

Education Committee

Wednesday, February 11, 2015

1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

102 HOB

Action Packet

Steve Crisafulli
Speaker

H. Marlene O'Toole
Chair

Committee Meeting Notice

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Education Committee

Start Date and Time: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 01:00 pm
End Date and Time: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 03:00 pm
Location: Reed Hall (102 HOB)
Duration: 2.00 hrs

Workshop on the following:

Draft legislation relating to early learning

The draft legislation will be available at 4:30 p.m. on February 9, 2015, at myfloridahouse.gov on the Education Committee page under the General Publications heading.

Discussion of Florida High School Athletic Association

NOTICE FINALIZED on 02/04/2015 11:41 by Gilliam.Ann

COMMITTEE MEETING REPORT

Education Committee

2/11/2015 1:00:00PM

Location: Reed Hall (102 HOB)

Summary: No Bills Considered

Committee meeting was reported out: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 2:41:13PM

COMMITTEE MEETING REPORT

Education Committee

2/11/2015 1:00:00PM

Location: Reed Hall (102 HOB)

Attendance:

	<i>Present</i>	<i>Absent</i>	<i>Excused</i>
H. Marlene O'Toole (Chair)	X		
Janet Adkins	X		
Bruce Antone	X		
Michael Bileca	X		
Manny Diaz, Jr.	X		
Erik Fresen	X		
Joseph Geller	X		
Bill Hager	X		
Clay Ingram	X		
Chris Latvala	X		
W. Keith Perry	X		
Elizabeth Porter	X		
Daniel Raulerson	X		
Michelle Rehwinkel Vasilinda	X		
Ross Spano	X		
Cynthia Stafford	X		
Victor Torres, Jr.	X		
Alan Williams	X		
Totals:	18	0	0

Committee meeting was reported out: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 2:41:13PM

COMMITTEE MEETING REPORT

Education Committee

2/11/2015 1:00:00PM

Location: Reed Hall (102 HOB)

Workshop

Draft legislation relating to early learning

The draft legislation will be available at 4:30 p.m. on February 9, 2015, at myfloridahouse.gov on the Education Committee page under the General Publications heading.

Committee meeting was reported out: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 2:41:13PM

**Early Learning Draft PCB
Section by Section Summary**

Section	Lines	Impact
1	100-105	Changes term “family day care home” to “family child care home.”
2 & 3	106-135	Extends zoning protections to large family child care homes. <i>(Same as currently applicable to family day care homes)</i>
4	136-159	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Revises definition of “substantial compliance.” ● Requires nonpublic schools and license-exempt providers of School Readiness and VPK to “substantially comply” with minimum child care standards.
5	160-236	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Allows nonpublic schools to deliver School Readiness or VPK if they substantially comply with minimum child care standards and have annual inspections. ● Limits state, local licensing agency, and early learning coalition authority to regulate nonpublic schools solely to enforcement of child-care licensing standards.
6	237-395	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Adds “failure to report child abuse” as a disqualifying offense for child care workers. ● Requires providers to conduct employment history checks on job applicants. ● Prohibits providers from transferring ownership to relatives to avoid sanctions.
7	396-412	Requires nonpublic schools and license-exempt providers of School Readiness and VPK to obtain a certificate of substantial compliance issued by DCF.
8	413-444	Requires nonpublic schools and license-exempt providers of School Readiness and VPK to submit to inspections by Department of Children and Families (DCF).

**Early Learning Draft PCB
Section by Section Summary**

9	445-466	Expands DCF's ability to conduct abbreviated inspections to include home providers with excellent health and safety track records.
10	467-700	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires each family day care home to post its license or registration. • Enhances training requirements for operators and their substitutes.
11	702-737	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires each large family child care home to post its license or registration. • Prohibits utilities from charging large family child care homes commercial utility rates. <i>(Same as currently applicable to family day care homes)</i>
12	738-792	Allows license-exempt providers to deliver School Readiness or VPK if they substantially comply with minimum child care standards and have annual inspections.
13	793-862	Extends property insurance protections to large family child care homes. <i>(Same as currently applicable to family day care homes)</i>
14	863-880	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorizes the Office of Early Learning (OEL) to hire a general counsel and inspector general. • Requires OEL to develop best practices for communicating with parents in their native language.
15	882-925	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorizes Early Learning Coalitions (ELC) to allow private providers to determine child eligibility for the VPK program.

**Early Learning Draft PCB
Section by Section Summary**

16	926-1177	<p>(School Year VPK offered by private providers)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Authorizes child development centers on military bases to deliver VPK. ● Allows nonpublic schools and license-exempt providers to participate in VPK if they substantially comply with minimum child care standards. ● Prohibits private providers with class I violations in the previous year from participating in VPK for 12 months. ● Phases in requirements that VPK teachers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Be at least 18 years of age (with exceptions); ○ Hold a high school diploma or equivalent credential (with exceptions); and ○ Be trained in first aid and CPR. ● Requires ELCs, OEL, and DCF to cooperate in reducing paperwork and duplicative regulation.
17	1179-1198	Corrects a cross reference.
18 & 19	1200-1288	Subjects public school VPK teachers to public school background screening requirements.
20	1289-1303	Requires VPK providers to contact parents regarding unexcused absences.
21	1304-1363	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Requires private VPK providers to notify parents of class I violations and post citations and inspection reports on premises. ● Requires VPK teachers to be trained in age-appropriate practices.
22	1364-1393	Revises the duties of the Early Learning Advisory council. <i>(Provide written input to OEL's executive director, rather than making recommendations)</i>

**Early Learning Draft PCB
Section by Section Summary**

23	1394-1444	Aligns definitions related to the School Readiness program with federal law. (<i>at-risk child, family income, and working family</i>)
24	1445-1545	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires OEL to implement online training on the School Readiness performance standards and provider personnel to complete the training. • Requires School Readiness providers to notify parents of class I violations violations and post citations and inspection reports on premises. • Requires School Readiness provider personnel to be trained in age-appropriate practices.
25	1547-1589	Prohibits ELCs from contracting with coalition employees unless certain procedures are followed.
26	1590-1656	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revises eligibility priorities regarding siblings and children with disabilities. • Requires School Readiness providers to contact parents regarding unexcused absences.
27	1657-1789	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allows nonpublic schools and license-exempt providers to participate in School Readiness if they substantially comply with minimum child care standards. • Eliminates provider eligibility for <u>registered</u> family day care homes (must be <u>licensed</u>) • Prohibits providers with class I violations in the previous year from participating in the School Readiness program for 12 months. • Phases in requirements that School Readiness provider personnel: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Be at least 18 years of age (with exceptions); ○ Hold a high school diploma or equivalent credential (with exceptions); and ○ Be trained in first aid and CPR.

**Early Learning Draft PCB
Section by Section Summary**

28	1790-1849	Allows ELCs to spend “quality funds” to assist providers in obtaining licensure or accreditation, buying curriculum, or providing personnel training.
29	1850-1861	Prohibits ELCs from contracting with individuals who are on the U.S.D.A. National Disqualified list.
30	1862-1875	Eliminates the requirement that ELCs establish a community child care task force for each child care purchasing pool. <u>NOTE: This section will be revised to restructure the Child Care Executive Partnership based on your input.</u>
31	1876-1888	Requires OEL to study the impact of assessing English Language Learners in both English and Spanish.
32	1889-1897	Provides an appropriation of \$1,117,084 to DCF for implementation costs.
33	1897	Provides an effective date of July 1, 2015.



Board of Directors

Composition and Purpose

The FHSAA Board of Directors is the executive authority of the Association. It is composed of 16 individuals. They are four elected public school representatives, four elected private school representatives, two elected district school superintendents, two elected district school board members, three representatives appointed by the Commissioner of Education, and the Commissioner of Education or his/her designated representative. Board members, with the exception of the Commissioner of Education or his/her designated representative, serve three-year terms and are eligible to succeed themselves in office once. The Board of Directors annually elects its President and President-Elect, who also perform the duties of President and President-Elect of the Association.

[Members of the 2014-15 Board of Directors](#)

Meetings of the Board of Directors

The FHSAA Board of Directors meets five times annually to hear appeals of decisions rendered by the Sectional Appeals Committees and Executive Director, and to conduct the general business of the Association. During the school year, these meetings occur at the FHSAA headquarters in Gainesville. Meetings generally last two days – the first day being reserved for appellate hearings and committee meetings and the second day being reserved for the regular business meeting. All meetings are open to the public. Agendas for meetings generally are posted one week in advance. News releases are posted within 24 hours of the conclusion of the meeting. Official minutes are posted after they are approved by the Board at its next regularly scheduled meeting.

Authority and Duties of the Board of Directors

Bylaw 4.1.4 establishes the authority and duties of the Board of Directors, which are as follows:

- (A) To act as the incorporated Association's Board of Directors and to fulfill the obligations of such as required by the Association's charter and articles of incorporation;
- (B) To establish such guidelines, regulations, policies and procedures as are authorized by the Bylaws;
- (C) To provide an Executive Director for the Association;
- (D) To levy annual dues and other fees and to set the percentage of contest receipts which is to be collected by the Association;
- (E) To approve the budget of the Association;
- (F) To organize and conduct statewide interscholastic athletic competitions, which may or may not lead to state championships, and to establish the terms and conditions for these competitions; and
- (G) To act as an administrative board in the interpretation of, and final decision on, all questions and appeals arising from the directing of interscholastic athletics of member schools.



Representative Assembly

Composition and Purpose

The FHSAA Representative Assembly meets annually to consider and act on proposals to amend the Association's Bylaws. It currently is comprised of 61 delegates – 32 public high school delegates elected from 32 legislative divisions, 16 private high school delegates elected respectively from every two legislative divisions combined, four middle school delegates elected from each administrative section, one district school superintendent from each section, one district school board member from each section, and the Commissioner of Education or his designee. The Representative Assembly must act only upon those proposals submitted by member schools, the Board of Directors, the Commissioner, or any one of the Association's advisory committees. The Representative Assembly, acting as a whole, cannot develop its own proposal for consideration. A two-thirds majority vote of the Representative Assembly is required to adopt any proposed amendment.

2015 Representative Assembly • Jan. 12-13, 2015

- [Roster of Delegates](#)
- [Proposals to Amend Bylaws](#) (Official Notice) (PDF)
- [Agenda](#) | [How The Delegates Voted](#) | [News Release](#)

[Representative Assembly Meeting Archive](#)



Sectional Appeals Committee

Composition and Purpose

The FHSAA sectional appeals committees are impartial judges of the FHSAA's due process system. Each section is composed of seven (7) individuals who render decisions on undue hardship eligibility cases, which are filed by member schools on behalf of student-athletes, and other requests for waivers of rules or appeals of decisions by the Executive Director filed by member schools themselves. Each sectional appeals committee will consist of two elected public schools representatives, one elected non-public schools representative, one elected member representing public school districts, one elected non-public school accrediting association representative, one elected at-large member from an under-represented gender and/or race appointed by the Board of Directors, and one attorney living within the section. A term of service for a committee member is three school years. A committee member may be reelected to a second three-year term, but cannot serve more than a maximum of six (6) consecutive school years.

Meetings of the Sectional Appeals Committee

Each Sectional Appeals Committee will meet monthly from August-April totaling in nine (9) meetings throughout the school year. These nine (9) meetings must be held during the first 15 days of each month. These meetings will occur in four different locations depending on the section which are as follows:

- Section 1: Leon County School Board Facilities Building, Tallahassee
- Section 2: Marion County Educational Leadership Center, Ocala
- Section 3: Manatee School District Office, Bradenton
- Section 4: St. Thomas Aquinas High School, Fort Lauderdale

Agendas are created for each sectional appeal and are finished generally two weeks in advance. Official minutes are posted online as they become available.

Authority and Duties of the Sectional Appeals Committee

Bylaw 4.5.2 establishes the authority and duties of the Sectional Appeals Committee, which are as follows:

1. Decide requests by schools seeking exceptions to bylaws and regulations of the Association;
2. Decide undue hardship eligibility cases that are filed by schools on behalf of students; and
3. Decide appeals of decision rendered by the Executive Director that are filed by member schools. The Sectional Appeals Committee can only sustain or overturn the decision, but cannot modify the decision.



Finance & Accounting

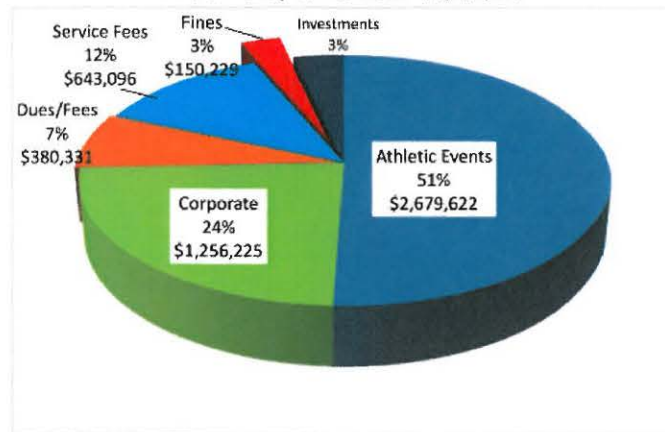
The FHSAA is a 501c(3) Non-Profit corporation generating funds primarily from events and corporate partnerships in order to promote and direct interscholastic athletics of its member schools and to improve opportunities for all Florida high school students, while protecting their interests.

The FHSAA organizes and promotes a post season State Championship Series in 32 sports, which provide more than \$7.9 million per year directly to the member schools to help fund high school athletics in the State of Florida.

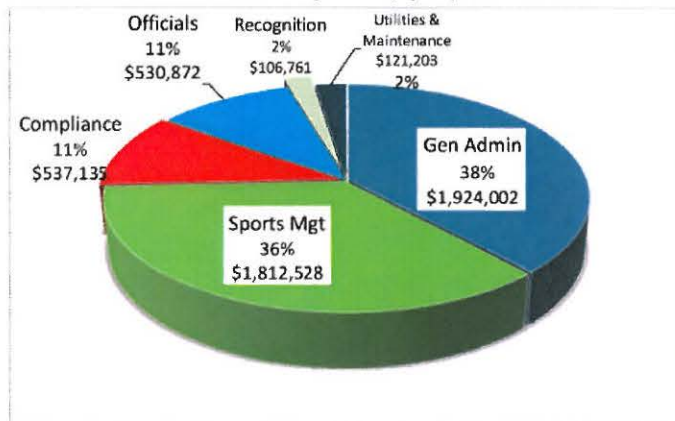
In addition, we provide over \$100,000 each year for recognition programs including Academic All-State (student-athletes' college scholarship program), good sportsmanship awards, and the Florida High School Athletic Hall of Fame awards, honoring outstanding coaches, athletic directors, officials and athletes that exemplify the best in high school athletics.

The primary source of funding for the FHSAA is derived from state championship and other special events, followed by corporate partnerships and fees for services (such as certification and training of game officials). Last year the FHSAA derived 7% of its funding from membership dues and fees and 3% of funding is from regulatory fines. Beginning in 2014-15, membership dues have drastically decreased to a flat fee of \$25 per high school and \$10 per middle school. This will reduce the percentage of funding from membership dues by more than 90% in the coming year. The FHSAA does not receive revenue from member schools regular season games, nor does it receive any direct tax funding, state revenue or federal funding.

**Florida High School Athletic Association, Inc
2013-14 Fiscal Year
Where Money Comes From - \$5,297,426**



Where Money Goes - \$5,032,501



Did You Know?

- FHSAA has operated as a Private Corporation since 1920 and was designated a Florida Non-Profit Corporation in 1952
- FHSAA receives ZERO tax dollars, and does not receive State or Federal funding
- 83% of FHSAA funding comes from championship series events, corporate partnerships and service fees for training programs
- 3% of FHSAA funding comes from fines pertaining to athletic eligibility and compliance.
- 7% of all FHSAA resources are from public school dues, fees and fines combined
- All member schools are required to use non-public funds to pay FHSAA dues, fees and fines
- Public schools rely heavily on activity funds from ticket sales, fund raisers and donations to fund athletics
- 89% of FHSAA expenses are for sport event management, officials, training, publications and general administration