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# **Education Committee**

**Thursday, January 26, 2012**

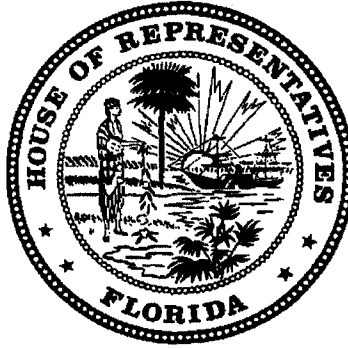
**10:30 AM – 12:30 PM**

**Reed Hall – 102 HOB**

**Meeting Packet**

**Dean Cannon  
Speaker**

**William Proctor  
Chair**



## AGENDA

Education Committee  
Thursday, January 26, 2012  
10:30 AM – 12:30 PM  
Reed Hall – 102 HOB

- I. Call to Order/Roll Call
- II. Opening Remarks
- III. Consideration of the following bill(s):
  - CS/HB 19 Public School Buses by K-20 Competitiveness Subcommittee, Nelson
  - HB 273 Student Safety by Kiar
  - HB 4089 Leadership Board for Applied Research and Public Service by Ingram
- IV. Consideration of the following proposed committee substitute:

PCS for HB 4041 Education Law Repeals
- V. Closing Remarks and Adjournment



1 A bill to be entitled  
2 An act relating to public school buses; amending s.  
3 1006.25, F.S.; providing for district school board  
4 policies that authorize commercial advertisements on  
5 school buses; providing policy requirements relating  
6 to reimbursement to the school district, prohibited  
7 advertisements, and signage and equipment standards;  
8 requiring a school bus to be withdrawn from use under  
9 certain circumstances; providing for the remittance  
10 and allocation of revenue; providing an effective  
11 date.

12  
13 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

14  
15 Section 1. Subsection (5) is added to section 1006.25,  
16 Florida Statutes, to read:

17 1006.25 School buses.—School buses shall be defined and  
18 meet specifications as follows:

19 (5) ADVERTISEMENTS.—

20 (a) Commercial advertisements may be placed on the  
21 exterior of a school bus according to district school board  
22 policies that require the following:

23 1. The school district must be reimbursed by the  
24 advertiser for all costs incurred by the school district and its  
25 contractors for supporting the advertising, including, but not  
26 limited to, retrofitting buses, storing advertising, attaching  
27 advertising to the bus, and related maintenance.

28 2. At a minimum, a contract must prohibit advertising and

29 advertising images that:  
 30 a. Solicit the sale, or promote the use, of alcoholic  
 31 beverages, tobacco products, or prescription drugs.  
 32 b. Are discriminatory in nature or content.  
 33 c. Imply or declare endorsement of the product or service  
 34 by the school district.  
 35 d. Contain material that is sexual in nature.  
 36 e. Are inappropriate for or offensive or insensitive to  
 37 children or the community.  
 38 f. Contain material that is political in nature or relates  
 39 to a political activity, campaign, or candidate.  
 40 g. Contain material effecting the establishment of  
 41 religion.  
 42 h. Are false, misleading, or deceptive.  
 43 i. Promote an illegal activity or antisocial behavior.  
 44 j. Contain material that promotes any form of pari-mutuel  
 45 wagering as identified in chapter 550.  
 46 k. Distract from the effectiveness of required safety  
 47 warning equipment.  
 48 3. The design, placement, and size of signage on the  
 49 exterior of a school bus acknowledging the advertiser must be  
 50 prescribed by the district school board and address the  
 51 following minimum standards:  
 52 a. Cost of the advertising.  
 53 b. Designation of individuals authorized to sell and  
 54 approve the advertising.  
 55 c. Specification of how the advertising will be attached,  
 56 if not painted on the bus, including a prohibition against

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57 | signage that:

58 | (I) Extends from the body of the bus so as to allow a  
59 | handhold or pose a danger to pedestrians.

60 | (II) Covers any structural or sheet metal damage or  
61 | alteration.

62 | (III) Interferes with the operation of any door, window,  
63 | required lettering, lamp, reflector, or other device.

64 | (IV) Is placed on a side emergency door or the back of the  
65 | bus.

66 | (V) Interferes with school bus identification.

67 | (VI) Is digital or electronic.

68 | 4. A school bus with attached advertising must meet the  
69 | school bus equipment standards under this section.

70 | 5. A school bus may not have more than two advertisements.

71 | 6. Each advertisement must be no larger than 2 feet high  
72 | and 6 feet long.

73 | (b) A school bus that violates this subsection must be  
74 | withdrawn from use as a school bus until it meets the  
75 | requirements of this subsection.

76 | (c)1. All revenue from a contract under this subsection  
77 | must be remitted to the respective school district, with 50  
78 | percent allocated for school district transportation, 40 percent  
79 | allocated for other programs as determined by the school  
80 | district, and 10 percent allocated for the school district  
81 | driver education programs, of which 30 percent must be allocated  
82 | for behind-the-wheel instruction.

83 | 2. However, if a school district does not offer driver  
84 | education in any of its schools, the 10 percent allocated for

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85 | driver education programs may be allocated for other programs as  
86 | determined by the school district.

87 | Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2012.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: CS/HB 19 Public School Buses  
SPONSOR(S): K-20 Competitiveness Subcommittee; Nelson and others  
TIED BILLS: IDEN./SIM. BILLS: SB 344, SB 348

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
1) K-20 Competitiveness Subcommittee	13 Y, 0 N, As CS	Muller	Ahearn
2) PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee	12 Y, 2 N	Seifert	Heflin
3) Education Committee		Muller <i>EM</i>	Klebacha <i>HK</i>

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

The bill authorizes school districts to place commercial advertisements on the exterior of a school bus. The school district must implement policies to address, at a minimum, reimbursement for all costs incurred for the support of the advertising; content restrictions on advertisements; and standards related to the design, placement, and size of advertisements. While advertising on buses is currently prohibited by State Board of Education rule, school districts may sell advertisements in other locations. Some school districts have policies in place outlining the sale of advertisements on school property.

A few states currently permit advertisements on school buses.

School districts must allocate 50 percent of the revenue generated through advertisements on school buses to school district transportation; 40 percent to other programs as determined by the school district; and 10 percent to the district's driver education program, of which 30 percent must be allocated for behind the wheel instruction. If a district does not offer a driver education program, the 10 percent allocated for that program may be allocated for other programs as determined by the district.

The bill has an indeterminate positive fiscal impact on school districts. See FISCAL ANALYSIS.

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2012.



## FULL ANALYSIS

### I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

#### A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

##### Present Situation

The State Board of Education has rulemaking authority to establish specifications for public school buses.<sup>1</sup> The State Board of Education has adopted rule 6A-3.0291, F.A.C., which incorporates by reference the Florida School Bus Specifications.<sup>2</sup> The Florida School Bus Specifications contain a requirement that the lettering and trim on buses “may include, but shall be limited to, lettering, trim, symbols, markings and coloration specified in the National School Transportation Specifications and Procedures.”<sup>3</sup> The Florida Department of Education has interpreted rule 6A-3.0291, F.A.C., which incorporates the Florida School Bus Specifications, to prohibit advertisements on school buses.<sup>4</sup>

The Florida School Bus Specifications and the National School Transportation Specifications and Procedures prescribe the coloration, lettering, identification, and markings that must be installed on the exterior of public school buses. For example, public school buses are required to be painted National School Bus Yellow with black trim and a white roof. A public school bus must also have retroreflective striping and lettering identifying the school district and bus numbers.<sup>5</sup> The National School Transportation Specifications do not prohibit exterior advertisements.

While school districts cannot advertise on school buses because of Florida rule requirements, they do have some experience selling advertisements in other locations. A few school districts sell advertisements on school property or are considering doing so.<sup>6</sup> School districts are also expanding their existing policies which have permitted the sale of advertisements in yearbooks and on athletic facilities.<sup>7</sup> A policy recently implemented by one school district permits advertising on vehicles other than school buses, websites, newsletters, school supplies, clothes, school signs, uniforms, and other venues within the discretion of the superintendent. The policy specifies prohibited content, such as advertisements containing profanity; promoting alcohol, tobacco, illegal drugs, or other products harmful to minors; and promoting a religion.<sup>8</sup>

A few states currently allow advertising on school buses, including Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, New Jersey, and Utah.<sup>9</sup> Colorado, for example, has had policies in place permitting the sale of advertisements on school buses since 1994.<sup>10</sup> The Colorado Administrative Code outlines the parameters for the advertisements, specifying that the advertisements may not interfere with lettering, lamps, and other safety requirements. The code also establishes the approval process for

<sup>1</sup> Rule 6A-3.0291, F.A.C.; s. 1006.25, F.S.

<sup>2</sup> Florida School Bus Specifications, *incorporated by reference into* rule 6A-3.0291(1), F.A.C.

<sup>3</sup> *Id.*

<sup>4</sup> Email, Administrator, School Transportation Management, Florida Department of Education (Nov. 15, 2011).

<sup>5</sup> *See generally*, Florida Revised 2008 School Bus Specifications, *available at* [http://www.fldoe.org/board/meetings/2008\\_06\\_17/2008Bus.pdf](http://www.fldoe.org/board/meetings/2008_06_17/2008Bus.pdf).

<sup>6</sup> Telephone interview with Senior Director, Labor and Legislative Relations, Orange County School Board (Oct. 10, 2011); Orange County School District, for example, has had policies in place for two years regarding the sale of advertisements around campus. Nightly News with Brian Williams, “*Sign of the Times*”, October 1, *available at* <http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/3032619/vp/44742428#44742428> (last visited Jan. 24, 2012).

<sup>7</sup> Anne Martin, *Flagler officials ponder selling ads on school property*, Daytona Beach News Journal, November 1, 2011, *available at* <http://www.news-journalonline.com/news/local/flagler/2011/11/01/flagler-officials-ponder-selling-ads-on-school-property.html> (last visited Jan. 24, 2012); Cara Fitzpatrick, *Broward schools consider ads on buses, naming rights for schools*, Sun Sentinel, October 10, 2011, *available at* [http://articles.sun-sentinel.com/2011-10-10/news/fl-broward-school-advertisements-20111009\\_1\\_broward-schools-school-rooftops-school-budget](http://articles.sun-sentinel.com/2011-10-10/news/fl-broward-school-advertisements-20111009_1_broward-schools-school-rooftops-school-budget) (last visited Jan. 24, 2012).

<sup>8</sup> District School Board Policy Manual of Flagler County Florida, Policy 904, *available at* [http://boardpolicy.flaglerschools.com/index.php?title=904\\_-\\_Advertising\\_in\\_Schools](http://boardpolicy.flaglerschools.com/index.php?title=904_-_Advertising_in_Schools) (last visited Jan. 24, 2012).

<sup>9</sup> John Rosales, *Advertising on School Buses Softens the Budget Crunch*, NEA Today, July 13, 2011, *available at* <http://neatoday.org/2011/07/13/advertising-on-school-buses-softens-the-budget-crunch/> (last visited Jan. 24, 2012).

<sup>10</sup> Telephone interview with Senior Consultant, Transportation Unit, Colorado Department of Education (Oct. 10, 2011).

advertisements.<sup>11</sup> Approximately ten school districts throughout Colorado have chosen to sell ads on their buses. The allocation of revenue from the ads is left entirely to the discretion of each individual school district.<sup>12</sup> It is estimated that school districts in Colorado raise 5,000 to 10,000 dollars per bus per year through the sale of advertisements, but there is no fixed amount that any given school district earns from year to year, and the earnings vary depending upon the type of school district.<sup>13</sup>

New Mexico's law prohibits any advertisements that involve obscenity, sexual material, gambling, tobacco, alcohol, political campaigns or causes, religion or promoting the use of drugs, as well as general content that is harmful or inappropriate for school buses as determined by the New Mexico Department of Education. The law specifies that advertisements must not interfere with national and state requirements for marking, lights, and signs, and that the advertiser is required to pay for all costs of advertising on the school bus.<sup>14</sup>

### **Effect of Proposed Changes**

The bill authorizes commercial advertisements to be placed on the exterior of a school bus in accordance with school district policies. At minimum, the school district policy must address:

- **Reimbursement.** The school district policy must allow the district to be reimbursed by the advertisers for all costs incurred by the school district and its contractors for support of the advertising, including but not limited to, retrofitting buses, storing advertising, attaching advertising to the bus, and related maintenance.

The sale of advertisements may have a positive fiscal impact for participating districts. However, without specific information regarding the number of advertisements sold, the cost of the advertisements, and the type of market each school district covers, the amount cannot be determined.

- **Content Restrictions.** The school district policy must prohibit advertising and advertising images that solicit the sale, or promote the use, of alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, and prescription drugs; are discriminatory in nature or content; imply or declare endorsement of the product or service by the school district; contain material that is sexual in nature; are inappropriate for or insensitive to children or the community; contain material that is political in nature or relates to a political activity, campaign, or candidate; contain material effecting the establishment of religion; are false, misleading, or deceptive; promote an illegal activity or antisocial behavior; contain material that promotes any form of pari-mutual wagering as identified in ch. 550, F.S.; or distract from the effectiveness of required safety warning equipment.

Districts may experience First Amendment right to free speech issues that can be mitigated by applying uniform policies regarding restricted content. Uniformity may prevent districts from determining prohibited content on an ad hoc basis, which could open the school districts to allegations of discrimination or lead to potential litigation regarding the content of advertisements.

- **Minimum Standards.** The school district policy must specify the design, placement, and size of signage on the exterior of a school bus. The policy must also include minimum standards addressing the cost of advertising; the designation of individuals authorized to sell and approve the advertising; and specification of how the advertising will be attached, if not painted on the bus.

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<sup>11</sup> *Id.*, citing to 1 Colo. Code Regs. s. 301-25 (2007).

<sup>12</sup> *Id.*

<sup>13</sup> Telephone interview with Senior Consultant, Transportation Unit, Colorado Department of Education (Oct. 10, 2011).

<sup>14</sup> N.M. Stat. s. 22-28-1 (2011).

- Physical Restrictions. The school district policy must prohibit advertisements that extend from the body of the bus so as to allow a handhold or pose a danger to pedestrians; cover any structural or sheet metal damage or alteration; interfere with the operation of any door, window, required lettering, lamp, reflector, or other device; are placed on a side emergency door or the back of the bus; interferes with school bus identification; or are digital or electronic.

School district restrictions will help to maintain safety standards associated with school buses.

- Equipment Standards. The school district policy must require a school bus with advertising to meet both the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards and the Florida School Bus Specifications.

Minimum equipment standards, combined with the national and statewide safety specifications, provide uniformity throughout the districts. Signage requirements provide a consistent approach for implementation.

- Limits on Advertisements. The school district policy must restrict the number of advertisements to no more than two, and the size of each advertisement to no larger than 2 feet high by 6 feet long.

A school bus that does not comply with the bill's requirements must be withdrawn from use as a school bus until it meets the requirements.

Revenue generated from the sale of advertisements must be remitted to the respective school district. School districts must allocate 50 percent of the revenue generated through advertisements on school buses to school district transportation; 40 percent to other programs, as determined by the school district; and 10 percent to the district's driver education programs, of which 30 percent must be allocated for behind the wheel instruction.

If a school district does not offer a driver education program, the 10 percent allocated for such program may be allocated to other programs as determined by the district. Drivers education is a not a required course; however 50 school districts, as well as the Florida Virtual School, include a driver education program in their curriculum. Of those school districts offering a driver education program, 43 school districts include "behind the wheel" instruction as part of the program.<sup>15</sup>

Opponents of the bill suggest that advertisements on school buses will create safety risks for students by distracting drivers, who may then fail to notice if the bus has stopped or if children are exiting the bus. General research has been conducted regarding distracted driving, but there is no specific research regarding the impact advertising on school buses has on safety.<sup>16</sup> With their current appearance, school buses are estimated to be eight times safer than smaller passenger vehicles, according to data from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.<sup>17</sup>

## B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

**Section 1.** Amends s. 1006.25, F.S., relating to school buses, to authorize school districts to sell advertisements on the exterior of school buses and to provide the required elements a school district's policy on selling advertisements must contain.

**Section 2.** Provides an effective date of July 1, 2012.

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<sup>15</sup> Florida Department of Education, *2012 Agency Bill Analysis for HB 19* (Aug. 25, 2011).

<sup>16</sup> Florida Association for Pupil Transportation, *FAPT Position Paper, Advertising on School Buses*, January 2011.

<sup>17</sup> National Highway Safety Administration, *School Bus Safety: Crashworthiness Research*, April 2002, available at <http://www.nhtsa.gov/DOT/NHTSA/NRD/Multimedia/PDFs/Crashworthiness/SchoolBus/SBReportFINAL.pdf>.

## II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

### A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

### B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

The bill authorizes school districts to sell advertisements on the exterior of school buses to raise revenues to be used for school district transportation and other programs as determined by the school district.

It is unknown how many school districts will choose to sell advertisements and the amount districts will charge. The bill will raise revenue for participating school districts, but the specific fiscal impact cannot be determined at this time.

2. Expenditures:

None. The bill requires school districts to be reimbursed by the advertiser for all costs incurred by the school district and its contractors for supporting the advertising.

### C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

### D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

## III. COMMENTS

### A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

Not applicable. This bill does not appear to affect county or municipal governments.

2. Other:

The bill authorizes school districts to place advertisements on school buses, subject to certain limitations. When determining the permitted content for advertisements, school districts "will need to balance First Amendment commercial speech rights with prohibitions on objectionable content,"<sup>18</sup> and create and apply policies in a uniform manner that avoids viewpoint discrimination.

### B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

None.

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<sup>18</sup> Florida Department of Education, *2012 Agency Bill Analysis for HB 19* (Aug. 25, 2011).

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

**IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES**

On December 7, 2011, the K-20 Competitiveness Subcommittee adopted one amendment and the bill was reported favorably as a committee substitute. The amendment added prohibitions on advertisements that promote prescription drugs, effect the establishment of religion, and contain material that promotes pari-mutual wagering as outlined in ch. 550, F.S.



1                   A bill to be entitled  
 2           An act relating to student safety; amending s.  
 3           1006.07, F.S.; requiring district school board  
 4           policies to list the emergency response agencies that  
 5           are responsible for notifying the school district of  
 6           emergencies; amending s. 1002.42, F.S.; requiring the  
 7           emergency response agencies to notify private schools  
 8           in the school district under certain circumstances;  
 9           providing an effective date.

10  
 11 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

12  
 13           Section 1. Subsection (4) of section 1006.07, Florida  
 14 Statutes, is amended to read:

15           1006.07 District school board duties relating to student  
 16 discipline and school safety.—The district school board shall  
 17 provide for the proper accounting for all students, for the  
 18 attendance and control of students at school, and for proper  
 19 attention to health, safety, and other matters relating to the  
 20 welfare of students, including:

21           (4) EMERGENCY DRILLS; EMERGENCY PROCEDURES.—

22           (a) Formulate and prescribe policies and procedures for  
 23 emergency drills and for actual emergencies, including, but not  
 24 limited to, fires, natural disasters, and bomb threats, for all  
 25 the public schools of the district which comprise grades K-12.  
 26 District school board policies shall include commonly used alarm  
 27 system responses for specific types of emergencies and  
 28 verification by each school that drills have been provided as

29 required by law and fire protection codes. The emergency  
 30 response agency that is responsible for notifying the school  
 31 district for each type of emergency must be listed in the  
 32 district's emergency response policy.

33 (b) ~~The district school board shall~~ Establish model  
 34 emergency management and emergency preparedness procedures,  
 35 including emergency notification procedures pursuant to  
 36 paragraph (a), for the following life-threatening emergencies:

- 37 1. Weapon-use and hostage situations.
- 38 2. Hazardous materials or toxic chemical spills.
- 39 3. Weather emergencies, including hurricanes, tornadoes,  
 40 and severe storms.
- 41 4. Exposure as a result of a manmade emergency.

42 Section 2. Subsection (16) is added to section 1002.42,  
 43 Florida Statutes, to read:

44 1002.42 Private schools.-

45 (16) EMERGENCY PROCEDURES.—The emergency response agencies  
 46 identified in a district school board's emergency response  
 47 policy pursuant to s. 1006.07(4) that are responsible for  
 48 notifying the school district of an occurrence that threatens  
 49 student safety shall also notify private schools in the district  
 50 that request such notification by opting into the district  
 51 school board's emergency notification procedures.

52 Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2012.



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: HB 273 Student Safety  
SPONSOR(S): Kiar  
TIED BILLS: IDEN./SIM. BILLS: SB 494

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
1) K-20 Competitiveness Subcommittee	12 Y, 0 N	Beagle	Ahearn
2) Community & Military Affairs Subcommittee	13 Y, 0 N	Duncan	Hoagland
3) Education Committee		Beagle GB	Klebacha TK

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

The bill requires the agency responsible for notifying a school district for each type of emergency to be listed in each district school board’s emergency response policy and in its model emergency management and preparedness procedures. The emergency response agencies listed must notify private schools in the school district of occurrences that threaten student safety if the private school requests such notification by opting into the district school board’s emergency notification procedures.

Florida law requires each district school board to establish emergency response policies and model emergency management and preparedness procedures. Emergency response policies must include procedures for responding to fires, natural disasters, and bomb threats. Model emergency management and preparedness procedures must address life-threatening emergencies, such as weapon-use and hostage situations; hazardous materials or toxic chemical spills; weather emergencies; and exposure resulting from manmade emergencies. Florida law does not expressly require that district school board emergency response policies and model emergency management and preparedness procedures list the agencies responsible for notifying the school district regarding each type of emergency.

Private school emergency policies are not regulated by the state. Private schools typically make arrangements to receive notification of emergencies from the appropriate emergency response agency. Florida law does not expressly authorize private schools to opt into school district emergency notification procedures for the purpose of receiving emergency notifications.

The bill does not have fiscal impact on state or local governments.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2012.

## FULL ANALYSIS

### I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

#### A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

##### **Present Situation**

Florida law requires each district school board to establish emergency response policies and model emergency management and preparedness procedures. Emergency response policies must include procedures for responding to fires, natural disasters, and bomb threats. Commonly used alarm system responses for specific types of emergencies must be incorporated into such policies.<sup>1</sup> Additionally, district school boards must establish model emergency management and preparedness procedures for weapon-use and hostage situations; hazardous materials or toxic chemical spills; weather emergencies, including hurricanes, tornadoes, and severe storms; and exposure resulting from manmade emergencies.<sup>2</sup>

Florida law does not expressly require that school district emergency response policies and model emergency management and preparedness procedures list the agencies responsible for notifying the school district regarding emergencies. However, cooperation with emergency response agencies is incorporated into the *Safety and Security Best Practices*, a self-assessment tool that each school district must use to annually assess the effectiveness of district emergency response policies. Among other “best practices,” the self-assessment suggests that school districts:

- Make arrangements to work with local emergency officials, including, without limitation, law enforcement; fire department; emergency management; hospital, mental health, health, and social services agencies; and court officials.
- Share comprehensive school safety plans and emergency procedures with appropriate emergency response agencies.
- Implement procedures for contacting all district schools simultaneously regarding an emergency.<sup>3</sup>

Private school emergency policies are not regulated by the state.<sup>4</sup> Private schools typically make arrangements to receive notification of emergencies from the appropriate emergency response agency. Despite such arrangements, private schools do not always receive notification.<sup>5</sup> Florida law does not expressly authorize private schools to opt into district school board emergency notification procedures for the purpose of receiving notification of emergencies from an emergency response agency.<sup>6</sup>

##### **Effect of Proposed Changes**

The bill requires the agency responsible for notifying a school district for each type of emergency to be listed in each district school board’s emergency response policy and in its model emergency management and preparedness procedures. The emergency response agencies listed must notify private schools in the school district of occurrences that threaten student safety if the private school requests such notification by opting into the district school board’s emergency notification procedures.

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<sup>1</sup> Section 1006.07(4)(a), F.S.

<sup>2</sup> Section 1006.07(4)(b), F.S.

<sup>3</sup> Section 1006.07(6), F.S.; Florida Department of Education, *District Safety and Security Best Practices*, <http://www.fldoe.org/EM/security-practices.asp> (last visited March 10, 2011). The Best Practices are developed by the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability. *Id.* Each district school superintendent must make recommendations to the school board for improving emergency response policies based upon the self-assessment results. The self-assessment results and superintendent’s recommendations must be addressed in a publicly noticed school board meeting. The results of the self-assessment and any school board action on the superintendent’s recommendations must be reported to the Commissioner of Education within 30 days after the school board meeting. Section 1006.07(6), F.S.

<sup>4</sup> Telephone interview with Bureau Chief, Emergency Management, Florida Department of Education (March 17, 2011).

<sup>5</sup> Telephone interview with Executive Director, Florida Council of Independent Schools (March 11, 2011).

<sup>6</sup> See s. 1002.42, F.S.

This will enable a private school to receive emergency notifications on the same basis as district public schools.

**B. SECTION DIRECTORY:**

**Section 1.** Amends s. 1006.07, F.S., relating to district school board duties regarding student discipline and school safety; requires school boards to identify in emergency policies and procedures the agency responsible for notifying the school district regarding emergencies.

**Section 2.** Amends s. 1002.42, F.S., relating to private schools; requires an emergency response agency to notify private schools of emergencies that threaten student safety; authorizes private schools to request such notification by opting into school board notification procedures.

**Section 3.** Provides an effective date of July 1, 2012.

**II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT**

**A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:**

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

**B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:**

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

**C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:**

None.

**D. FISCAL COMMENTS:**

None.

**III. COMMENTS**

**A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:**

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

Not Applicable. This bill does not appear to affect county or municipal governments.

2. Other:

None.

**B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:**

None.

**C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:**

None.

**IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES**

None.



HB 4089

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A bill to be entitled  
An act relating to the Leadership Board for Applied  
Research and Public Service; repealing s. 1004.58,  
F.S., which creates the Leadership Board for Applied  
Research and Public Service; providing an effective  
date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

- Section 1. Section 1004.58, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
- Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2012.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS**

**BILL #:** HB 4089 Leadership Board for Applied Research and Public Service

**SPONSOR(S):** Ingram

**TIED BILLS:** IDEN./SIM. **BILLS:** SB 1558

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
1) K-20 Competitiveness Subcommittee	13 Y, 0 N	Guilford	Ahearn
2) Education Committee		Guilford <i>JA</i>	Klebacha <i>JK</i>

**SUMMARY ANALYSIS**

The bill repeals the law creating the Leadership Board for Applied Research and Public Service (Leadership Board). The Leadership Board was created in 1998 to serve as an advisory board to the Florida Board of Regents and other entities and was staffed by the Institute of Science and Public Affairs at Florida State University (FSU). The Leadership Board is no longer active.

The purpose of the Leadership Board was to focus, coordinate, and maximize university resources on current issues and events affecting Florida's residents and elected officials. The Leadership Board was required to identify and define the missions and roles of existing institutes and centers housed within each of Florida's state universities; work to eliminate duplication and confusion over conflicting roles and missions; and involve more students in learning with applied research and public service activities.

The Leadership Board was composed of 13 members and was originally chaired by the Commissioner of Education or the Commissioner's designee. The Legislature changed the membership requirements in 2007, removing the Commissioner of Education or the Commissioner's designee and designating the Chancellor of the State University System or the Chancellor's designee, to serve as chair. Other required members of the board included, the Director of the Office of Planning and Budgeting of the Executive Office of the Governor; the Secretary of the Department of Management Services; the Director of Economic and Demographic Research; the Director of the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability; the President of the Florida League of Cities; the President of the Florida Association of Counties; the President of the Florida School Board Association; and five university presidents, designated by the Chancellor or his designee, to rotate annually.

In the 1998-99 Fiscal Year, \$450,000 was appropriated to FSU to support the Leadership Board. The Leadership Board has received no further appropriations.

By January 1 of each year, the Leadership Board was required to prepare a report for the Board of Governors to be submitted to the Governor and to the Legislature that summarized the work and recommendations of the Leadership Board in meeting its purpose and mission. The last report prepared by the Leadership Board was dated December 31, 2004.

The bill does not have a fiscal impact.

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2012.

## FULL ANALYSIS

### I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

#### A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

##### Present Situation

The Leadership Board was created in 1998 to serve as an advisory board to the Florida Board of Regents<sup>1</sup> and other entities.<sup>2</sup> The Leadership Board was staffed by the Institute of Science and Public Affairs at Florida State University. The purpose of the Leadership Board was to focus, coordinate, and maximize university resources on current issues and events affecting Florida's residents and elected officials. The Leadership Board was required to identify and define the missions and roles of existing institutes and centers housed within each of Florida's state universities; work to eliminate duplication and confusion over conflicting roles and missions; and involve more students in learning with applied research and public service activities.<sup>3</sup>

The Leadership Board was composed of 13 members and was originally chaired by the Commissioner of Education or the Commissioner's designee. The Legislature changed the membership requirements in 2007, removing the Commissioner of Education or the Commissioner's designee and designating the Chancellor of the State University System or the Chancellor's designee, to serve as chair.<sup>4</sup> Other required members of the Leadership Board included, the Director of the Office of Planning and Budgeting of the Executive Office of the Governor; the Secretary of the Department of Management Services; the Director of Economic and Demographic Research; the Director of the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability; the President of the Florida League of Cities; the President of the Florida Association of Counties; the President of the Florida School Board Association; and five university presidents, designated by the Chancellor or his designee, to rotate annually.<sup>5</sup>

In the 1998-99 Fiscal Year, \$450,000 was appropriated to FSU to support the Leadership Board. The Leadership Board has received no further appropriations.<sup>6</sup>

By January 1 of each year, the Leadership Board was required to prepare a report for the Board of Governors to be submitted to the Governor and to the Legislature that summarized the work and recommendations of the Leadership Board in meeting its purpose and mission.<sup>7</sup> The last report prepared by the Leadership Board was dated December 31, 2004.<sup>8</sup>

##### Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill repeals s. 1004.58, F.S., which created the Leadership Board for Applied Research and Public Service. The Leadership Board is no longer active and has not been funded since the 1998-99 Fiscal Year. Additionally, there has been no annual report produced since 2004.

The Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability, the Board of Governors, and Florida State University support the repeal of this section of law.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The Florida Board of Regents was the governing body for the State University System of Florida until it was abolished on July 1, 2001. Section 3, ch. 2002-387, L.O.F. In 2002, the Florida Board of Governors became the governing body of the State University System of Florida. Art. IX, s. 7(d), Fla. Const.

<sup>2</sup> Section 22, ch. 98-65, L.O.F.; *see also* s. 1004.58, F.S.

<sup>3</sup> Section 1004.58(1), F.S.

<sup>4</sup> Section 101, ch. 2007-217, L.O.F.

<sup>5</sup> Section 1004.58(2), F.S.

<sup>6</sup> Email, Florida House of Representatives, Higher Education Appropriations Subcommittee (Nov. 17, 2011).

<sup>7</sup> Section 1004.58(3), F.S.

<sup>8</sup> Email, Florida State University, Office of the Provost (Nov. 15, 2011).

<sup>9</sup> The Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability, *Increased Accountability and Oversight of University Centers and Institutes Is Needed*, Report No. 10-41, at 4, (May 2010), *available at*



**B. SECTION DIRECTORY:**

**Section 1.** Repeals s. 1004.58, F.S., relating to the Leadership Board for Applied Research and Public Service.

**Section 2.** Provides an effective date of July 1, 2012.

**II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT**

**A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:**

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

**B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:**

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

**C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:**

None.

**D. FISCAL COMMENTS:**

None.

**III. COMMENTS**

**A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:**

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

Not applicable. This bill does not appear to affect county or municipal governments.

2. Other:

None.

**B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:**

None.

**C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:**

None.

**IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES**

None.



Amendment No. 1

COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION

ADOPTED	___	(Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	___	(Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	___	(Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT	___	(Y/N)
WITHDRAWN	___	(Y/N)
OTHER	_____	

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1 Committee hearing PCS: Education Committee  
2 Representative Burgin offered the following:

3  
4 **Amendment (with title amendment)**

5 Remove lines 69-144  
6  
7  
8

9 -----  
10 **T I T L E A M E N D M E N T**

11 Remove lines 4-9 and insert:  
12 plan; repealing s. 1002.375, F.S.,  
13

COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE AMENDMENT

PCS for HB 4041 (2012)

Amendment No. 2

COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION

ADOPTED	___	(Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	___	(Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	___	(Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT	___	(Y/N)
WITHDRAWN	___	(Y/N)
OTHER	_____	

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1 Committee hearing PCS: Education Committee  
2 Representative Burgin offered the following:

3  
4 **Amendment (with title amendment)**

5 Remove lines 152-153  
6  
7  
8

9 -----  
10 **T I T L E A M E N D M E N T**

11 Remove lines 19-21 and insert:  
12 Enhancement Program; repealing  
13

1                                   A bill to be entitled  
2       An act relating to education; repealing s. 1001.435,  
3       F.S., relating to a K-12 foreign language curriculum  
4       plan; amending s. 1002.20, F.S., relating to the  
5       rights of public school students and parents; deleting  
6       requirements that the State Board of Education adopt  
7       rules relating to epinephrine use, diabetes  
8       management, and the use of pancreatic enzyme  
9       supplements by students; repealing s. 1002.375, F.S.,  
10      relating to a pilot project that allows school  
11      districts to award alternative credit for high school  
12      courses; repealing s. 1002.65, F.S., relating to  
13      aspirational goals for the professional credentials of  
14      prekindergarten instructors; repealing s.  
15      1003.4285(1), F.S., relating to a standard high school  
16      diploma designation that indicates a student's major  
17      area of interest; repealing s. 1003.496, F.S.,  
18      relating to the High School to Business Career  
19      Enhancement Program; repealing s. 1003.576, F.S.,  
20      relating to the development and operation of an  
21      electronic individual education plan system; repealing  
22      s. 1004.05, F.S., relating to the development by state  
23      universities and Florida College System institutions  
24      of substance abuse training programs; repealing s.  
25      1004.62, F.S., relating to incentives for urban or  
26      socially and economically disadvantaged area  
27      internships; repealing s. 1006.02, F.S., relating to  
28      the provision of information to students and parents

29 regarding the school-to-work transition; repealing s.  
 30 1006.025, F.S., relating to the preparation and  
 31 submission of a school district guidance report by  
 32 district school boards; repealing s. 1006.035, F.S.,  
 33 relating to a dropout reentry and mentor project;  
 34 repealing s. 1006.051, F.S., relating to the Sunshine  
 35 Workforce Solutions Grant Program; repealing s.  
 36 1006.141, F.S., relating to authorization for the  
 37 Department of Education to contract with the Florida  
 38 Sheriffs Association to operate a statewide school  
 39 safety hotline; repealing s. 1006.17, F.S., relating  
 40 to school district or Florida College System  
 41 institution sponsorship of athletic activities or  
 42 sports similar to sports for which public  
 43 postsecondary educational institutions offer  
 44 scholarships; repealing s. 1006.70, F.S., relating to  
 45 school district or Florida College System institution  
 46 sponsorship of athletic activities or sports similar  
 47 to sports for which public postsecondary educational  
 48 institutions offer scholarships; repealing s. 1007.21,  
 49 F.S., relating to student readiness for postsecondary  
 50 education and the workplace; repealing s. 1007.272,  
 51 F.S., relating to authorization for school districts,  
 52 Florida College System institutions, and state  
 53 universities to conduct advanced placement instruction  
 54 within dual enrollment courses; repealing s.  
 55 1007.33(6), F.S., relating to authorization for  
 56 certain Florida College System institutions to obtain

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57 an exemption from required State Board of Education  
 58 approval for baccalaureate degree programs if  
 59 eligibility requirements are met; amending s. 1011.61,  
 60 F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the  
 61 act; repealing s. 1012.58, F.S., relating to the  
 62 Transition to Teaching Program; providing an effective  
 63 date.

64

65 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

66

67 Section 1. Section 1001.435, Florida Statutes, is  
 68 repealed.

69 Section 2. Paragraphs (i), (j), and (k) of subsection (3)  
 70 of section 1002.20, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

71 1002.20 K-12 student and parent rights.—Parents of public  
 72 school students must receive accurate and timely information  
 73 regarding their child's academic progress and must be informed  
 74 of ways they can help their child to succeed in school. K-12  
 75 students and their parents are afforded numerous statutory  
 76 rights including, but not limited to, the following:

77 (3) HEALTH ISSUES.—

78 (i) *Epinephrine use.*—A student who has experienced or is  
 79 at risk for life-threatening allergic reactions may carry an  
 80 epinephrine auto-injector and self-administer epinephrine by  
 81 auto-injector while in school, participating in school-sponsored  
 82 activities, or in transit to or from school or school-sponsored  
 83 activities if the school has been provided with parental and  
 84 physician authorization. ~~The State Board of Education, in~~



85 ~~cooperation with the Department of Health, shall adopt rules for~~  
 86 ~~such use of epinephrine auto-injectors that shall include~~  
 87 ~~provisions to protect the safety of all students from the misuse~~  
 88 ~~or abuse of auto-injectors.~~ A school district, county health  
 89 department, public-private partner, and their employees and  
 90 volunteers shall be indemnified by the parent of a student  
 91 authorized to carry an epinephrine auto-injector for any and all  
 92 liability with respect to the student's use of an epinephrine  
 93 auto-injector pursuant to this paragraph.

94 (j) *Diabetes management.*—A school district may not  
 95 restrict the assignment of a student who has diabetes to a  
 96 particular school on the basis that the student has diabetes,  
 97 that the school does not have a full-time school nurse, or that  
 98 the school does not have trained diabetes personnel. Diabetic  
 99 students whose parent and physician provide their written  
 100 authorization to the school principal may carry diabetic  
 101 supplies and equipment on their person and attend to the  
 102 management and care of their diabetes while in school,  
 103 participating in school-sponsored activities, or in transit to  
 104 or from school or school-sponsored activities to the extent  
 105 authorized by the parent and physician ~~and within the parameters~~  
 106 ~~set forth by State Board of Education rule.~~ The written  
 107 authorization shall identify the diabetic supplies and equipment  
 108 that the student is authorized to carry and shall describe the  
 109 activities the child is capable of performing without  
 110 assistance, such as performing blood-glucose level checks and  
 111 urine ketone testing, administering insulin through the insulin-  
 112 delivery system used by the student, and treating hypoglycemia

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113 and hyperglycemia. ~~The State Board of Education, in cooperation~~  
114 ~~with the Department of Health, shall adopt rules to encourage~~  
115 ~~every school in which a student with diabetes is enrolled to~~  
116 ~~have personnel trained in routine and emergency diabetes care.~~  
117 ~~The State Board of Education, in cooperation with the Department~~  
118 ~~of Health, shall also adopt rules for the management and care of~~  
119 ~~diabetes by students in schools that include provisions to~~  
120 ~~protect the safety of all students from the misuse or abuse of~~  
121 ~~diabetic supplies or equipment.~~ A school district, county health  
122 department, and public-private partner, and the employees and  
123 volunteers of those entities, shall be indemnified by the parent  
124 of a student authorized to carry diabetic supplies or equipment  
125 for any and all liability with respect to the student's use of  
126 such supplies and equipment pursuant to this paragraph.

127 (k) *Use of prescribed pancreatic enzyme supplements.*—A  
128 student who has experienced or is at risk for pancreatic  
129 insufficiency or who has been diagnosed as having cystic  
130 fibrosis may carry and self-administer a prescribed pancreatic  
131 enzyme supplement while in school, participating in school-  
132 sponsored activities, or in transit to or from school or school-  
133 sponsored activities if the school has been provided with  
134 authorization from the student's parent and prescribing  
135 practitioner. ~~The State Board of Education, in cooperation with~~  
136 ~~the Department of Health, shall adopt rules for the use of~~  
137 ~~prescribed pancreatic enzyme supplements which shall include~~  
138 ~~provisions to protect the safety of all students from the misuse~~  
139 ~~or abuse of the supplements.~~ A school district, county health  
140 department, public-private partner, and their employees and

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141 volunteers shall be indemnified by the parent of a student  
 142 authorized to use prescribed pancreatic enzyme supplements for  
 143 any and all liability with respect to the student's use of the  
 144 supplements under this paragraph.

145 Section 3. Section 1002.375, Florida Statutes, is  
 146 repealed.

147 Section 4. Section 1002.65, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

148 Section 5. Subsection (1) of section 1003.4285, Florida  
 149 Statutes, is repealed.

150 Section 6. Section 1003.496, Florida Statutes, is  
 151 repealed.

152 Section 7. Section 1003.576, Florida Statutes, is  
 153 repealed.

154 Section 8. Section 1004.05, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

155 Section 9. Section 1004.62, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

156 Section 10. Section 1006.02, Florida Statutes, is  
 157 repealed.

158 Section 11. Section 1006.025, Florida Statutes, is  
 159 repealed.

160 Section 12. Section 1006.035, Florida Statutes, is  
 161 repealed.

162 Section 13. Section 1006.051, Florida Statutes, is  
 163 repealed.

164 Section 14. Section 1006.141, Florida Statutes, is  
 165 repealed.

166 Section 15. Section 1006.17, Florida Statutes, is  
 167 repealed.

168 Section 16. Section 1006.70, Florida Statutes, is

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169 repealed.

170 Section 17. Section 1007.21, Florida Statutes, is  
 171 repealed.

172 Section 18. Section 1007.272, Florida Statutes, is  
 173 repealed.

174 Section 19. Subsection (6) of section 1007.33, Florida  
 175 Statutes, is repealed.

176 Section 20. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section  
 177 1011.61, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

178 1011.61 Definitions.—Notwithstanding the provisions of s.  
 179 1000.21, the following terms are defined as follows for the  
 180 purposes of the Florida Education Finance Program:

181 (1) A "full-time equivalent student" in each program of  
 182 the district is defined in terms of full-time students and part-  
 183 time students as follows:

184 (c)1. A "full-time equivalent student" is:

185 a. A full-time student in any one of the programs listed  
 186 in s. 1011.62(1)(c); or

187 b. A combination of full-time or part-time students in any  
 188 one of the programs listed in s. 1011.62(1)(c) which is the  
 189 equivalent of one full-time student based on the following  
 190 calculations:

191 (I) A full-time student in a combination of programs  
 192 listed in s. 1011.62(1)(c) shall be a fraction of a full-time  
 193 equivalent membership in each special program equal to the  
 194 number of net hours per school year for which he or she is a  
 195 member, divided by the appropriate number of hours set forth in  
 196 subparagraph (a)1. or subparagraph (a)2. The difference between

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197 that fraction or sum of fractions and the maximum value as set  
 198 forth in subsection (4) for each full-time student is presumed  
 199 to be the balance of the student's time not spent in such  
 200 special education programs and shall be recorded as time in the  
 201 appropriate basic program.

202 (II) A prekindergarten handicapped student shall meet the  
 203 requirements specified for kindergarten students.

204 (III) A full-time equivalent student for students in  
 205 kindergarten through grade 5 in a virtual instruction program  
 206 under s. 1002.45 or a virtual charter school under s. 1002.33  
 207 shall consist of a student who has successfully completed a  
 208 basic program listed in s. 1011.62(1)(c)1.a. or b., and who is  
 209 promoted to a higher grade level.

210 (IV) A full-time equivalent student for students in grades  
 211 6 through 12 in a virtual instruction program under s.  
 212 1002.45(1)(b)1., 2., or 3. or a virtual charter school under s.  
 213 1002.33 shall consist of six full credit completions in programs  
 214 listed in s. 1011.62(1)(c)1.b. or c. and 3. Credit completions  
 215 may be a combination of full-credit courses or half-credit  
 216 courses. Beginning in the 2014-2015 fiscal year, when s.  
 217 1008.22(3)(g) is implemented, the reported full-time equivalent  
 218 students and associated funding of students enrolled in courses  
 219 requiring passage of an end-of-course assessment shall be  
 220 adjusted after the student completes the end-of-course  
 221 assessment.

222 (V) A Florida Virtual School full-time equivalent student  
 223 shall consist of six full credit completions or the prescribed  
 224 level of content that counts toward promotion to the next grade

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225 in the programs listed in s. 1011.62(1)(c)1.a. and b. for  
 226 kindergarten through grade 8 and the programs listed in s.  
 227 1011.62(1)(c)1.c. for grades 9 through 12. Credit completions  
 228 may be a combination of full-credit courses or half-credit  
 229 courses. Beginning in the 2014-2015 fiscal year, when s.  
 230 1008.22(3)(g) is implemented, the reported full-time equivalent  
 231 students and associated funding of students enrolled in courses  
 232 requiring passage of an end-of-course assessment shall be  
 233 adjusted after the student completes the end-of-course  
 234 assessment.

235 (VI) Each successfully completed full-credit course earned  
 236 through an online course delivered by a district other than the  
 237 one in which the student resides shall be calculated as 1/6 FTE.

238 ~~(VII) Each successfully completed credit earned under the~~  
 239 ~~alternative high school course credit requirements authorized in~~  
 240 ~~s. 1002.375, which is not reported as a portion of the 900 net~~  
 241 ~~hours of instruction pursuant to subparagraph (1)(a)1., shall be~~  
 242 ~~calculated as 1/6 FTE.~~

243 2. A student in membership in a program scheduled for more  
 244 or less than 180 school days or the equivalent on an hourly  
 245 basis as specified by rules of the State Board of Education is a  
 246 fraction of a full-time equivalent membership equal to the  
 247 number of instructional hours in membership divided by the  
 248 appropriate number of hours set forth in subparagraph (a)1.;  
 249 however, for the purposes of this subparagraph, membership in  
 250 programs scheduled for more than 180 days is limited to students  
 251 enrolled in juvenile justice education programs and the Florida  
 252 Virtual School.

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The department shall determine and implement an equitable method of equivalent funding for experimental schools and for schools operating under emergency conditions, which schools have been approved by the department to operate for less than the minimum school day.

Section 21. Section 1012.58, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 22. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS**

**BILL #:** PCS for HB 4041 Education Law Repeals

**SPONSOR(S):** Education Committee

**TIED BILLS:** IDEN./SIM. **BILLS:** CS/SB 492

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
Orig. Comm.: Education Committee		Guilford <i>JD</i>	Klebacha <i>JK</i>

**SUMMARY ANALYSIS**

The bill repeals programs that were never implemented or are no longer funded. These programs are: the Alternative Credit Pilot Project; the High School to Business Career Enhancement Program; the Substance Abuse Training Program; the Incentives for Urban or Socially and Economically Disadvantaged Area Internships; the Dropout Reentry and Mentor Project; the Sunshine Workforce Solutions Grant Program; and the Transition to Teaching Program.

The bill also repeals provisions of law that are obsolete, not utilized, or unnecessary. These provisions include: K-12 Foreign Language Curriculum; Professional Credentials of Prekindergarten Instructors; Standard High School Diploma Designations; Individual Education Plans for Exceptional Students; Provision of Information to Students and Parents Regarding School-to-Work Transition; Guidance Services; Statewide School Safety Hotline; Readiness for Postsecondary Education and the Workplace; Joint Dual Enrollment and Advanced Placement Instruction; Site-Determined Baccalaureate Degree Access; and Sponsorship of Athletic Activities Similar to those for which Scholarships are offered.

In addition, the bill repeals rulemaking provisions that require the State Board of Education (SBE), in cooperation with the Department of Health, to adopt rules regarding the use of an epinephrine auto-injector, diabetes management, and the use of prescribed pancreatic enzyme supplements by students. The law is self executing and no rulemaking authority is needed.

The bill does not have a fiscal impact on state or local governments.

The bill takes effect upon becoming law.



## FULL ANALYSIS

### I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

#### A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

The bill repeals education laws that are outdated, obsolete, unfunded, or unnecessary.

#### **K-12 Foreign Language Curriculum; Plan Submittal**<sup>1</sup>

In 2002, legislation was enacted to require each district school board to develop a plan for a K-12 foreign language curriculum and to submit that plan to the Commissioner of Education by June 30, 2004. The date by which each district school board was to submit its K-12 foreign language curriculum to the Commissioner of Education has passed.

The bill repeals s. 1001.435, F.S., relating to K-12 Foreign Language Curriculum. The Department of Education (DOE) concurs with the repeal of this statute.<sup>2</sup>

#### **K-12 Student and Parent Rights, Health Issues**<sup>3</sup>

In 2005, legislation was enacted that requires the State Board of Education (SBE), in cooperation with the Department of Health, to adopt rules for the use of an epinephrine auto-injector by a student.<sup>4</sup>

On March 24, 2008, the SBE adopted Rule 6A-6.0251, Use of Epinephrine Auto-Injectors. The rule requires an Individual Health Care Plan (IHCP) be developed by the school nurse for a student with life-threatening allergies. The law does not establish or reference IHCPs; accordingly, the existing rule raises concerns.

In 2010, similar legislation was enacted that requires the SBE, in cooperation with the Department of Health (DOH), to adopt rules to implement the law related to diabetes management and the use of prescribed pancreatic enzyme supplements by students. These rules were required to include provisions to protect the safety of all students from the misuse or abuse of auto-injectors, diabetic supplies or equipment, or prescribed pancreatic enzyme supplements.<sup>5</sup>

These sections of law are being recommended for repeal because the law is self executing. The SBE has exceeded its rulemaking authority in the adoption of Rule 6A-6.0251, which requires the development of an IHCP. The SBE does not have the authority to require the development of an IHCP and no such plans are mentioned in state or federal law. However, school districts, as a matter of practice develop such plans.<sup>6</sup> Because school districts already address these student health issues at the district level, reference to those practices in state board rule are unnecessary.

Further, the section of law authorizing rulemaking authority for diabetes management and the use of prescribed pancreatic enzyme supplements is unnecessary because school districts also address these student health issues at the district level.

The bill removes this rulemaking authority by amending s. 1002.20(3)(i)-(k), F.S. The Department of Education and DOH concur with the repeal of this rulemaking authority.<sup>7</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> Section 1001.435, F.S.

<sup>2</sup> Email, Florida Department of Education, Office of Governmental Relations (Dec. 12, 2011).

<sup>3</sup> Section 1002.20(3)(i)-(k), F.S.

<sup>4</sup> Section 1002.20(3)(i), F.S.

<sup>5</sup> Rule 6A-6.0253, F.A.C. Diabetes Management is authorized in s. 1001.20(3)(j), F.S., and Rule 6A-6.0252, F.A.C., Use of Prescribed Pancreatic Enzyme Supplements is authorized in s. 1001.20(3)(k), F.S.

<sup>6</sup> Conference call with the General Counsel and the Director of State and National Initiatives, Florida Department of Education (Jan. 4, 2012).

<sup>7</sup> Conference call with the General Counsel and the Director of State and National Initiatives, Florida Department of Education (Jan. 4, 2012); House Policy Chief, meeting with DOE staff (Jan. 23, 2012). (In meetings with DOH staff, DOH concurs that the contents of

### **Alternative Credit for High School Courses; Pilot Project<sup>8</sup>**

This law was enacted in 2008 to allow the Commissioner of Education to implement a pilot project in up to three school districts beginning in the 2008-09 academic year. This pilot project enabled high school students enrolled in career academies to simultaneously earn alternative credit for Algebra, Geometry, or Biology, while completing similar academic coursework. Only one high school participated in the pilot and no eligible students sought credit through the alternative credit program.<sup>9</sup> The Alternative Credit for High School Courses; Pilot Project, is no longer in existence.

The bill repeals s. 1002.375, F.S., which created the Alternative Credit for High School Courses; Pilot Project. The Department of Education concurs with repeal of this statute.<sup>10</sup>

### **Professional Credentials of Prekindergarten Instructors; Aspirational Goals; Legislative Intent<sup>11</sup>**

The bill repeals s. 1002.65, F.S., enacted in 2004, which states aspirational goals regarding VPK instructor credentials. This section is unnecessary because the statute is only a statement of aspirational goals and not a requirement. Also, implementation of these goals would add additional costs to employment of VPK instructors. Finally, even though the bill repeals s. 1002.65, F.S., both private and public providers, on their own volition, are not prohibited from employing instructors with these additional credentials.

### **Standard High School Diploma Designations<sup>12</sup>**

The law was enacted in 2008 to require each standard high school diploma to include a designation of the student's major area of interest pursuant to completion of the student's required credits.

The law is obsolete due to the repeal of s.1003.428(2)(b), F.S., which required students to choose four credits in a major area of interest and three credits in a minor area of interest.<sup>13</sup>

The bill repeals s. 1003.4285(1), F.S., relating to Standard High School Diploma Designations. The Department of Education concurs with repeal of this statute.<sup>14</sup>

### **High School to Business Career Enhancement Program<sup>15</sup>**

The law was enacted in 2007 to offer qualified high school students in each school district the opportunity to participate in an internship program with local employers that have partnered with the school district.

The High School to Business Program is no longer being utilized. No districts are participating in the program<sup>16</sup> and the program has not received funding since it was implemented in 2007.<sup>17</sup>

The bill repeals s. 1003.496, F.S., which created the High School to Business Career Enhancement Program. The Department of Education concurs with repeal of this statute.<sup>18</sup>

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Rule 6A-6.0251, F.A.C., should be addressed in law, as well as any other requirements regarding the use of epinephrine auto-injectors, diabetes management, and pancreatic enzyme supplements).

<sup>8</sup> Section 1002.375, F.S.

<sup>9</sup> Staff of the Florida Department of Education, *Agency Legislative Bill Analysis for HB 4185* (2011).

<sup>10</sup> Florida Department of Education, *Legislative Report on Alternative Credit for High School Courses Pilot*, (2010).

<sup>11</sup> Section 1002.65, F.S.

<sup>12</sup> Section 1003.4285(1), F.S.

<sup>13</sup> Senate Bill 4 (2010).

<sup>14</sup> Email, Florida Department of Education, Office Governmental Relations (Dec. 12, 2011).

<sup>15</sup> Section 1003.496, F.S.

<sup>16</sup> Email, Florida Department of Education, Office of Governmental Relations (Oct. 13, 2011).

<sup>17</sup> The Florida House of Representatives, PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee (Nov. 4, 2011).

### **Individual Education Plans for Exceptional Students**<sup>19</sup>

The law was enacted in 2006 to require the Department of Education to coordinate with school districts to develop an online statewide electronic Individual Education Plan (IEP) system and to have that system in place for potential statewide use no later than July 1, 2007. The online statewide IEP system is known as the Portal to Exceptional Education Resources (PEER) system. Currently, there are over 30 districts using the PEER system. The requirement of law has been met and the deadline for the DOE to have a statewide IEP electronic system in place for statewide use has passed.

The bill repeals 1003.576, F.S., relating to Individual Education Plans for Exceptional Students. The Department of Education concurs with repeal of this statute.<sup>20</sup>

### **Substance Abuse Training Programs**<sup>21</sup>

The law was enacted in 1993 to allow state universities and Florida College System institutions to develop courses designed for public school teachers, counselors, physicians, law enforcement personnel, and other professionals to assist in recognizing symptoms of substance abuse impairment. The Substance Abuse Training Programs are no longer funded.<sup>22</sup>

The bill repeals s. 1004.05, F.S., which created the Substance Abuse Training Programs. The Florida Board of Governors concurs with the repeal of this statute.<sup>23</sup>

### **Incentives for Urban or Socially and Economically Disadvantaged Area Internships**<sup>24</sup>

The law was enacted in 1994 to establish the Incentives for Urban or Socially and Economically Disadvantaged Area Internships program to give university students the opportunity to study the social, economic, educational, and political life of inner cities in metropolitan or socially and economically disadvantaged areas of the state.

The Incentives for Urban or Socially and Economically Disadvantaged Area Internships program is no longer in operation<sup>25</sup> and has not received funding since the 1999-2000 academic year.<sup>26</sup>

The bill repeals s. 1004.62, F.S., relating to Incentives for Urban or Socially and Economically Disadvantaged Area Internships. The Florida Board of Governors concurs with the repeal of this statute.<sup>27</sup>

### **Provision of Information to Students and Parents Regarding School-to-Work Transition**<sup>28</sup>

The law was enacted in 1994 to require all public K-12 schools to document the manner in which they have prepared students to enter the workforce.

The provision of information to students and parents regarding school-to-work transition required in s. 1006.02, F.S., is no longer needed because s. 1003.491, F.S., The Florida Career and Professional Education Act, includes similar provisions.

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<sup>18</sup> Email, Florida Department of Education, Office of Governmental Relations (Dec. 12, 2011).

<sup>19</sup> Section 1003.576, F.S.

<sup>20</sup> Email, Florida Department of Education, Office of Governmental Relations (Dec. 12, 2011).

<sup>21</sup> Section 1004.05, F.S.

<sup>22</sup> Telephone conversation with Budget Analyst, Florida House of Representatives, Higher Education Appropriations Subcommittee (Oct. 11, 2011).

<sup>23</sup> Email, State University System of Florida, Florida Board of Governors (Oct. 11, 2011).

<sup>24</sup> Section 1004.62, F.S.

<sup>25</sup> Email, State University System of Florida, Florida Board of Governors, Division of Academic and Student Affairs (Dec. 21, 2011).

<sup>26</sup> Email, Florida House of Representatives, Higher Education Appropriations Subcommittee (Nov. 4, 2011).

<sup>27</sup> Email, State University System of Florida, Florida Board of Governors, Division of Academic and Student Affairs (Dec. 21, 2011).

<sup>28</sup> Section 1006.02, F.S.

The bill repeals s. 1006.02, F.S., relating to Provision of Information to Students and Parents Regarding School-to-Work Transition.

### **Guidance Services**<sup>29</sup>

This statute was enacted in 2004 to require each district school board to annually submit a District Guidance Report to the Commissioner of Education by June 30. The Guidance Report must include, examination of student access to guidance counselors, degree to which the district has a guidance model program, evaluation of the information and training available to guidance counselors and career specialist to advise students on areas of critical need, labor market trends, and technical training requirements, progress toward incorporation of best practices, consideration of alternative guidance systems or ideas, including: teacher-advisor model, mentoring, business community partnerships and web-based delivery, and parental involvement; and submission of the district's guidance plan. The statute also directs the Department of Education to provide resources to assist school districts in preparing the required guidance report.

Currently, all school districts provide guidance services to their students as required. This statute simply adds additional reporting requirements and an additional workload on district staff.<sup>30</sup>

The bill repeals s. 1006.025, F.S., relating to Guidance Services. The Department of Education concurs with repeal of this statute.<sup>31</sup>

### **Dropout Reentry and Mentor Project**<sup>32</sup>

The law was enacted in 1990 to create the Dropout Reentry and Mentoring Project. The project was designed to be coordinated on a pilot bases by the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University National Alumni Association and was implemented in Tallahassee, Jacksonville, Daytona Beach, and Miami. The project assisted 15 African American students, in each of the four locations, who had dropped out of high school, but were not encountering academic difficulty when they left school, to reenter into a regular high school, GED program, career center, or alternative school.

The Dropout Reentry and Mentor Project is no longer operational.<sup>33</sup> The program has received no funding in over 10 years.<sup>34</sup>

The bill repeals s. 1006.035, F.S., which created the Dropout Reentry and Mentor Project. The Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University concurs with the repeal of this statute.<sup>35</sup>

### **Sunshine Workforce Solutions Grant Program**<sup>36</sup>

The law was enacted in 2002 to create the Sunshine Workforce Solutions Grant Program. The program was designed to provide grants to school districts on a competitive basis to fund all or some of the costs associated with establishing an exploratory program in nursing at the middle school level or a comprehensive career education program within a high school.

The Sunshine Workforce Solutions Grant Program was never implemented. No districts have participated in the program and the program was never funded.<sup>37</sup>

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<sup>29</sup> Section 1006.025, F.S.

<sup>30</sup> Email, Florida Department of Education, Office of Governmental Affairs (Dec. 12, 2011).

<sup>31</sup> *Id.*

<sup>32</sup> Section 1006.035 F.S.

<sup>33</sup> Email, Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University, Office of Governmental Relations (Oct. 12, 2011).

<sup>34</sup> Email, Florida House of Representatives, Higher Education Appropriations Subcommittee (Sept. 9, 2011).

<sup>35</sup> Email, Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University, Office of Governmental Relations (Oct. 12, 2011).

<sup>36</sup> Section 1006.051, F.S.

<sup>37</sup> Email, Florida House of Representatives, PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee (Sept. 6, 2011).

The bill repeals s. 1006.051, F.S., which created the Sunshine Workforce Solutions Grant Program. The Department of Education concurs with the repeal of this statute.<sup>38</sup>

### **Statewide School Safety Hotline**<sup>39</sup>

The law was enacted in 1995 to allow the Department of Education to contract with the Florida Sheriff's Association to establish and operate a statewide toll-free school safety hotline. The hotline was a source for students to report criminal activity and to enhance the safety and welfare of students, faculty, and staff.

The law is obsolete. The Statewide School Safety Hotline is no longer funded and there has been no contract between the DOE and the Florida Sheriff's Association to operate the statewide toll-free school safety hotline for several years. In addition, the Florida Sheriff's Association, when under contract with the DOE to operate the hotline, was required to produce a quarterly report that evaluated the incidents that had been reported to the hotline. Since there has been no contract in several years, the Florida Sheriff's Association no longer produces a quarterly report.<sup>40</sup>

The bill repeals s. 1006.141, F.S., which implemented the Statewide School Safety Hotline. The Florida Sheriff's Association concurs with the repeal of this statute.<sup>41</sup>

### **Sponsorships of Athletic Activities Similar to Those for which Scholarships Offered; Rule-making**<sup>42</sup>

These statutes were enacted in 1986 to require public high schools, Florida College System (FCS) institutions, and state universities to align their sports offerings so that student athletes have the opportunity to play the sports for which collegiate scholarships are offered.

Although broadly applicable to all sports programs, these laws were implemented to require school districts that offered women's slow-pitch softball to also offer women's fast-pitch softball. At the time, women's slow-pitch softball was the version of softball sanctioned by the Florida High School Athletic Association (FHSAA) and sponsored by the majority of Florida's high schools and FCS institutions. Twenty FCS institutions were offering slow-pitch softball scholarships. On the other hand, four state universities had established women's fast-pitch softball programs and were offering scholarships in the sport. Public high schools and FCS institutions offering only slow-pitch softball hampered student athletes' eligibility for fast-pitch softball scholarships offered by state universities.<sup>43</sup>

Both FHSAA and the Florida Community College Athletic Association have indicated that these statutes are no longer necessary. Women's fast-pitch softball is the version of softball that is sponsored for competitive play by Florida's public high schools, FCS institutions, and state universities and sanctioned by all of the interscholastic and intercollegiate athletic associations in which these institutions compete.<sup>44</sup>

The bill repeals ss. 1006.17 and 1006.70, F.S., relating to Sponsorships of Athletic Activities Similar to those for which Scholarships Offered.

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<sup>38</sup> Email, Florida Department of Education, Office of Governmental Relations (Dec. 12, 2011).

<sup>39</sup> Section 1006.141, F.S.

<sup>40</sup> Telephone conversation, Florida Sheriff's Association, Office of Emergency Management and Special Projects (Oct. 11, 2011).

<sup>41</sup> *Id.*

<sup>42</sup> Sections 1006.17 and 1006.70, F.S.

<sup>43</sup> Staff of the Florida House of Representatives, *Legislative Bill Analysis for CS/HB 90* (1986).

<sup>44</sup> Staff of the Florida Department of Education, *Agency Legislative Bill Analysis for HB 4041* (2011).

## **Readiness for Postsecondary Education and the Workplace**<sup>45</sup>

The law was enacted in 1997 to allow schools, through their school advisory councils, the option of adopting a program in which students and parents develop academic achievement and career goals for the student's post high school experience during the middle grades and to develop a 4 to 5 year academic and career plan based on the student's postsecondary and career goals.

The provision in readiness for postsecondary education and the workplace required in s. 1007.21, F.S., is no longer needed because s. 1003.491, F.S., The Florida Career and Professional Education Act, includes similar provisions.

The bill repeals s. 1007.21, F.S., relating to Readiness for Postsecondary Education and the Workplace.

## **Joint Dual Enrollment and Advanced Placement Instruction**<sup>46</sup>

The law was enacted in 1987 to allow each school district, community college, and state university the option to conduct Advanced Placement (AP) instruction within Dual Enrollment Courses.

The statute does not comport with existing law regarding Dual Enrollment and AP, and "AP instruction within Dual Enrollment courses." A student must choose to pursue postsecondary credit through Dual Enrollment or Advanced Placement, but not both. Postsecondary credit may be earned by an AP student only when he or she scores at least a three on a five point scale on an Advanced Placement exam. Postsecondary credit may be earned by a Dual Enrollment student if he or she passes the course. Teacher and student qualifications differ for both programs and students currently have multiple opportunities to take both Dual Enrollment and Advanced Placement courses. The variety of options available to students makes this joint option unnecessary.

The bill repeals s. 1007.272, F.S., relating to Joint Dual Enrollment and Advanced Placement Instruction. The Department of Education concurs with the repeal of this statute.<sup>47</sup>

## **Site-Determined Baccalaureate Degree Access**<sup>48</sup>

This subsection, established, as of July 1, 2010, an exemption for eligible Florida College System institutions from the existing process required to obtain approval for subsequent baccalaureate degree programs. To qualify for this exemption, a FCS institution must have received a Level 2 accreditation from the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools and must have been a baccalaureate-degree-granting institution that has offered baccalaureate degree programs at their institution for 3 years or more.

The FCS institutions that are eligible for this exemption are Chipola College, Miami Dade College, Edison State College, Northwest Florida State College, Daytona State College, Florida State College at Jacksonville, and Indian River State College. Broward College and Palm Beach College will become eligible later in 2012.<sup>49</sup>

The subsection of law is not being utilized. No colleges have applied for the exemption from the State Board of Education's approval for subsequent baccalaureate degree programs.

The bill repeals s. 1007.33(6), F.S., relating to Site-Determined Baccalaureate Degree Access.

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<sup>45</sup> Section 1007.21, F.S.

<sup>46</sup> Section 1007.272, F.S.

<sup>47</sup> Email, Florida Department of Education, Office of Governmental Relations (Dec. 12, 2011).

<sup>48</sup> Section 1007.33(6), F.S.

<sup>49</sup> Staff of the Florida Department of Education, Division of Florida Colleges, *Agency Legislative Bill Analysis for SB 492* (2012).

## **Definitions – Full-time Equivalent Student**<sup>50</sup>

The bill removes the provision that establishes 1/6 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) is earned under the Florida Education Finance Program (FEFP) for each credit successfully earned under the Alternative Credit Pilot Program because the pilot program is being repealed. No students earned alternative credit under the Alternative Credit Program; therefore, no FTE was earned under the FEFP for the pilot.

The bill makes conforming changes to s. 1011.61(1)(c)1.b.(VII), F.S.

The Department of Education concurs with repeal of this section.<sup>51</sup>

## **Transition to Teaching Program**<sup>52</sup>

This law was enacted in 2001 to create the Transition to Teaching Program. This program was designed to encourage and assist midcareer professionals who want to become teachers.

The Transition to Teaching program is no longer being funded and is no longer operational. The Florida DOE was awarded a Transition to Teaching grant by the United States Department of Education in 2003 and again in 2007. These grants ended in October 2011.<sup>53</sup>

The bill repeals s. 1012.58, F.S. creating the Transition to Teaching Program. The Florida Department of Education concurs with the repeal of this statute.<sup>54</sup>

### **B. SECTION DIRECTORY:**

**Section 1:** Repealing s. 1001.435, F.S., relating to K-12 Foreign Language Curriculum.

**Section 2:** Amending s. 1002.20, F.S., relating to K-12 Student and Parent Rights; removing rulemaking authority.

**Section 3:** Repealing s. 1002.375, F.S., relating to Alternative Credit for High School Courses Pilot Project.

**Section 4:** Repealing s. 1002.65, F.S., relating to Professional Credentials of Prekindergarten Instructors.

**Section 5:** Repealing s. 1003.4285(1), F.S., relating to Standard High School Diploma Designations.

**Section 6:** Repealing s. 1003.496, F.S., relating to the High School to Business Career Enhancement Program.

**Section 7:** Repealing s. 1003.576, F.S., relating to Individual Education Plans for Exceptional Students.

**Section 8:** Repealing s. 1004.05, F.S., relating to Substance Abuse Training Programs.

**Section 9:** Repealing s. 1004.62, F.S., relating to Incentives for Urban or Socially and Economically Disadvantaged Area Internships.

**Section 10:** Repealing s. 1006.02, F.S., relating to Provision of Information to Students and Parents Regarding School-to-work Transition.

**Section 11:** Repealing s. 1006.025, F.S., relating to Guidance Services.

**Section 12:** Repealing s. 1006.035, F.S., relating to Dropout Reentry and Mentor Project.

**Section 13:** Repealing s. 1006.051, F.S., relating to Sunshine Workforce Solutions Grant.

**Section 14:** Repealing s. 1006.141, F.S., relating to the Statewide School Safety Hotline.

**Section 15:** Repealing s. 1006.17, F.S., relating to Sponsorship of Athletic Activities Similar to those for which Scholarships are Offered.

**Section 16:** Repealing s. 1006.70, F.S., relating to Sponsorship of Athletic Activities Similar to those for which Scholarships are Offered.

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<sup>50</sup> Section 1011.61(1)(c)1.b.(VII), F.S.

<sup>51</sup> Email, Florida Department of Education, Office of Governmental Relations (Dec. 12, 2011).

<sup>52</sup> Section 1012.58, F.S.

<sup>53</sup> Email, Florida Department of Education, Office of Governmental Relations (Oct. 27, 2011).

<sup>54</sup> Email, Florida Department of Education, Office of Governmental Relations (Dec. 12, 2011).

**Section 17:** Repealing s. 1007.21, F.S., relating to Readiness for Postsecondary Education and the Workplace.

**Section 18:** Repealing s. 1007.272, F.S., relating to Joint Dual Enrollment and Advanced Placement Instruction.

**Section 19:** Repealing s. 1007.33(6), F.S., relating to Site-Determined Baccalaureate Degree Access.

**Section 20:** Conforming s. 1011.61(1)(c)1.b.(VII), F.S., reflecting repeal of s. 1002.375, F.S.

**Section 21:** Repealing s. 1012.58, F.S., relating to Transition to Teaching.

**Section 22:** Providing an effective date of upon becoming law.

## II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

### A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

### B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

### C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

### D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

## III. COMMENTS

### A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

Not applicable. The bill does not appear to affect county or municipal governments.

2. Other:

None.

### B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

None.

### C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.



#### **IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES**

Not applicable.