Budget Outcomes

- Statewide per-pupil spending increased by $242.60, to $7,672.02 per student
  
  M-DCPS:
  
  - Total increase approximately $61 million
  - Per-pupil increase: $221.05

- Base Student Allocation increased by $75.07, to $4,279.49 per student

- Safe School Allocation increased by $18 million

- Mental Health Assistance Allocation increased by $5.7 million

- Adults with Disabilities funding was maintained level
  
  M-DCPS allocation: $1,125,208

- New World School of the Arts funded at $100,000

- Charter school capital outlay was fully funded through PECO funds
  
  School districts do not have to share locally levied capital outlay millage
Budget Outcomes

- DCD language included in SB 2502 requires EDR to develop a methodology with a wage index and a transition plan by October 1, 2019, to be provided to the Governor, Speaker and President.
  - Requires legislative approval during the 2020 session

As part of the trade to obtain the DCD language, the Funding Compression Allocation scheduled to sunset on June 30, 2019, was extended for an additional year until June 30, 2020.
New Law Highlights

- HB 7123 (Taxation)
- SB 7070 (K-12 Education)
- SB 7030 (School Safety)
- HB 7071 (Workforce Education)
- HB 107
- HB 1027
HB 7123

- Amends s. 1011.71, relating to district school tax, to add provisions applicable to any school district that levies, by local referendum or in a general election, additional millage for school operational purposes as follows:
  - The term "school operational purposes" includes charter schools sponsored by a school district.
  - Funds levied under this subsection must 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.
  - The referendum must contain an explanation of the distribution methodology consistent with these requirements.
  - These provisions apply to levies authorized by a vote of the electors on or after July 1, 2019
Establishes the “Back-to-School” sales tax holiday

August 2 – August 6, 2019

clothing and footwear, wallets, or bags (including handbags, backpacks, and fanny packs) having a sales price of $60 or less per item; school supplies having a sales price of $15 or less per item
SB 7070 – Main Topics

- Schools of Hope
- Family Empowerment Scholarship Program
- School Improvement and Accountability
- Turnaround School Supplemental Services Allocation
- Community School Grant Program
- Personnel
- Best & Brightest
- Facilities
SB 7070

- **Schools of Hope**
  - Traditional public school no longer eligible to receive up to $2,000 per FTE
  - Expands the area for a “School of Hope” can operate/serve schools in a Florida Opportunity Zone or persistently low performing schools
  - School of Hope can:
    - use program funds to hire personnel until the school reaches full enrollment
    - use program funds for initial leasing costs of a school facility if a suitable district-owned facility is unavailable or not leased in a timely manner
Family Empowerment Scholarship Program (FESP)

Student eligibility:

- on the direct certification list, or the student’s household income does not exceed 300 percent of the federal poverty level;
- currently in a public school or is entering Kindergarten; or
- is currently placed, or during the previous fiscal year was placed, in foster care or in out-of-home care.

School district responsibility-

- By July 15th 2019, and by April 1st each year thereafter, inform all free- or reduced lunch students of their eligibility to apply to the FESP using a form provided by FDOE.
- Publish information about the FESP Program on the district’s website homepage
- Notify a student and parent about locations and times to take statewide assessments if the student chooses to participate.
- Coordinate with FDOE to provide to private school such assessments and related materials.
SB 7070

School Improvement & Accountability

- Revises definition of “persistently low performing schools”
  - a school that has earned three grades lower than a “C” in at least 3 of the previous 5 years and has not earned a grade of “B” or higher in the most recent 2 school years (rather than three consecutive grades lower than a “C”), and a school that was closed pursuant to s. 1008.33(4), F.S., within 2 years after the submission of a notice of intent.

- Allows a district-managed turnaround plan to include a proposal for the district to implement an extended school day, a summer program, or a combination of an extended school day and a summer program.
SB 7070

Turnaround School Supplemental Services Allocation - $45 million

- Provides funds (up to $500/FTE) to offer services designed to improve the overall academic and community welfare of the schools’ students and families for:
  - district-managed turnaround schools
  - schools that earn three consecutive grades below a “C”
  - schools that have improved to a “C” and are no longer in turnaround status
- School district shall develop and submit a plan for implementation
  - school board approval no later than August 1 of each year
- Each school shall remain eligible for the allocation for maximum of 4 continuous fiscal years while implementing a turnaround option.
  - A school that improves to a grade of “C” or higher shall remain eligible for a maximum of 2 continuous fiscal years after exiting turnaround status.
SB 7070

Community School Grant Program

- Center for Community Schools at the University of Central Florida
  - Fund and support the planning and implementation of community school programs under the “Community School Model”
    - a school service model developed by the center that utilizes a long-term partnership among a school district, a community organization, a college or university, and a health care provider to establish, develop, and sustain a system for addressing student, family, and community needs during and outside of the school day.
SB 7070

- **Personnel**
  - Demonstration of mastery of general knowledge is required only if the person serves as a classroom teacher.
  - Requires a school district that employs an individual who does not achieve passing scores on any subtest of the general knowledge examination to provide information regarding the availability of state-level and district-level supports.
  - Authorizes a temporary certificate to be extended for 2 years if the certificate holder is rated highly effective in the immediate prior year’s performance evaluation or has completed a 2-year mentorship program.
  - Requires DOE to adopt rules to reduce re-take fees for teacher certification exams.
SB 7070 – Best & Brightest Teachers & Principals ($284.5 million)

M-DCPS allocation: $34,088,096

- part of the FEFP; non retirement-accruing bonuses

**Teacher Recruitment**
- Up to $4,000
- Newly hired classroom teacher content expert, in math, science, computer science, reading, or civics

**Teacher Retention**
- Highly effective: $2,500 / Effective: $1,000
- Rated as highly effective or effective the preceding year and teach in a school for 2 consecutive school years, including the current year, which has improved an average of 3% points or more over the prior 3 years

**Teacher Recognition**
- Amount will be pro-rated based on the remaining balance after all other awards are made
- Rated as highly effective or effective and be selected by his or her school principal, based on performance criteria and policies adopted by the district school board or charter school governing board

**Principal**
- $5,000
- 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 improved an average of 3% points or more over the prior 3 years
SB 7070- Facilities Flexibility

- **Plant survey and localized need assessment**
  - no longer required when a district uses local funds including the 1.5 discretionary millage.

- **Additional SREF flexibility**
  - Provides that a school board, upon a majority vote (rather than a supermajority vote), may adopt a resolution to implement one or more of the exceptions to SREF.
  - Deletes language requiring a cost-benefit analysis and requiring public workshops.

- **Cost per student station changes**
  - Requires FDOE and EDR to review and adjust the cost per student station limits to reflect actual construction costs by January 1, 2020, and annually thereafter. The adjusted cost per student station shall be used by FDOE for computation of the statewide average costs per student station for each instructional level. FDOE shall also collaborate with EDR to select an industry-recognized construction index to replace the Consumer Price Index by January 1, 2020, adjusted annually to reflect changes in the construction index.
    - Removes the provision that a school district that exceeds the cost per student station shall be subject to specified sanctions.
    - Revises the elements included in the cost per student station to exclude legal and administrative costs and site improvement costs.
    - Removes the provision that specified security costs must be below 2 percent of the cost per student station.
SB 7030- School Security

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE MARJORY STONEMAN DOUGLAS HIGH SCHOOL PUBLIC SAFETY COMMISSION
Charter Inclusion in Safety
School Security Guard
Misconduct Notification
Guardian Program Changes
State Sanctions for Superintendent and Board Members
SESIR
Behavior Threat Assessment
FSSAT
Items that may require Board action
School Safety Specialist
Zero-tolerance Policy
New charter school statute compliance requirements
Student Records
Funding
Mental Health Assistance Allocation
SB 7030

- Requires each school board and superintendent to partner with law enforcement agencies or security agencies to establish or assign one or more safe-school officer at each school facility, including charter schools.

- District may implement any combination of the following four options to best meet the needs of the district and charter schools for safe-school officers:
  - School Resource Officer
  - School Safety Officer
  - School Guardian
  - School Security Guard

- If a district school board denies a charter school access to any safe-school officer, the school district must assign a school resource officer or school safety officer to the charter school.

  - Under such circumstances, the charter school’s share of the costs of the school resource officer or school safety officer may not exceed the safe school allocation funds provided to the charter school and shall be retained by the school district.
School Security Guard – A school district or charter school governing board may contract with a security agency to employ a school security guard who holds a Class “D” and Class “G” license provided the following conditions are met:

- 144 hours of guardian training
- pass a psychological evaluation
- pass an initial drug test and subsequent random drug tests
- complete ongoing training, weapon inspection, and firearm qualification on at least an annual basis

Requires a district to notify the sheriff and the Office of Safe Schools no later than 72 hours after a safe-school officer is dismissed for misconduct or is disciplined and/or accidentally discharges his or her firearm
Guardian Program Changes

- Charter school governing board in a school district that has not voted or has declined to implement a guardian program may request the sheriff in the county to establish a guardian program.
  - The charter school governing board must notify the superintendent and the sheriff in the charter school’s county of the contract prior to its execution.

- Allows teachers who exclusively perform classroom duties to be part of the Guardian Program.
SB 7030

- **Oversight**

Requires the commissioner to oversee compliance with the safety and security requirements of the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public Safety Act (SB 7026) by school districts, district school superintendents, and public schools, including charter schools.

Requires the Commissioner of Education to facilitate compliance to the maximum extent provided under law, identify incidents of noncompliance, and impose or recommend to the State Board of Education, the Governor, or the Legislature enforcement and sanctioning actions.

**PENDING:** Florida Supreme Court has ordered a grand jury over school safety failures!
SB 7030

**SESIR**

- Requires the OSS to provide technical assistance to school districts and charter school governing boards for school environmental safety incident reporting (SESIR) for incidences on school premises, on school transportation, and at off-campus, school sponsored events.
  - The office shall review and evaluate school district reports to ensure compliance with reporting requirements.
  - Upon notification by the department that a superintendent has failed to comply with the requirements of s. 1006.07(9), F.S., the district school board shall withhold further payment of his or her salary and impose other appropriate sanctions that the commissioner may impose.
  - Each district **school board must adopt policies** to ensure the accurate and timely reporting of incidents related to school safety and discipline
SB 7030

Behavioral Threat Assessment Instrument
- Requires OSS by August 1, 2019, to develop a standardized, statewide behavioral threat assessment instrument for use by all public schools.
- By August 1, 2020, OSS must evaluate each school district’s and charter school governing board’s behavioral threat assessment procedures.

Statewide Threat Assessment Database
- The database must allow authorized public school personnel to enter information related to any threat assessment conducted at their respective schools using the instrument developed by the OSS, and must provide such information to authorized personnel in each school district and public school and to appropriate stakeholders.

School Threat Assessment Team
- When there is a preliminary determination by the threat assessment team that a student does pose a threat of violence the threat assessment team may obtain criminal history record
- Transfer students – team at school student leaves must verify that any intervention services provided to the student remain in place until the threat assessment team of receiving school independently determines the need for intervention services.
FSSAT

FSSAT must be the primary physical site security assessment tool used by school officials at each school district and public school site.

- OSS must make the FSSAT available no later than May 1 of each year.
- OSS must provide annual training to each school safety specialist and other appropriate district personnel on the assessment of physical site security and completing the FSSAT.
- Requires each school district to report to the FDOE by October 15 that all public schools within the school district have completed the FSSAT.
Items that may require School Board policy development

- **At initial registration at a school, each student must disclose**
  - Previous school expulsions;
  - Arrests resulting in a charge;
  - Juvenile justice actions; and
  - Corresponding referrals to mental health services by the school district.

- **Drills for active shooter and hostage situations** must be conducted in accordance with developmentally appropriate and age-appropriate procedures.

- **Active assailant response plan**: each school board and charter school governing board must adopt:
  - Annually, by October 1, 2019, each school superintendent and charter school principal must certify that all school personnel have received annual training on procedures contained in the active assailant response plan for the applicable school district or charter school.
sb 7030

school safety specialist

must be a school administrator employed by the district or a law enforcement officer employed by the sheriff’s office located in the district.

in addition to other existing duties, the school safety specialist shall:

- review district policies for compliance with state law and rules, including the district’s timely and accurate submission of school environmental safety incident report (sesir) to fdoe.

- by october 1 of each year, conduct school security risk assessment at each public school using florida safe schools assessment tool (fssat).

  - based on the assessment findings, the safety specialist shall provide recommendations to the superintendent and school board which identifies strategies that school board should implement to address the findings and improve school safety and security.
**Zero Tolerance Policy**

- Applies to misdemeanors, including, but not limited to, minor fights or disturbances.

- District zero tolerance policies must:
  - Define criteria for reporting to a law enforcement agency any act that poses a threat to school safety that occurs when or where students are within the jurisdiction of the school board.
  - Define acts that pose a threat to school safety.
  - Define petty acts of misconduct which are not a threat to school safety and do not require consultation with law enforcement.
SB 7030

Statutes which charter schools must be in compliance with:

- Section 1006.12, F.S., relating to safe-school officers.
- Section 1006.07(7), F.S., relating to threat assessment teams.
- Section 1006.07(9), F.S., relating to School Environmental Safety Incident Reporting (SESIR).
- Section 1006.1493, F.S., relating to the Florida Safe Schools Assessment Tool (FSSAT).
- Section 1006.07(6)(c), F.S., relating to adopting an active assailant response plan.
- Section 943.082(4)(b), F.S., relating to the mobile suspicious activity reporting tool (FortifyFL).
- Section 1012.584, F.S., relating to youth mental health awareness and assistance training.
Student Records

Student records transfer from school to school must occur within 3 school days.

The records shall include:

- Verified reports of serious or recurrent behavior patterns, including threat assessment evaluations and intervention services.
- Psychological evaluations, including therapeutic treatment plans and therapy or progress notes created or maintained by school district staff.
SB 7030 Funding

- If funds are needed to maintain classroom instruction or improve school safety, a school board can declare a resolution and utilize funds from these additional categories:
  - ESE guaranteed allocation
  - Supplemental academic instruction allocation
  - Digital classrooms allocation
  - Federally connected student supplement
  - Class size reduction

- Provides that any additional funds appropriated to this allocation in the 2018-2019 fiscal year must be used exclusively for employing or contracting for safe-school officers (rather than school resource officers). This provision applies retroactively to July 1, 2018.

- Safe Schools allocation – distribution change one-third (rather than two-thirds) based on the most recent Florida Crime Index and two-thirds (rather than one-third) based on each school district’s proportionate share of FTEs.
SB 7030 - Mental Health Assistance Allocation

- Required to be used to:
  - Train educators and other school staff in detecting and responding to mental health issues.
  - Connect children, youth, and families who may experience behavioral health issues with appropriate services.

- A district’s plan outlining the local program and planned expenditures must include all district schools, **including charter schools**, unless a charter school elects to submit a plan independently from the school district.

- Charter schools that submit a plan separate from the school district are entitled to a proportionate share of district funding.
District plans must include minimum elements:

- Direct employment of school-based mental health services providers
- Contracts or interagency agreements with one or more local community behavioral health providers or providers of Community Action Team services to provide a behavioral health staff presence and services at district schools, and services may be provided on or off the school campus and may be supplemented by telehealth
- Policies and procedures to ensure that students referred to mental health services receive them within 15 days of referral.
  - School-based mental health services must be initiated 15 days after identification and assessment.
  - Services for students referred to community-based agencies must be initiated within 30 days of school district referral
SB 7030 Mental Health Plan

- District plans must also include:
  - Strategies or programs to reduce the likelihood of risk students developing social, emotional, or behavioral health problems, depression, anxiety disorders, suicidal tendencies, or substance use disorders.
  - Strategies to improve the early identification of social, emotional, or behavioral problems or substance use disorders, to improve the provision of early intervention services, and to assist students in dealing with trauma and violence.

- Beginning September 30, 2019, and annually thereafter, each district must submit a report to FDOE on its program outcomes and expenditures.
HB 7071- Workforce Education

- Requires DOE to publish an annual report on apprenticeship and pre-apprenticeship programs on its website
- Renames the Higher Education Coordinating Council as the Florida Talent Development Council
- Encourages school boards to adopt policies to celebrate the academic and workforce achievement of students by:
  - Declaring an “Academic Scholarship Signing Day”
  - Declaring a “College and Career Decision Day”
- Amends NGSSS to place financial literacy as a separate category within the social studies standards and to remove the description of what financial literacy encompasses.
- Adds one course in career and education planning to be completed in grades 6, 7, or 8; course may be implemented as a stand-alone course or integrated into another course
- Creates a 18-credit CTE alternative pathways standard high school diploma
HB 7071

- **Florida Pathways to Career Opportunities Grant Program ($10 million)**
  - Provides grants to high schools, career centers, charter technical career centers, Florida Colleges, and other entities authorized to sponsor an apprenticeship or pre-apprenticeship program on a competitive basis to establish new apprenticeship or pre-apprenticeship programs and expand existing apprenticeship or pre-apprenticeship.
  - FDOE must give priority to apprenticeship programs with demonstrated regional demand programs.

- **Certification of Adjunct Educators**
  - authorize school districts to issue an adjunct teaching certificate for a part-time or full-time teaching position.
  - issued for a full-time teaching position is valid for no more than 3 years and is nonrenewable.
Additional Bills Passed

- **HB 1027 (Early Education)**
  - Creates standards and training for school readiness program providers, a measure that will surely have positive exponential results for K-12 student learning statewide for years to come.

- **HB 107 (Wireless Communication)**
  - Prohibits wireless communication devices in a hand-held manner while driving, with stricter sanctions in school zones.