1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to education funding; amending s. 3 1002.391, F.S.; revising the definition for the term 4 "auditory-oral education program"; amending s. 5 1011.62, F.S.; revising the basic amount for current 6 operation calculation for the Florida Education 7 Finance Program; revising the calculation of the 8 district cost differentials; requiring the Legislature 9 to annually prescribe such district cost differentials 10 in the General Appropriations Act; providing 11 requirements for the Office of Economic and 12 Demographic Research; providing calculations for the 13 district cost differentials for specified fiscal 14 years; creating the salary enhancement supplement for specified purposes; authorizing the Legislature to 15 provide such supplement in the Florida Education 16 17 Finance Program for specified purposes; providing 18 requirements for the use of such funds; deleting a 19 requirement for specified calculation and funding for school districts with a decline in full-time 20 21 equivalent students; revising the calculation of the 22 virtual education contribution; deleting the Florida 23 digital classrooms allocation, the funding compression 24 allocation, and the Florida Best and Brightest Teacher 25 and Principal Allocation; conforming provisions and

Page 1 of 26

73685

cross-references to changes made by the act; amending ss. 1002.33, 1006.12, 1011.71, and 1012.584, F.S.; conforming provisions and cross-references to changes made by the act; repealing s. 1012.731, F.S., relating to the Florida Best and Brightest Teacher Program; repealing s. 1012.732, F.S., relating to the Florida Best and Brightest Principal Program; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 1002.391, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1002.391 Auditory-oral education programs.-

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Auditory-oral education program" means a program that develops and relies solely on listening skills and uses an implant or assistive hearing device for the purpose of relying on speech and spoken language skills as the method of communication and uses faculty and supervisors certified as listening and spoken language specialists each day the child is in attendance.

Section 2. Subsections (13) through (16) of section 1011.62, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (12) through (15), respectively, subsections (19) through (21) are

Page 2 of 26

renumbered as subsections (16) through (18), respectively, paragraph (s) of subsection (1), subsection (2), paragraph (a) of subsection (4), paragraph (b) of subsection (6), present subsection (8), subsection (11), and present subsections (12), (14), (17), and (18) of that section are amended, and a new subsection (8) is added to that section, to read:

1011.62 Funds for operation of schools.—If the annual allocation from the Florida Education Finance Program to each district for operation of schools is not determined in the annual appropriations act or the substantive bill implementing the annual appropriations act, it shall be determined as follows:

- (1) COMPUTATION OF THE BASIC AMOUNT TO BE INCLUDED FOR OPERATION.—The following procedure shall be followed in determining the annual allocation to each district for operation:
- (s) Determination of the basic amount for current operation.—The basic amount for current operation to be included in the Florida Education Finance Program for kindergarten through grade 12 for each district shall be the product of the following:
- 1. The full-time equivalent student membership in each program, multiplied by
- 2. The cost factor for each program, adjusted for the maximum as provided by paragraph (c), multiplied by

Page 3 of 26

- 3. The base student allocation, multiplied by
- $\underline{\text{4.}}$ The district cost differential determined pursuant to subsection (2).
- (2) DETERMINATION OF DISTRICT COST DIFFERENTIALS.—The

 Legislature shall annually prescribe in the General

 Appropriations Act the district cost differential to represent
 the variance in personnel costs among school districts. The
 district cost differential shall be used to determine the basic
 amount for current operations to be included in the Florida

 Education Finance Program for kindergarten through grade 12.
- (a) To determine the district cost differential for each school district, the Office of Economic and Demographic Research shall calculate an annual comparable wage index for each county that measures the systematic, county-level variations in the wages of similarly educated workers who are not in a kindergarten through grade 12 education-related occupation. For each county's annual comparable wage index, the office shall use the most recent 3 years of Occupational Employment Statistics data as compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the United States Department of Labor.
- (b) The Office of Economic and Demographic Research shall use the following formula to calculate the annual comparable wage index for each county:
- 1. Calculate the annual comparable wage for each county.

 The term "comparable wage" means the countywide occupational

Page 4 of 26

mean wage for all occupations in which, after removing the wages associated with kindergarten through grade 12 education-related occupations, more than 50 percent of the workers possess at least a bachelor's degree but fewer than 50 percent possess a doctorate or advanced medical degree compared to the statewide occupational mean wage for such occupations.

- 2. Calculate the annual overall wage for each county. The term "overall wage" means the countywide occupational mean wage for all occupations compared to the statewide occupational mean wage for all occupations.
- 3. Calculate the annual comparable wage index for each county by dividing the annual comparable wage by the annual overall wage.
- (c) When calculating the annual comparable wage index for each county, the index shall incorporate the following:
- 1. In a county with suppressed Occupational Employment
 Statistics data as compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in
 the United States Department of Labor, for suppressed-data
 occupations:
- a. The occupational mean wage of the county or counties contiguous to the affected county shall be used when the contiguous county or counties have a similar share of the total statewide employment.
- b. If there is no data available from a contiguous county or counties as provided for in sub-subparagraph a., the

Page 5 of 26

statewide occupational mean wage shall be used.

- 2. In a county with fewer than 31 comparable occupations, the occupational mean wage shall be calculated by using the occupational mean wage of a county or counties contiguous to the affected county when the contiguous county or counties have a similar share of the total statewide employment.
- 3. After all annual comparable wage indexes have been calculated, if the criteria in subparagraph 1. was applied to a county with 31 or more comparable occupations and the occupational mean wage that was calculated results in a difference of more than 20 percent compared to the occupational mean wage calculated without applying the criteria, the criteria provided for in subparagraph 1. may not be applied.
- 4. If the comparable wage and overall wage for a county is higher than the statewide occupational mean wage, the comparable wage index shall use the comparable wage only and the comparable wage may not be divided by the overall wage.
- 5. In a county that has an overall wage that is less than the statewide occupational mean wage and the comparable wage exceeds the overall wage, the comparable wage index shall be calculated by dividing the overall wage by the comparable wage.
- (d) The Office of Economic and Demographic Research

 Commissioner of Education shall annually compute for each

 district the current year's district cost differential and shall

 provide the district cost differentials to the Legislature no

Page 6 of 26

later than January 1 of each year.

- 1. For the 2020-2021 fiscal year, the district cost differentials differential shall be calculated by adding the each district's 2019 comparable wage index and the district's 2018 and 2017 price level indexes index as published in the Florida Price Level Index for the most recent 3 years and dividing the resulting sum by 3. The result for each district shall be multiplied by 0.008 and to the resulting product shall be added 0.200; the sum thus obtained shall be the cost differential for that district for that year.
- 2. For the 2021-2022 fiscal year, the district cost differentials shall be calculated by adding the district's 2019 and 2020 comparable wage indexes and the district's 2018 price level index as published in the Florida Price Level Index and dividing the resulting sum by 3. The result for each district shall be multiplied by 0.008 and to the resulting product shall be added 0.200.
- 3. Beginning in the 2022-2023 fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter, the district cost differentials shall be calculated by adding the most recent 3 years of comparable wage indexes for the district and dividing the resulting sum by 3. The result for each district shall be multiplied by 0.008 and to the resulting product shall be added 0.200.
- (4) COMPUTATION OF DISTRICT REQUIRED LOCAL EFFORT.—The Legislature shall prescribe the aggregate required local effort

Page 7 of 26

for all school districts collectively as an item in the General Appropriations Act for each fiscal year. The amount that each district shall provide annually toward the cost of the Florida Education Finance Program for kindergarten through grade 12 programs shall be calculated as follows:

- (a) Estimated taxable value calculations.-
- 1.a. Not later than 2 working days before July 19, the Department of Revenue shall certify to the Commissioner of Education its most recent estimate of the taxable value for school purposes in each school district and the total for all school districts in the state for the current calendar year based on the latest available data obtained from the local property appraisers. The value certified shall be the taxable value for school purposes for that year, and no further adjustments shall be made, except those made pursuant to paragraphs (c) and (d), or an assessment roll change required by final judicial decisions as specified in paragraph (16)(b) (19) (b). Not later than July 19, the Commissioner of Education shall compute a millage rate, rounded to the next highest one one-thousandth of a mill, which, when applied to 96 percent of the estimated state total taxable value for school purposes, would generate the prescribed aggregate required local effort for that year for all districts. The Commissioner of Education shall certify to each district school board the millage rate, computed as prescribed in this subparagraph, as the minimum

Page 8 of 26

73685

176

177

178

179

180

181

182

183

184

185

186187

188189

190

191

192

193

194

195

196

197

198

199200

millage rate necessary to provide the district required local effort for that year.

- b. The General Appropriations Act shall direct the computation of the statewide adjusted aggregate amount for required local effort for all school districts collectively from ad valorem taxes to ensure that no school district's revenue from required local effort millage will produce more than 90 percent of the district's total Florida Education Finance Program calculation as calculated and adopted by the Legislature, and the adjustment of the required local effort millage rate of each district that produces more than 90 percent of its total Florida Education Finance Program entitlement to a level that will produce only 90 percent of its total Florida Education Finance Program entitlement in the July calculation.
- 2. On the same date as the certification in subsubparagraph 1.a., the Department of Revenue shall certify to the Commissioner of Education for each district:
- a. Each year for which the property appraiser has certified the taxable value pursuant to s. 193.122(2) or (3), if applicable, since the prior certification under sub-subparagraph 1.a.
- b. For each year identified in sub-subparagraph a., the taxable value certified by the appraiser pursuant to s. 193.122(2) or (3), if applicable, since the prior certification under sub-subparagraph 1.a. This is the certification that

Page 9 of 26

reflects all final administrative actions of the value adjustment board.

- (6) CATEGORICAL FUNDS.-
- (b) If a district school board finds and declares in a resolution adopted at a regular meeting of the school board that the funds received for any of the following categorical appropriations are urgently needed to maintain school board specified academic classroom instruction or improve school safety, the school board may consider and approve an amendment to the school district operating budget transferring the identified amount of the categorical funds to the appropriate account for expenditure:
 - 1. Funds for student transportation.
- 2. Funds for research-based reading instruction if the required additional hour of instruction beyond the normal school day for each day of the entire school year has been provided for the students in each low-performing elementary school in the district pursuant to paragraph (9)(a).
- 3. Funds for instructional materials if all instructional material purchases necessary to provide updated materials that are aligned with applicable state standards and course descriptions and that meet statutory requirements of content and learning have been completed for that fiscal year, but no sooner than March 1. Funds available after March 1 may be used to purchase hardware for student instruction.

Page 10 of 26

- 4. Funds for the guaranteed allocation as provided in subparagraph (1)(e)2.
- 5. Funds for the supplemental academic instruction allocation as provided in paragraph (1)(f).
- 6. Funds for the Florida digital classrooms allocation as provided in subsection (12).
- $\underline{6.7.}$ Funds for the federally connected student supplement as provided in subsection (12) $\overline{(13)}$.
- $\frac{7.8.}{8}$ Funds for class size reduction as provided in s. 1011.685.
- annually provide in the Florida Education Finance Program a salary enhancement supplement to assist school districts in their recruitment and retention of classroom teachers and other instructional and educational support staff. The amount of the supplement shall be specified in the General Appropriations Act and shall be allocated to each school district based on each school district's proportionate share of the state's total unweighted full-time equivalent student enrollment.
- (a)1. For fiscal year 2020-2021, each school district shall use its portion of the supplement as specified in the General Appropriations Act to increase the minimum base salary for a classroom teacher, as defined in s. 1012.01(2)(a). The term "minimum base salary" means the annual base salary that a full-time classroom teacher receives before payroll deductions

Page 11 of 26

and excluding supplements, as defined in s. 1012.22(1)(c).

- 2. For fiscal year 2020-2021, each school district shall use its portion of the supplement as specified in the General Appropriations Act to provide salary and compensation related enhancements for full-time classroom teachers, as defined in s. 1012.01(2)(a), who did not receive an increase under subparagraph 1.
- (b) Beginning in fiscal year 2021-2022 and subject to legislative appropriation, each school district shall use its portion of the supplement as specified in the General Appropriations Act to increase the minimum base salary for a classroom teacher, as defined in s. 1012.01(2)(a), by at least 75 percent of the largest salary adjustment made by the school district for a classroom teacher who is rated as highly effective, as determined by the classroom teacher's performance evaluation under s. 1012.34. If a school district has any remaining funds after complying with the 75 percent increase to the minimum base salary, such funds shall be used to provide salary and compensation related enhancements for instructional personnel, as defined in s. 1012.01(2), or educational support employees, as defined in s. 1012.01(6).
- (8) DECLINE IN FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STUDENTS.—In those districts where there is a decline between prior year and current year unweighted FTE students, a percentage of the decline in the unweighted FTE students as determined by the

Page 12 of 26

Legislature shall be multiplied by the prior year calculated FEFP per unweighted FTE student and shall be added to the allocation for that district. For this purpose, the calculated FEFP shall be computed by multiplying the weighted FTE students by the base student allocation and then by the district cost differential. If a district transfers a program to another institution not under the authority of the district's school board, including a charter technical career center, the decline is to be multiplied by a factor of 0.15. However, if the funds provided for the Florida Education Finance Program in the General Appropriations Act for any fiscal year are reduced by a subsequent appropriation for that fiscal year, the percent of the decline in the unweighted FTE students to be funded shall be determined by the Legislature and designated in the subsequent appropriation.

annually provide in the Florida Education Finance Program a virtual education contribution. The amount of the virtual education contribution shall be the difference between the amount per FTE established in the General Appropriations Act for virtual education and the amount per FTE for each district and the Florida Virtual School, which may be calculated by taking the sum of the base FEFP allocation, the discretionary local effort, the state-funded discretionary contribution, the discretionary millage compression supplement, the research-based

Page 13 of 26

reading instruction allocation, the salary enhancement supplement the best and brightest teacher and principal allocation, and the instructional materials allocation, and then dividing by the total unweighted FTE. This difference shall be multiplied by the virtual education unweighted FTE for programs and options identified in s. 1002.455 and the Florida Virtual School and its franchises to equal the virtual education contribution and shall be included as a separate allocation in the funding formula.

(12) FLORIDA DIGITAL CLASSROOMS ALLOCATION.

(a) The Florida digital classrooms allocation is created to support the efforts of school districts and schools, including charter schools, to integrate technology in classroom teaching and learning to ensure students have access to high-quality electronic and digital instructional materials and resources, and empower classroom teachers to help their students succeed. Each school district shall receive a minimum digital classrooms allocation in the amount provided in the General Appropriations Act. The remaining balance of the digital classrooms allocation shall be allocated based on each school district's proportionate share of the state's total unweighted full-time equivalent student enrollment.

(b) Funds allocated under this subsection must be used for costs associated with:

1. Acquiring and maintaining the items on the eligible

Page 14 of 26

services list authorized by the Universal Service Administrative
Company for the Schools and Libraries Program, more commonly
referred to as the federal E-rate program.

- 2. Acquiring computer and device hardware and associated operating system software that comply with the requirements of s. 1001.20(4)(a)1.b.
- 3. Providing professional development, including in-state conference attendance or online coursework, to enhance the use of technology for digital instructional strategies.
- (13) (14) QUALITY ASSURANCE GUARANTEE.—The Legislature may annually in the General Appropriations Act determine a percentage increase in funds per K-12 unweighted FTE as a minimum guarantee to each school district. The guarantee shall be calculated from prior year base funding per unweighted FTE student which shall include the adjusted FTE dollars as provided in subsection (16) $\frac{(19)}{(19)}$, quality guarantee funds, and actual nonvoted discretionary local effort from taxes. From the base funding per unweighted FTE, the increase shall be calculated for the current year. The current year funds from which the guarantee shall be determined shall include the adjusted FTE dollars as provided in subsection (16) $\frac{(19)}{(19)}$ and potential nonvoted discretionary local effort from taxes. A comparison of current year funds per unweighted FTE to prior year funds per unweighted FTE shall be computed. For those school districts which have less than the legislatively assigned percentage

Page 15 of 26

73685

351

352

353

354

355

356

357

358

359

360

361

362

363

364

365

366

367

368

369

370

371

372

373374

375

increase, funds shall be provided to guarantee the assigned percentage increase in funds per unweighted FTE student. Should appropriated funds be less than the sum of this calculated amount for all districts, the commissioner shall prorate each district's allocation. This provision shall be implemented to the extent specifically funded.

(17) FUNDING COMPRESSION ALLOCATION. The Legislature may provide an annual funding compression allocation in the General Appropriations Act. The allocation is created to provide additional funding to school districts and developmental research schools whose total funds per FTE in the prior year were less than the statewide average. Using the most recent prior year FEFP calculation for each eligible school district, the total funds per FTE shall be subtracted from the state average funds per FTE, not including any adjustments made pursuant to paragraph (19) (b). The resulting funds per FTE difference, or a portion thereof, as designated in the General Appropriations Act, shall then be multiplied by the school district's total unweighted FTE to provide the allocation. If the calculated funds are greater than the amount included in the General Appropriations Act, they must be prorated to the appropriation amount based on each participating school district's share. This subsection expires July 1, 2020. (18) THE FLORIDA BEST AND BRIGHTEST TEACHER AND PRINCIPAL

Page 16 of 26

73685

ALLOCATION.-

376

377

378

379

380

381

382

383

384

385

386

387

388

389

390

391

392

393

394

395

396

397

398

399

400

401	(a) The Florida Best and Brightest Teacher and Principal
402	Allocation is created to recruit, retain, and recognize
403	classroom teachers and instructional personnel who meet the
404	criteria established in s. 1012.731 and reward principals who
405	meet the criteria established in s. 1012.732. Subject to annual
406	appropriation, each school district shall receive an allocation
407	based on the district's proportionate share of FEFP base
408	funding. The Legislature may specify a minimum allocation for
409	all districts in the General Appropriations Act.
410	(b) From the allocation, each district shall provide the
411	following:
412	1. A one-time recruitment award, as provided in s.
413	1012.731(3)(a);
414	2. A retention award, as provided in s. 1012.731(3)(b);
415	and
416	3. A recognition award, as provided in s. 1012.731(3)(c)
417	from the remaining balance of the appropriation after the
418	payment of all other awards authorized under ss. 1012.731 and
419	1012.732.
420	(c) From the allocation, each district shall provide
421	eligible principals an award as provided in s. 1012.732(3).
422	
423	If a district's calculated awards exceed the allocation, the
424	district may prorate the awards.
425	Section 3. Paragraph (b) of subsection (17) of section

Page 17 of 26

1002.33, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1002.33 Charter schools.-

- (17) FUNDING.—Students enrolled in a charter school, regardless of the sponsorship, shall be funded as if they are in a basic program or a special program, the same as students enrolled in other public schools in the school district. Funding for a charter lab school shall be as provided in s. 1002.32.
- The basis for the agreement for funding students enrolled in a charter school shall be the sum of the school district's operating funds from the Florida Education Finance Program as provided in s. 1011.62 and the General Appropriations Act, including gross state and local funds, discretionary lottery funds, and funds from the school district's current operating discretionary millage levy; divided by total funded weighted full-time equivalent students in the school district; multiplied by the weighted full-time equivalent students for the charter school. Charter schools whose students or programs meet the eligibility criteria in law are entitled to their proportionate share of categorical program funds included in the total funds available in the Florida Education Finance Program by the Legislature, including transportation, and the researchbased reading allocation, and the Florida digital classrooms allocation. Total funding for each charter school shall be recalculated during the year to reflect the revised calculations under the Florida Education Finance Program by the state and the

Page 18 of 26

73685

426

427

428

429

430

431

432

433

434

435436

437

438

439

440

441

442

443

444

445

446

447

448

449450

actual weighted full-time equivalent students reported by the charter school during the full-time equivalent student survey periods designated by the Commissioner of Education. For charter schools operated by a not-for-profit or municipal entity, any unrestricted current and capital assets identified in the charter school's annual financial audit may be used for other charter schools operated by the not-for-profit or municipal entity within the school district. Unrestricted current assets shall be used in accordance with s. 1011.62, and any unrestricted capital assets shall be used in accordance with s. 1013.62(2).

Section 4. Section 1006.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1006.12 Safe-school officers at each public school.—For the protection and safety of school personnel, property, students, and visitors, each district school board and school district superintendent shall partner with law enforcement agencies or security agencies to establish or assign one or more safe-school officers at each school facility within the district, including charter schools. A district school board must collaborate with charter school governing boards to facilitate charter school access to all safe-school officer options available under this section. The school district may implement any combination of the options in subsections (1)-(4) to best meet the needs of the school district and charter

Page 19 of 26

476 schools.

- (1) SCHOOL RESOURCE OFFICER.—A school district may establish school resource officer programs through a cooperative agreement with law enforcement agencies.
- (a) School resource officers shall undergo criminal background checks, drug testing, and a psychological evaluation and be certified law enforcement officers, as defined in s. 943.10(1), who are employed by a law enforcement agency as defined in s. 943.10(4). The powers and duties of a law enforcement officer shall continue throughout the employee's tenure as a school resource officer.
- (b) School resource officers shall abide by district school board policies and shall consult with and coordinate activities through the school principal, but shall be responsible to the law enforcement agency in all matters relating to employment, subject to agreements between a district school board and a law enforcement agency. Activities conducted by the school resource officer which are part of the regular instructional program of the school shall be under the direction of the school principal.
- (c) Complete mental health crisis intervention training using a curriculum developed by a national organization with expertise in mental health crisis intervention. The training shall improve officers' knowledge and skills as first responders to incidents involving students with emotional disturbance or

Page 20 of 26

mental illness, including de-escalation skills to ensure student and officer safety.

- (2) SCHOOL SAFETY OFFICER.—A school district may commission one or more school safety officers for the protection and safety of school personnel, property, and students within the school district. The district school superintendent may recommend, and the district school board may appoint, one or more school safety officers.
- (a) School safety officers shall undergo criminal background checks, drug testing, and a psychological evaluation and be law enforcement officers, as defined in s. 943.10(1), certified under the provisions of chapter 943 and employed by either a law enforcement agency or by the district school board. If the officer is employed by the district school board, the district school board is the employing agency for purposes of chapter 943, and must comply with the provisions of that chapter.
- (b) A school safety officer has and shall exercise the power to make arrests for violations of law on district school board property and to arrest persons, whether on or off such property, who violate any law on such property under the same conditions that deputy sheriffs are authorized to make arrests. A school safety officer has the authority to carry weapons when performing his or her official duties.
 - (c) A district school board may enter into mutual aid

Page 21 of 26

agreements with one or more law enforcement agencies as provided in chapter 23. A school safety officer's salary may be paid jointly by the district school board and the law enforcement agency, as mutually agreed to.

- (3) SCHOOL GUARDIAN.—At the school district's or the charter school governing board's discretion, as applicable, pursuant to s. 30.15, a school district or charter school governing board may participate in the Coach Aaron Feis Guardian Program to meet the requirement of establishing a safe—school officer. The following individuals may serve as a school guardian, in support of school—sanctioned activities for purposes of s. 790.115, upon satisfactory completion of the requirements under s. 30.15(1)(k) and certification by a sheriff:
- (a) A school district employee or personnel, as defined under s. 1012.01, or a charter school employee, as provided under s. 1002.33(12)(a), who volunteers to serve as a school guardian in addition to his or her official job duties; or
- (b) An employee of a school district or a charter school who is hired for the specific purpose of serving as a school guardian.
- (4) SCHOOL SECURITY GUARD.—A school district or charter school governing board may contract with a security agency as defined in s. 493.6101(18) to employ as a school security guard an individual who holds a Class "D" and Class "G" license

Page 22 of 26

pursuant to chapter 493, provided the following training and contractual conditions are met:

- (a) An individual who serves as a school security guard, for purposes of satisfying the requirements of this section, must:
- 1. Demonstrate completion of 144 hours of required training pursuant to s. 30.15(1)(k)2.
- 2. Pass a psychological evaluation administered by a psychologist licensed under chapter 490 and designated by the Department of Law Enforcement and submit the results of the evaluation to the sheriff's office, school district, or charter school governing board, as applicable. The Department of Law Enforcement is authorized to provide the sheriff's office, school district, or charter school governing board with mental health and substance abuse data for compliance with this paragraph.
- 3. Submit to and pass an initial drug test and subsequent random drug tests in accordance with the requirements of s. 112.0455 and the sheriff's office, school district, or charter school governing board, as applicable.
- 4. Successfully complete ongoing training, weapon inspection, and firearm qualification on at least an annual basis and provide documentation to the sheriff's office, school district, or charter school governing board, as applicable.
 - (b) The contract between a security agency and a school

Page 23 of 26

district or a charter school governing board regarding requirements applicable to school security guards serving in the capacity of a safe-school officer for purposes of satisfying the requirements of this section shall define the entity or entities responsible for training and the responsibilities for maintaining records relating to training, inspection, and firearm qualification.

- (c) School security guards serving in the capacity of a safe-school officer pursuant to this subsection are in support of school-sanctioned activities for purposes of s. 790.115, and must aid in the prevention or abatement of active assailant incidents on school premises.
- (5) NOTIFICATION.—The school district shall notify the county sheriff and the Office of Safe Schools immediately after, but no later than 72 hours after:
- (a) A safe-school officer is dismissed for misconduct or is otherwise disciplined.
- (b) A safe-school officer discharges his or her firearm in the exercise of the safe-school officer's duties, other than for training purposes.
- (6) EXEMPTION.—Any information that would identify whether a particular individual has been appointed as a safe-school officer pursuant to this section held by a law enforcement agency, school district, or charter school is exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution. This

Page 24 of 26

subsection is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act in accordance with s. 119.15 and shall stand repealed on October 2, 2023, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.

If a district school board, through its adopted policies, procedures, or actions, denies a charter school access to any safe-school officer options pursuant to this section, the school district must assign a school resource officer or school safety officer to the charter school. Under such circumstances, the charter school's share of the costs of the school resource officer or school safety officer may not exceed the safe school allocation funds provided to the charter school pursuant to \underline{s} . $\underline{1011.62(14)}$ \underline{s} . $\underline{1011.62(15)}$ and shall be retained by the school district.

Section 5. Subsection (1) of section 1011.71, Florida

Statutes, is amended to read:

1011.71 District school tax.-

(1) If the district school tax is not provided in the General Appropriations Act or the substantive bill implementing the General Appropriations Act, each district school board desiring to participate in the state allocation of funds for current operation as prescribed by $\underline{s.\ 1011.62(16)}\ \underline{s.\ 1011.62(19)}$ shall levy on the taxable value for school purposes of the district, exclusive of millage voted under $\underline{s.\ 9(b)}$ or $\underline{s.\ 12}$,

Page 25 of 26

Art. VII of the State Constitution, a millage rate not to exceed the amount certified by the commissioner as the minimum millage rate necessary to provide the district required local effort for the current year, pursuant to s. 1011.62(4)(a)1. In addition to the required local effort millage levy, each district school board may levy a nonvoted current operating discretionary millage. The Legislature shall prescribe annually in the appropriations act the maximum amount of millage a district may levy.

Section 6. Subsection (4) of section 1012.584, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1012.584 Continuing education and inservice training for youth mental health awareness and assistance.—

(4) Each school district shall notify all school personnel who have received training pursuant to this section of mental health services that are available in the school district, and the individual to contact if a student needs services. The term "mental health services" includes, but is not limited to, community mental health services, health care providers, and services provided under ss. 1006.04 and 1011.62(15) ss. 1006.04 and 1011.62(16).

Section 7. <u>Sections 1012.731 and 1012.732</u>, Florida <u>Statutes</u>, are repealed.

Section 8. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.

Page 26 of 26