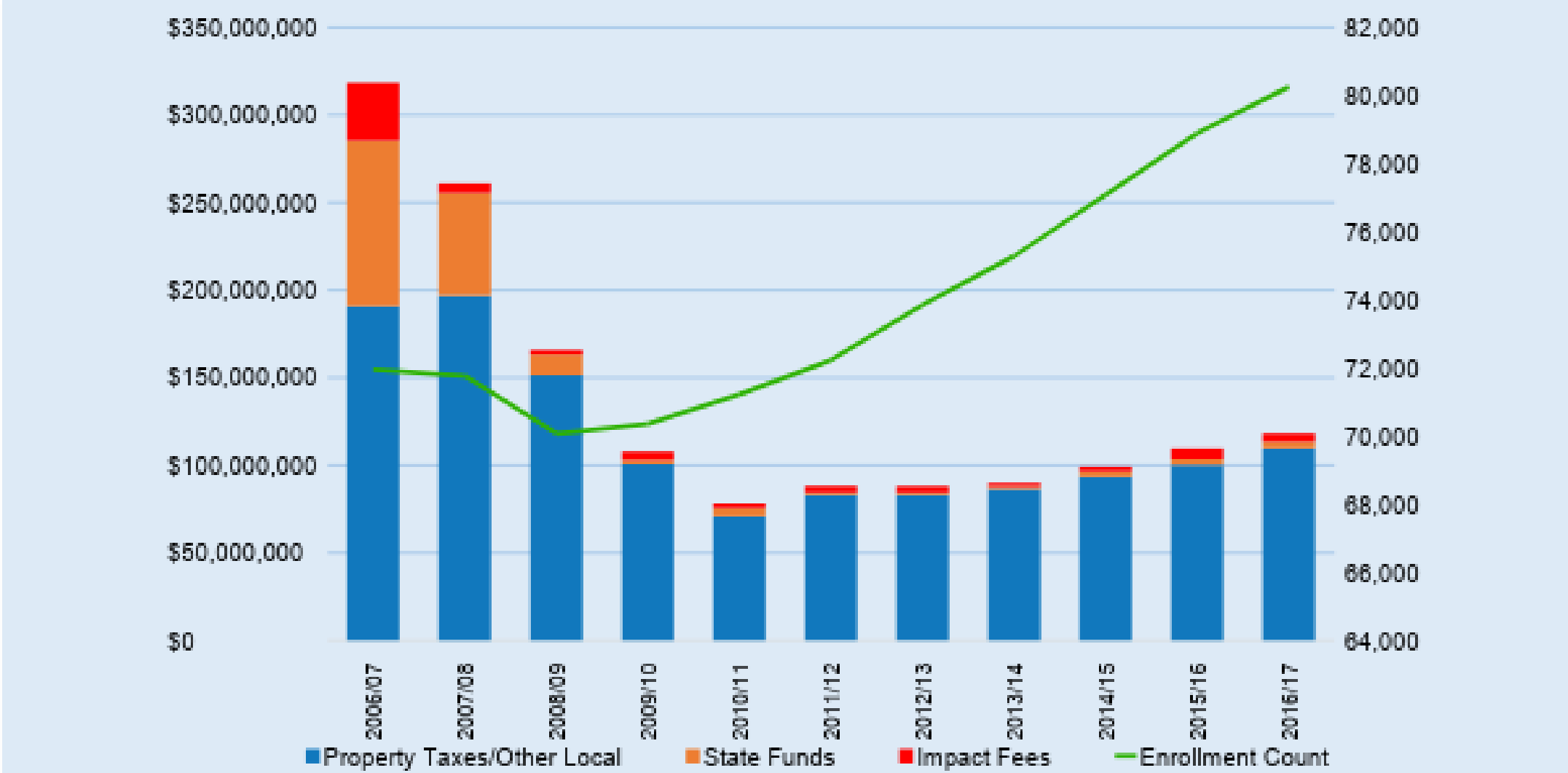


# Student Growth

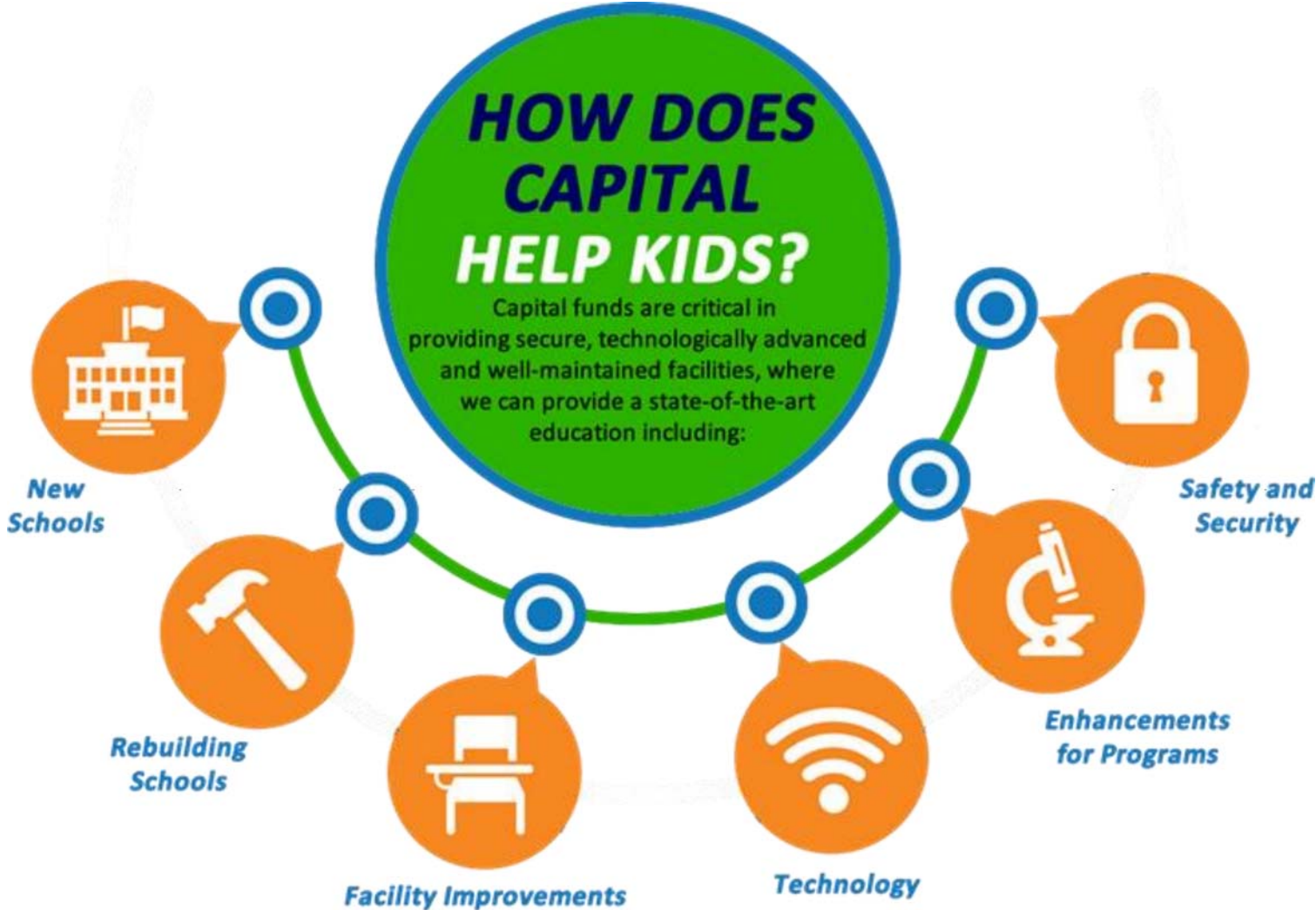




# Capital Funding Overview



# Capital Funds





# Sales Surtax Committee

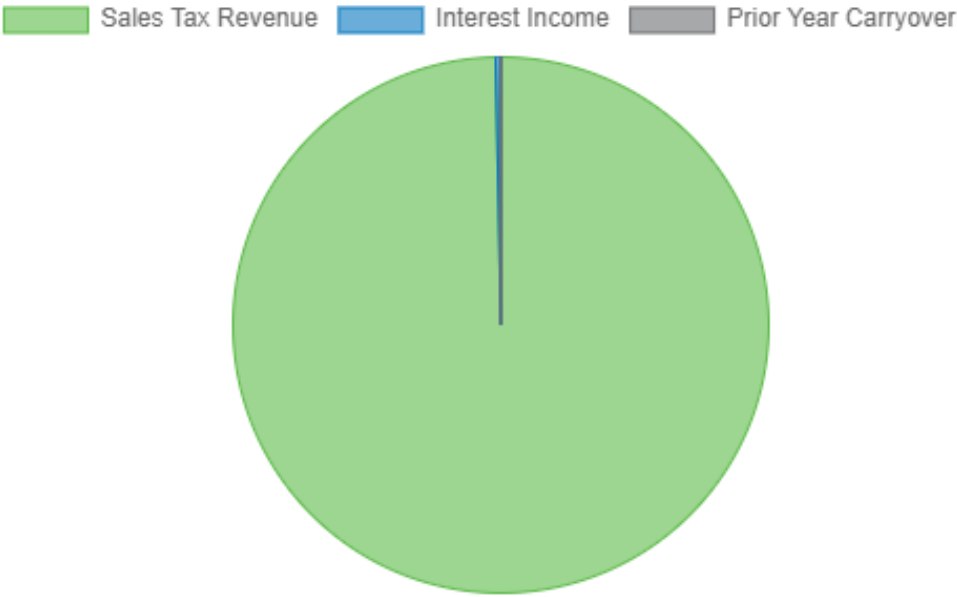


# Education Surtax

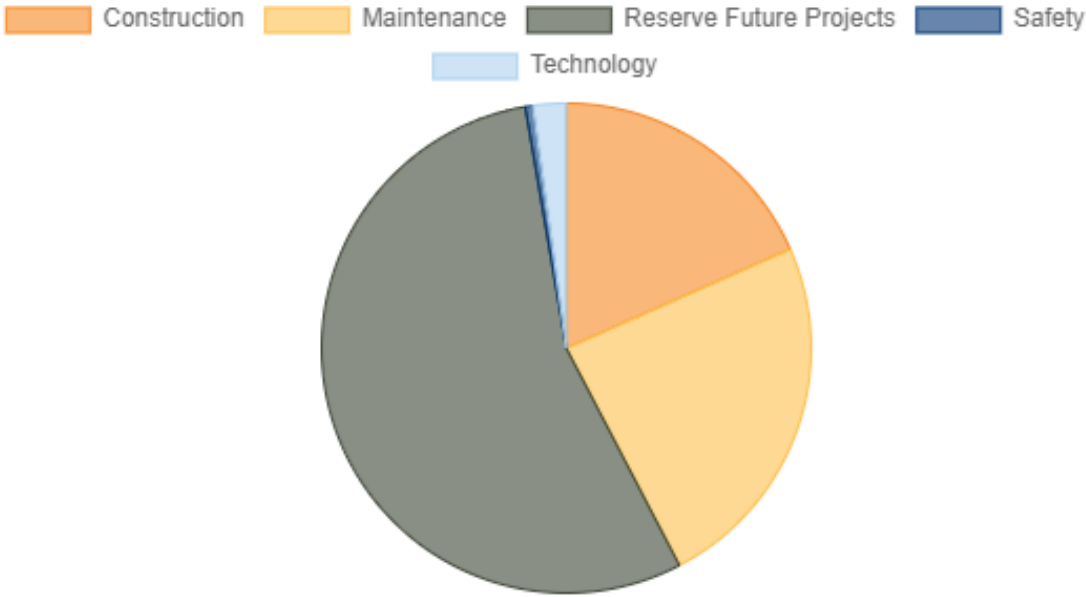


# Sales Surtax Portal

REVENUE  
MARCH 2019 - JUNE 2019



ALLOCATIONS  
MARCH 2019 - JUNE 2019



[www.leeschools.net/changeforchange](http://www.leeschools.net/changeforchange)

\*Note - All data displayed on this page is for demonstration and is not considered actual data.

# Sales Surtax Portal

MAINTENANCE PROJECTS  
MARCH 2019 - JUNE 2019

Project ▾	Amount ⇅	Spent ⇅
	\$7,609,025.00	\$0.00
Air Conditioning (HVAC)	\$1,500,000.00	\$0.00
Building Improvements	\$180,000.00	\$0.00
Electrical & Lighting Replacements/Upgrades	\$250,025.00	\$0.00
Fire Alarm/Sprinkler System Improvements/Upgrades	\$370,000.00	\$0.00
Roof Replacements	\$2,300,000.00	\$0.00
Site Improvements (Drainage, Landscaping, etc.)	\$509,000.00	\$0.00
Windows	\$2,500,000.00	\$0.00

[www.leeschools.net/changeforchange](http://www.leeschools.net/changeforchange)

\*Note - All data displayed on this page is for demonstration only. These are not actual data.

# Sales Surtax Portal



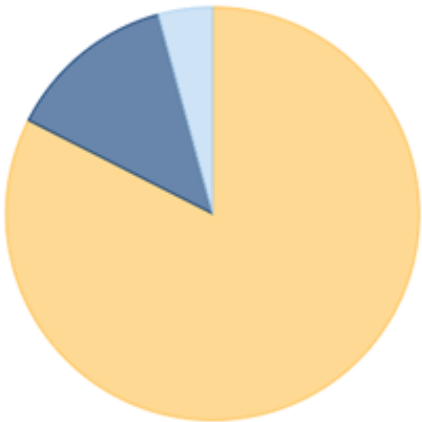
## Allen Park Elementary

3345 Canelo Drive Fort Myers, FL 33901

Sales Tax Revenue  
\$188,353.49

Prior Year Carryover  
\$0.00

### ALLOCATIONS MARCH 2019 - JUNE 2019



- Maintenance
- Safety
- Technology


### INFORMATION

Information to be provided by communications

\*Note - All data displayed on this page is for demonstration and is not considered actual data.  
\*Revenue estimates and projects are subject to modification as actual data and District priorities change.

[www.leeschools.net/changeforchange](http://www.leeschools.net/changeforchange)

\*Note - All data displayed on this page is for demonstration and is not considered actual data.

**VOTE**   
**YES**

 IN GOD WE TRUST 2010

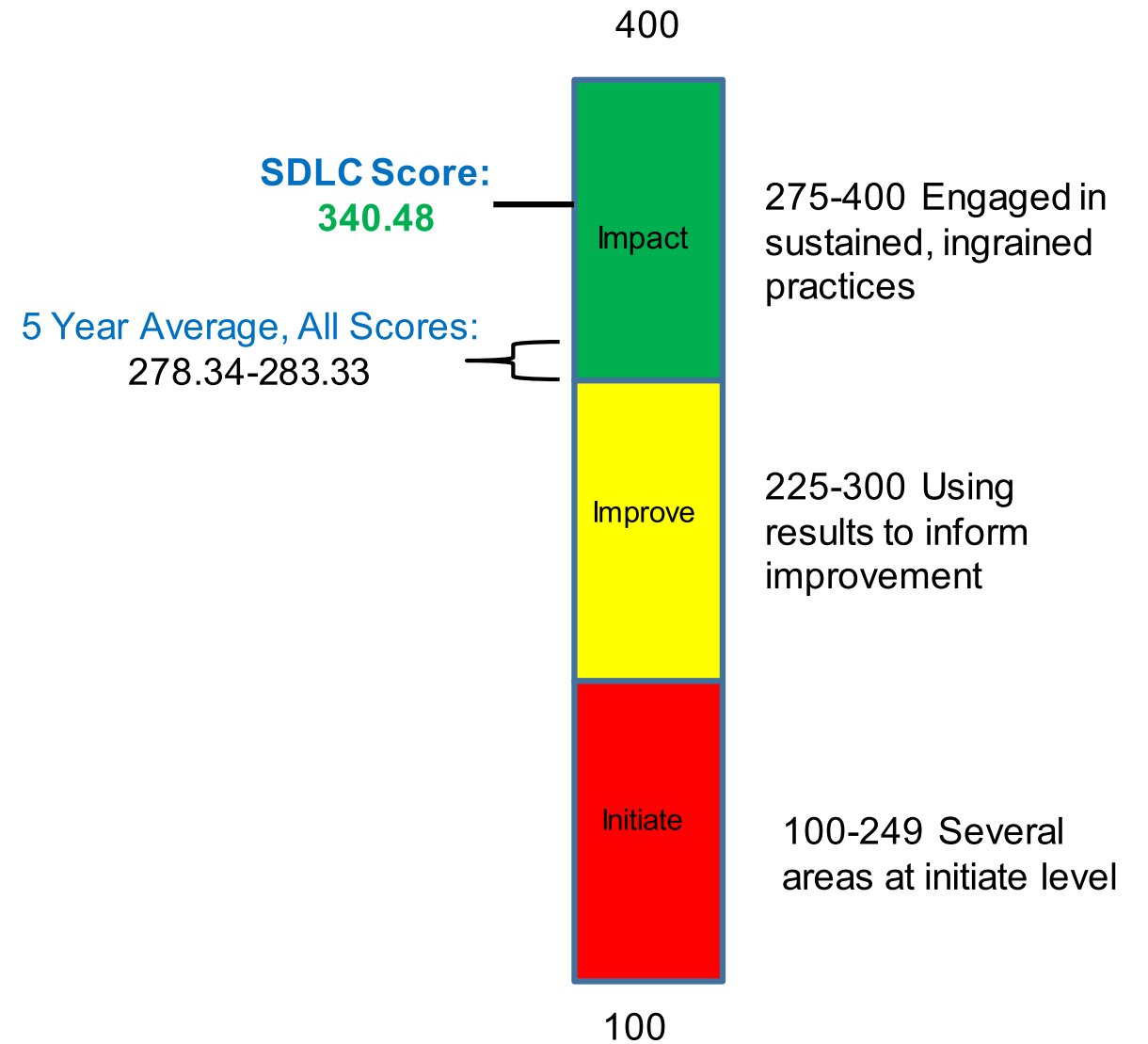
**HIGH-QUALITY  
SCHOOLS PROTECT  
LEE COUNTY'S FUTURE**

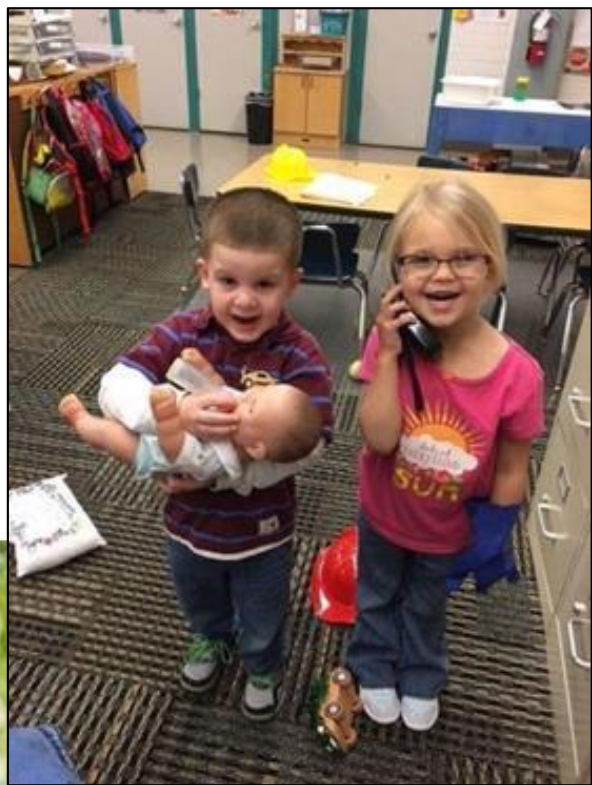
*the Village of*  
**ESTERO**





## Index of Education Quality (IEQ) Score









**PERSONAL | PASSIONATE | PROGRESSIVE**



# Legislative Priorities

DAC MEETING

MAY 15, 2019

# 2019 Legislative Session

Carole Green

Capitol Strategies Consulting

# Possible priorities for 2019-2020

- ▶ School Safety
- ▶ Funding
- ▶ Teacher Compensation

# Prioritizing

- ▶ Go to Kahoot.com on your phone or other personal device
- ▶ Enter game pin

# Recommendations

- ▶ Follow directions to divide into groups
- ▶ Work with your group to develop a recommendation for the Board
- ▶ Be prepared to report to the full group

# 2019 LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES



Help Southwest Florida students by supporting the **2019 LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES** identified by The School District of Lee County.

## LOCAL PRIORITIES



### ► **Grow Your Own Teacher Scholarship Proposal**

Create a two-tiered scholarship that would be in partnership with FGCU/FSW for High School seniors and college juniors and seniors that are willing to switch majors and commit to employment in the District. Focus on hard to staff fields such as Science Technology Engineering & Math and Exceptional Student Education. Requesting \$356,832.35.



### ► **General Knowledge Exam Proposal**

The proposal would change the requirements for those entering the teaching profession by extending the time for satisfaction of the requirement to master general knowledge, remove the continued employment limitations, allow for additional options to demonstrate mastery based on Effective or Highly Effective in student growth; SAT/ACT scores and coursework in each General Knowledge Exam area. Require DOE to develop prep courses for each section of the General Knowledge Exam.

## STATE PRIORITIES



### ► **School Resource Officer Proposal**

Seek an increase in the Safe Schools Allocation to fund the total cost of a School Resource Officer at each school in the District, including charter schools.



### ► **Increase in Base Student Allocation**

Increase the Base Student Allocation (BSA) by a minimum of 3% to fund increasing costs, including salaries, benefits, mandatory employer contribution to Florida Retirement System and fixed costs such as utilities and insurance.



### ► **Required Local Effort**

Update the calculation for the Required Local Effort (RLE) millage rate to capture the increase in residential and commercial property values and revenue gained from new construction.



### ► **Best and Brightest**

Eliminate the Best and Brightest Scholarship Program and redirect the \$233 million in funds to the Base Student Allocation or dedicated teacher salary categorical within the FEFP.



### ► **High Growth Capital Outlay Assistance Grant Proposal**

Modify the statutory requirements and formula so the District would qualify for a grant for additional capital outlay funding, subject to funds provided in the General Appropriations Act.

**Lee County School Board**  
**Legislative Report**  
**April 29-May 3, 2019**

**Summary**

**Education Package**

On Tuesday, the House passed SB 7070 with a 76-39 vote. The bill is the omnibus Senate education package. SB 7070 establishes and modifies K-12 education programs to support students and families, public schools, and teachers. The bill expands educational choice and opportunity for low-income families, supports public schools by expanding student support services and reducing regulations, and benefits teachers by removing teacher certification barriers and providing incentive awards. Specifically, the bill:

- ❖ Creates the Family Empowerment Scholarship to help a specified number of students from low-income families attend an eligible private school.
- ❖ Authorizes unallocated funds under the Hope Scholarship Program to be used to fund the Florida Tax Credit Scholarship.
- ❖ Modifies the Best and Brightest Teachers and Principals Scholarship Programs to provide recruitment and retention bonus funds to classroom teachers, awards to principals based on the academic improvement of schools, and recognition bonus funds to all instructional personnel.
- ❖ Modifies the teacher certification requirements relating to the general knowledge examination, requiring changes to specified certification examination fees, and specifying that classroom teachers only are required to demonstrate mastery of general knowledge.
- ❖ Modifies the funding for wraparound services by establishing a categorical program to help district-managed turnaround schools offer services to improve the academic and community welfare of students and families.

**Financial Literacy**

The Legislature passed HB 7071, which was amended to include the financial literacy language in SB 114. The language adds to the Next Generation Sunshine State Standards, which requires a financial literacy distinction from the existing financial literacy requirements specified under the economics curricular content within the standards for social studies. Beginning with the 2019-2020 school year, all school districts must offer a financial literacy course consisting of at least one-half credit as an elective.



### **School Safety**

The House passed the Senate's school safety bill on Wednesday with a 65-47 vote. The bill allows teachers to carry a firearm if they volunteer and go through guardian training. The sheriff's offices would be required to offer guardian training if school districts request it, although that sheriff may contract with another sheriff to provide it instead. Additionally, if a district decides not to participate in the program, but a charter school disagrees, they can ask their county's sheriff to offer the training to their staff anyway. Also, if a charter school wishes to arm their staff and the sheriff refuses, they can also ask a sheriff outside their county to provide the training instead. In addition, the bill requires that districts notify law enforcement and the state's Office of Safe Schools if a school safety officer fires a weapon or faces disciplinary action.

The bill allows school districts to transfer additional categorical funds within the Florida Education Finance Program (FEFP) towards school safety expenditures, and expands authorized uses of the safe schools allocation. The bill also expands the authorized uses of the mental health assistance allocation, provides school district flexibility for expenditures, and requires a program and expenditure plan for school districts and charter schools.

It will now go to the Governor for approval.

### **Taxes**

The House and Senate passed their tax package. The tax package includes the following language that was added late Friday evening: funds levied under F.S. 1011.71 shall be shared with charter schools based on each charter school's proportionate share of the district's total unweighted full-time equivalent student enrollment and used in a manner consistent with the purposes of the levy. This applies to such levies authorized by a vote of the electors on or after July 1, 2019. The bill will now go to Governor DeSantis for approval.

## Appropriations

#1994 Senator Benacquisto Grow Your Own Teach Scholarship Program

**HB 4615 (Rep. Roach) Grow Your Own Teacher Scholarship Program:** Provides an appropriation for the Grow Your Own Teacher Scholarship Program. \$356,832

- ❖ HB 4615 was referred to the House PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee; and the Appropriations Committee.

2/20/19—1994 was heard in the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Education.

3/6/19—HB 4615 passed the House PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee.

## Bills

### Education Funding

**HB 5101 (House PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee) Education Funding:**  
**(CONFORMING BILL)** The bill conforms applicable statutes to the appropriations provided in the House proposed General Appropriations Act for Prekindergarten through grade 12 education for Fiscal Year 2019-2020.

The bill:

- ❖ Modifies current school choice scholarship programs by:
  - Revising the calculation methodology for scholarship award amount for the Florida Tax Credit Scholarship and the Hope Scholarship Programs;
  - Allowing eligible nonprofit scholarship-funding organizations (SFOs) to use eligible contributions received pursuant to ss. 212.099, 212.1832, 1002.395, and 1002.40, F.S., during the fiscal year for administrative expenses and specifying that such expenses may not exceed 3 percent of the total amount of all scholarships awarded by the SFOs under chapter 1002, F.S.
  - Limiting the amount of contributions for the Hope Scholarship Program that an eligible nonprofit SFO may carry forward up to 5 percent of net eligible contributions with any contributions in excess of the 5 percent carry forward required to be transferred to another eligible nonprofit SFO or if another SFO does not participate in the Hope Scholarship Program, the eligible contributions may be used to fund Florida Tax Credit scholarships.
  - Prioritizing the recipients awarded a Florida Tax Credit scholarship beginning in Fiscal Year 2019-2020.
  - Renaming the Florida Sales Tax Credit Scholarship Program and requiring the use of the contributions to fund Florida Tax Credit scholarships.
- ❖ Modifies certain allocations funded in the Florida Education Finance Program (FEFP) by:
  - Deleting the requirement that school districts with one or more of the 300 lowest-performing elementary schools on the statewide reading assessment use their Supplemental Academic Instruction allocation on an additional hour each day of intensive reading instruction.

- Making the above-mentioned requirement permissive rather than mandatory for the Research-based Reading Instruction allocation.
- Requiring the Office of Economic and Demographic Research to develop each school district’s wage level index for purposes of calculating the district cost differential.
- Including the Florida best and brightest teacher allocation and the Florida best and brightest principal allocation in the calculation of the Virtual Education Contribution.
- ❖ Modifies the Florida Best and Brightest Teacher Scholarship Program by:
  - Deleting the provision of the program that provides a \$6,000 award for classroom teachers who are rated “highly effective” and who scored at or above the 80th percentile nationally on either the SAT or the ACT at the time the assessment was taken; and
  - Increasing the yearly bonuses to \$2,000 for each classroom teacher rated “highly effective” and up to \$1,100 for each classroom teacher rated “effective”. Except as otherwise provided for in this act, the bill takes effect July 1, 2019.

3/20/19—PKA1 will be filed as a committee bill.

3/20/19—PKA 1 was filed as committee bill HB 5101.

3/27/19—HB 5101 passed the House Appropriations Committee.

## **Education, High School Graduation Requirements, Instructional Bills**

**HB 73 (Rep. Fetterhoff)/SB 114 (Sen. Hutson) High School Graduation Requirements:** SB 114 specifies financial literacy standards and instruction for students entering grade 9 in the 2019-2020 school year and thereafter.

Specifically, the bill revises:

- The Next Generation Sunshine State Standards to establish requirements for financial literacy distinct from the existing financial literacy requirements specified under the economics curricular content within the standards for social studies; and
- The requirements for a student to earn a standard high school diploma to:
  - Establish a separate one-half credit requirement in personal financial literacy and specify related instruction.
  - Reduce the number of required elective credits from eight to seven and one-half.

The bill designates the act as the “Dorothy L. Hukill Financial Literacy Act.” The bill has no additional impact on state funds. School districts are provided funding for instructional materials through the instructional materials allocation within the Florida Education Finance Program (FEFP). The bill takes effect July 1, 2019.

- ❖ HB 73 was referred to the House PreK-12 Quality Subcommittee; PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee; and the Education Committee.
- ❖ SB 114 was referred to the Education and Rules Committees.

2/5/19—SB 114 passed the Senate Education Committee.

2/20/19—SB 114 was temporarily postponed in the Senate Rules Committee.

3/26/19—HB 73 passed the House PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee.

4/3/19—SB 114 passed the Rules Committee and will now go to the Senate Floor.

**HB 185 (Rep. Valdes)/SB 506 (Sen. Rouson) High School Equivalency Diploma Program:**

Provides for award of high school equivalency diploma to students who meet specified criteria relating to high school graduation requirements.

- ❖ HB 185 was referred to the House PreK-12 Quality Subcommittee; PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee; and the Education Committee.
- ❖ SB 506 was referred to the Senate Education; Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; and the Appropriations Committee.

**SB 190 (Sen. Stargel)/HB 839 (Rep. Rodrigues) Education:** CS/SB 190 modifies the requirements associated with the Florida Bright Futures Scholarship Program (Bright Futures program), and removes restrictions in current law regarding funding for the operation of schools and performance funding for industry certifications. Specifically:

- ❖ Regarding the Bright Futures program, the bill:
  - Removes the requirement that students enroll in a Florida postsecondary education institution within 2 years of graduation from high school.
  - Eliminates the 45-credit hour annual restriction in the award of a scholarship.
  - Specifies the eligibility of a student, who enrolls in the pilot program at the University of Florida, to receive an award during the fall term.
  - Codifies the existing State Board of Education rule that allows Florida private school graduates to meet the high school credential-specific eligibility criterion.
  - Extends the annual deadline, from August 31 to December 31, for when a student who graduates from high school midyear must apply for the scholarship.
  - Revises the examination score requirements for award eligibility to align the SAT and ACT examination scores with the SAT national percentile rank specified in law; and requires the Florida Department of Education (DOE) to publish ongoing updates to the examination scores.
- ❖ Regarding industry certification performance funding, the bill removes the \$15 million annual cap for both Florida College System institutions and school district workforce education programs.
- ❖ Creates the Florida Apprenticeship Grant Program to provide competitive grants to expand and enhance apprenticeship and preapprenticeship programs.
- ❖ Expands access to associate in arts (AA) degrees by requiring:
  - A reverse transfer agreement for an FCS institution to award AA degrees to students who transferred to a state university from an FCS institution before earning the AA degree, but who have since completed requirements for the degree.
  - State universities to award an AA degree to students who meet specified requirements and who request the degree.
- ❖ Establishes the “2+2” targeted pathway program to provide students guaranteed access to baccalaureate degree programs at state universities.
- ❖ Regarding higher education funding, the bill authorizes FCS institutions and state universities to use their carry forward funds each year for operations, for maintenance, or to finish previously funded PECO projects as specified in the bill. Requires approval of each

carry forward spending plan by each local board of trustees and the SBE or Board of Governors (BOG), as appropriate.

- ❖ Regarding Public Education Capital Outlay (PECO), the bill:
  - Modifies standards for calculation of space needs by FCS institutions and universities including changing utilization rates for classrooms considered fully utilized to 80 percent utilized for 60 hours per week and for teaching lab space to 85 percent utilized for 40 hours a week.
- ❖ Requires the SBE and BOG to develop a points-based methodology to rank projects for recommendation for funding, and specifies requirements for colleges and universities based on institution size.
- ❖ Requires the Office of Economic & Demographic Research to adopt a PECO appropriation estimate that incorporates an averaged bonding capacity through Fiscal Year 2022-23.
- ❖ Authorizes FCS institutions that meet established criteria to construct dormitories using bonds issued by nonpublic entities as part of a public-private partnership between the college and a nonpublic entity.
- ❖ Requires the BOG to develop and annually deliver a training program for trustees, which must be completed within 1 year of appointment and reappointment.
- ❖ Establishes reporting requirements regarding district and institution compliance with law, to require:
  - The Commissioner of Education to report to the SBE any findings by the Auditor General that a district school board or FCS institution is acting without statutory authority or contrary to state law.
  - The Chancellor of the State University System to report to the BOG any findings by the Auditor General that a state university is acting without statutory authority or contrary to state law.
- ❖ Prohibits a FCS institution direct-support organization from giving to a political committee, without exception. The bill revises a number of different funding processes, limitations, criteria and methodologies; as such, the fiscal impact on state expenditures is indeterminate.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2019.

- ❖ SB 190 was referred to the Senate Education; Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; and the Appropriations Committee.
- ❖ HB 839 was referred to the House Higher Education & Career Readiness Subcommittee; Higher Education Appropriations Subcommittee; and the Education Committee.

3/6/19—SB 190 passed the Senate Education Committee.

3/13/19—HB 839 passed the House Higher Education & Career Readiness Subcommittee.

3/20/19—SB 190 passed the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Education.

3/26/19—HB 839 passed the House Higher Education Appropriations Subcommittee.

4/9/19—HB 839 passed the House Education Committee.

4/18/19—SB 190 passed the Senate Appropriations Committee and will now go to the Senate Floor.

4/24/19—SB 190 was read a second time in the Senate.

4/25/19—HB 839 was read a second time in the House.

4/25/19—SB 190 was read a third time and passed the Senate with a 35-2 vote. It will now go to the House.

4/29/19—SB 190 was read a second time in the House. It was amended.

4/29/19—HB 839 was laid on the table in the House.

4/30/19—SB 190 was read a third time and passed the House with a 114-0 vote. It will now go back to the Senate.

5/3/19—The Senate concurred with House amendment and added an amendment and passed SB 190 vote and the bill went back to the House.

5/3/19—The House concurred with the Senate amendment and passed SB 190 with a 109-0 vote. It will now go to the Governor for approval.

**HB 195 (Rep. Daniels) Study of the Bible and Religion:** The bill requires school districts to offer high school-level courses that teach an objective study of religion and the Bible. The courses must be elective, and no student would be required to take a course.

For courses on the Bible, the bill requires districts to offer courses on:

- The Hebrew Scriptures and the Old Testament of the Bible;
- The New Testament of the Bible; and
- The Hebrew Scriptures, the Old Testament of the Bible, and the New Testament of the Bible.

The bill does not allow districts or schools to require a student to use a specific translation of the Hebrew Scriptures or the Bible as the only text for the course. A course must follow all state and federal laws and guidelines regarding religious neutrality, and must accommodate the diverse religious views, traditions, and perspectives of all students in the school. The bill prohibits showing a hostility toward particular religions or religious perspectives.

The bill requires the Florida Department of Education (DOE) to include the new elective courses in the DOE's Course Code Directory. The school districts may incur costs related to developing curriculum, hiring staff, purchasing books, and other related items. The cost is indeterminate. The bill has an effective date of July 1, 2019.

- ❖ HB 195 was referred to the House PreK-12 Quality Subcommittee, PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee; and the Education Committee.

3/7/19—HB 195 passed the House PreK-12 Quality Subcommittee.

**HB 259 (Rep. Williams)/SB 982 (Sen. Thurston) Human Trafficking Education in Schools:**

The bill revises the required comprehensive health education curriculum to include instruction on the dangers and signs of human trafficking and techniques to recognize and respond to child abuse. With parental consent, a student may opt out of portions of comprehensive health education. The bill may have a fiscal impact, but it is indeterminate. See fiscal comments. The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2019.

CS/SB 982 adds information on the dangers and signs of human trafficking to required instruction as a part of comprehensive health education in public schools, and authorizes a student to opt out of such instruction. The bill also requires the Florida Department of Legal Affairs (DLA) to develop campaigns to increase awareness of human trafficking. The fiscal impact of the requirement for DLA to develop human trafficking awareness campaigns is indeterminate. The bill takes effect on July 1, 2019.

- ❖ HB 259 was referred to the House PreK-12 Quality Subcommittee; Education; Appropriations Committee
- ❖ SB 982 was referred to the Senate Education; Criminal Justice; and the Appropriations Committee.

3/19/19—HB 259 passed the House PreK-12 Quality Subcommittee.

4/1/19—HB 259 passed the House PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee.

4/2/19—SB 982 passed the Senate Education Committee.

4/9/19—SB 982 passed the Senate Criminal Justice Committee.

4/9/19—HB 259 passed the House Education.

4/24/19—HB 259 was read a second time in the House.

4/25/19—HB 259 was read a third time and passed the House with a 112-0 vote. It will now go to the Senate.

**HB 293 (Rep. Bush) Summer Youth Service Learning Program:** creates summer youth service learning program; provides SBE, DOE, employer, student, & program requirements; provides for funding & rulemaking.

- ❖ HB 293 was referred to the House PreK-12 Innovation Subcommittee; Appropriations Committee; and the Education Committee.

**SB 312 (Sen. Montford) Alternative High School Graduation Requirements:** Providing that, as of a specified school year, certain students are eligible to complete an alternative pathway to a standard high school diploma; specifying alternative pathways; requiring that students provide verified documentation of completion of an alternative pathway, etc.

- ❖ SB 312 was referred to the Senate Education; Innovation, Industry, and Technology; and the Appropriations Committee.

**SB 330 (Sen. Baxley) Educational Standards for K-12 Public Schools:** Revising the Next Generation Sunshine State Standards; providing that such standards are the minimum baseline core content standards for K-12 public schools; revising the requirements for instructional materials that a district school superintendent annually certifies, etc.

- ❖ SB 330 was referred to the Senate Education; Innovation, Industry, and Technology; Appropriations; and the Rules Committee.

**SB 416 (Sen. Gruters) High School Graduation Requirements:** Revising the required credits for certain students for a standard high school diploma to include one-half credit of instruction in civics and seven and one-half, rather than eight, credits in electives; requiring certain students to correctly answer a minimum number of questions on a test identical to the civics portion of the naturalization test used by the United States Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services, etc.

- ❖ SB 416 was referred to the Senate Education; Innovation, Industry, and Technology; and the Rules Committee.

**HB 661 (Rep. Duggan)/SB 770 (Sen. Hutson)/HB 7071 Alternative High School Graduation Requirements:** CS/CS/CS/SB 770 promotes career education and readiness opportunities for students in public schools. The bill creates an alternative pathway, namely the career and technical education (CTE) graduation pathway option, for students to earn a standard high school diploma, and specifies related requirements. In addition, the bill provides responsibilities

for district school boards and the Department of Education (DOE) regarding career education opportunities, specifies options for students to substitute computer science credit for certain credits required for high school graduation, and revises requirements related to adjunct educator certification. Specifically, the bill:

- ❖ Requires students to earn a 2.0 grade point average and successfully complete at least 18 credits in specified subject areas to receive a standard high school diploma under the CTE graduation pathway option.
- ❖ Modifies the 24-credit pathway for earning a standard high school diploma by revising computer science credit substitution for mathematics or science credits; and eliminates the financial literacy credit requirement, as part of economics under the specified social studies credits. However, the bill specifies that all school districts must offer a financial literacy course consisting of at least 0.5 credit as an elective, beginning with the 2019-2020 school year.
- ❖ Revises the requirements for a student to earn a “Scholar” designation by permitting the one credit in Algebra II to be substituted with one credit in another equally rigorous course.
- ❖ Specifies requirements for district school boards and the Commissioner of Education regarding career education opportunities; and establishes the “Strengthening Alignment between Industry and Learning (SAIL) to 60” Initiative to increase to 60 percent the percentage of working-age adults who hold a high-value postsecondary certificate, degree, or training experience by the year 2030.
- ❖ Requires that the statewide articulation agreement between the State Board of Education and the Board of Governors provide for a reverse transfer agreement for Florida College System associate in arts degree-seeking students who transfer to a state university before earning their associate in arts degree; and specifies related requirements for the state universities.
- ❖ Requires each career center and FCS institution with overlapping service areas to execute a regional career pathways agreement for each certificate program offered by the career center that is aligned with an associate degree offered by the FCS institution in the service area.
- ❖ Restores middle grades career education and planning course requirements that were eliminated in 2017, with some modifications.
- ❖ Requires district school boards to declare a “College and Career Decision Day” to recognize high school seniors and encourage them to prepare for college and pursue advanced career pathways.
- ❖ Requires the DOE to provide assistance to specified entities when notifying students, parents, and members of the community about apprenticeship and preapprenticeship opportunities; and creates the Florida Apprenticeship Grant (FLAG) Program to provide competitive grants to expand existing apprenticeship and preapprenticeship programs and establish new programs.
- ❖ Authorizes school districts to issue an adjunct teaching certificate for a full-time teaching position, but specifies that such certificates are valid for a period of three years and are not renewable. The bill also specifies reporting requirements for school districts.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2019, except for the scholar designation provision which is effective upon the bill becoming law.

- ❖ HB 661 was referred to the House PreK-12 Innovation Subcommittee; PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee; and the Education Committee.



- ❖ SB 770 was referred to the Senate Education; Innovation, Industry, and Technology; and the Appropriations Committee.

3/19/19—SB 770 passed the Senate Education Committee.

4/10/19—SB 770 passed the Senate Innovation, Industry and Technology Committee.

4/18/19—SB 770 passed the Senate Appropriations Committee and will now go to the Senate Floor.

5/2/19—SB 770 was read a second time and laid on the table in lieu of HB 7071. HB 7071 was read a second time and amended. HB 7071 was read a third time in the Senate and passed with a 40-0 vote. It will now go to the House. The bill was amended to add language from SB 114. SB 114: The Next Generation Sunshine State Standards to establish requirements for financial literacy distinct from the existing financial literacy requirements specified under the economics curricular content within the standards for social studies; and

- The requirements for a student to earn a standard high school diploma to:
  - Establish a separate one-half credit requirement in personal financial literacy and specify related instruction.
  - Reduce the number of required elective credits from eight to seven and one-half.

The bill designates the act as the “Dorothy L. Hukill Financial Literacy Act.” The bill has no additional impact on state funds. School districts are provided funding for instructional materials through the instructional materials allocation within the Florida Education Finance Program (FEFP). The bill takes effect July 1, 2019.

The House voted to concur with the Senate amendment and passed the bill with a 113-0 vote. It will now go to the Governor.

### **HB 703 (Rep. Stark)/SB 926 (Sen. Berman) Education in Public Schools Concerning**

**Human Sexuality:** Creates "Florida Healthy Adolescent Act"; requires public schools that provide information or programs relating to human sexuality to provide information that meets certain criteria; provides for review of certain materials & students to be excused in certain circumstances; repeals certain health education provisions.

- ❖ HB 703 was referred to the House PreK-12 Quality Subcommittee; PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee; and the Education Committee.
- ❖ SB 926 was referred to Senate Education; Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; and Appropriations Committee.

**HB 807 (Rep. Aloupis)/SB 1480 (Sen. Stargel) Civics Education:** CS HB 807 requires all instructional materials for the civics education course required for middle school students be reviewed and approved by Florida’s Commissioner of Education in consultation with civics organizations and stakeholders. Any errors or inaccuracies in state-adopted civics materials identified by the Commissioner, must be corrected pursuant to current statutory procedures. The bill requires the Commissioner to review and make recommendations for improvements to current state-adopted civics material and the statewide civics end-of-course assessment by December 31, 2019. The Department of Education is required to review civics education course standards by December 31, 2020. The bill has an effective date of July 1, 2019.

CS/SB 1480 requires all instructional materials for the middle school civics education course be reviewed and approved by Commissioner of Education (commissioner) in consultation with civics organizations and stakeholders. Errors and inaccuracies in state-adopted civics instructional materials, identified by the commissioner, must be corrected pursuant to current statutory procedures. The bill also requires the commissioner to review the current state-adopted civics course materials and the civics statewide end-of-course (EOC) assessment and make recommendations for improvements by December 31, 2019. The Department of Education (DOE) must complete a review of civics education course standards by December 31, 2020. The bill takes effect July 1, 2019.

- ❖ HB 807 was referred to the House PreK-12 Quality Subcommittee; PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee; and the Education Committee.
- ❖ SB 1480 was referred to the Senate Education and the Rules Committee.

3/7/19—HB 807 passed the House PreK-12 Quality Subcommittee.

3/19/19—HB 807 passed the House PreK-12 Appropriations Committee.

3/28/19—HB 807 passed the House Education Committee and will now go to the House Floor.

4/2/19—SB 1480 passed the Senate Education Committee.

4/25/19—HB 807 was read a second and third time and passed the House with a 111-1 vote. It will now go to the Senate.

5/2/19—SB 1480 was read a second time in the Senate and was laid on the table in lieu of HB 807. HB 807 was read a second time in the Senate.

5/3/19—HB 807 was read a third time and passed the House with a 37-0 vote and will now go to the Governor for approval.

**HB 855 (Rep. Hill)/SB 1454 (Sen. Mayfield) Instructional Materials:** Each school board must maintain on its website a list of all instructional materials purchased by the district. The bill requires the list to include the title, author, and ISBN number for all instructional materials listed on each school board's website. In accordance with a school board's duty to select and provide adequate instructional materials for all students under Section 1006.28, Florida Statutes, the bill requires school districts to provide supplemental instructional materials and create a policy for the use of such materials in the classroom. Currently, a parent may exempt their student from reproductive health and disease instruction. The bill requires a school principal to notify parents of students about the content of reproductive health instructional materials at least 10 days in advance of student exposure to such materials. The bill requires the Commissioner of Education to review school district processes for evaluating instructional materials that are not included on the state-adopted list and submit a report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by December 31, 2020. The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2019.

- ❖ HB was referred to the House PreK-12 Quality Subcommittee; PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee; and the Education Committee.
- ❖ SB 1454 was referred to the Senate Education; Criminal Justice; Judiciary; and the Appropriations Committee.

3/26/19—HB 855 passed the House PreK-12 Quality Subcommittee.

**HB 1037 (Rep. Diamond)/SB 1316 (Sen. Brandes) Civic Education:** CS/SB 1316 expands and enhances civics instruction in public schools. The bill creates the United States Government and Civic Engagement course and provides:

- ❖ An option for students entering grade 9, in the 2020-2021 school year, to take one-half credit in United States Government and Civic Engagement.
- ❖ A nonpartisan civic literacy project as the laboratory component of the United States Government and Civic Engagement course. Additionally, the bill:
- ❖ Creates the Florida Seal of Civic Engagement Program.
- ❖ Provides an option for students initially enrolling in a Florida College System institution or state university to demonstrate competency in civic literacy by earning the Seal of Civic Engagement.
- ❖ Requires the Department of Education (DOE) to include nonpartisan civic literacy projects when encouraging school districts to initiate, adopt, and expand service-learning programs and policies in kindergarten through grade 12.
- ❖ Amends the school grading requirements beginning with the 2020-2021 school year to include the percentage of students who complete the United States Government and Civic Engagement course with a grade of “B” or higher in the calculation.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2019.

- ❖ HB 1037 was referred to the House PreK-12 Innovation Subcommittee; PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee; and the Education Committee.
- ❖ SB 1316 was referred to the Senate Education; Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; and the Appropriations Committee.

3/19/19—SB 1316 passed the Senate Education Committee.

**HB 1127 (Rep. Duggar)/SB 1444 (Sen. Diaz) Educational Employees:** The bill improves the processes by which education personnel who have direct contact with children are disciplined for committing criminal acts and misconduct that would render them ineligible to serve in kindergarten through grade 12 schools. The bill expands the universe of education personnel over whom the Florida Department of Education (DOE) has authority to disqualify from employment. It creates efficiencies in the background screening process for certified educators by making the DOE the sole authority to perform criminal background checks. Additionally, the bill provides penalties to school administrators for not reporting criminal acts committed by adults on school grounds.

#### Disqualification of Education Personnel

The bill requires DOE to create and maintain an electronic employment disqualification list (DQ list) to prevent individuals subject to disciplinary action from working or serving in an education environment. The bill defines individuals subject to the DQ list to include public school employees, public school contracted personnel, charter schools, charter school governing boards, and private schools that accept students who participate in a state scholarship program listed in chapter 1002, F.S.

#### Background Screening for Educator Certification and Employment

While the DOE has the authority to conduct background screening and does so on a limited basis, the majority of background screening is conducted by school districts who must screen individuals upon employment. Teachers who teach in multiple counties, such as student teachers and virtual school teachers, have to submit to separate background screening for each county in which they work. To address this duplicative screening, the bill authorizes the DOE to participate in the Florida Agency for Health Care Administration Care Provider Background Screening Clearinghouse and

provides that each certified educator will only be subject to one background screening every five years.

The bill requires certified educators to meet the same screening standards as other professions that care for vulnerable individuals, like childcare personnel. Those standards for disqualification from employment are for an arrest awaiting final disposition for approximately 50 offenses. Currently, disqualification is only required for felony conviction of similar offenses.

#### Standards of Ethical Conduct for Education Personnel

The bill requires district school boards, superintendents, and principals to report criminal acts or misconduct perpetrated by adults in specific circumstances on school grounds. The bill will have a fiscal impact to the DOE for participation in the AHCA Care Provider Background Screening Clearinghouse that is estimated to be between \$150,000 and \$300,000. See Fiscal Comments.

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2019.

- ❖ HB 1127 was referred to the House PreK-12 Quality Subcommittee; PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee; and the Education Committee.
- ❖ SB 1444 was referred to the Senate Education; Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; and the Appropriations Committee.

3/19/19—HB 1127 passed the House PreK-12 Quality Subcommittee.

3/19/19—SB 1444 passed the Senate Education Committee.

4/1/19—HB 1127 passed the House PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee.

4/9/19—SB 1444 passed the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Education.

4/9/19—HB 1127 passed the House Education Committee and will now go to the House Floor.

4/18/19—SB 1444 passed the Senate Appropriations Committee and will now go to the Senate Floor.

4/26/19—HB 1127 was read a second time in the House.

5/1/19—HB 1127 was read a third time and passed with a 113-0 vote. It will now go to the Senate.

**HB 1197 (Rep. Fischer)/SB 1668 (Sen. Hutson) School Choice:** HB 1197 provides that the board of trustees of a sponsoring state university or FCS institution is a local educational agency for the purposes of receiving federal funds and accepting responsibility for all requirements in the role. The bill requires the DOE, in collaboration with charter school sponsors and operators, to develop a sponsor evaluation framework and report results in its annual charter school application report. In addition, the bill revises charter school application reporting requirements and submission dates for both sponsors and the DOE. The bill takes effect on July 1, 2019.

- ❖ HB 1197 was referred to the House PreK-12 Innovation Subcommittee; Appropriations Committee; and the Education Committee.
- ❖ SB 1668 was referred to the Senate Education; Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; and the Appropriations Committee.

3/19/19—HB 1197 passed the House Pre-K-12 Innovation Subcommittee.

4/2/19—HB 1197 passed the House Appropriations Committee.

4/15/19—HB 1197 passed the House Education Committee and will now go to the House Floor.

4/25/19—HB 1197 was read a second and third time in the House and passed with a 74-37 vote. It will now go to the Senate.

**HB 1413 (Rep McGhee)/SB 1644 (Sen. Powell) Instructional Personnel and Educational Support Employee Salaries:** Creating the "Florida Instructional Personnel Fair Pay Act" and "Florida Educational Support Employees Fair Pay Act"; requiring the Legislature to fund the Florida Education Finance Program at a level that ensures that instructional personnel and educational support employees earn a living wage; providing for specified percentage increases to the base salaries of instructional personnel and educational support employees for certain years, etc.

- ❖ HB 1413 was referred to the House PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee; Education Committee; and the Appropriations Committee.
- SB 1644 was referred to the Senate Education; Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; and the Appropriations Committee.

**SB 1684 (Sen. Broxson) Educator Certification Requirements:** Revising the period of validity of a temporary certificate; revising the length of time within which educators who are issued a temporary certificate must complete certain requirements, etc.

- ❖ SB 1684 was referred to the Senate Education and Rules Committees.

**SB 1796 (Sen. Perry) Public Records/Commissioners and Commission Investigators/School Administrators:** CS/SB 1796 creates two new exemptions from public records requirements in s. 119.071(4)(d)2., F.S. The first exemption makes exempt the personal and location information related to current and former commissioners and investigators of the Florida Commission on Offender Review (FCOR). The exemption is based upon a public necessity statement that explains the nature of the FCOR's work and the possibility that because of the effect of decisions made and actions taken by commissioners and investigators, harm may come to them or their families. The exemption does not appear to be broader than necessary to accomplish the purpose of the law because the information exempted is limited in type and scope. **The second exemption created by the bill makes exempt the personal and location information related to school administrators. This exemption appears to be no broader than necessary to accomplish its purpose because the information exempted is limited and only relates to school administrators, their spouses, and children. The exemption is based on a statement of public necessity that explains the nature of the authority, decisions, and actions the job of a school administrator entails, and the potential that harm might come to the administrator or his or her spouse and children because of the contentious action of a disgruntled student, parent, or school employee.** The bill provides a statement of public necessity as required. The bill requires a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting for final passage. The bill stands repealed on October 2, 2024, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature. The bill is effective upon becoming a law.

- ❖ SB 1796 was referred to the Senate Criminal Justice; Governmental Oversight and Accountability; and the Rules Committee.

3/25/19—SB 1796 passed the Senate Criminal Justice Committee.

**HB 7055 (House PreK-12 Innovation Subcommittee) Career Education:** Florida's growing labor market will need to fill an additional 1.7 million vacancies by 2030. In order to meet this demand, Florida's PreK-20 education system must have the capacity to produce graduates who are ready to fill high-growth, high-demand careers. Between 2018 and 2025, 64 percent of the jobs created will require a postsecondary degree or certificate. Currently, 48.3 percent of working-age Floridians have a postsecondary degree or certificate, and without growth the state will remain

below the number necessary to fully meet the workforce demand. Florida ranks 21st in the nation for the percentage of adults with education and high-quality workforce credentials.

To help meet growing workforce demand and provide students flexibility and options to pursue advanced career pathways, the bill:

- ❖ revises the school grades formula to recognize career certificate clock hour dual enrollment and registered preapprenticeship program completions and establishes formal career dual enrollment agreements between high schools and career centers;
- ❖ allows students with an industry certification to earn two mathematics credits for Algebra I;
- ❖ allows a computer science credit to substitute for a mathematics or science credit and requires a biennial review of career education courses for alignment with high school graduation requirements;
- ❖ requires the Department of Education to provide assistance in increasing public awareness of apprenticeship and preapprenticeship opportunities;
- ❖ requires the Commissioner of Education to annually review career and technical education course offerings;
- ❖ establishes a “College and Career Decision Day” to recognize high school seniors for their postsecondary education and career plans;
- ❖ doubles the cap on career and professional education digital tool certificates the State Board of Education may identify for weighted FTE funding;
- ❖ reestablishes a middle grades career planning course requirement;
- ❖ requires academic advising for students whose GPA drops below a 2.0;
- ❖ allows school districts to use motor vehicles other than school buses to transport students to career education programs;
- ❖ allows the Academically Challenging Curriculum to Enhance Learning options to include career education credits, including work-based learning, that result in industry certifications;
- ❖ establishes a certificate of completion for students who have earned an industry certification;
- ❖ revises virtual instruction program provider requirements; and
- ❖ allows school districts to issue non-renewable adjunct teaching certificates, which are valid for up to 3 years, for full-time teaching positions and specifies reporting requirements for school districts.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2019.

- ❖ HB 7055 was referred to the House PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee; and the Education Committee.

3/6/19—PKI 1 passed the House PreK-12 Innovation Subcommittee and will be submitted as a committee bill. PKI1 was filed as HB 7055.

3/25/19—HB 7055 passed the House PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee.

4/15/19—HB 7055 passed the House Education Committee.

## **Employment**

**HB 77 (Rep. Plasencia) /SB 1108 (Sen. Berman) Instructional Personnel and School Administrator Salary Schedules:** Authorizes district school board to use advanced degree in setting salary schedule for specified employees; requires each district school board to adopt salary

schedule for specified employees; authorizes rather than requires district school board to adopt performance salary schedule; authorizes rather than requires district school board to provide for specified salary supplements.

**HB 121 (Rep. Polsky)/SB 152 (Sen. Rader) Instructional Personnel Salaries:** Requires funding Florida Education Finance Program at certain level; provides statewide minimum salary for instructional personnel; provides for annual salary adjustments.

- ❖ HB 121 was referred to the House PreK-12 Quality Subcommittee; PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee; and the Education Committee.
- ❖ SB 152 was referred to the Senate Education; Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; Appropriations; and the Rules Committee.

**HB 137 (Rep. Good)/SB 402 (Sen. Gruters) Employment After Retirement of School District Personnel:** Provides that retired instructional personnel may immediately after termination become employed by school district as substitute teacher; authorizes retired instructional personnel to be reemployed as substitute teacher & continue receiving retirement benefits; provides requirements for such reemployment.

- ❖ HB 137 was referred to the House Oversight, Transparency & Public Management Subcommittee; Appropriations Committee; and the State Affairs Committee.
- ❖ SB 402 was referred to the Senate Education; Governmental Oversight and Accountability; and the Appropriations Committee.

**SB 280 (Sen. Albritton)/HB 1245 (Rep. Brown) Placement of Instructional Personnel:** Prohibiting the use of a specified student learning growth formula as the only factor in determining the placement of certain instructional personnel, etc.

- ❖ SB 280 was referred to the Senate Education; Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; and the Appropriations Committee.
- ❖ HB 1245 referred to the House PreK-12 Quality Subcommittee; PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee; and the Education Committee.

**SB 432 (Sen. Gruters)/SB 847 (Rep. Rommel) Employment Conditions:** SB 432 amends s. 218.077, F.S., regarding state preemption of conditions of employment. The bill:

- ❖ Expressly prohibits a county, city, district, or other public body created by state law from requiring an employer from paying a minimum wage other than the state or federal minimum wage or to offer other conditions of employment. This does not prohibit the political subdivision from requiring a minimum wage or conditions of employment for its own employees, the employees of its contractors and subcontractors, and the employees of any entity receiving a direct tax abatement or subsidy;
- ❖ Expressly preempts to the state the right to regulate any requirements imposed upon employers relating to a minimum wage and conditions of employment;
- ❖ Defines “conditions of employment” to include preemployment screening, job classification, job responsibilities; hours of work; scheduling and schedule changes, wages, payment of wages, leave, paid or unpaid days off for holidays, illness, vacations, and personal necessity, and employee benefits;
- ❖ Clarifies the definitions for “employer” and “employee;”
- ❖ Substitutes the term “employment benefits” with the term “conditions of employment” throughout s. 218.077, F.S.;

- ❖ Voids any ordinance, regulation, or policy currently in existence which is now preempted. The bill is not expected to impact state or local revenues and expenditures directly. The bill takes effect upon becoming a law.

Florida municipalities and counties have broad authority to legislate on any matter that is not inconsistent with federal or state law. A local government enactment is inconsistent with state law if the Legislature has preempted a particular subject area or the local enactment conflicts with a state statute. Where state preemption applies, a local government is precluded from exercising authority in that particular area.

Current law prohibits a political subdivision from requiring an employer to provide wage and employment benefits not required by state or federal law, providing uniformity throughout the state with regard to mandated wage and non-wage compensation.

Under current law, “employment benefits” means anything of value that an employee may receive from an employer in addition to wages and salary, including:

- ❖ Health benefits;
- ❖ Paid or unpaid days off for holidays;
- ❖ Sick leave;
- ❖ Vacation;
- ❖ Retirement benefits; and
- ❖ Profit-sharing benefits.

Current law provides for specific exemptions to the broad state preemption, such as non-compliance to the extent necessary to allow receipt of federal funds or the ability of a political subdivision to establish minimum wages and benefits for its own employees and contractors.

The bill replaces the term “employment benefits” with the term “conditions of employment.” The new term includes items within the previous term, as well as “those terms that form the basis of a relationship between an employer and a prospective or actual employee,” including:

- ❖ Pre-employment screenings;
- ❖ Job classification determinations;
- ❖ Job responsibilities;
- ❖ Wages and the payment of wages;
- ❖ Hours of work; and
- ❖ Schedules and schedule changes.

The bill does not apply to an otherwise valid ordinance, order, rule, or policy of local government that prohibits discrimination in the conditions of employment based upon a prospective or actual employee’s membership in enumerated classifications. The bill further does not apply to an otherwise and valid local government ordinance, order, rule, or policy, adopted before January 1, 2019, establishing an alternative dispute resolution mechanism to resolve an employee's claim against an employer for unpaid wages.

- ❖ SB 432 was referred to the Senate Governmental Oversight and Accountability; Community Affairs; and the Rules Committee.



- ❖ HB 847 was referred to the House Workforce Development & Tourism Subcommittee; Local, Federal & Veterans Affairs Subcommittee; and the Commerce Committee.

3/12/19—SB 432 passed the Senate Governmental Oversight and Accountability Committee.

3/19/19—HB 847 passed the House Workforce Development & Tourism Subcommittee.

3/26/19—HB 847 passed the House Local, Federal & Veterans Affairs Subcommittee.

**SB 698 (Sen. Stewart) Collective Bargaining for Instructional Personnel:** Removing a requirement that each school district and the certified collective bargaining unit for instructional personnel within each district negotiate a specified memorandum of understanding; removing a requirement that certain certified collective bargaining units include specified information in their applications for renewal of registration, etc.

- ❖ SB 698 was referred to the Senate Education; Governmental Oversight and Accountability; and the Appropriations Committee.

**SB 1224 (Sen. Farmer) Charter School Employees:** CS/CS/SB 1224 creates s. 1001.241, F.S., to require each charter school principal, charter school governing board member, and charter school chief financial officer to hold a credential, which must certify the individual's core competence in the administration of a charter school. The bill requires the Department of Education (DOE) to approve one or more third-party credentialing entities to establish and administer the credentialing process.

The bill also:

- ❖ Eliminates the requirement that an applicant submit an application by February 1 to open a charter school eighteen months later at the beginning of the school year. The bill allows an applicant submitting an application by February 1 to open a charter school at the beginning of the next school year.
- ❖ Prohibits specified charter school entities and employees and their relatives from submitting an application to open a charter school for 5 years if specified acts of misconduct caused the termination or nonrenewal of the charter, or 10 years in case of the individual's criminal conviction for certain crimes.
- ❖ Clarifies that charter school instructional and non-instructional personnel must file fingerprints and pass a background check in any school district in which one of the charter governing board's charter schools is located, and that the background check is valid in all school districts in perpetuity.
- ❖ Authorizes a virtual charter school to provide part-time instruction and be a virtual instruction program provider if approved by the DOE.

The bill takes effect January 1, 2020.

- ❖ SB 1224 was referred to the Senate Education; Governmental Oversight and Accountability; and the Rules Committees.

3/19/19—SB 1224 was temporarily postponed in the Education Committee.

3/26/19—SB 1224 passed the Senate Education Committee.

4/10/19—SB 1224 passed the Senate Governmental Oversight and Accountability Committee.

**HB 1331 (Rep. Driskell) Classroom Teachers and School Principals:** Creates Classroom Teacher Student Loan Forgiveness Program; provides requirements for program; requires SBE to waive certain fees for individuals taking certain examinations for first time; repeals Florida Best & Brightest Teacher Scholarship Program & Florida Best & Brightest Principal Scholarship Program.

- ❖ HB 1331 was referred to the House PreK-12 Quality Subcommittee; PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee; and the Education Committee.

**SB 1366 (Sen. Baxley) Education:** PCS/SB 1366 promotes options for education in computer science by:

- ❖ Providing that a student may substitute one computer science credit for one science credit, excluding Biology I, in order to satisfy the credit requirements to earn a standard high school diploma;
- ❖ Including high-quality professional development for teachers to provide instruction in computer science courses to the existing training that a school district or consortium of school districts may apply to the Department of Education for funding to deliver, subject to legislative appropriation; and
- ❖ Increasing the number of potential certificates available to elementary and middle school students by doubling the limit on CAPE Digital Tool certificates that may be included on the Industry Certification Funding List.

The bill also:

- ❖ Permits a parent to request an exemption for their child from any portion of the comprehensive health education course of study the parent finds objectionable.
- ❖ Removes from inclusion in comprehensive health education course of study concepts related to dating violence and abuse and adds concepts related to techniques to respond to child abuse and the warning signs of human trafficking.
- ❖ Allows a virtual instruction provider to use learning gains for students in other states as a way to demonstrate success and extends the conditional approval period from one year to two years.

The bill does not have an impact on state revenues or expenditures. However, increasing the number of CAPE Digital Tool certificates may allow some school districts to generate additional bonus funding through the Florida Education Finance Program (FEFP). The bill takes effect July 1, 2019.

- ❖ SB 1366 was referred to the Senate Education; Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; and the Appropriations Committee.

3/19/19—SB 1366 passed the Senate Education Committee.

4/15/19—SB 1366 passed the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Education.

**HB 7061 (House Pre-K Quality Subcommittee) Teacher Preparation:** The bill addresses teacher preparation and retention by increasing the opportunities for mentorship, professional development, and examination preparation to equip first-time teachers with tools and supports when they enter the classroom.

The bill establishes consistent requirements for curriculum and field experience provided by teacher preparation programs.

### Teacher Certification

- ❖ The bill extends the timeframe by which a candidate may satisfy the General Knowledge Test (GKT) from one to three years, aligning the timeframe with the number of years in which a teacher-candidate may be employed pursuant to a temporary certificate.
- ❖ The bill increases access to GKT preparation materials and establishes a baseline for materials available to teacher-candidates.
- ❖ The bill requires the State Board of Education (SBE) to establish separate fees for each subtest of the GKT.

### Teacher Preparation

- ❖ The bill revises requirements for teacher preparation program uniform core curricula.
- ❖ For both school district-operated teacher preparation programs and Educator Preparation Institute (EPI) programs, the bill revises program requirements to include content aligned to state standards. The bill requires programs to administer participant satisfaction surveys and report survey results.
- ❖ For all teacher preparation programs, the bill requires practicum experience to include classroom management in a variety of teaching environments and for diverse student populations.

### Teacher Professional Development

- ❖ The bill increases the school district-operated mentorship program from one to two years and provides an exemption from passing the GKT for those teacher-candidates who successfully complete a two-year mentorship program.
- ❖ The bill increases the opportunities for mentorship and professional development and standardizes professional development content.

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2019.

- ❖ HB 7061 was referred to the House PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee; and the Education Committee.

3/7/19—The House PreK-12 Quality Subcommittee passed PKQ2 and will submit it as a committee bill.

3/7/19—PKQ2 was filed as HB 7061.

3/25/19—HB 7061 passed the House PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee.

4/3/19—HB 7061 passed the House Education Committee and will now go to the House Floor.

### General School Bills

**SB 62 (Sen. Book)/HB 349 (DuBose) Students with Disabilities in Public Schools:** The Dorothy L. Hukill Student Safety Act. SB 62 revises the use of restraint techniques on students with disabilities in public schools, prohibits the use of specified physical restraint techniques and placing students in seclusion, and specifies responsibilities for school districts, schools, the Department of Education (DOE), and the Commissioner of Education (commissioner). Specifically, the bill:

- ❖ Defines exclusionary and nonexclusionary time; establishes conditions under which a student may be placed in exclusionary or nonexclusionary time; and specifies related documentation, reporting and monitoring of such incidents.
- ❖ Requires each school district to:
  - Develop policies and procedures regarding physical safety and security of all students and school personnel.
  - Report procedures for training related to restraint and specifies the components of such training.
  - Publicly post its policies on all emergency procedures, including the district’s policies on the use of restraint.
- ❖ Requires a school to conduct a review of incidents of restraint, and related interventions and school personnel training.
- ❖ Requires the DOE to maintain data on exclusionary and nonexclusionary time incidents, and requires that redacted copies of documentation on the use of restraint and exclusionary and nonexclusionary time be updated monthly and made available to the public through the DOE’s website by October 1, 2019.
- ❖ Requires the commissioner to develop recommendations to incorporate instruction regarding emotional or behavioral disabilities into continuing education or inservice training requirements for instructional personnel. The bill takes effect July 1, 2019
- ❖ SB 62 was referred to the Senate Education; Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; and the Appropriations Committees.
- ❖ HB 329 was referred to the House PreK-12 Quality Subcommittee and the Education Committee.

3/12/19—SB 62 passed the Education Committee.

3/19/19—HB 349 passed the House PreK-12 Quality Subcommittee.

3/28/19—HB 349 passed the Education Committee and will now go to the House Floor.

4/10/19—HB 349 was read a second time in the House.

4/11/19—HB 349 passed the House with a 115-0 vote and will now go to the Senate.

**SB 66 (Sen. Cruz)/HB 545 (Rep. Jenne) Drinking Water in Public Schools:** SB 66 requires each school district to filter drinking water at each source for any school built before 1986. Specifically, for such schools the bill requires each school district to:

- ❖ Install a barcode on all school drinking water sources.
- ❖ Install a filter that meets specified standards to reduce lead at each school water source.
- ❖ Post a conspicuous sign near each non-drinking-water source warning that such source should not be used for human consumption.
- ❖ Publish on the school district’s website information about filters for each drinking water source and actions necessary to comply with requirements.

The bill has a significant, but indeterminate, fiscal impact. The bill takes effect July 1, 2019.

- ❖ SB 66 was referred to the Senate Education; Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; and the Appropriations Committee.
- ❖ HB 545 was referred to the House PreK-12 Quality Subcommittee; PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee; and the Education Committee.

3/26/19—SB 66 was temporarily postponed in the Senate Education Committee.

4/2/19—SB 66 passed the Senate Education Committee.

**HB 183 (Rep. Jenne)/SB 1736 (Sen. Book) Student Elopement:** Requires public schools to create Staff Assistance for Emergencies (SAFE) Team & school elopement plan; provides requirements for team & plan; requires & provides requirements for elopement quick reference guides for certain students; requires public schools to annually submit their plans to district school board.

- ❖ HB 183 was referred to the House PreK-12 Quality Subcommittee; PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee; and the Education Committee.
- ❖ SB 1736 was referred to the Senate Education; Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; and the Appropriations Committee.

**HB 189 (Rep. Zika)/SB 1342 (Sen. Stargel) Postsecondary Education for Secondary**

**Students:** The bill renames “collegiate high school programs” as “early college acceleration programs” and expands the programs from 1 to 2 years. **The bill requires the programs be made available to students in grades 11 and 12 and specifies that they must include an option for a student to graduate from high school with an associate degree. District school boards and Florida College System (FCS) institutions are prohibited from limiting the number of eligible students who may enroll in dual enrollment programs, including early college programs, unless a 1-year waiver is granted by the Commissioner of Education.** The bill deletes the requirement for a separate early college program contract and requires each dual enrollment articulation agreement between a FCS institution and a school district to establish an early college program. The bill authorizes district school boards to establish an early college program with a state university or an eligible institution and authorizes charter and private schools to establish an early college program with a state college, state university, or other eligible postsecondary institution. The bill requires each district school board, by September 1, 2020, and annually thereafter, to post on its website information regarding earning college credit through the early college program and the associated cost savings. By November 30, 2020, and annually thereafter, the Department of Education (DOE) must post on its website information regarding the status of early college programs. Beginning September 1, 2020, and annually thereafter, each postsecondary institution must report information regarding each dual enrollment articulation agreement it has entered into during the previous year to the Commissioner of Education. The bill requires dual enrollment instructional materials be provided to home education and private school students at no cost. An articulation agreement between a public postsecondary institution and a private school must express that costs associated with tuition and fees, including registration and laboratory fees, and instructional materials will not be passed along to the student’s private school of enrollment. The bill requires the dual enrollment transfer guarantees statement developed by DOE to include English and mathematics courses that require a grade of C or higher to measure student achievement in college-level communication and computation skills, pursuant to state board rule. The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2019.

- ❖ HB 189 was referred to the House PreK-12 Innovation Subcommittee; Higher Education Appropriations Subcommittee, and the Education Committee.
- ❖ SB 1342 was referred to the Senate Education; Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; and the Appropriations Committee.

3/19/19—HB 189 passed the House PreK-12 Innovation Subcommittee.

3/26/19—SB 1342 was temporarily postponed in the Senate Education Committee.

4/1/19—HB 189 passed the House Higher Education Appropriations Subcommittee.  
4/2/19—SB 1342 passed the Senate Education Committee.  
4/9/19—SB 1342 passed the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Education.  
4/9/19—HB 189 passed the House Education Committee.  
4/26/19—HB 189 was read a second time in the House.  
4/29/19—HB 189 was read a third time in the House and passed with a 113-0 vote. It will now go to the Senate.

**SB 244 (Sen. Hutson) High School Academic Advisors:** Requiring schools that serve students in grades 9 through 12 to designate academic advisors; requiring students who meet specified criteria to meet with an academic advisor within a specified timeframe, etc.

- ❖ SB 244 was referred to the Senate Education; Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; and the Appropriations Committee.

**HB 225 (Rep. Beltran)/SB 292 (Sen. Lee) Education:** CS/SB 292 protects the ability of a student who attends a public pre-K-12 educational institution to wear a military uniform to his or her graduation ceremony. Specifically, the bill prohibits a district school board from barring a student from lawfully wearing to his or her graduation ceremony a uniform of any of the Armed Forces of the state or of the United States.

- ❖ HB 225 was referred to the House PreK-12 Quality Subcommittee; Local, Federal & Veterans Affairs Subcommittee; and the Education Committee.
- ❖ SB 292 was referred to the Senate Military and Veterans Affairs and Space; Education; and the Rules Committee.

3/6/19—SB 292 passed the Senate Military and Veterans Affairs Committee.  
3/19/19—HB 225 passed the House PreK-12 Quality Subcommittee  
3/19/19—SB 292 passed the Senate Education Committee.  
3/26/19—HB 225 passed the House Local, Federal and Veterans Affairs Committee.  
4/3/19—HB 225 passed the House Education Committee and will now go to the House Floor.  
4/3/19—SB 292 passed the Senate Rules Committee and will now go to the Senate Floor.  
4/10/19—SB 292 was read a second time in the Senate.  
4/23/19—SB 292 passed the Senate with a 39-0 vote and will now go to the House.  
4/29/19—SB 292 was read a second time in the House. The House laid on the table HB 225 in lieu of SB 292. SB 292 was read a third time in the House and passed with a 115-0 vote and will now go to the Governor for approval.

**HB 245 (Rep. Fitzenhagen)/SB 356 (Sen Rodriguez) School Health Immunizations:** Revises child immunization requirements to include vaccine for human papillomavirus.

- ❖ HB 245 was referred to the House Health Quality Subcommittee; Education Committee; Health & and the Human Services Committee.
- ❖ SB 356 was referred to the Senate Health Policy; Education; and the Rules Committee.

**SB 226 (Sen. Brandes)/HB 401 (Rep. DiCeglie) Mastery-based Education:** CS/SB 226 renames the Competency-Based Education Pilot Program as the Mastery-Based Education Program (mastery-based pilot) and:

- ❖ Expands participation in the mastery-based pilot to all school districts and developmental research schools.

- ❖ Authorizes district school boards and developmental research schools participating in the mastery-based pilot to:
  - Determine and award credit based on student’s mastery of core content and skills, but requires such school districts and developmental research schools to amend their student progression plans accordingly.
  - Use an alternative interpretation of letter grades to measure student success in grades 6-12, but requires such school districts and developmental research schools to continue to use a 4-point scale for calculating a student’s grade point average.
- ❖ Requires the statewide articulation agreement to ensure fair and equitable access for students who have earned high school credit earned through a mastery-based education program and graduate with a standard high school diploma. The bill has no impact on state revenues or expenditures. The bill takes effect July 1, 2019.
- ❖ SB 226 was referred to the Senate Education, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education and the Appropriation Committee.
- ❖ HB 401 was referred to the House PreK-12 Innovation Subcommittee and the Education Committee.

2/13/19—HB 401 passed the House PreK-12 Innovation Subcommittee.

3/12/19—SB 226 passed the Senate Education Committee.

4/4/19—SB 226 passed the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Education.

4/9/19—HB 401 passed the House Education Committee and will now go to the House Floor.

4/23/19—HB 401 was read a second time in the House.

4/24/19—HB 401 passed the House with a 92-23 vote and will now go to the Senate.

**SB 318 (Sen. Montford)/HB 601 (Rep. Roth) Public Records Child Abuse, Abandonment, and Neglect:**

CS/CS/SB 318 expands the public records exemption that protects the name of a reporter of child abuse, abandonment, or neglect to also include other identifying information. Such information would be confidential and exempt, and would only be released to specified persons, officials, and agencies specified in law. The bill has no fiscal impact. The bill takes effect July 1, 2019.

CS/HB 601 expands the public record exemption that protects the name of a reporter of child abuse, abandonment, or neglect to also protect identifying information that would inadvertently identify the reporter. The bill subjects this public record exemption to the Open Government Sunset Review Act, and thus the exemption will be repealed on October 2, 2024, unless it is reviewed and saved from repeal by the Legislature. The bill provides a statement of public necessity as required by the Florida Constitution.

- ❖ SB 318 was referred to the Senate Children, Families, and Elder Affairs; Education; and Rules Committee.
- ❖ HB 601 was referred to the House Children, Families & Seniors Subcommittee; Oversight, Transparency & Public Management Subcommittee; and the Health & Human Services Committee.

2/11/19—SB 318 was temporarily postponed in the Senate Children, Families and Elder Affairs Committee.

2/19/19—SB 318 passed the Senate Children, Families and Elder Affairs Committee.

3/13/19—HB 601 passed the House Children, Families & Seniors Subcommittee.

3/19/19—SB 318 passed the Senate Education Committee.

3/25/19—HB 601 passed the House Oversight, Transparency & Public Management Subcommittee.

4/3/19—SB 318 passed the Senate Rules Committee and will now go to the Senate Floor.

4/9/19—HB 601 passed the House Health & Human Services Committee and will now go to the House Floor.

4/10/19—SB 318 was read a second time in the Senate. One amendment adopted.

4/17/19—SB 318 passed the Senate with a 38-0 vote and will now go to the House.

4/29/19—SB 318 was read a second time in the House. HB 601 was laid on the table.

4/30/19—SB 318 was read a third time in the House and passed with a 112-0 vote. It will now go to the Governor for approval.

### **HB 321 (Rep. Stone)/SB 348 (Sen. Montford) Exceptional Student Education State**

**Assessment Accommodation Task Force:** Establishing the Exceptional Student Education State Assessment Accommodation Task Force within the Department of Education for the purpose of making recommendations on school accommodations for exceptional students; providing duties of the task force and the department, etc.

- ❖ HB 321 was referred to the House PreK-12 Quality Subcommittee; PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee; and the Education Committee.
- ❖ SB 348 was referred to the Senate Education; Appropriations; and the Rules Committee.

**HB 361 (Rep. Silvers)/SB 1418 (Sen. Powell) Admission to Mental Health Facilities:** In 2017, the Legislature created a task force within the Department of Children and Families (DCF) to address the issue of involuntary examination of minors (Task Force). The Task Force reported its findings and recommendations to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on November 15, 2017. Among them were recommendations to:

- ❖ **Encourage school districts to adopt a standardized suicide assessment tool that school-based mental health professionals would implement prior to initiation of an involuntary examination;** and
- ❖ Increase the number of days, from the next working day to five working days that the receiving facility has to submit forms to DCF, to allow DCF to capture data on whether the minor was admitted, released, or a petition filed with the court.

The PCS for HB 361 implements these two Task Force recommendations. The bill has no fiscal impact on state or local governments. The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2019.

CS/CS/SB 1418 implements two recommendations of a Department of Children and Families (DCF) task force which has been studying the issue of Baker Act cases involving minors. The first of the specific recommendations contained in the CS encourages school districts to adopt a standardized suicide assessment tool that school-based mental health professionals would implement prior to initiation of an involuntary examination. The second recommendation increases the number of days, from the next working day to five working days that the receiving facility has to submit forms to DCF, to allow DCF to capture data on whether the minor was admitted, released, or a petition filed with the court. The CS also increases data gathering on involuntary examinations and requires DCF to report every two years on its findings and recommendations related to involuntary examinations initiated on minors. The CS also requires that when a patient



communicates a specific threat against an identifiable individual to a mental health service provider, the provider must release information from the clinical record of the patient sufficient to inform law enforcement of the potential threat.

- ❖ HB 361 was referred to the House Children, Families & Seniors Subcommittee; Appropriations Committee; and the Health & Human Services Committee.
- ❖ SB 1418 was referred to the Senate Children, Families, and Elder Affairs; and the Rules Committee.

3/20/19—HB 361 passed the House Children, Families & Seniors Subcommittee.

4/1/19—SB 1418 passed the Senate Children, Families and Elder Affairs Committee.

4/2/19—HB 361 passed the House Appropriations Committee.

4/9/19—HB 361 passed the House Health & Human Services Committee and will now go to the House Floor.

4/17/19—SB 1418 passed the Senate Rules Committee and will now go to the Senate Floor.

4/26/19—SB 1418 was read a second and third time in the Senate and passed with a 38-0 vote. It will now go to the House.

**HB 371 (Rep. Caruso) Discrimination In Florida K-20 Public Education System:** Prohibits discrimination in K-20 public education system based on religion; requires public K-20 educational institution to take into consideration anti-Semitism under certain instances of discrimination; defines "anti-Semitism."

- ❖ HB 371 was referred to the House PreK-12 Quality Subcommittee; Judiciary Committee; and the Education Committee.

**SB 384 (Sen. Montford) Medical Use of Marijuana in Schools:** Authorizing a qualified patient to designate more than one caregiver to assist with the qualified patient's medical use of marijuana if the qualified patient is a student whose parent has requested that a county-designated caregiver assist the student with the medical use of marijuana during the school day; providing a procedure for a parent of a student who is a qualified patient to request that marijuana be administered to the student during the school day; prohibiting a school from obstructing a student who is a qualified patient from accessing marijuana during the school day, etc.

- ❖ SB 384 was referred to the Senate Health Policy; Education; and the Rules Committee.

**HB 407 (Rep. Rodrigues)/SB 602 (Sen. Perry) Public Records:** The bill prohibits an agency that receives a public record request to inspect or copy a record from responding to such request by filing a civil action against the individual or entity making the request.

CS/SB 602 amends s. 119.07, F.S., regarding public records. The bill provides that the costs of litigation will be assessed against a government agency if the agency files for declaratory judgment for a declaration that certain public records are exempt or confidential and exempt, and the court finds that the records are neither. The bill takes effect July 1, 2019.

- ❖ HB 407 was referred to the House Oversight, Transparency & Public Management Subcommittee; Civil Justice Subcommittee; and the State Affairs Committee.
- ❖ SB 602 was referred to the Senate Governmental Oversight and Accountability; Judiciary; and the Rules Committee.

3/13/19—HB 407 passed the House Oversight, Transparency & Public Management Subcommittee.

3/20/19—HB 407 passed the House Civil Justice Subcommittee.

3/28/19—HB 407 passed the House State Affairs Committee.

4/10/19—SB 602 passed the Senate Governmental Oversight and Accountability Committee.

**SB 584 (Sen. Cruz)/HB 1089 (Rep. Goff-Marcil) Charter Schools:** Prohibiting charter schools from operating as, or being operated by, a for-profit corporation, a for-profit educational management organization, or a for-profit charter management organization; prohibiting a charter school from entering into a subcontract to avoid certain requirements, etc.

- ❖ SB 584 was referred to the Senate Education; Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; and the Appropriations Committee.

**SB 586 (Sen. Cruz)/HB 1233 (Rep. Eskamani) Structurally Sound and Accessible School Facilities:** Providing that all students have certain rights relating to attending schools that meet specific standards; requiring that certain new school facilities be constructed in compliance with public shelter design criteria; requiring a startup charter school to use facilities that comply with the State Requirements for Educational Facilities; requiring the governing authority of a state scholarship-participating private school to require that any new construction, remodeling, or renovation of school facilities comply with the Florida Building Code and the State Requirements for Educational Facilities, etc.

- ❖ SB 586 was referred to the Senate Education; Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; and the Appropriations Committee.
- ❖ HB 1233 was referred to the House PreK-12 Quality Subcommittee; PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee; and the Education Committee.

**HB 625 (Rep. Hart)/SB 1628 (Sen. Cruz) Out-of-school and In-school Suspension:**

Authorizes parent to give public testimony regarding district school board's out-of-school & in-school suspension policy; requires district school board to review its rules authorizing out-of-school & in-school suspension during specified timeframe at district school board meeting; provides requirements for such review; provides that rules expire.

**HB 871 (Rep. Ausley)/SB 970 (Sen. Baxley) Voluntary Prekindergarten Education Program:**

Requires principals of certain public elementary schools to take specified actions to facilitate communication & collaboration with private prekindergarten providers; provides requirements for such school principals; requires OEL & early learning coalitions to provide specified support.

- ❖ HB 871 was referred to the House PreK-12 Innovation Subcommittee; PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee; and the Education Committee.

**SB 934 (Sen. Diaz) High-performing Charter Schools:** CS/SB 934 modifies the high-performing charter school eligibility criteria, and related authorities regarding increasing student enrollment and replicating charter schools. Specifically, the bill:

- ❖ Provides a mechanism for an alternative charter school to become a high-performing charter school if such school received, instead of specified school grades, at least two school improvement ratings of “commendable” and no school improvement rating below “maintaining,” during each of the previous 3 school years, and:

- Applies the existing financial audit-related eligibility criteria to an alternative charter school that received the specified school improvement rating.
- Eliminates the eligibility criteria for a charter school to become a high-performing charter school based on the school receiving 2 consecutive school grades of “A” in the most recent 2 school years.
- ❖ Modifies a high-performing charter school’s existing authority to increase its student enrollment once per school year to specify that the student enrollment may not exceed the current facility capacity.
- ❖ Reduces the number of charter schools that a high-performing charter school may establish within the state in any year from no more than 2 schools to no more than 1 school. The bill maintains current law that authorizes a high-performing charter school to establish more than one charter school within the state in any year if the high-performing charter school operates in the area of a persistently low-performing school and serves students from that school.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2019.

- ❖ SB 934 was referred to the Senate Education; Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; and the Appropriations Committee.

3/19/19—SB 934 passed the Senate Education Committee.

4/9/19—SB 934 passed the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Education.

**SB 964 (Sen. Berman) School Buses:** Authorizing district school boards to install and operate, or enter into a contract with a private vendor to install and operate, automated school bus safety cameras; providing that a photograph or video recorded by such camera is admissible as evidence in a criminal or civil proceeding; providing that such photograph or video is not required for the prosecution of certain violations of certain offenses.

- ❖ SB 964 was referred to the Senate Infrastructure and Security; Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; and the Appropriations Committee.

**HB 1003 (Rep. DuBose)/SB 1282 (Sen. Thurston) Wellness Examinations:** Exempts child from adolescent well-care examination upon parent’s written request stating objections on religious grounds; requires students of private schools to present proof of adolescent well-care examination form; provides requirements for district school boards & private school governing authorities; requires DOE, in consultation with DOH, to develop proof of adolescent well-care examination form; provides exemptions from adolescent well-care examination requirement; requires State Board of Education, in consultation with DOH, to adopt rules.

- ❖ HB 1003 was referred to the House PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee; Appropriations Committee; and the Education Committee.
- ❖ SB 1282 was referred to the Senate Education; Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; and the Appropriations Committee.

**HB 1061 (Rep. Overdoff)/SB 1132 (Sen. Simmons) Funds for Operation of Schools:** SB 1132 provides for school districts to receive additional funding through the Florida Education Finance Program (FEFP) for each student who receives an Advanced Placement Capstone Diploma in addition to a standard high school diploma. The bill does not require additional state funds. The bill

may increase funding provided through the FEFP to school districts that offer the AP Capstone Diploma. The bill takes effect July 1, 2019.

HB 1061 provides for school districts to receive additional funding through the Florida Education Finance Program (FEFP) for each student who receives an Advanced Placement Capstone Diploma in addition to a standard high school diploma.

- ❖ HB 1061 was referred to the House PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee; and the Education Committee.
- ❖ SB 1132 was referred to the Senate Education; Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; and the Appropriations Committee.

3/26/19—SB 1132 passed the Senate Education Committee.

4/1/19—HB 1061 passed the House PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee.

4/9/19—SB 1132 passed the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Education.

4/15/19—HB 1061 passed the House education Committee and will now go to the House Floor.

4/25/19—HB 1061 was read a second and third time in the House and passed with a 107-4 vote. It will now go to the Senate.

**SB 1064 (Sen. Pizzo) Student and Parent Rights:** Authorizing a public school to purchase a supply or enter into an arrangement to receive a supply of the opioid antagonist naxolone for a certain purpose; providing that a school district and its employees, agents, and the physician who provides the protocol are not liable for any injury arising from the administration of the naxolone, etc.

- ❖ SB 1064 was referred to the Senate Education; Health Policy; and Rules Committees.

**SB 1120 (Sen. Taddeo) Corporal Punishment in Public Schools:** SB 1120 removes corporal punishment on a student and the related procedures from the disciplinary options provided to a teacher, school principal, and the school board and conforms cross references as a result of this change. The bill takes effect July 1, 2019.

- ❖ SB 1120 was referred to the Senate Education; Judiciary; and the Rules Committees.

3/26/19—SB 1120 passed the Senate Education Committee.

**SB 1160 (Sen. Gainer) School Health Services:** Authorizing a district school board to contract with the county public health department or one or more other entities to provide school health services to students, etc.

- ❖ SB 1160 was referred to the Senate Education; Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services; and the Appropriations Committee.

**HB 1277 (Rep. Antone)/SB 1724 (Sen. Powell) Student Discipline:** Revising the duties of the district school boards relating to student discipline and school safety; requiring school districts to adopt standards for intervention, rather than a code of student conduct, which include specified requirements; requiring a school district to meaningfully involve parents, students, teachers, and the community in creating and applying certain policies; requiring a school district to fund and support the implementation of school-based restorative justice practices, etc.

- ❖ HB 1277 was referred to the House PreK-12 Quality Subcommittee; PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee; and the Education Committee.

- ❖ SB 1724 was referred to the Senate Education; Criminal Justice; and the Appropriations Committee.

**SB 1308 (Sen. Perry)/HB 1407 (Rep. Ponder) Pathways to College and Career Success:**

PCS/CS/SB 1308 provides for greater access to meaningful credentials that prepare students for additional postsecondary education or a career. Specifically, the bill:

- ❖ Requires the Commissioner of Education (commissioner) to conduct an annual review of career and technical education offerings in the K-12 education system, career centers, and the Florida College System (FCS) to determine their alignments with employer demand, postsecondary degree or certificate programs, and industry certifications. As a result of the review, the commissioner must:
  - Phase out programs not aligned to the needs of employers or do not provide those persons who complete programs with middle- or higher-wage jobs.
  - Encourage school districts and FCS institutions to offer new programs that are in demand by employers.
  - Provide an annual report to the Governor and the Legislature summarizing findings and recommendations.
- ❖ Expands access to associate in arts (AA) degrees by requiring:
  - The statewide articulation agreement to provide for a reverse transfer agreement to award AA degrees to students who transferred to a state university from an FCS institution before earning the AA degree, but who have since completed requirements for the degree.
  - State universities or FCS institutions to award an AA degree to students who request the degree, or specified students who fail to enroll in a fall or spring semester. The entity that will award the degree is specified based on the number of credits completed at each institution.
- ❖ Provides financial assistance for students to complete a degree by:
  - Authorizing a state university or FCS institution to waive tuition and fees for a student who was enrolled between five and 10 years ago, and who successfully completed all but the equivalent of 10 percent of the required coursework for an associate or bachelor's degree.
  - Creating the "Last Mile Scholarship" program for the 2019-2020 academic year. Subject to legislative appropriation, the scholarship awards the cost of in-state tuition and fees to Florida residents who are in good standing, have earned credit at a state university or FCS institution within eight years of application, and are within 12 credit hours of completing a first associate or baccalaureate degree.

SB 1308 was referred to the Senate Education; Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; and the Appropriations Committee.

- ❖ HB 1407 was referred to the House Higher Education & Career Readiness Subcommittee; Higher Education Appropriations Subcommittee; and the Education Committee.

3/19/19—SB 1308 passed the Senate Education Committee.

4/9/19—SB 1308 passed the Senate Appropriations Committee on Education.

**HB 1361 (Rep. Rodriquez) Corporal Punishment in Public Schools:** Prohibits public school employees from using corporal punishment on public school student; defines "corporal punishment"; removes corporal punishment as option for teachers & other instructional personnel to use to manage student behavior.

**SB 1576 (Sen. Lee) Education:** Revising services required to be provided by charter school sponsors; revising requirements for rules that establish uniform core curricula for state-approved teacher preparation programs; revising requirements relating to annual performance evaluations that educator preparation institutes are required to submit to the Department of Education; revising duties of the department for developing guidelines relating to teacher recruitment and retention, etc.

## **School Board/District**

### **HB 1 (Rep. Sabatini)/SB 1702 (Sen. Baxley) Ethics Reform:**

HB 1 addresses public officer, public employee, and third party conduct regarding solicitation and negotiation of conflicting and potentially conflicting income producing relationships, addresses post-service lobbying restrictions for certain officers, and revises executive branch lobbyist registration requirements in addition to other reforms. Specifically, the bill:

- ❖ Removes restrictions on state employees lobbying the Legislature;
- ❖ Prohibits public officers and employees from soliciting an employment or contractual relationship from entities with whom they are prohibited from entering into conflicting employment and contractual relationships;
- ❖ Requires public officers and employees to report or disclose particular solicitations and offers of employment or contractual relationships;
- ❖ Imposes certain restrictions on statewide elected officers and legislators related to employment or investment advice;
- ❖ Restricts certain unelected state officers and employees regarding soliciting and negotiating an employment or contractual relationship with certain employers;
- ❖ Authorizes the Commission on Ethics to investigate disclosures of certain prohibited solicitations in the same manner as a complaint; and
- ❖ Revises executive branch lobbying registration requirements to mandate electronic registration, clarify provisions, and add the Board of Governors of the State University System and the State Board of Education to the list of entities to which the requirements apply.

The bill has an indeterminate fiscal impact on the state and local governments.

- ❖ HB 1 was referred to the House Public Integrity & Ethics Committee; Oversight, Transparency & Public Management Subcommittee; State Affairs Committee
- ❖ SB 1702 was referred to the Senate Ethics and Elections; Governmental Oversight and Accountability; and the Rules.

3/21/19—HB 1 passed the House Public Integrity & Ethics Committee.

3/27/19—HB 1 passed the House Oversight Transparency & Public Management Subcommittee.

4/4/19—HB 1 passed the House State Affairs Committee and will now go to the House Floor.

4/17/19—HB 1 was read a second and third time in the House and passed with a 117-0 vote and will now go to the Senate.

**HB 15 (Rep. Burton)/SB 1350 (Sen. Huston) Local Government Fiscal Transparency:** The bill creates the Local Government Fiscal Transparency Act (Act), providing for increased fiscal transparency for local governments by requiring:

- ❖ Easy public access to voting records of local governing body members as related to tax increases or the issuance of tax-supported debt;
- ❖ Easy online access to TRIM notices and a 4-year history of property tax rates and total revenue generated by each local government;
- ❖ Additional public meetings and expanded public notice requirements for local option tax increases and the issuance of new long-term, tax-supported debt;
- ❖ Local governments to conduct a debt affordability analysis prior to issuance of new long-term, tax-supported debt;
- ❖ The chair of the local governing body to sign an affidavit of compliance with the Act; and
- ❖ The Auditor General to request evidence of corrective action from local governments found not to be in compliance with the Act and reporting those who fail to do so to the Legislative Auditing Committee.

The bill revises reporting requirements for local government economic development incentives. The bill requires each county and municipality to report to the Office of Economic and Demographic Research on economic incentives provided directly to an individual business or by another entity on behalf of the local government, as well the source of all funds obligated for the incentive.

- ❖ HB 15 was referred to the House Local, Federal & Veterans Affairs Subcommittee; Ways & Means Committee; and the State Affairs Committee.
- ❖ SB 1350 was referred to the Senate Community Affairs; Commerce and Tourism; and the Appropriations Committees.

3/12/19—HB 15 passed the House Local, Federal & Veterans Affairs Subcommittee.

3/18/19—HB 15 passed the House Ways & Means Committee.

3/28/19—HB 15 passed the House State Affairs Committee and will now go to the House Floor.

4/10/19—HB 15 was read a second time in the House.

4/11/19—HB 15 passed the House with a 111-3 vote and will now go to the Senate.

**SB 150 (Sen. Rader) Tobacco-free Schools:** Requiring each school district to adopt a policy that prohibits the use or distribution of tobacco products in school facilities, on school grounds, in school vehicles, and at school functions; requiring that each school district adopt a policy to refer individuals to voluntary cessation education and support programs that address tobacco use; prohibiting the use of school facilities, school real property, or vehicles owned by a school district for the advertisement of any tobacco product, etc.

- ❖ SB 150 was referred to the Senate Education; Health Policy; Rules; and the Appropriations Committees.

**HB 163 (Rep. Cortes) Dependent Special Districts:** Requires certain prospective buyers to receive disclosure summary before closing on contract for purchase of property in dependent special district; specifies contents of disclosure summary; specifies circumstances under which sales contract may be voided by buyer; authorizes purchasers of property within dependent district to rescind sales

contract or collect damages from developer under specified conditions; specifies length of time for which such right applies; authorizes prevailing party to recover reasonable attorney fees; prohibits expenditure of specified funds in defense of action.

- ❖ HB 163 was referred to the House Local, Federal & Veterans Affairs Subcommittee; Civil Justice Subcommittee; and the State Affairs Committee.

**SB 212 (Sen. Wright)/HB 7013 Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military**

**Children:** The bill reenacts the Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children (Compact). The purpose of the Compact is to enable member states to uniformly address educational transition issues faced by military families. The Compact governs member states in several areas, including school placement, enrollment, records transfer and graduation for children of active-duty military families. All 50 states and the District of Columbia are Compact members. The Compact establishes an Interstate Commission on Educational Opportunity for Military Children (Commission) to provide national-level oversight of the Compact. The Commission is comprised of one voting representative, or Compact Commissioner, from each member state. Among other things, the Commission may adopt and enforce compact rules which govern member states in the areas addressed by the Compact. Compact rules supersede conflicting member state laws to the extent necessary to accomplish the purposes of the compact.

Since enactment in 2008, Florida's Compact legislation has included a repeal provision which requires automatic repeal of the Compact after a period of time, unless reauthorized by the Legislature. Because Compact membership entails an agreement to be bound by rules promulgated by a non-legislative entity, i.e., the Commission, the repeal provision allows the Legislature to periodically review Compact rules and determine whether it agrees with any new rules or rule amendments adopted during the period. The Legislature last reauthorized the Compact in 2016 and provided for repeal of the Compact on July 1, 2019.

The bill reauthorizes Florida's Compact legislation and adds a new automatic repeal provision, effective three years after the bill becomes law.

- ❖ SB 212 was referred to the Senate Military and Veterans Affairs and Space; and the Appropriations Committees.
- ❖ HB 7013 was referred to the House Local, Federal & Veterans Affairs Subcommittee; and the Education Committee.

2/6/19—PKQ1 will be submitted as a committee bill.

2/7/19—PKQ1 was filed as committee bill HB 7013.

2/7/19—SB 212 passed the Senate Military and Veterans Affairs Committee.

2/12/19—SB 212 passed the Senate Appropriations Committee.

3/5/19—HB 7013 passed the House Local, Federal & Veterans Affairs Subcommittee.

3/7/19—SB 212 was read a second and third time in the Senate and passed with a 38-0 vote. It will now go to the House.

3/14/19—HB 7013 passed the Education Committee and will now go to the House Floor.

3/27/19—HB 7013 was read a second time and laid on the table in lieu of SB 212.

3/27/19—SB 212 was read a second and third time in the House and passed with a 112-0 vote. It will now go to the Governor for approval.



**HB 229 (Rep. Sabatini)/SB 274 (Sen. Baxley) Limitation on Terms of Office for Members of a District School Board:** The House/Senate joint resolution proposes an amendment to the Florida Constitution that, if approved by the voters at the November 3, 2020, general election, will prohibit a school board member from appearing on a ballot for reelection if, by the end of his or her current term of office, the member will have served, or but for resignation would have served, in that office for eight consecutive years. This proposal is similar to the term limits placed on elected state officials. The proposed limitation would apply only to terms of office beginning on or after November 3, 2020, and are prospective, so that school board members reelected to a consecutive term in 2020 could serve another consecutive eight years before reaching the term limit. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Florida Constitution must be passed by three-fifths of the membership of each house of the Legislature. A proposed constitutional amendment must be approved by at least sixty percent of the electors voting on the measure at a general election. The proposed constitutional amendment, if passed, will go into effect on November 3, 2020.

- ❖ HB 229 was referred to the House PreK-12 Quality Subcommittee; Oversight, Transparency & Public Management Subcommittee; and the Education Committee.
- ❖ SB 274 was referred to the Senate Ethics and Elections; Education; and the Rules Committee.

2/6/19—HB 229 passed the House PreK-12 Quality Subcommittee.

2/20/19—HB 229 passed the House Oversight, Transparency & Public Management Subcommittee.

3/12/19—SB 274 passed the Senate Ethics and Elections Committee.

3/28/19—HB 229 passed the House Education Committee and will now go to the House Floor.

4/10/19—SB 274 passed the Senate Education Committee.

4/17/19—SB 274 was temporarily postponed in the Senate Rules Committee.

**SB 236 (Sen. Book) Public Records and Public Meetings:** CS/SB 236 creates a new public records exemption that makes confidential and exempt the complaints, referrals, and reports that allege sexual harassment or sexual misconduct.

The bill also creates a new public meetings exemption that exempts proceedings that would reveal records involving alleged sexual harassment or sexual misconduct.

The bill expands existing public records and public meetings exemptions to provide that a written request by the alleged violator to make records and proceedings public will not result in the loss of confidential and exempt or exempt status of these records if the complaint or referral involves allegations of sexual harassment or sexual misconduct.

The bill expands an existing public records exemption for the personal identifying information of an alleged victim in an allegation of sexual harassment to include the personal identifying information of an alleged victim of sexual harassment or sexual misconduct, or any information that could assist an individual in determining the identity of such alleged victim.

The bill provides a statement of public necessity as required by the State Constitution. The bill provides that the exemptions are subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act, and stand

repealed on October 2, 2024, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.

- ❖ SB 236 was referred to the Criminal Justice; Governmental Oversight and Accountability; Rules

2/11/19—SB 236 passed the Senate Criminal Justice Committee.

3/6/19—SB 236 passed the Senate Governmental Oversight and Accountability Committee.

4/23/19—SB 236 passed the Senate Rules Committee and will now go to the Senate Floor.

4/25/19—SB 236 was read a second time in the Senate.

4/26/19—SB 236 was read a third time and passed the Senate with a 39-0 vote and will now go to the House.

**SB 294 (Sen. Montford)/HB 889 (Rep. Buchanan) Educational Facilities:** Chapter 2016-237, Laws of Florida, required the Office of Economic and Demographic Research (EDR), in consultation with the Department of Education, to conduct a study of the cost per student station amounts using the most recent available information on construction costs. The law further stated that for purposes of the 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 EDR submitted the results of its study to the Legislature and the Office of the Governor by the January 31, 2107 deadline. The proposed committee substitute requires the EDR to update the Review of Florida's Cost per Student Station report completed in January 2017. The updated report shall be provided to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by October 1, 2019.

- ❖ SB 294 was referred to the Senate Education; Community Affairs; and the Appropriations Committee.
- ❖ HB 889 was referred to the House PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee; Education Committee; and the Appropriations Committee.

4/1/19—HB 889 passed the House PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee.

**HB 265 (Rep. Newton)/SB 518 (Sen. Rader) Public Meetings:** Specifies that certain boards & commissions are subject to public meetings requirements; revises public meeting notice requirements; provides that member of public has right to speak at public meeting; requires members of board or commission to respond to questions made at public meetings within a specified timeframe; repeals provision relating to reasonable opportunity to be heard at public meetings; provides penalties.

- ❖ HB 265 was referred to the House Oversight, Transparency & Public Management Subcommittee; Public Integrity & Ethics Committee; and the State Affairs Committee.
- ❖ SB 518 was referred to the Senate Governmental Oversight and Accountability; Community Affairs; and the Rules Committees.

**HB 913 (Rep. Daniels) Powers and Duties of District School Boards:** The bill requires that when a school district enters into collective bargaining with its employees, the district make available on the school district website the list of items that the parties are negotiating through collective bargaining. The information must be published at least 10 days before the first collective bargaining

meeting. School districts may incur additional costs for publishing on their websites collective bargaining information, but the costs are indeterminate. The bill has an effective date of July 1, 2019.

- ❖ HB 913 was referred to the House PreK-12 Quality Subcommittee; Oversight, Transparency & Public Management Subcommittee; and the Education Committee.

3/7/19—HB 913 was temporarily postponed in the House PreK-12 Quality Subcommittee.

**SB 1028 (Sen. Hutson) School Funding:** Requiring that district school boards receive certain funds approved by voter referendum, etc.

- ❖ SB 1028 was referred to the Senate Education; Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; and the Appropriations Committee.

**HB 1031 (Rep. Alopis)/SB 1284 (Sen. Diaz) District Cost Differential:** CS/SB 1284 revises the methodology for calculating the district cost differential (DCD) for each school district beginning in the 2020-2021 fiscal year. Specifically, the bill:

- ❖ Requires the DCD to be calculated by utilizing a wage level index developed by the Department of Education in consultation with specified informed stakeholders.
- ❖ Eliminates the requirement for the Commissioner of Education to annually compute the DCD for each school district by utilizing the Florida Price Level Index.

The bill also removes the requirement for the Department of Revenue to make information received in connection with the administration of taxes available to designated Department of Education employees who are directly responsible for determining each school district's price level index. The bill does not require additional state funds. However, the bill may impact the funding each school district is provided through the Florida Education Finance Program (FEFP) and other education funding formulas. The impact on each school district is currently indeterminate. The bill takes effect July 1, 2019.

- ❖ HB 1031 was referred to the House PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee; Education Committee; and the Appropriations Committee.
- ❖ SB 1284 was referred to the Senate Education; Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; and the Appropriations Committee.

3/26/19—SB 1284 passed the Senate Education Committee.

**HB 1047 (Rep. Tomkow)/SB 1542 (Sen. Hutson) Government Integrity:** Creates Florida Accountability Office under Auditor General; provides duties & powers of Florida Accountability Officer & Auditor General; provides criminal penalties for unreasonably delaying audit; provides investigative duties of Chief Inspector General & agency inspectors general; provides requirements & authorizes expenditures for awards given to employees who make report under Whistle-blower's Act; prohibits tax incentives from being awarded or paid to state contractor; provides responsibilities of Florida College System institution presidents.

- ❖ HB 1047 was referred to the House Public Integrity & Ethics Committee; Appropriations Committee; and the State Affairs Committee.
- ❖ SB 1542 was referred to the Senate Governmental Oversight and Accountability; Judiciary; and the Appropriations Committee.

3/21/19—HB 1047 passed the House Public Integrity & Ethics Committee.

4/2/19—HB 1047 passed the House Appropriations Committee.

**SB 1198 (Sen. Stargel) School Board Fiscal Transparency:** PCS/CS/SB 1198 revises and clarifies current statutory language that is scheduled to take effect July 1, 2019 concerning:

- ❖ School district reporting of classroom, administrative, and total costs.
- ❖ Development of a fiscal transparency tool by the Department of Education (DOE) that compares academic achievement with the percentage of funds spent on classroom instruction.
- ❖ Website display of these costs and financial efficiency for each school and school district.

Additionally the bill:

- ❖ Preserves the statutory purpose of financial transparency and efficiency through the reporting of cost and budget information for schools and school districts.
- ❖ Enables DOE and school districts to implement these provisions more efficiently at reduced cost by using current information systems and technical capabilities.
- ❖ Includes charter schools in the cost reporting and fiscal transparency requirements.
- ❖ Revises what board member travel expenses must receive prior district school board approval.
- ❖ Removes obsolete language and provisions. The bill does not have an impact on state revenues or expenditures.
- ❖ SB 1198 was referred to the Senate Education; Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; and the Appropriations Committees.

3/12/19—SB 1198 passed the Senate Education Committee.

4/15/19—SB 1198 passed the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Education.

**HB 1415 (Rep. Slosberg) Students Leaving School Grounds:** Authorizes district school boards to adopt programs & policies for students to leave school grounds during school lunch periods; requires parental consent for a student to participate in such policy under certain circumstances.

**SB 1434 (Sen. Diaz) Florida Education Finance Program:** Requiring school districts that participate in the Florida Education Finance Program to expend 80 percent of funds from the program for classroom spending purposes, etc.

**SB 1470 (Sen. Diaz) Charter Schools:** CS/SB 1470 renames the Charter School Appeal Commission the Charter School Commission (CSC) and authorizes the CSC to review applications from specified entities and maintain duties related to charter application appeals. The bill also:

- ❖ Adds the CSC to requirements relating to sponsor review of charter applications.
- ❖ Requires the CSC to submit recommendations for approval or denial of specified charter applications to the State Board of Education (state board) for approval.
- ❖ Establishes a sponsor and applicant appeals process for CSC recommendations to approve or deny an application, and requires state board action on an appeal. The bill also establishes penalties for specified charter school personnel or entities if:
- ❖ A sponsor chooses not to renew or to terminate a charter, or a charter school closes mid-year or within one year of beginning operations, except for closures due to consolidation.

- ❖ Such personnel or entities are convicted of a crime, including, but not limited to, fraud or financial offenses related to the operation of a charter school.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2019.

- ❖ SB 1470 was referred to the Senate Education; Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; Appropriations

3/26/19—SB 1470 passed the Senate Education Committee.

**SB 1472 (Sen. Diaz) Education:** SB 1472 updates references to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) and the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB) in the Florida K-20 Education Code to reflect federal law as amended. The bill takes effect July 1, 2019.

- ❖ SB 1472 was referred to the Senate Education; Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; and the Appropriations Committee.

3/26/19—SB 1742 passed the Senate Education Committee.

**SB 1506 (Sen. Lee)/HB 6071 (Rep. Antone) Education:** Deleting a requirement that a district school board conduct a cost-benefit analysis before voting on a resolution to implement one or more exceptions to the educational facilities construction requirements, etc.

- ❖ SB 1506 was referred to the Senate Education; Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; and the Appropriations Committee.
- ❖ HB 6071 was referred to the House PreK-12 Quality Subcommittee; PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee; and the Education Committee.

**SB 1768 (Sen. Cruz) English Language Learners:** Exempting certain English language learners from a specified graduation requirement; revising school grade components to include certain English language learners that meet specified criteria, etc.

**SB 7014 (Government Oversight and Accountability)/HB 7035 (House Oversight, Transparency & Public Management) Government Accountability:** CS/SB 7014 amends various statutes to enhance government accountability and auditing processes based on recommendations noted in recent reports by the Auditor General. The bill:

- ❖ Authorizes the Governor or Commissioner of Education, or designee, to notify the Joint Legislative Auditing Committee if an entity fails to comply with certain auditing and financial reporting requirements;
- ❖ Provides definitions for the terms “abuse,” “fraud,” and “waste;”
- ❖ Adds tourist development council and county tourism promotion agency to the definition of “local government entity” to clarify that the Auditor General has authority to audit the entities;
- ❖ Removes water management districts from the definition of local government entities for the purposes audit cycles and follow-up reviews;
- ❖ Requires the Florida Clerks of Court Operations Corporation to notify the Legislature quarterly if a clerk is not meeting workload performance standards;
- ❖ **Requires each agency, the judicial branch, the Justice Administrative Commission, state attorneys, public defenders, criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, capital**

collateral regional counsel, the Guardian Ad Litem program, local governmental entities, charter schools, school districts, Florida College System institutions, and state universities to establish and maintain internal controls designed to prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse;

- ❖ Requires counties, municipalities, special districts, and water management districts to maintain certain budget documents on their websites for specified timeframes;
- ❖ Revises the monthly financial statement requirements for water management districts;
- ❖ Provides that the Department of Financial Services may request additional information from local government entities when preparing its annual verified report;
- ❖ Revises the membership, and restrictions thereof, for an auditor selection committee of a county, municipality, special district, district school board, charter school, or charter technical career center;
- ❖ Specifies that the definition of fraud, waste and abuse set forth in s. 2 of the bill apply to s. 1001.42, F.S.;
- ❖ Requires completion of an annual financial audit of the Florida Virtual School; and
- ❖ Requires the Florida College System and Florida State University System to comply with s. 110.1127, F.S., for employee background screenings.

HB 7035 amends statutes pertaining to government accountability and auditing. Specifically, the bill:

- ❖ Specifies that the Governor or Commissioner of Education, or designee, may notify the Legislative Auditing Committee of an entity's failure to comply with certain auditing and financial reporting requirements;
  - ❖ Provides definitions for the terms "abuse," "fraud," and "waste;"
  - ❖ Requires each agency, the judicial branch, the Justice Administrative Commission, state attorneys, public defenders, criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, the Guardian Ad Litem program, local governmental entities, charter schools, school districts, Florida College System institutions, and state universities to establish and maintain internal controls;
  - ❖ Requires counties, municipalities, and water management districts to maintain certain budget documents on their websites for specified timeframes;
  - ❖ Requires the Florida Clerks of Court Operations Corporation to notify the Legislature of any clerk not meeting workload performance standards;
  - ❖ Revises the monthly financial statement requirements for water management districts;
  - ❖ Revises the composition of auditor selection committees;
  - ❖ Requires completion of an annual financial audit of the Florida Virtual School;
  - ❖ Prohibits any person from willfully failing or refusing to provide access to an employee, officer, or agent of an entity subject to an audit if such access is necessary for a proper audit or examination by the Auditor General or the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability; and
  - ❖ Requires state universities and Florida College System institutions to designate the employee positions subject to background screening and investigation.
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- ❖ SB 7014 was referred to the Senate Community Affairs and Rules Committee.
  - ❖ HB 7035 was referred to the House Public Integrity & Ethics Committee; and the State Affairs Committee.

2/5/19—SB 7014 was filed as a committee bill.

2/13/19—OTM7 was submitted as a committee bill.  
2/18/19—OTM7 was filed as HB 7035.  
3/5/19—SB 7014 passed the Senate Community Affairs Committee.  
3/13/19—SB 7014 passed the Senate Rules Committee and will now go to the Senate Floor.  
3/21/19—SB 7014 was read a second time in the Senate.  
3/21/19—HB 7035 passed the House Public Integrity & Ethics Committee.  
3/27/19—SB 7014 was read a second and third time and passed with a 40-0 vote and will now go to the House.  
3/28/19—HB 7035 passed the House State Affairs Committee and will now go to the House Floor.  
4/10/19—HB 7035 was read a second time in the House and laid on the table in lieu of SB 7014.  
SB 7015 was read a second time in the House.  
4/11/19—SB 7014 passed the House with a 113-0 vote. The bill will now go to the Governor for approval.

**HB 7021 (House Public Integrity & Ethics Committee)/SB 7040 (Senate Ethics & Elections) Financial Disclosure:** The bill modernizes and streamlines the financial disclosure filing process by providing for mandatory electronic filing of financial disclosure. To accomplish this, the bill requires the Florida Commission on Ethics (Commission) to procure and test an electronic financial disclosure filing system by January 1, 2022. The bill requires the electronic financial disclosure filing system to meet minimum requirements specified in the bill. For example, the bill requires the electronic financial disclosure filing system to allow disclosures to be completed and submitted online and to be accessible and searchable for the public. The electronic financial disclosure filing system must also issue a verification or receipt to the filer confirming the Commission has received the disclosure and provide a method for an attorney or certified public accountant to complete the disclosure on behalf of the filer. Filers required to file a full and public disclosure of financial interests (Form 6) will be required to file their forms electronically beginning January 1, 2022, while filers required to file a statement of financial interests (Form 1) will be required to file electronically beginning January 1, 2023. However, this electronic filing requirement is not applicable to candidates running for an office subject to the Form 6 or Form 1 filing requirement. To facilitate the transition to mandatory electronic filing, the bill makes changes to provisions of law governing Form 6 and Form 1 financial disclosure filings. Among these revisions are the removal of the ability of Form 6 filers to submit a copy of their most recent federal income tax return to provide proof of income and the removal of the ability of Form 1 filers to report required information, such as primary sources of income, using a comparative threshold based on a percentage value. The estimated cost for the mandatory electronic financial disclosure filing system is \$2.22M to \$5M over three to four fiscal years (approximately \$740K to \$1.27M per year), depending on the amount of remediation that is necessary for the current Financial Disclosure Management System (FDMS) to accommodate electronic filing. This estimate was prepared by the Office of Legislative Information Technology Services (OLITS), which is a joint office of the Florida Legislature that supports the Commission and maintains FDMS. This cost estimate is based on custom software development performed by OLITS with the assistance of four to seven staff augmentation contractors. The bill's requirement for the Commission to procure an electronic filing system does not require an appropriation, as OLITS has sufficient carry forward funds to cover the expenditure. Except for Section 2 of the bill, which is effective January 1, 2020, the bill is effective upon becoming a law.

CS/CS/SB 7040 revises the administration of the submission of information relating to the disclosures of financial interests and statements of financial interests. The bill requires the

Commission on Ethics (Commission) to procure and test an electronic filing system by January 1, 2022. The system must:

- ❖ Provide access through the internet for the completion and submission of disclosures of financial interests (CE Form 6) and statements of financial interests (CE Form 1);
- ❖ Allow for a procedure to make filings available in a format that is accessible by an individual using standard internet-browsing software;
- ❖ Issue a verification or receipt that the Commission has received the submitted disclosure or statement;
- ❖ Provide security that prevents unauthorized access to the electronic filing system's functions or data; and
- ❖ Provide a method for an attorney or a certified public accountant to complete the disclosure or statement and certify that he or she prepared it in accordance with s. 112.3144, F.S., or s. 112.3145, F.S., and that the information on the disclosure or statement is true and correct.

The bill requires electronic submission of CE Form 6 beginning January 1, 2022, and CE Form 1 beginning January 1, 2023. The Commission must provide notice and other communications to filers by email message. All disclosures (CE Form 1 and CE Form 6) must be for the calendar year rather than for either the calendar year or the taxable year. Beginning with required electronic submission of CE Form 1, filers must use the dollar value threshold method of reporting (rather than the comparative or percentage threshold). The bill has an estimated fiscal impact of \$2.2 to \$5 million over three to four fiscal years, due to system upgrades to accommodate for electronic filings. The fiscal impact of this bill can be absorbed within existing resources.

- ❖ HB 7021 was referred to the House Appropriations Committee; and the State Affairs Committee.
- ❖ SB 7040 was referred to the Senate Ethics and Elections, Governmental Oversight and Accountability; and the Appropriations Committee.

2/13/19—PIE 1 was submitted as a committee bill and filed as HB 7021.

2/13/19—SB 7040 passed the Senate Ethics and Elections Committee.

3/18/19—HB 7021 passed the House Appropriations Committee.

3/26/19—SB 7040 passed the Senate Governmental Oversight and Accountability Committee.

4/4/19—HB 7021 passed the House State Affairs Committee.

4/17/19—SB 7040 was read a second time in the Senate.

4/17/19—HB 7021 was read a second and third time in the House and passed with a 117-0 vote and will now go to the Senate.

4/24/19—SB 7040 was read a third time and laid on the table in lieu of HB 7021. HB 7021 was read a second and third time and passed the Senate with a 37-0 vote. It will now go to the Governor for approval.

**HB 7023 (House Public Integrity & Ethics Committee)/SB 7042 (Senate Ethics & Elections) Public Records Electronic Financial Disclosure:**

House Bill 7021 (2019), to which this bill is linked, modernizes and streamlines the financial disclosure filing process by providing for mandatory electronic filing of financial disclosure. To accomplish this, the bill requires the commission to procure and test an electronic financial disclosure filing system by January 1, 2022. The bill requires the commission to provide each filer a secure log-in to the electronic filing system. This bill creates a public records exemption for all secure login credentials held by the commission for the purpose of allowing access to the electronic financial disclosure filing system, as well as



information entered into the system for the purposes of making the disclosure. Once information entered into the system is submitted to the commission or filed with a qualifying officer, the information loses its exempt status and will be available to the public. The bill provides for repeal of the exemption on October 2, 2024, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature. The bill provides a statement of public necessity as required by the Florida Constitution. The bill will have no fiscal impact on state or local governments.

PCS/SB 7042 exempts from public inspection and copying secure login credentials held by the Commission on Ethics (Commission) for the purpose of allowing access to the electronic filing system for financial disclosures created in SB 7040, this bill's companion. The bill also exempts from public inspection and copying any information entered in the electronic filing system for purposes of financial disclosure until a disclosure of financial interests or statement of financial interests is submitted by the filer to the Commission, or in the case of a candidate, filed with a qualifying officer. The bill provides that the exemptions are subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act (OGSRA), and stand repealed on October 2, 2024, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature. The bill provides a statement of public necessity as required by the Florida Constitution. The bill's effective date is contingent upon, and concurrent with, passage of SPB 7040 or similar legislation. SPB 7040, if enacted, will take effect upon becoming a law.

- ❖ HB 7023 was referred to the House Oversight, Transparency & Public Management Subcommittee; and the State Affairs Committee.
- ❖ SB 7042 was referred to the Senate Governmental Oversight and Accountability; and the Appropriations Committee.

2/13/19—PIE 2 was submitted as a committee bill and filed as HB 7023.

2/13/19—SB 7042 passed the Senate Ethics and Elections Committee.

3/13/19—HB 7023 passed the House Oversight, Transparency & Public Management Subcommittee.

3/26/19—SB 7042 passed the Senate Community Affairs Committee.

4/4/19—HB 7023 passed the House State Affairs Committee.

4/17/19—SB 7042 was read a second time in the Senate.

4/17/19—HB 7023 was read a second and third time in the House and passed with a 117-0 vote and will now go to the Senate.

4/24/19—SB 7042 was read a third time and laid on the table in lieu of HB 7023. HB 7023 was read a second and third time and passed the Senate with a 36-0 vote. It will now go to the Governor for approval.

**SB 7070 (Senate Education Committee) K-12 Education:** CS/SB 7070 establishes and modifies K-12 education programs to support students and families, public schools, and teachers. The bill expands educational choice and opportunity for low-income families, supports public schools by expanding student support services and reducing regulations, and benefits teachers by removing teacher certification barriers and providing incentive awards. Specifically, the bill:

- ❖ Provides additional educational options and support for families by:
  - Creating the Family Empowerment Scholarship to help a specified number of students from low-income families attend an eligible private school.
  - Authorizing unallocated funds under the Hope Scholarship Program to be used to fund the Florida Tax Credit Scholarship.

- Expanding the definition of a persistently low-performing school.
- ❖ Provides support for public schools, teachers, and principals by:
  - Modifying the Best and Brightest Teachers and Principals Scholarship Programs to provide recruitment and retention bonus funds to classroom teachers, awards to principals based on the academic improvement of schools, and recognition bonus funds to all instructional personnel.
  - Modifying teacher certification requirements relating to the general knowledge examination, requiring changes to specified certification examination fees, and specifying that classroom teachers only are required to demonstrate mastery of general knowledge.
  - Removing school district requirements for an educational plant survey and cost per student station restrictions when local funds are used for facility construction.
  - Modifying funding for wraparound services by establishing a categorical program to help district-managed turnaround schools offer services to improve the academic and community welfare of students and families.
  - Promoting the expansion of community schools to engage and support parents and community organizations to improve student learning and well-being.
  - Modifying the funding compression allocation within the Florida Education Finance Program (FEFP) to make it permanent.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2019.

- ❖ SB 7070 was referred to the Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; and the Appropriations Committee.

3/6/19—SB 7070 passed the Senate Education Committee.

3/19/19—SB 7070 passed the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Education.

4/19/19—SB 7070 passed the Senate Appropriations Committee and will now go to the Senate Floor.

4/25/19—SB 7070 was read a second and third time in the Senate and passed with a 23-17 vote and will now go to the House.

4/29/19—SB 7070 was read a second time in the House.

4/30/19—HB 7070 was read a third time and passed the House with a 76-39 vote. It will now go to the Governor for approval.

## Scholarship Programs

**HB 1051 (Rep. Fetterhoff)/SB 1380 (Sen. Perry) Gardiner Scholarship:** Revises program eligibility criteria, authorized uses for program funds, & continued eligibility requirements.

- ❖ HB 1051 was referred to the House PreK-12 Innovation Subcommittee; PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee; and the Education Committee.
- ❖ SB 1380 was referred to the Senate Education; Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; and the Appropriations Committee.

4/2/19—SB 1380 was temporarily postponed in the Senate Education Committee.

4/10/19—SB 1380 was temporarily postponed in the Senate Education Committee.

**SB 1410 (Sen. Diaz) Hope Scholarship Program:** Revising the Hope Scholarship Program eligibility requirements; revising the term of the scholarship so that it remains in force until a student graduates from high school; authorizing parents of certain public school students to apply for a scholarship to a private school by taking a certain action, etc.

- ❖ SB 1410 was referred to the Senate Education; Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; and the Appropriations Committee.

**HB 7075 (House Education Committee) School Choice:** The Hope Scholarship Program (HSP) was established in 2018 and allows the use of tax credits to fund scholarships for students who are victims of bullying or other incidents at a public school. The scholarship amounts for the FTC and HSP are calculated as a percentage of the statewide unweighted FTE as follows: eighty-eight percent for students in grades K-5, ninety-two percent for students in grades 6-8, and ninety-six percent for students enrolled in grades 9-12.

The bill establishes the Family Empowerment Scholarship Program to provide parents of kindergarten and public school students a scholarship to attend an eligible private school. The income limitations for the program are three hundred percent of the federal poverty level (FPL) for the 2019-2020 school year, three hundred twenty-five percent of the FPL for the 2020-2021 school year, three hundred fifty percent of the FPL for the 2021-2022 school year, and three hundred seventy-five percent of the FPL beginning with the 2022- 2023 school year and thereafter.

The bill establishes a scholarship amount for the FESP which is ninety-seven percent of the district average based upon the grade level of the student. The scholarship amounts for the HSP and the FTC programs are revised to reflect this new amount.

The bill revises the FTC Program to limit eligibility to students who were not awarded a state scholarship and who meet income limitations, removes the limitation that the transportation scholarship for public school students can only be used for transportation to a public school or lab school outside of the school district, and eliminates the tiered scholarship amounts for students whose household income exceeds one hundred eighty-five percent of the FPL, but less than two hundred sixty percent of the FPL. The bill also requires the annual report on the academic performance of students participating in FTC to also include students participating in HSP and FESP.

The bill maintains the priority use of sales tax credits for FTC scholarships by removing the priority for Gardiner scholarships that would have been effective next fiscal year. The bill also allows contributions by purchasers of motor vehicles to be used for FTC scholarships in addition to Hope scholarships.

3/14/19—EDC 1 passed the Education Committee and will be submitted as a committee bill.

3/18/19—EDC 1 was filed as House 7075.

3/27/19—HB 7075 passed the House Appropriations Committee.

**HB 7095 (House PreK-12 Innovation Subcommittee) School Choice:** In 2017, the Legislature established Schools of Hope to provide students in persistently low-performing schools quality educational options. To provide greater access to quality educational options and services for underserved students, the bill:

- ❖ allows Schools of Hope to open in “Florida Opportunity Zones”;
- ❖ allows Schools of Hope funds to be used for capital outlay and initial leasing and related costs and to compensate executive and regional directors until a school reaches full enrollment;
- ❖ revises the definition of “persistently low-performing schools” to include schools that have a grade below a “C” for 3 out of 5 years;
- ❖ allows additional facilities to house a charter school and specifies entities that may provide land to schools within the property on which the facilities are located or in adjacent properties;
- ❖ revises the charter school enrollment preference for students living in certain housing developments;
- ❖ codifies the Center for Community Schools and its community schools model and encourages participating schools to become self-sustaining;
- ❖ expands the traditional public school Schools of Hope grant program and eligible wrap-around services;
- ❖ expands the wrap-around services that may be provided and the ability to contract for these services for schools with a turnaround plan;
- ❖ requires school districts to report on controlled open enrollment applications;
- ❖ revises the reporting of underused, vacant, or surplus school facilities;
- ❖ clarifies background screening requirements for private school personnel; and
- ❖ allows a student to convert a Hope Scholarship to a transportation scholarship to a public school outside the school district.

The bill also revises the criteria for a school district to be designated as academically high-performing. The bill does not appear to have a fiscal impact.

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2019.

- ❖ HB 7095 was referred to the House PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee; and the Education Committee.

3/19/19—PKI 2 will be submitted as a committee bill. It was filed as HB 7095.

4/1/19—HB 7095 passed the House PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee.

4/9/19—HB 7095 passed the House Education Committee.

### **School Safety**

**SB 174 (Sen. Book) Panic Alarms in Public Schools:** Citing this act as “Alyssa’s Law”; requiring each public school building on the campus of a public elementary school, middle school, or high school to be equipped with at least one panic alarm, etc.

- ❖ SB 174 was referred to the Senate Education; Infrastructure and Security; and the Appropriations Committee.

**HB 655 (Rep. Jones)/SB 712 (Sen. Cruz) School Safety Funding:** Specifying distribution requirements for certain safe schools allocation funds for the 2019-2020 fiscal year; requiring each district school superintendent to remit specified unused funds from the 2018-2019 fiscal year to the Department of Education; authorizing the department to redistribute such funds to certain school districts for a specific purpose, etc.

- ❖ HB 655 was referred to the House PreK-12 Innovation Subcommittee; PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee; and the Education Committee.

- ❖ SB 712 was referred to the Senate Education; Infrastructure and Security; and the Appropriations Committee.

**HB 675 (Rep. Beltran)/SB 802 (Sen. Perez) Public School Transportation:** Requiring district school boards to provide transportation to certain students; revising the speed and road conditions that meet the requirements for a hazardous walking condition, etc.

- ❖ HB 675 was referred to the House PreK-12 Innovation Subcommittee; PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee; and the Education Committee.
- ❖ SB 802 was referred to the Senate Education; Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; and the Appropriations Committee.

**HB 685 (Rep. Silvers)/SB 1084 (Sen. Albritton) Removal of a Student for an Involuntary Examination:** Revises requirements for parental notification prior to removing student for involuntary examination under certain circumstances.

- ❖ HB 685 was referred to the House PreK-12 Quality Subcommittee; Children, Families and Seniors Subcommittee and the Education Committee.
- ❖ SB 1084 was referred to the Senate Education; Children, Families, and Elder Affairs; and the Rules Committee.

**HB 849 (Rep. Slogsberg) School Bus Safety:** Authorizes school district to install cameras on school buses; authorizes DHSMV, county, or municipality to authorize traffic infraction enforcement officer to issue & enforce citation for failing to stop for school bus; requires notification to be sent to owner of vehicle involved in violation; prohibits receiving commission or remuneration based on use of camera; requires payment of citation unless certain information is established in affidavit; provides penalties for submitting false affidavit; requires annual reports to DHSMV, Governor, & Legislature; provides hearing procedures; authorizes appeal of final order; revises & provides disposition of civil penalties.

**HB 971 (Rep. Casello) School Bus Specifications:** Requires each school bus to be equipped with exterior camera, additional warning lights or stop signals, & audible alarm or signal for certain purposes.

- ❖ HB 971 was referred to the House Transportation & Infrastructure Subcommittee; PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee; and the State Affairs Committee.

**SB 996 (Sen. Hutson)/HB 6005 (Rep. Byrd) Possession of Firearms on School Property:** HB 6005 restores the right of certain individuals to store a firearm in a vehicle on school property. Under the bill, a school district can prohibit a student from storing a firearm inside a vehicle on school property, but can no longer prohibit anyone else who may be on school property, such as employees or parents, from storing firearms inside their vehicles. The bill does not change the prohibition against carrying a firearm into a school facility or school-sponsored event.

- ❖ SB 996 was referred to the Senate Judiciary; Criminal Justice; and the Rules.
- ❖ HB 6005 was referred to the House Criminal Justice Subcommittee; Education Committee; and the Judiciary Committee.

3/12/19—HB 6005 passed the House Criminal Justice Subcommittee.

**HB 1313 (Rep. Williams) Law Enforcement Substations in Public High Schools:** Authorizes school districts to establish law enforcement substations in public high schools within district; provides requirements.

- ❖ HB 1313 was referred to the House PreK-12 Quality Subcommittee; PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee; and the Education Committee.

**SB 7030 (Senate Education Committee) School Safety and Security:** CS/CS/SB 7030 builds upon the school safety and security foundation established in SB 7026 (2018 Reg. Session) by addressing the school safety and security recommendations of the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public Safety Commission (commission), and strengthening accountability and compliance oversight authority. Specifically, the bill:

- ❖ Improves school security measures by:
  - Establishing a workgroup to review campus hardening policies and recommend a prioritized list of strategies for implementation and related policy and funding enhancements;
  - Prioritizing the use of the school security risk assessment tool to be conducted in collaboration with appropriate public safety agencies;
  - Expanding the personnel who may serve as a school district's school safety specialist to include certain law enforcement officers employed by the sheriff's office;
  - Expanding school district options and eligibility for participation in the Coach Aaron Feis Guardian Program.
  - Expanding options for school guardian training by sheriffs, and requiring consultation with the Florida Department of Law Enforcement; and
  - Revising the content of student records related to student behavior and services and establishing timely transfer of student records.
- ❖ Enhances student safety by:
  - Requiring improved school safety incident reporting;
  - Promoting the FortifyFL mobile suspicious activity reporting tool;
  - Expediting services for students with mental or behavioral disorders;
  - Requiring active assailant response plans;
  - Establishing a standardizing behavioral threat assessment instrument for school districts and charter schools;
  - Establishing a workgroup to make recommendations regarding the development of a statewide threat assessment database.
  - Providing for the continuation of intervention services for students who transfer to a different school; and
  - Expanding the data sources included in the centralized integrated data repository.
- ❖ Provides school districts with greater flexibility to improve school safety by authorizing the transfer of additional categorical funds within the Florida Education Finance Program (FEFP) towards school safety expenditures, and expands authorized uses of the safe schools allocation.
- ❖ Expands the authorized uses of the mental health assistance allocation, provides school district flexibility for expenditures, and requires a program and expenditure plan for school districts and charter schools.
- ❖ Criminalizes the false personation of a school guardian.

The fiscal impact of the bill is estimated to be \$880,479.

The bill takes effect upon becoming a law, unless otherwise specified.

- ❖ SB 7030 was referred to the Senate Infrastructure and Security; and the Appropriations Committee.

2/11/19—SB 7030 passed and will be submitted as a Senate proposed committee bill.

3/20/19—SB 7030 was temporarily postponed due to lack of time.

3/26/19—SB 7030 passed the Senate Infrastructure and Security Committee.

4/11/19—SB 7030 passed the Senate Appropriations Committee and will now go to the Senate Floor.

4/17/19—SB 7030 was read a second time in the Senate with amendments.

4/23/19—SB 7030 passed the Senate with a 22-17 vote and will now go to the House.

4/30/19—**HB 7103 was laid on the table in the House. SB 7030 was read a second time in the House.**

5/1/19—**SB 7030 was read a third time and passed the House with a 65-47 vote. It will now go to the Governor for approval.**

**HB 7093 (House Education Committee) School Safety:** In 2018, the Legislature enacted the “Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public Safety Act (Act)” to address school safety and security and establish the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public Safety Commission (commission). The commission must investigate system failures in the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School shooting and prior mass violence incidents, and develop recommendations for system improvements. The commission submitted its initial report to the Governor and the Legislature on January 2, 2019.

The bill expands access to school guardians by allowing private schools and charter schools to employ school guardians (either directly or by contract) and allows law enforcement academies and school districts that employ school resource officers (SROs), in addition to sheriffs, to offer guardian training adopted by the Criminal Justice Standards Training Commission.

The bill increases ability of the Office of Safe Schools (Office) within the Department of Education (DOE) to enforce school safety by allowing the Education Practices Commission to fine superintendents, school board members, and school personnel for noncompliance as determined by the Office and conditions the distribution of the safe schools allocation on compliance with use of the Florida Safe Schools Assessment Tool. The bill requires the Office to determine the types of schools and campuses that need a safe-school officer and the number and type of drills.

The bill increases information sharing among schools and school districts by requiring schools to transfer student records, including mental and behavioral records maintained by the school, within one business day if within the district and within two business days if outside of the district.

The bill requires schools to consult with law enforcement when an act poses a threat to school safety. The bill requires schools to screen or assess within 45 days, students who are referred for mental assistance. School based interventions must occur within 30 days of the screening and continue until the student receives community based care, where appropriate. When a student transfers to a different school, the threat assessment team must verify that any intervention services

remain in place until the threat assessment team of the receiving school independently determines the need for intervention services. The bill revises the safe schools allocation to distribute funds based on the number of students instead of the crime index.

The priority use of such funds is now safe-school officers, instead of solely SROs which allows school districts and charter schools to use the funds for school guardians.

3/21/19—EDC 2 was voted on favorably and will be submitted as a committee bill HB 7093.

3/27/19—HB 7093 passed the House Appropriations Committee.

5/1/19—HB 7093 was laid on the table in lieu of SB 7030.

## **Taxes/School Funding**

**HB 5 (Rep. DiCeglie)/SB 336 (Sen. Brandes) Local Tax Referenda:** SB 336 provides that a referendum to adopt or amend a local option discretionary sales surtax must be held at a general election. The bill has no impact on state or local revenues or expenditures.

HB 5 requires any referendum to levy a discretionary sales surtax to be held at a general election and requires approval by two-thirds of the electors voting on the ballot measure. Upon adoption of an ordinance by a county or school district to hold a discretionary sales surtax referendum on or after January 1, 2020, the bill requires the county or school district holding a referendum to notify the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability (OPPAGA) at least 180 days before the referendum is held. The bill declares void any discretionary sales surtax referendum if the county or school district fails to provide notice to OPPAGA or fails to publish the results of the performance audit. If the proposal to adopt a discretionary sales surtax is by initiative, the bill requires the petition sponsor, at least 180 days before the proposed referendum, to:

- ❖ Provide a copy of the proposed referendum to the governing body of the county for posting on the county's website;
- ❖ Notify OPPAGA of the proposed referendum; and
- ❖ File the initiative petition, including the required signatures, with the supervisor of elections.

The bill provides that the failure of an initiative sponsor to comply with these requirements renders any referendum held void.

- ❖ HB 5 was referred to the House Local, Federal & Veterans Affairs Subcommittee; Ways & Means Committee; and the State Affairs Committee.
- ❖ SB 336 was referred to the Senate Ethics and Elections; Finance and Tax; and the Rules Committee.

2/13/19—SB 336 passed the Senate Ethics and Elections Committee.

3/5/19—HB 5 passed the House Local, Federal & Veterans Affairs Subcommittee.

3/12/19—HB 5 passed the House Ways & Means Committee.

**HB 215 (Rep. Valdes) District School Taxes:** Authorizes district school board to levy up to 2.0 mills, rather than 1.5 mills, for specified purposes by supermajority vote of school board.

- ❖ HB 215 was referred to the House PreK-12 Quality Subcommittee; Ways & Means Committee; and the Education Committee.



**SB 296 (Sen. Monford) District Millage Elections:** CS/SB 296 increases the number of years for which a district school board may levy, by local referendum or in a general election, additional millage for school operational purposes from a maximum of 4 years to a maximum of 10 years. The bill takes effect July 1, 2019.

- ❖ SB 296 was referred to the Senate Education; Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; and the Appropriations Committee.

3/26/19—SB 296 passed the Senate Education Committee.

**HB 317 (Rep. Rodriguez)/SB 344 (Sen. Diaz) Homestead Tax Exemption:** CS/SJR 344 proposes an amendment to the Florida Constitution to prohibit increases in the assessed value of homestead property for school district levy purposes to a person who is at least 65 years of age, has held legal or equitable title to the property, and has maintained permanent residence on the property for at least twenty-five years.

CS/SJR 344 will require approval by a three-fifths vote of the membership of each house of the Legislature for passage. If adopted by the Legislature, the proposed amendment will be submitted to Florida's electors for approval or rejection at the next general election in November 2020.

If approved by at least 60 percent of the electors, the proposed amendment will take effect on January 1, 2021.

- ❖ HB 317 was referred to the House Ways & Means, Education and Appropriations Committees.
- ❖ SB 344 was referred to the Senate Community Affairs; Finance and Tax; Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; and the Appropriations Committee.

3/5/19—SB 344 passed the Senate Community Affairs Committee.

**SB 562 (Sen. Diaz)/HB 1205 (Rep. Rodriguez) Homestead Exemptions:** CS/SB 562 is the implementing bill for CS/SJR 344 which proposes an amendment to the Florida Constitution to prohibit increases in the assessed value of homestead property for school district levy purposes to a person who is at least 65 years of age, has held legal or equitable title to the property, and has maintained permanent residence on the property for at least 25 years.

- ❖ SB 562 was referred to the Senate Community Affairs; Finance and Tax; and the Appropriations Committee

3/5/19—SB 562 passed the Senate Community Affairs Committee.

**HB 7123 (House Ways & Means Committee) Taxation:** The bill provides for several tax reductions and other tax-related modifications designed to directly impact both families and businesses. The bill includes the following provisions related to sales tax:

- ❖ A reduction in the tax rate for commercial property rentals from 5.7% to 5.35%,
- ❖ A three-day “back-to-school” holiday for certain clothing, school supplies, and personal computers, and
- ❖ A seven-day “disaster preparedness” holiday for specified disaster preparedness items.

Regarding property taxes, the bill includes the following:

- ❖ The requirements for hospitals to qualify for a charitable tax exemption are amended. These are the provisions of CS/HB 1295. Non-profit hospitals would be required to document the value of charitable services they provide, and their current charitable tax exemption would be limited to the value of that charity care.
- ❖ **Clarification is provided that usage of school district voted discretionary operating property tax levies is to apply proportionately to charter schools in the levying district in the same manner as charter schools are funded under current law, and that amounts shared with charter schools are to be used in a manner consistent with the purposes of the levy.**
- ❖ The timing of payments to local governments in fiscally constrained counties and Monroe County to offset property tax refunds granted to homeowners due to hurricanes in 2016 and 2017 would be slightly delayed in fiscal year 2019-20 to allow for the related state appropriation to be based on actual data, instead of an estimate.
- ❖ Additional flexibility is granted to the Department of Revenue in conducting in-depth reviews of property assessment rolls in counties affected by natural disasters.

Further changes include additional flexibility in the use of tax credits by insurance premium tax payers under the Florida Scholarship Tax Credit Program and the creation of a temporary tax credit for health insurers and health maintenance organizations that cover services provided by telehealth.

4/11/19—WMC 2 was filed as HB 7123.

4/15/19—HB 7123 passed the House Appropriations Committee.

4/25/19—HB 7123 was read a second and third time and passed the House with a 69-44 vote. The bill will now go to the Senate.

5/2/19—HB 7123 was read a second time in the Senate. The Senate amended its tax package (SB 1412) onto the House bill and removed the language pertaining to charter schools Clarification is provided that usage of school district voted discretionary operating property tax levies is to apply proportionately to charter schools in the levying district in the same manner as charter schools are funded under current law, and that amounts shared with charter schools are to be used in a manner consistent with the purposes of the levy.

5/3/19—The bill was amended to add the following language:

Funds levied under this subsection shall be shared with charter schools based on each charter school's proportionate share of the district's total unweighted full-time equivalent student enrollment and used in a manner consistent with the purposes of the levy. This applies to such levies authorized by a vote of the electors on or after July 1, 2019.

HB 7123 passed the House with a 81-25 and then passed the Senate with a 23-17 vote. It will now go to the Governor for approval.

**Funding for PK – 12 Education**  
**State of Florida Legislative Session – Spring, 2019**

The following is a breakdown of the budget for PreK-12 education funding for FY 2019-2020. Attached is the FEFP budget document, which breaks down the funding per county.

Public Education Capital Outlay funding:

- ❖ Public Schools: \$0
- ❖ Charter Schools: \$158.2 million

Florida Education Finance Program: **Total \$17 billion**

- ❖ Best and Brightest Teacher/Principal Allocation: \$284,500,000
- ❖ School Safety Allocation: \$180,000,000
- ❖ Mental Health Assistance Allocation: \$75,000,000
- ❖ Turnaround Supplemental Services Allocation: \$45,473,810

Base Student Allocation:

- ❖ \$4,279.49

Lee County School District (FEFP):

❖ Base Funding	\$443,798,797
❖ Best and Brightest Teacher/Principal	\$ 9,293,349
❖ Mental Health	\$ 2,366,170
❖ School Safety	\$ 5,060,020
❖ Turnaround Supplemental	\$ 1,357,860
❖ Class Size	\$ 104,319,922
❖ Total State Funds	\$ 328,958,647
❖ Total Local Funds	\$ 405,171,105
❖ <b>Total Funds</b>	<b>\$ 734,129,752</b>

**Teachers' General Knowledge Exam - Summary**  
**State of Florida Legislative Session 2019**

Teachers will be provided with three years to pass the General Knowledge Test (SB 7070), rather than just one year, consistent with the three-year period that teachers have to obtain their certification.

A school district that employs an individual who does not achieve passing scores on any subtest of the General Knowledge Examination must provide information regarding the availability of state-level and district-level supports and instruction to assist him or her in achieving a passing score. Such information must include, but need not be limited to, state-level test information guides, school district test preparation resources, and preparation courses offered by state universities and Florida College System institutions.

Exam fees:

The rule must specify an examination fee for the following:

- (a) Initial registration for first-time test takers.
- (b) Retake of the full battery of subtests of a examination, if applicable. The retake fee for the full battery of subtests may not exceed the fee for the initial registration.
- (c) Retake for each subtest of an examination. The retake fee for each subtest must be prorated based on the number of subtests within the examination.

**Best and Brightest Teacher and Principal Program - Summary**  
**State of Florida Legislative Session 2019**

The bill reconfigures both the Florida Best and Brightest Teacher Program and the Florida Best and Brightest Principal Program. The Best and Brightest Teacher Program is revised to authorize three types of awards – recruitment, retention and recognition – each with distinct criteria for determining eligibility.

The Best and Brightest Principal Program is based on the academic improvement of the school.

The funding for both programs will be provided from a new categorical within the FEFP. The bill amends s. 1012.731, F.S., to restructure the Florida Best and Brightest Teacher Program to recruit, retain, and recognize teachers who meet the needs of the state and achieve success in the classroom. The bill removes a teacher’s performance on the SAT or ACT as a factor in determining eligibility for the award.

The bill establishes the following best and brightest teacher awards:

· **Recruitment awards for newly hired teachers who are a content expert, based on criteria established by the department, in mathematics, science, computer science, reading, or civics.**

· **Retention awards for teachers rated as “highly effective” or “effective” the preceding year, and teach in a school for two consecutive years, including the current year, which has demonstrated academic improvement, as evidenced by the school improving an average of three percentage points or more in the percentage of total possible points achieved for determining school grades over the prior 3 years.**

· **Recognition awards for teachers and instructional personnel rated as “highly effective” or “effective” and selected by the school principal based on performance criteria and policies adopted by the district school board or charter school governing board.**

All award amounts for the program will be specified annually in the General Appropriations Act (GAA).

The recognition awards must be provided from remaining funds available after the payment of all other teacher recruitment and retention awards and principal awards.

The bill amends s. 1012.732, F.S., to base the Florida Best and Brightest Principal Program on school performance. **A principal is eligible for an award if he or she has served as school principal at his or her school for at least 4 consecutive school years, including the current**

**school year, and the school has demonstrated academic improvement, as evidenced by the school improving an average of three percentage points or more in the percentage of total possible points achieved for determining school grades over the prior 3 years.** Award amounts for the program will be specified annually in the GAA.

The bill amends s. 1011.62, F.S., to establish the Florida Best and Brightest Teacher and Principal Allocation within the FEFP. Each school district will be provided an allocation based on the district's proportionate share of FEFP base funding for best and brightest teacher and principal awards as established within those programs.