

**PCS HB 7055
DRAFT Analysis**

Section	Page	Title	Description	Recommended Action
Section 1	12	Amends s. 11.45 – Definitions; duties; authorities; reports; rules	Requires school board to provide information on corrective action to Auditor General within 45 days and completion of corrective action within 180 days. If unable to correct, Auditor General notifies Legislative Auditing Committee. In HB 1279- Sullivan’s bill	AMEND: Need to amend change 45 days to 90 days and the 180 days to 12 months. The current language would require school district to provide the AG with evidence of initiation of corrective action within 45 days and evidence of completion within 180 days. This timeframe is too tight. We recommend 90 days for evidence of initiation and 12 months for completion of the corrective action. There are times where the corrective action will take some time. For example if there is programming necessary to implement corrective action.
Section 2	13	Amends s. 112.313 – Standards of conduct for public officers, etc.	Expands lobbying limitation to include appointed superintendent	No issue
Section 3	15	Amends s. 112.31455 – Collection Methods for unpaid automatic fines	Adds school districts to the list	No issue.
Section 4	16	Creates s. 212.1832 – Credit for contributions for the Hope Scholarship Program	Credit 100% of an eligible contribution to an eligible scholarship funding organization	DELETE SECTION Don’t support the Hope Scholarship. No research evidence of success in improving student learning.

Section 5	16	Amends s. 213.053 – Confidentiality information sharing	Confidentiality granted to donors of the hope scholarships	DELETE SECTI Oppose Hope Scholarship No accountability
Section 6	17	Creates s. 250.483 – Active duty; licensure or qualification	Member of national guard or armed services in a training program is interrupted	No issue
Section 7	18	Amends s. 446.041 – Apprenticeship program		No issue
Section 8	19	Amends s. 446.081 Limitation relating to apprenticeship program		No issue
Section 9	19	Creates s. 683.147 – Metal of Honor Day	March 25 designated as medal of honor day to honor recipients	No issue Suggest if passed the board chair bring a proclamation
Section 10	20	Amends s. 1001.10 – Commissioner of Education; general powers and duties	Commissioner can communicate with school districts regarding needs and assistance	Not necessary but ok. Authorizes commissioners to coordinate with education institutions during emergency. This is currently in place, but the emphasis is helpful. (SB 436 by Galvano)
Section 11	20	Amends s. 1001.20 – Department under direction of state board	Requires Inspector General to investigate allegations or report of possible fraud/abuse against district school board	Expands role of Inspector General. Could have fiscal impact. Also part of HB 1279

Section 12	21	Amends s. 1001.39 – District school board member members; travel expenses	Requires prior approval for outside the district and extensive documentation for request for travel for school board members	DELETE Travel outside district and state already public record. How would members handle trips to Tallahassee for official business on short notice such as requests to appear before legislative committees; appear before SBE; come to meetings at DOE, etc.
Section 13	22	Amends s. 1001.395 – District School board members; compensation	Limits salaries to district’s beginning teacher salary	
Section 14	22	Amends s. 1001.42 – Powers and duties of district school board	Expands standards of ethical conduct to all administrative personnel. School board members may request and shall receive budget documents. Requires school district to employ internal auditor if federal, state and local funds are in excess of \$500 million.	AMEND The language provides that the internal auditor “shall” perform ongoing financial verification of the financial records of the school district. This typically the function of the external auditor. We would recommend that the language change to “the internal auditor shall adhere to Generally Accepted Governmental Audit Standards or the Institute of Internal Auditors Professional Practices Standards. related to amending the budget based on actual expenditures. Specifically, we would like to strike the language in line 499 “at the next scheduled public meeting.” We currently amend our budget 3x a year: Mid year in December taking into consideration expenditures (July-December); 3 rd quarter for July through March, and then September reflecting the final year end for the year ending in July.

Section 15	27-28	Amends s. 1001.51 – Duties and responsibilities of district school superintendent	Authorizes recommendation of independent governing board	Delete or Replace with Senate position of “franchise principals.”
Section 16	29-48	Amends s. 1002.33 – Charter schools	<p>Lines 825 – Defer opening for 3 years.</p> <p>(7) Charter – Line 952 – Removes the District’s discretion to offer an initial term of 4 years and prohibits the inclusion of one planning year as a part of that initial term. Net increase is from 4 or 5 years to 6 years.</p> <p>Lines 1015-1022: consolidation provisions for non-high performing charter schools with no deference to location.</p>	<p>DELETE Comment: Current language is 2 years. This is almost too long; 3 year delay too long; material conditions and external factors can change in 3 years. Additionally, such allowance provides additional opportunities for schools to use of CSP grant without ever opening their doors.</p> <p>Comments: The District should maintain the flexibility and discretion in determining the initial term based on information and status of the applicant available at time of contract negotiations. As for the planning year exclusion, would support it if the four year option remains in the statute.</p> <p>Comments: Further restricts role of school board by authorizing consolidation of a charter school regardless of whether physically located on the same campus. As written, this could include charter schools across various school districts.</p> <p>Also, a charter school with a grade of “C” or higher that closes as part of a consolidation shall be reported by the district as a consolidation. Currently,</p>

			<p>(8) Causes for Nonrenewal or Termination of Charter.</p> <p>Lines 1036-1081. The sponsor may only terminate by using “clear and convincing” standard.</p> <p>Lines 1164-1168 – should remain current law; related to issue above.</p>	<p>such schools are reported as closures. This is an attempt to avoid the blemish of closing a charter school by having a reported closure within a charter system’s portfolio, which could negatively impact the charter school publicly and financially (i.e. bonding purposes). The large EMOs with charter schools in multiple states and districts would be the primary beneficiary of this change.</p> <p>From a monitoring perspective, it is more prudent to close a school, than consolidate. During a consolidation, the District would have to review and monitor to ensure that all activities related to a merger occur (e.g. transfer of assets and liabilities). This task becomes more convoluted when these systems of schools refuse to provide complete financial for the parent company (e.g. Mater Academy, Inc.) and only financials single purpose financials for the parent and financials for the charter schools.</p> <p>(Line 1036-1081): This is a higher standard of proof than “preponderance” standard that is used in all civil cases. The more troubling change is the requirement is that in a nonrenewal or termination of a charter, the school board is required to go to DOAH instead of the school board having the authority to conduct the hearing. The school board is an elected body and should have the authority to nonrenew or terminate its own contract. This will</p>
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			<p>(20) Services</p> <p>Lines 1191-1201 – Requires an appeal to DOAH when mediation has failed to resolve disputes over contracted services. Current law requires a dispute resolution before the Charter School Appeal Commission.</p>	<p>have a chilling effect on school board negotiating with charters. This is analogous to a local government (city council/county government) being required to go to DOAH over a contract for garbage collection; ambulance services, etc.). The language also would require the administrative law judge to award the prevailing party attorney fees and costs and appeals. This is a further chilling effect on school board’s authority to negotiate with charters regarding renewal or termination.</p> <p>In addition, DOAH issues recommended orders, not final orders to the school board. The school board, as the elected body, then makes the final order from which an appeal can be made.</p> <p>This change hamstring local, elected officials from performing their duties. Finally, it is a time consuming and expensive process.</p> <p>Comment: Maintain current law. The system is not broken.</p> <p>Comment: The Charter School Appeal Commission is the appropriate forum. It is a balanced group comprised of charter and district representatives. In addition, requiring the parties to go to DOAH is expensive and time consuming.</p>
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<p>Section 17</p>	<p>48</p>	<p>Amends s. 1002.331 - High-performing charter schools</p>	<p>Reduces the number of years for which a school has to perform to designated high-performing</p>	<p>DELETE</p> <p>Three years is to ensure consistent high performance and aligned with best practices for evaluation of charter schools,</p> <p>Lines 1234-1239 - authorizes the charter school to increase capacity, at will. There is no cap on enrollment. Who/what checks the sustainability of the expansion? Where is the accountability for tax dollars? As written, capacity could be based on anticipated/future facility capacity that the District may not be aware of prior to the issuance of facility approvals.</p> <p>Line 1260 - authorizes a high-performing school to establish 2 rather than just 1 charter school within the state in any one year. This is another attempt to streamline/expedite the application process. There have been a multitude of issues around replication applications (e.g. curriculum, target population, etc.).</p> <p>Comment: Where is the determination of need and accountability to the taxpayer? This gives free rein to HP charter schools to increase capacity and grade levels beyond that approved in their application.</p>
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Commented [PTA1]: This right already exists for HP schools. Not sure what is meant by accountability.

Section 18	51	Amends s. 1002.333 – Persistently low-performing schools	(10) Schools of Hope Program. Allows funds to be carried over for 5 years.	DELETE Comment: These are the most needy schools/students and services maximized for these students. Five years is excessive. Recommend change to 2 years. (Will this carryover, reduce the number of award given annually?)
Section 19	51	Amends s. 1002.37 – Florida Virtual School	Expands to military dependents who are not stationed in Florida but Florida is home of record/legal residence. Expands requirement that industry certification examinations, national assessments be made available to all Florida Virtual School students.	AMEND: allow same for district virtual programs Comment: Impact of demand for such assessments on school districts is unknown especially if such exams require applied/performance vs. computer/paper-based exams. Cost of additional exams, scheduling, test security proctoring for which there is no reimbursement to districts.
Section 20	53	Amends s. 1002.385 – The Gardiner Scholarship	Consolidates accountability in one section for the various scholarship programs	
Section 21	59	Amends s. 1002.39 – McKay Scholarship	Consolidates accountability in one section for the various scholarship programs	
Section 22	68	Amends s. 1002.395 – Florida Tax Credit Scholarship	Consolidates accountability in one section for the various scholarship programs	

<p>Section 23</p>	<p>84</p>	<p>Creates s. 1002.4 - The Hope Scholarship</p>	<p>Scholarship for bullying, harassment, fighting, hazing, sexual offense, assault, battery, threat or intimidation at school Go to another public schools or a voucher for a private school. If go to public school, voucher is \$750 for transportation. FDOE to do a climate assessment at any school that has 10 incidents Funding- 98% of fte for k-8 92% for 6-8; and 96% for 9-12</p>	<p>DELETE Delete or insert Senate language that the scholarship is provided when there is a substantiated event vs. a one-time fight, etc. This is a voucher program. Lacks accountability</p>
<p>Section 24</p>	<p>101</p>	<p>Creates s. 1002.411 - Reading Scholarship Account</p>	<p>3-5 level 1 or 2 in ELA Eligible for scholarship for summer school, after school, tutorial, specialized services</p>	<p>DELETE Delete or consider making the following changes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Require instructional materials/curriculum to be aligned to the state standards. • Limit program to tutoring, summer programs, and after-school programs. • Authorize school districts to be providers of services. • Authorize DOE to approve providers/programs to ensure accountability and alignment to standards. • Require state-certified teachers in the subject area.
<p>Section 25</p>	<p>107</p>	<p>Amends s. 1002.421 - State school choice scholarship program accountability and oversight</p>	<p>Consolidates school choice scholarship program and accountability and oversight</p>	<p>Strengthens accountability but TRUE accountability would be to require them to take the same state assessments that public schools students must take Line 3034: restore current law “shall conduct,” rather than “may conduct.”</p>

Section 26	126	Amends s. 1003.42 – Required Instruction	adds Medal of Honor recipients	No issue
Section 27	131	Amends s. 1003.576 – Individual education plans for exceptional students	Deletes July 1 2007 date Identical to SB 1618 by Hukill requiring an electronic IEP system	No issue
Section 28	132	Amends s. 1006.07 – District school board duties relating to student discipline and school safety	Requires security risk assessment to be conducted at each public school. See SB 1616 by Hukill	No issue we do now
Section 29	133	Amends s. 1007.271 – Dual enrollment program	Deletes language that requires home education students to be responsible for instructional materials	It is silent as to who bears the cost of instructional materials. Line 3985-88 – who pays tuition or does the college absorb the cost. If the college is to absorb the cost, the policy should be made equal for public school students
Section 30	135	Amends s. 1008.22 – Student assessment program for public schools	Requires reading passages and writing prompts to incorporate social studies curricula. Expands administration of assessments in a paper-based format through 8 th grade (currently 6 th).	there is much debate on the merits of paper vs. computer-based assessments no consensus among the districts including within the district

<p>Section 31</p>	<p>139</p>	<p>Amends s. 1010.20 – Cost accounting and reporting for school districts</p>	<p>Requires districts to report detailed information by school and district relating to total operating costs and expenditures for classroom instruction. Requires DOE to develop web-based fiscal transparency tool that identifies public schools and districts that produce high academic achievement based on the ratio of classroom instruction expenditures to total expenditures. (See HB 1279)</p>	<p>DELETE This will be a moving target. As districts become more 'fiscally efficient,' an acceptable amount becomes a moving target each year.</p> <p>Previous “sharpen the pencil” legislation, abolished shortly after enacted, found costs to run small schools or districts were always higher for administrative and support as each still have basic positions to fill. In addition, schools with more experienced faculties will have higher salary costs.</p> <p>This should be calculated on weighted FTE to account for varying numbers of ESE student populations in each school district.</p> <p>What is the goal? Is it a higher teacher per operations cost and a higher learning student performance preferable to a lower teacher cost per operations and a higher student performance? Would a lower instructional cost per STUDENT with a higher performance cost be preferable to a higher teacher cost per STUDENT and a higher student performance? What would happen if a school with a higher cost ratio has the same student performance as a school with a lower cost ratio?</p>
<p>Section 32</p>	<p>141</p>	<p>Amends s. 1010.30 – Audits required</p>	<p>Requires audit overview if there is a significant “deficiency or material weakness” rather than just a “finding</p>	

Section 33	142	Amends s. 1011.01 - Budget system established		
Section 34	142	Amends s. 1011.03 - Public hearings; budget to be submitted to Department of Education	Repeals advertisement requirement relating to classroom expenditures	
Section 35	143	Amends s. 1011.035 - School district fiscal transparency	Requires the development of graphical representations for each school and school district of specific information relating to costs per student. The language also requires a link to a web-based fiscal transparency tool developed by DOE to enable taxpayers to evaluate the financial efficiency of the district and school.	DELETE This adds a tremendous reporting burden on districts, especially given TRIM timelines. Providing this information in graphic form for each school is even more time consuming. This would likely require putting data into excel spreadsheets that will require people to perform the manual labor. The amount of data to be displayed in graphic form will be overwhelming. For example, a district with 1 school would have 36 graphs (3 years per school x 6 requirements) + (3 years for the district x 6 requirements). A district with 40 schools would have 738 graphs (3 years x 40 schools x 6 requirements) + (3 years for the district x 6 requirements). Even without graphing, the same number of data points would have to be displayed given the requirements of this legislation.

Section 36	144	Amends s. 1011.051 – Guidelines for general funds	Requires the superintendent to reduce the district’s administrative expenditures in proportion to the reduction in the general fund’s ending balance or the reduction in student enrollment, whichever is greater if the ending fund balance falls below 3 percent. Also requires an audit if certain conditions existed in the 2015-2016 fiscal year in a district.	That’s what the district should do and reduce expenditures. We’ve done it.
Section 37	146	Amends s. 1011.06 – Expenditures from District and other funds	Requires monthly amendments to the budget	DELETE Too cumbersome Need to amend to match our system
Section 38	147	Amends s. 1011.09 – Expenditure of funds by district school board	If financial conditions in s. 1011.051 exist (projected to fall below 3 or 2 percent) the school board may not make expenditures for out of district travel or cell phone service. Current law was limited to the 2009-2010 fiscal year and for out of state travel.	
Section 39	148	Amends s. 1011.10 – Penalty	If any of the conditions identified in s. 218.503(1) exist, the salary of each board member and superintendent must be withheld until the conditions are corrected. The conditions are as follows: (1) Local governmental entities, charter schools, charter technical career centers, and district school boards shall be subject to review and oversight by the Governor, the charter school sponsor, the charter technical career center	DELETE Automatically withholding the salary of board members and the superintendent is counterproductive. What if the superintendent is newly appointed or elected? In addition, the superintendent may not have known of the condition. There are other enforcement mechanisms that address these conditions.

			<p>sponsor, or the Commissioner of Education, as appropriate, when any one of the following conditions occurs:</p> <p>(a) Failure within the same fiscal year in which due to pay short-term loans or failure to make bond debt service or other long-term debt payments when due, as a result of a lack of funds.</p> <p>(b) Failure to pay uncontested claims from creditors within 90 days after the claim is presented, as a result of a lack of funds.</p> <p>(c) Failure to transfer at the appropriate time, due to lack of funds:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Taxes withheld on the income of employees; or 2. Employer and employee contributions for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Federal social security; or b. Any pension, retirement, or benefit plan of an employee. <p>(d) Failure for one pay period to pay, due to lack of funds:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wages and salaries owed to employees; or 2. Retirement benefits owed to former employees. 	
Section 40	148	Amends s. 1011.60 – Minimum requirements of the Florida Education Finance Program	Repeals Minimum Classroom Expenditure Requirements	

<p>Section 41</p>	<p>148</p>	<p>Amends s. 1011.62 – funds for operation of schools</p>	<p>Amends the SAI allocation to require that school districts with a “D” or “F” school use the allocation to implement the required intervention and support strategies for school improvement. Language requiring the extra hour for the 300 lowest-performing elementary schools in reading is deleted. SAI funds may be used for dropout prevention programs.</p> <p>Removes dropout prevention programs as a group 1 program.</p> <p>Prohibits a bonus for a teacher who fails to maintain security for any CAPE industry certification exams; etc.</p> <p>Research-Based Reading Instruction Allocation is amended to provide that each school that has one or more of the 300 lowest-performing elementary schools in reading based on a 3-year average of the state assessment shall be given priority is using the school’s portion to provide an additional hour per day of reading instruction. Level 4 or 5 students may participate (formerly just level 5).</p> <p>Summer reading camps must use teachers who are certified or endorsed in reading. Each district that has a school with a grade below a “B” must annually submit a comprehensive reading plan that is approved by DOE as part of the monitoring, intervention, and</p>	
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			support strategies required under s. 1008.33.	
Section 42	164	Amends s. 1011.6202 – Principal Autonomy Program Initiative	<p>Pilot status is removed. Authorizes a principal to operate other schools. Authorizes a school within a district to be operated by an independent governing board that is exempt from major provisions of the school code. The school remains exempt as long as the school receives a grade no lower than a “B.”</p> <p>Establishes District-Independent Autonomous Schools lines 4139-4203-4229</p>	DELETE governance
Section 43	171	Repeals s. 1011.64 – School district minimum classroom expenditure requirements		
Section 44	171	Amends s. 1011.69 – Equity in School-Level Funding Act. (Title I)	<p>Provides some relief but still a work in process; last meeting with Bileca was Tuesday 1/30/18. Meeting with AG 2/1/18</p>	<p>AMEND 1011.69 Equity in School-Level Funding (5) After providing Title I, Part A, Basic funds to schools above the 75 percent poverty threshold, <u>which may include high schools above the 50 percent threshold as permitted by federal law,</u> school districts shall provide any remaining Title I, Part A, Basic funds directly to all eligible schools as provided in this subsection. For purposes of this subsection, an eligible school is a school that is eligible to receive Title I funds, including a charter school. The threshold for identifying</p>

				<p>eligible schools may not exceed the threshold established by a school district for the 2016-2017 school year or the statewide percentage of economically disadvantaged students, as determined annually.</p> <p>(a) Prior to the allocation of Title I funds to eligible schools, a school district may withhold funds only as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One percent for parent involvement, in addition to the one percent the district must reserve under federal law for allocations to eligible schools for parent involvement; 2. A necessary and reasonable amount for administration, 3. which includes the district's <u>approved</u> indirect cost rate, not to exceed a total of 8 percent; and 34. A reasonable and necessary amount to provide: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Homeless programs; b. Delinquent and neglected programs; c. Prekindergarten programs and activities; d. Private school equitable services; e. Transportation for foster care children to their school of origin or choice programs; <u>and</u> f. Migrant; and 4. <u>A necessary and reasonable amount for eligible schools to provide:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>a. Extended learning opportunities, such as summer school, before-school and after-school programs, and additional class periods of instruction during the school day; and</u>
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				<p><u>b. Supplemental academic and enrichment services, as well as wrap-around services.</u></p> <p>(b) All remaining Title I funds shall be distributed to all eligible schools in accordance with federal law and regulation. <u>To maximize the efficient use of resources, school districts may allow eligible schools, not including charter schools, to</u> An eligible school may use funds under this subsection <u>for district-level to participate in discretionary</u> educational services provided by the school district.</p>
Section 45	174	Amends s. 1011.71 - District School Tax	<p>Adds language providing that payments under lease-purchase agreements in the aggregate, including lease-purchase agreements entered into before June 30, 2009, exceed three-fourths of the proceeds from the millage levied pursuant to this subsection, the school board may not withhold the administrative fees from charter schools operating in the district.</p>	
Section 46	174	Amends s. 1012.23 - School district personnel policies	<p>The language would prohibit a school superintendent from appointing or employing a relative as defined in s. 112.3135 to work under his or her direct supervision. Commission on Ethics must investigate any alleged violations. Current language applies to school board members.</p> <p>Defines "relative" as: (d) "Relative," for purposes of this section only, with respect to a public official, means an individual who is related to the public official as father, mother, son, daughter,</p>	<p>Concern re implications in small districts. Amend to allow some pathway/flexibility</p>

			brother, sister, uncle, aunt, first cousin, nephew, niece, husband, wife, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, stepfather, stepmother, stepson, stepdaughter, stepbrother, stepsister, half-brother, or half-sister.	
Section 47	175	Amends s. 1012.2315 – School district personnel policies	This adds language relating to employee organizations and bargaining. See HB 25 by Plakon.	DELETE
Section 48	176	Amends s. 1012.28 – Public school personnel; duties of school principals	Eliminates the requirement that the district submit its budget in the annual report to the SBE	
Section 49	177	Amends s. 1012.32 – Qualifications of personnel	Relates to background screening. If the school board does not notify the charter school of the eligibility of governing board members and instructional and non-instructional personnel within 14 days after submission of the fingerprints, it shall reimburse the cost of background screening.	DELETE This is too restrictive. Background screening results are not necessarily within the control of the school district. The charter school should bear the cost. This section should be deleted.
Section 50	179	Amends s. 1012.55 – Positions for which certificates are required	Lines 480-484 :14 Day processing of instructional and non-instructional personnel for charter school employees Requires DOE to issue a 3-year temporary certificate in educational leadership to commissioned or noncommissioned military officers who meet specified requirements.	DELETE Comments: charter school processing, given the volume of charter school employee applicants, a 14 day window may create hardship for some districts, thereby creating a financial impact related to the reimbursements.

			Also JROTC instructors may receive Teacher Classroom Supply funds.	
Section 51	181	Amends s. 1012.56 – Educator certification requirements	Requires the SBE to adopt rules that extended a temporary certificate due to military service of an applicant’s spouse. In addition, the rules must authorize the extension of the validity period of a temporary certificate for 1 year if the certificate holder is rated effective or highly effective based solely on a student learning growth formula approved by the Commissioner.	
Section 52	184	Amends s. 1012.562 – Public accountability/school leader prep. programs	Authorizes charter schools or charter management organizations to offer school leader preparation programs.	Comments: Expands access to professional opportunities.
Section 53	189	Amends s. 1012.59 – Certification fees	Authorizes SBE to waive certain fees for certain military personnel, surviving spouses, and veterans.	
Section 54	190	Amends s. 1012.98 – School Community Professional Development Act	Requires that professional development resources must include sample course-at-a-glance and units overview templates; etc. See HB 845 by Bileca.	
Section 55	191	Amends s. 1013.28 – Disposal of property	Requires that tangible personal property that is surplus, etc., must be provided for a charter school’s use on the same basis as it is made available to other public schools in the district. A charter school may not sell or dispose of such property without written permission of the district.	Suggest: Adding requirement that all property shall be returned to the district (sponsor) when no longer used by charter or if the charter closes.

Section 56	192	Amends s. 1013.385 – School district construction flexibility	Authorizes a school to operate a facility on the same basis as a charter school so long as the regional planning council determines there is sufficient shelter capacity within the district as documented in the Statewide Emergency Shelter Plan.	PRIORITY This is the SREF flexibility language
Section 57	192	Amends s. 1013.62 – Charter schools capital outlay funding	Deletes language specifying the charter school capital outlay funding consists of discretionary millage revenue. However, if the amount of state funds appropriated for charter school capital outlay in any fiscal year is not equal to or is less than the average charter school capital outlay funds per UWFTE student for the 2018-2019 school year, multiplied by the estimated number of charter school students for the applicable fiscal year, and adjusted by changes in the CPI from the previous fiscal year, charter school capital outlay funding shall also consist of discretionary millage.	This is not a fixed cap on the sharing of millage up to the amount appropriated in the 2018-2019 GAA. Also, given the growth in charter students and the CPI, school districts would still be required to share millage. House intent for the 2018-19 Fiscal year is to reduce or eliminate district costs by appropriating \$120.3 million in budget for charter schools. The Senate has \$25 million for charter school that makes the House language moot. It also places districts in the position of lobbying for increased funding for charter school capital in future years instead of for their own capital needs. Still absent from this scenario is the consideration that these capital funds allocated to charter schools could be used for or towards assets that will never be owned by the charter schools or tax payers.
Section 58	197	Appropriations	Makes following appropriations: \$19,350,000 in recurring funds from GR and \$850,000 in nonrecurring funds to DOE. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$9,700,000 shall be for Reading Scholarship Accounts. • \$300,000 for administrative fee • \$2,000,000 for Reading Scholarships. 	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$5,600,000 for paper-based assessments. • \$950,000 for additional oversight requirements. • \$250,000 for a competitive grant award. • \$550,000 for instructional materials for home school students. • \$750,000 for web-based fiscal transparency tool. • \$100,000 for specified audit 	
Section 59	197	Authorizes DOR to adopt emergency rules		
Section 60	198	Effective Date	July 1, 2018, effective date.	
ADD New SECTION		Charter School Districts	Provides school district that meet certain eligibility criteria the same flexibility that charter schools have	<p><u>Charter School Districts.—It is the intent of the Legislature to recognize and reward school districts that demonstrate the ability to consistently maintain or improve high-performing status. The purpose of this section is to provide high-performing school districts with flexibility in meeting the specific requirements in statute and rules of the State Board of Education.</u></p> <p><u>(1) Charter School District.—</u> <u>(a) A school district is eligible to become a charter school district if it meets the following criteria:</u> <u>1.a. Earns at least a grade of “B” under s. 1008.34 for 2 consecutive years; and</u> <u>b. Has no district-operated school that earns two consecutive grade of “F” under s. 1008.34;</u></p>

				<p>2. <u>Complies with all class size requirements in s. 1, Art. IX of the State Constitution and s. 1003.03;</u></p> <p>3. <u>Has not had its financial reserves fall below the state-required minimum for the previous three years; and</u></p> <p>4. <u>Has no material weaknesses or instances of material noncompliance noted in the annual financial audit conducted pursuant to s. 11.45 or s. 218.39.</u></p> <p><u>(b) A school district that satisfies the eligibility criteria in this subsection may choose by resolution of a majority of the school board to become a charter district. The high-performing school district shall retain the designation as a charter school district for 3 years, at the end of which time the district may renew the designation if the district meets the requirements in this section. A school district that fails to meet the requirements in this section shall provide written notification to the State Board of Education that the district is no longer eligible to be designated as a charter school district.</u></p> <p><u>(c) Upon designation as a charter school district, each such district is exempt from the provisions in chapters 1000-1013 which pertain to school districts and rules of the State Board of Education which implement these exempt provisions. This exemption remains in effect during the time of the designation</u></p>
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			<p><u>if the district continues to meet all eligibility criteria.</u></p> <p><u>(d) In order to maintain the designation as charter school district pursuant to this section, a school district must comply with the provisions of subparagraphs (a).</u></p> <p><u>(2) EXEMPTION FROM STATUTES.—</u> <u>(a) A charter school district shall be exempt from all statutes in chapters 1000-1013. However, a charter school district shall be in compliance with the following statutes in chapters 1000-1013:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>1. Those statutes pertaining to the student assessment program and school grading system, including chapter 1008.</u> <u>2. Those statutes pertaining to the provision of services to students with disabilities.</u> <u>3. Those statutes pertaining to civil rights, including s. 1000.05, relating to discrimination.</u> <u>4. Those statutes pertaining to student health, safety, and welfare.</u> <u>5. Those statutes governing the election or compensation of district school board members.</u> <p><u>(b) Additionally, a charter school district shall be in compliance with the following statutes:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>1. Section 286.011, relating to public meetings and records, public inspection, and criminal and civil penalties.</u>
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				<p><u>2. Chapter 119, relating to public records.</u></p> <p><u>3. Section 1001.32 Management, control operation, administration, and supervision.</u></p> <p><u>4. Section 1001.41 General powers of the district school board.</u></p> <p><u>3. Section 1003.03, relating to the maximum class size, except that the calculation for compliance pursuant to s. 1003.03 shall be the average at the school level.</u></p> <p><u>4. Section 1012.27 Public school personnel; powers and duties of the district school superintendent.</u></p> <p><u>5. Section 1012.22(1)(c)1-3, relating to compensation and salary schedules. The district and the teachers bargaining unit shall negotiate a memorandum of understanding that addresses the selection, placement, and expectations of instructional personnel and provides principals with the autonomy described in s. 1012.28(8).</u></p> <p><u>6. Section 1012.33(5), relating to workforce reductions.</u></p> <p><u>7. Section 1012.335, relating to contracts with instructional personnel hired on or after July 1, 2011.</u></p> <p><u>8. Section 1012.34, relating to the substantive requirements for performance evaluations for instructional personnel and school administrators.</u></p> <p><u>9. Charter school districts will comply with the Florida Building Code and will still be required to serve as public shelters during a declared emergency.</u></p>
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				<u>(3) GOVERNING BOARD.—The governing board of the charter school district shall be the duly elected district school board. The district school board shall supervise the academically high-performing school district.</u>
NEW		USING \$91 MILLION FROM THE NEW MONIES IDENTIFIED BY THE GENERAL REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE		<u>USE THE NON-RECURRING MONIES IDENTIFIED BY THE GENERAL REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE TO MAKE SCHOOL DISTRICTS WHOLE. IF SCHOOL DISTRICTS DIDN'T PAY THE CHARTER SCHOOLS IN THEIR SCHOOL DISTRICT.</u>