A bill to be entitled

An act relating to school administration; amending s. 984.151, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 1001.41, F.S.; requiring district school boards to adopt a strategic plan; amending s. 1001.42, F.S.; providing for certain standards for administrative personnel and school officers; revising the early warning system for certain students; amending s. 1002.205, F.S.; requiring the Department of Education to annually provide notice of certain requirements and statutes; amending s. 1003.01, F.S.; revising and adding definitions; amending s. 1003.02, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 1003.23, F.S.; requiring certain public school personnel and private schools to maintain certain attendance records; amending s. 1003.24, F.S.; deleting a provision providing that the absence of a student from school is prima facie evidence for certain violations; amending s. 1003.26, F.S.; revising provisions relating district responsibilities to the enforcement of school attendance and nonattendance policies; amending s. 1003.27, F.S.; revising provisions for court procedures and penalties relating to compulsory school attendance; amending s. 1003.435, F.S.; revising the allowable age for candidates for a high school equivalency diploma; deleting an exception;

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amending s. 1003.57, F.S.; revising definitions; revising the requirements for certain notices to parents of exceptional students; amending s. 1003.5715, F.S.; making technical changes; amending s. 1006.09, F.S.; requiring the department to periodically review the collection and classification of school incidents with stakeholders; amending s. 1006.283, F.S.; requiring school districts to notify parents of their ability to access homework assignments through a certain system; amending s. 1008.212; authorizing rather than requiring extraordinary exemptions be given to students; amending s. 1002.20, F.S.; providing parents and students the right to access student education records; amending s. 1006.147, F.S.; requiring school districts to revise bullying and harassment policies within a specified timeframe; deleting provisions relating to safe schools funds and reporting requirements; amending s. 1011.62, F.S.; creating a safe schools allocation to provide funding to school districts for certain safe schools activities; amending s. 1012.23, F.S.; revising school district personnel policies relating to principals and employees of the district school board; amending s. 1012.42, F.S.; providing that a parent of a student in certain classes may request his or her student be

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transferred to a classroom with an in-field teacher; requiring the school to respond to a parent's request within a specified timeframe and provide the parent with certain notifications; amending s. 1012.795, F.S.; revising causes for suspension of educator certificates; amending s. 1012.98, F.S.; requiring a school district's professional development system to provide access to suicide prevention educational resources; amending s. 112.3144, F.S.; revising provisions for the notification of unpaid automatic fines for certain disclosure failures; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsection (1) of section 984.151, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

 984.151 Truancy petition; prosecution; disposition.-

(1) If the school determines that a student subject to compulsory school attendance has had at least five unexcused absences, or absences for which the reasons are unknown, within a calendar month or 10 unexcused absences, or absences for which the reasons are unknown, within a 90-calendar-day period pursuant to s.  $\underline{1003.26(2)(a)2.}$   $\underline{1003.26(1)(b)}$ , or has had more than 15 unexcused absences in a 90-calendar-day period, the

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superintendent of schools or his or her designee may file a

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79 truancy petition.

Section 2. Subsection (8) is added to section 1001.41, Florida Statutes, to read:

- 1001.41 General powers of district school board.—The district school board, after considering recommendations submitted by the district school superintendent, shall exercise the following general powers:
- (8) Adopt a strategic plan that aligns financial resources and academic performance with the school board's mission and long-term goals.
- Section 3. Subsection (6) and paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (18) of section 1001.42, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 1001.42 Powers and duties of district school board.—The district school board, acting as a board, shall exercise all powers and perform all duties listed below:
- PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL, AND SCHOOL OFFICERS

  ADMINISTRATORS.—Adopt policies establishing standards of ethical conduct for instructional personnel, administrative personnel, and school officers administrators. The policies must require all instructional personnel, administrative personnel, and school officers administrators, as defined in s. 1012.01, to complete training on the standards; establish the duty of instructional personnel, administrative personnel, and school officers administrators to report, and procedures for reporting,

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105 alleged misconduct by other instructional or administrative personnel and school officers school administrators which 106 107 affects the health, safety, or welfare of a student; and include 108 an explanation of the liability protections provided under ss. 109 39.203 and 768.095. A district school board, or any of its 110 employees, may not enter into a confidentiality agreement 111 regarding terminated or dismissed instructional or administrative personnel or school officers administrators, or 112 personnel or administrators who resign in lieu of termination, 113 114 based in whole or in part on misconduct that affects the health, 115 safety, or welfare of a student, and may not provide 116 instructional personnel, administrative personnel, or school officers administrators with employment references or discuss 117 the personnel's or officers' administrators' performance with 118 119 prospective employers in another educational setting, without 120 disclosing the personnel's or officers' administrators' 121 misconduct. Any part of an agreement or contract that has the purpose or effect of concealing misconduct by instructional 122 123 personnel, administrative personnel, or school officers administrators which affects the health, safety, or welfare of a 124 125 student is void, is contrary to public policy, and may not be 126 enforced.

(18) IMPLEMENT SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY.—
Maintain a system of school improvement and education
accountability as provided by statute and State Board of
Education rule. This system of school improvement and education

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- accountability shall be consistent with, and implemented through, the district's continuing system of planning and budgeting required by this section and ss. 1008.385, 1010.01, and 1011.01. This system of school improvement and education accountability shall comply with the provisions of ss. 1008.33, 1008.34, 1008.345, and 1008.385 and include the following:
  - (a) School improvement plans.-
- The district school board shall annually approve and require implementation of a new, amended, or continuation school improvement plan for each school in the district. If a school has a significant gap in achievement on statewide, standardized assessments administered pursuant to s. 1008.22 by one or more student subgroups, as defined in the federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), 20 U.S.C. s. 6311(b)(2)(C)(v)(II); has not significantly increased the percentage of students passing statewide, standardized assessments; has not significantly increased the percentage of students demonstrating Learning Gains, as defined in s. 1008.34 and as calculated under s. 1008.34(3)(b), who passed statewide, standardized assessments; or has significantly lower graduation rates for a subgroup when compared to the state's graduation rate, that school's improvement plan shall include strategies for improving these results. The state board shall adopt rules establishing thresholds and for determining compliance with this subparagraph.
  - 2. A school that includes any of grades 6, 7, or 8 shall

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include annually in its school improvement plan information and data on the school's early warning system required under paragraph (b), including a list of the early warning indicators used in the system, the number of students identified by the system as exhibiting two or more early warning indicators, the number of students by grade level and classroom that exhibit each early warning indicator, and a description of all intervention strategies employed by the school to improve the academic performance of students identified by the early warning system. In addition, a school that includes any of grades 6, 7, or 8 shall describe in its school improvement plan the strategies used by the school to implement and evaluate the instructional practices for middle grades emphasized by the district's professional development system pursuant to s. 1012.98(4)(b)9.

- (b) Early warning system.-
- 1. A school that includes any of grades 6, 7, or 8 shall implement an early warning system to identify students in grades 6, 7, and 8 who need additional support to improve academic performance and stay engaged in school. The early warning system must include the following early warning indicators:
- a. Attendance below 90 percent, regardless of whether absence is excused or a result of out-of-school suspension.
- b. One or more suspensions, whether in school or out of school.
  - c. Course failure in English Language Arts or mathematics.

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d. A Level 1 score on the statewide, standardized assessments in English Language Arts or mathematics.

A school district may identify additional early warning indicators for use in a school's early warning system.

2. A school-based team responsible for implementing the requirements of this paragraph shall monitor the data from the early warning system in subparagraph (a) 2. When a student exhibits two or more early warning indicators, the team must the school's child study team under s. 1003.02 or a school-based team formed for the purpose of implementing the requirements of this paragraph shall convene to determine appropriate intervention strategies for the student unless the student is already being served by an intervention program. The school shall provide at least 10 days' written notice of the meeting to the student's parent, indicating the meeting's purpose, time, and location, and provide the parent the opportunity to participate. Data and information relating to the indicators must be used to inform any intervention strategies provided to a student identified under this paragraph.

Section 4. Section 1002.205, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1002.205 Guidelines on religious expression; distribution.—The Department of Education shall each year distribute for informational purposes to all district school board members, district school superintendents, school

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principals, and teachers the entire guidelines on "Religious Expression in Public Schools" published by the United States

Department of Education, as updated from time to time, and provide notice of the requirements of the Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1998 and s. 1003.4505, relating to protection of school speech.

Section 5. Subsection (13) of section 1003.01, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (17) is added to that section, to read:

1003.01 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:

- (13) "Regular school attendance" means the actual attendance of a student during the school day as defined by law and rules of the State Board of Education. Regular attendance within the intent of s. 1003.21 may be achieved by attendance in:
  - (a) A public school supported by public funds;
  - (b) A parochial, religious, or denominational school;
- (b) (c) A private school, including a parochial, religious, or denominational school supported in whole or in part by tuition charges or by endowments or gifts;
- $\underline{\text{(c)}}$  A home education program that meets the requirements of chapter 1002; or
- $\underline{\text{(d)}}$  (e) A private tutoring program that meets the requirements of chapter 1002.
- (17) "Chronic absenteeism" means a student who has been absent from school for ten percent or more of a school year for

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any reason.

Section 6. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 1003.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1003.02 District school board operation and control of public K-12 education within the school district.—As provided in part II of chapter 1001, district school boards are constitutionally and statutorily charged with the operation and control of public K-12 education within their school district. The district school boards must establish, organize, and operate their public K-12 schools and educational programs, employees, and facilities. Their responsibilities include staff development, public K-12 school student education including education for exceptional students and students in juvenile justice programs, special programs, adult education programs, and career education programs. Additionally, district school boards must:

- (1) Provide for the proper accounting for all students of school age, for the attendance and control of students at school, and for proper attention to health, safety, and other matters relating to the welfare of students in the following areas:
- (b) Enforcement of attendance laws.—Provide for the enforcement of all laws and rules relating to the attendance of students at school. District school boards are authorized to establish policies that allow accumulated unexcused tardies, regardless of when they occur during the school day, and early

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departures from school to be recorded as unexcused absences.

262 District school boards are also authorized to establish policies

263 that require referral to a school's child study team for

students who have fewer absences than the number required by s.

265 1003.26(2)(a)2. <del>1003.26(1)(b).</del>

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Section 7. Section 1003.23, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1003.23 Attendance records and reports.-

- (1) PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—
- (a) The attendance of all public K-12 school students shall be checked each school day in the manner prescribed by rules of the State Board of Education and recorded in the teacher's register or by some approved system of recording attendance. Students may be counted in attendance only if they are actually present at school or are away from school on a school day and are engaged in an educational activity which constitutes a part of the school-approved instructional program for the student.
- (b) Instructional personnel and administrative personnel in a public school shall keep all records and shall prepare and submit promptly all reports that may be required by law and by rules of the State Board of Education and district school boards. Such records shall include a register of enrollment and attendance that shows each student's enrollment and records his or her absence or attendance for each school day of the school year. The register shall be open for inspection by a designated

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school representative or the district school superintendent.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS. - Each All officials, teachers, and (2) other employees in public, parochial, religious, denominational, and private school as defined in s. 1002.01 K-12 schools, including private tutors, shall record each student's attendance or absence for each school day of the school year in keep all records and shall prepare and submit promptly all reports that may be required by law and by rules of the State Board of Education and district school boards. Such records shall include a register of enrollment and attendance that documents the student's attendance in the school and compliance with its attendance policy and all persons described above shall make these reports therefrom as may be required by the State Board of Education. The enrollment register shall show the absence or attendance of each student enrolled for each school day of the year in a manner prescribed by the State Board of Education. Students may be counted in attendance only if they are actually present at school or are away from school on a school day and are engaged in an educational activity that constitutes a part of the school-approved instructional program for the student. The register shall be open for the inspection by a the designated private school representative or the district school superintendent of the district in which the private school is located, or his or her designee, for the purpose of confirming that a student is in attendance at the school and in compliance with the private school's attendance policy.

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- (3) Violation of the provisions of this section shall be a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided by law.
- (4) This section shall not apply to home education programs provided in s. 1002.41.
- Section 8. Section 1003.24, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 1003.24 Parents responsible for attendance of children; attendance policy.—Each parent of a child within the compulsory attendance age is responsible for the child's school attendance as required by law. The absence of a student from school is prima facie evidence of a violation of this section; however, criminal prosecution under this chapter may not be brought against a parent until the provisions of s. 1003.26 have been complied with. A parent of a student is not responsible for the student's nonattendance at school under any of the following conditions:
- (1) WITH PERMISSION.—The absence was with permission of the head of the school;
- (2) WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE.—The absence was without the parent's knowledge, consent, or connivance, in which case the student shall be dealt with as a dependent child;
- (3) FINANCIAL INABILITY.—The parent was unable financially to provide necessary clothes for the student, which inability was reported in writing to the superintendent prior to the opening of school or immediately after the beginning of such inability, provided that the validity of any claim for exemption

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under this subsection shall be determined by the district school superintendent subject to appeal to the district school board; or

Attendance was impracticable or inadvisable on account of sickness or injury, attested to by a written statement of a licensed practicing physician, or was impracticable because of some other stated insurmountable condition as defined by rules of the State Board of Education. If a student is continually sick and repeatedly absent from school, he or she must be under the supervision of a physician in order to receive an excuse from attendance. Such excuse provides that a student's condition justifies absence for more than the number of days permitted by the district school board.

Each district school board shall establish an attendance policy that includes, but is not limited to, the required number of days each school year that a student must be in attendance and the number of absences and tardinesses after which a statement explaining such absences and tardinesses must be on file at the school. Each school in the district must determine if an absence or tardiness is excused or unexcused according to criteria established by the district school board.

Section 9. Section 1003.26, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1003.26 Enforcement of school attendance.—The Legislature

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finds that poor academic performance is associated with nonattendance and that school districts must take an active role in promoting and enforcing attendance as a means of improving student performance. Early intervention in school attendance is the most effective way of producing good attendance habits that will lead to improved student learning and achievement.

- the state that each district school superintendent is be responsible for enforcing school attendance of all students subject to the compulsory school age in the school district and supporting enforcement of school attendance by local law enforcement agencies. The responsibility includes recommending policies and procedures to the district school board that require public schools to respond in a timely manner to every unexcused absence, and every absence for which the reason is unknown, of students enrolled in the schools and when the student is at risk of chronic absenteeism. District school board policies shall require:
- (a) The parent of a student to justify each absence of the student, and that justification will be evaluated based on adopted district school board policies that define excused and unexcused absences. The policies must
- (b) Early intervention for students at risk of becoming chronically absent based upon prior attendance data.
- (c) provide that Public schools to track excused and unexcused absences and contact the parent home in the case of an

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unexcused absence from school, or an absence from school for which the reason is unknown, to prevent the development of patterns of nonattendance. The Legislature finds that early intervention in school attendance is the most effective way of producing good attendance habits that will lead to improved student learning and achievement.

- (2) NONATTENDANCE.—Each public school shall implement the following steps to promote and enforce regular school attendance:
  - (a) (1) CONTACT, REFER, AND ENFORCE.
- 1.(a) Upon each unexcused absence, or absence for which the reason is unknown, the school principal or his or her designee shall contact the student's parent to determine the reason for the absence. If the absence is an excused absence, as defined by district school board policy, the school shall provide opportunities for the student to make up assigned work and not receive an academic penalty unless the work is not made up within a reasonable time.
- 2.(b) If a student has had at least five unexcused absences, or absences for which the reasons are unknown, within a calendar month or 10 unexcused absences, for any reason or absences for which the reasons are unknown, within a 90-calendar-day period, the student's primary teacher shall report to the school principal or his or her designee that the student may be exhibiting a pattern of nonattendance. The principal shall, unless there is clear evidence that the absences are not

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a pattern of nonattendance, refer the case to the school's attendance child study team to determine if early patterns of chronic absenteeism truancy are developing and impacting the student's academic performance. If the attendance child study team finds that a pattern of nonattendance is developing, whether the absences are excused or not, a meeting with the parent must be scheduled to identify and address the causes of nonattendance. potential remedies, and The principal shall notify the district school superintendent and the school district contact for home education programs that the referred student is exhibiting a pattern of nonattendance.

- 3.(c) If an initial meeting does not resolve the problem, the attendance child study team shall implement the following:
- <u>a.1.</u> <u>Make</u> frequent attempts <u>to</u> at <u>communicate with</u> <u>communication</u> between the teacher and the family.
- $\underline{\text{b.2.}}$  Evaluate the need Evaluation for alternative education programs.
- <u>c.3.</u> Attempt to enter into an attendance <u>contract</u> contracts.
- d. Notify parents of the services available for parents and children pursuant to s. 1002.23(2)(b).
- e. Evaluate whether referral to other agencies for family services is warranted.

The <u>attendance</u> child study team may, but is not required to, implement other interventions, including a referral to other

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agencies for family services or recommendation for filing a truancy petition pursuant to s. 984.151.

 $\underline{4.(d)}$  The <u>attendance</u> child study team shall be diligent in facilitating intervention services and shall report the case to the district school superintendent only when all reasonable efforts to resolve the nonattendance behavior are exhausted.

5.(e) If the parent refuses to participate in the remedial strategies because he or she believes that those strategies are unnecessary or inappropriate, the parent may appeal to the district school board. The district school board may provide a hearing officer, and the hearing officer shall make a recommendation for final action to the district school board. If the district school board's final determination is that the strategies of the attendance child study team are appropriate, and the parent still refuses to participate or cooperate, the district school superintendent may seek criminal prosecution for noncompliance with compulsory school attendance.

6.a.(f)1. If the parent of a child who has been identified as exhibiting a pattern of nonattendance enrolls the child in a home education program pursuant to chapter 1002, the district school superintendent shall provide the parent a copy of s. 1002.41 and the accountability requirements of this paragraph. The district school superintendent shall also refer the parent to a home education review committee composed of the district contact for home education programs and at least two home educators selected by the parent from a district list of all

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home educators who have conducted a home education program for at least 3 years and who have indicated a willingness to serve on the committee. The home education review committee shall review the portfolio of the student, as defined by s. 1002.41, every 30 days during the district's regular school terms until the committee is satisfied that the home education program is in compliance with s. 1002.41(1)(b). The first portfolio review must occur within the first 30 calendar days of the establishment of the program. The provisions of <a href="subparagraph 2">subparagraph 2</a>. do not apply once the committee determines the home education program is in compliance with s. 1002.41(1)(b).

<u>b.2.</u> If the parent fails to provide a portfolio to the committee, the committee shall notify the district school superintendent. The district school superintendent shall then terminate the home education program and require the parent to enroll the child in an attendance option that meets the definition of "regular school attendance" under s. 1003.01(13)(a), (b), (e), or (d) (e), within 3 days. Upon termination of a home education program pursuant to this subparagraph, the parent shall not be eligible to reenroll the child in a home education program for 180 calendar days. Failure of a parent to enroll the child in an attendance option as required by this subparagraph after termination of the home education program pursuant to this subparagraph shall constitute noncompliance with the compulsory attendance requirements of s.

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1003.21 and may result in criminal prosecution under s.
1003.27(2). Nothing contained herein shall restrict the ability
of the district school superintendent, or the ability of his or

her designee, to review the portfolio pursuant to s.

499 1002.41(1)(b).

7.(g) If a student subject to compulsory school attendance will not comply with attempts to enforce school attendance, the parent or the district school superintendent or his or her designee shall refer the case to the case staffing committee pursuant to s. 984.12, and the district school superintendent or his or her designee may file a truancy petition pursuant to the procedures in s. 984.151.

8. If the activities required under this subsection do not remedy the student's nonattendance, the district school superintendent or his or her designee shall give written notice in person or by return-receipt mail to the parent that criminal prosecution is being sought for nonattendance. The district school superintendent may file a truancy petition as defined in s. 984.03 following the procedures outlined in s. 984.151.

### (b) (2) GIVE WRITTEN NOTICE.

(a) When a student subject to compulsory school attendance is not enrolled in any educational option that meets the definition of regular school attendance under s. 1003.01(13), Under the direction of the district school superintendent, or his or her designee, a designated school representative shall give written notice in person or by return-receipt mail to the

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student's parent that requires the student's enrollment in an attendance option defined under s. 1003.01(13) or attendance within 3 days after the date of notice, in person or by return-receipt mail, to the parent when no valid reason is found for a student's nonenrollment in school. If the notice and requirement are ignored, the designated school representative shall report the case to the district school superintendent, or his or her designee shall and may refer the case to the case staffing committee under, established pursuant to s. 984.12. The district school superintendent and may shall take such steps as are necessary to bring criminal prosecution against the parent.

- (b) Subsequent to the activities required under subsection (1), the district school superintendent or his or her designee shall give written notice in person or by return-receipt mail to the parent that criminal prosecution is being sought for nonattendance. The district school superintendent may file a truancy petition, as defined in s. 984.03, following the procedures outlined in s. 984.151.
- (3) RETURN STUDENT TO PARENT.—A designated school representative may visit the home or place of residence of a student and any other place in which he or she is likely to find any student who is required to attend school when the student is not enrolled or is absent from school during school hours without an excuse, and, when the student is found, shall return the student to his or her parent or to the principal or teacher in charge of the school, or to the private tutor from whom

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absent, or to the juvenile assessment center or other location established by the district school board to receive students who are absent from school. Upon receipt of the student, the parent shall be immediately notified.

- (4) REPORT TO APPROPRIATE AUTHORITY.—A designated school representative shall report to the appropriate authority designated by law to receive such notices, all violations of the Child Labor Law that may come to his or her knowledge.
- shall have the right of access to, and inspection of, establishments where minors may be employed or detained only for the purpose of ascertaining whether students of compulsory school age are actually employed there and are actually working there regularly. The designated school representative shall, if he or she finds unsatisfactory working conditions or violations of the Child Labor Law, report his or her findings to the appropriate authority.

Section 10. Subsections (2) and (5) and paragraph (a) of subsection (7) of section 1003.27, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1003.27 Court procedure and penalties.—The court procedure and penalties for the enforcement of the provisions of this part, relating to compulsory school attendance, shall be as follows:

- (2) NONENROLLMENT AND NONATTENDANCE CASES.-
- (a) Once all reasonable efforts to resolve a student's

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nonattendance or nonenrollment, as provided in s. 1003.26, are exhausted, In each case of nonenrollment or of nonattendance upon the part of a student who is required to attend some school, when no valid reason for such nonenrollment or nonattendance is found, the district school superintendent shall institute a criminal prosecution against the student's parent.

Each public school principal or the principal's designee shall notify the district school board of each minor student under its jurisdiction who is habitually truant as defined in s. 1003.01(8) accumulates 15 unexcused absences in a period of 90 calendar days. Each designee of the governing body of each private school, and each parent whose child is enrolled in a home education program, may provide the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles with the legal name, sex, date of birth, and social security number of each minor student under his or her jurisdiction who fails to satisfy relevant attendance requirements and who fails to otherwise satisfy the requirements of s. 322.091. The district school superintendent must provide the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles the legal name, sex, date of birth, and social security number of each minor student who has been reported under this paragraph and who fails to otherwise satisfy the requirements of s. 322.091. The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles may not issue a driver license or learner's driver license to, and shall suspend any previously issued driver license or learner's driver license of, any such minor student, pursuant to the provisions of s.

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- enrollment and attendance of students at a public, parochial, religious, denominational, or private school, or of students taught by a private tutor, kept in compliance with s. 1003.23 rules of the State Board of Education is prima facie evidence that a student is enrolled in and attending the public school, private school, or private tutoring program of the facts which it is required to show. A certified copy of any rule and a statement of the date of its adoption by the State Board of Education is admissible as prima facie evidence of the provisions of the rule and of the date of its adoption.
- (7) PENALTIES.—The penalties for refusing or failing to comply with this chapter shall be as follows:
  - (a) The parent.-
- 1. A parent who refuses or fails to have a minor student who is under his or her control enroll in or attend school regularly, or who refuses or fails to comply with the requirements in subsection (3), commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- 2. The continued or habitual absence of a minor student without the consent of the principal or teacher in charge of the school he or she attends or should attend, or of the tutor who instructs or should instruct him or her, is prima facie evidence of a violation of this chapter; however, a showing that the

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parent has made a bona fide and diligent effort to control and keep the student in school shall be an affirmative defense to any criminal or other liability under this subsection and the court shall refer the parent and child for counseling, guidance, or other needed services.

3. In addition to any other punishment, the court shall order a parent who has violated this section to send the minor student to school, and may also order the parent to participate in an approved parent training class, attend school with the student unless this would cause undue hardship, perform community service hours at the school, or participate in counseling or other services, as appropriate. If a parent is ordered to attend school with a student, the school shall provide for programming to educate the parent and student on the importance of school attendance. It shall be unlawful to terminate any employee solely because he or she is attending school with his or her child pursuant to a court order.

Section 11. Subsection (4) of section 1003.435, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1003.435 High school equivalency diploma program.-

(4) A candidate for a high school equivalency diploma shall be at least 16 18 years of age on the date of the examination, except that in extraordinary circumstances, as provided for in rules of the district school board of the district in which the candidate resides or attends school, a candidate may take the examination after reaching the age of 16.

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Section 12. Paragraphs (a), (c), and (j) of subsection (1) of section 1003.57, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1003.57 Exceptional students instruction.-

- (1) (a) For purposes of providing exceptional student instruction under this section:
- 1. A school district shall use the following terms to describe the instructional setting for a student with a disability, 6 through 21 years of age, who is not educated in a setting accessible to all children who are together at all times:
- a. "Exceptional student education center" or "special day school" means a separate public school to which nondisabled peers do not have access.
- b. "Other separate environment" means a separate private school, residential facility, or hospital or homebound program.
- c. "Regular class  $\underline{\text{placement}}$ " means  $\underline{\text{a class in which}}$  a student spends 80 percent or more of the school week with nondisabled peers.
- d. "Resource <u>placement</u> room " means a classroom in which a student spends between 40 percent to 80 percent of the school week with nondisabled peers.
- e. "Separate class  $\underline{\text{placement}}$ " means  $\underline{\text{a class in which}}$  a student spends less than 40 percent of the school week with nondisabled peers.
- 2. A school district shall use the term "inclusion" to mean that a student is receiving education in a general

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education regular class setting, reflecting natural proportions and age-appropriate heterogeneous groups in core academic and elective or special areas within the school community; a student with a disability is a valued member of the classroom and school community; the teachers and administrators support universal education and have knowledge and support available to enable them to effectively teach all children; and a teacher is provided access to technical assistance in best practices, instructional methods, and supports tailored to the student's needs based on current research.

A student may not be given special instruction or services as an exceptional student until after he or she has been properly evaluated and found eligible as an exceptional student in the manner prescribed by rules of the State Board of Education. The parent of an exceptional student evaluated and found eligible or ineligible shall be notified of each such evaluation and determination. Such notice shall contain a statement informing the parent that he or she is entitled to a due process hearing on the identification, evaluation, and eligibility determination, education placement, or the provision of a free appropriate public education lack thereof. Such hearings are exempt from ss. 120.569, 120.57, and 286.011, except to the extent that the State Board of Education adopts rules establishing other procedures. Any records created as a result of such hearings are confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1). The hearing must be conducted by an administrative

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law judge from the Division of Administrative Hearings pursuant to a contract between the Department of Education and the Division of Administrative Hearings. The decision of the administrative law judge is final, except that any party aggrieved by the finding and decision rendered by the administrative law judge has the right to bring a civil action in the state circuit court. In such an action, the court shall receive the records of the administrative hearing and shall hear additional evidence at the request of either party. In the alternative, in hearings conducted on behalf of a student who is identified as gifted, any party aggrieved by the finding and decision rendered by the administrative law judge has the right to request a review of the administrative law judge's order by the district court of appeal as provided in s. 120.68.

(j) The district school board shall provide each parent with information regarding the amount that the school district receives from the state appropriation for each of the five exceptional student education support levels for a full-time student. The school district shall provide this information at the initial meeting of a student's individual education plan team each school year.

Section 13. Subsection (4) of section 1003.5715, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1003.5715 Parental consent; individual education plan.-

(4) Except for a change in placement described in s. 1003.57(1)(h), if a school district determines that there is a

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need to change an exceptional student's IEP as it relates to actions described in subsection (1), the school must hold an IEP Team meeting that includes the parent to discuss the reason for the change. The school shall provide written notice of the meeting to the parent at least 10 days before the meeting, indicating the purpose, time, and location of the meeting and who, by title or position, will attend the meeting. The 10-day notice of the IEP Team meeting requirement may be waived by informed consent of the parent after the parent receives the written notice.

Section 14. Subsection (7) of section 1006.09, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1006.09 Duties of school principal relating to student discipline and school safety.—

(7) The State Board of Education shall adopt by rule a standardized form to be used by each school principal to report data concerning school safety and discipline. The department shall periodically review the collection and classification of school incidents with stakeholders to increase the accuracy and transparency of school environment and safety incident reporting.

Section 15. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 1006.283, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1006.283 District school board instructional materials review process.—

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- (b) District school board rules must also:
- 1. Identify, by subject area, a review cycle for instructional materials.
- 2. Specify the qualifications for an instructional materials reviewer and the process for selecting reviewers; list a reviewer's duties and responsibilities, including compliance with the requirements of s. 1006.31; and provide that all instructional materials recommended by a reviewer be accompanied by the reviewer's statement that the materials align with the state standards pursuant to s. 1003.41 and the requirements of s. 1006.31.
- 3. State the requirements for an affidavit to be made by each district instructional materials reviewer which substantially meet the requirements of s. 1006.30.
  - 4. Comply with s. 1006.32, relating to prohibited acts.
- 5. Establish a process that certifies the accuracy of instructional materials.
- 6. Incorporate applicable requirements of s. 1006.31, which relates to the duties of instructional materials reviewers.
- 7. Incorporate applicable requirements of s. 1006.38, relating to the duties, responsibilities, and requirements of publishers of instructional materials.
- 8. Establish the process by which instructional materials are adopted by the district school board, which must include:
  - a. A process to allow student editions of recommended

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instructional materials to be accessed and viewed online by the public at least 20 calendar days before the school board hearing and public meeting as specified in this subparagraph. This process must include reasonable safeguards against the unauthorized use, reproduction, and distribution of instructional materials considered for adoption.

- b. An open, noticed school board hearing to receive public comment on the recommended instructional materials.
- c. An open, noticed public meeting to approve an annual instructional materials plan to identify any instructional materials that will be purchased through the district school board instructional materials review process pursuant to this section. This public meeting must be held on a different date than the school board hearing.
- d. Notice requirements for the school board hearing and the public meeting that must specifically state which instructional materials are being reviewed and the manner in which the instructional materials can be accessed for public review.
- 9. Establish the process by which the district school board shall receive public comment on, and review, the recommended instructional materials.
- 10. Establish the process by which instructional materials will be purchased, including advertising, bidding, and purchasing requirements.
  - 11. Establish the process by which the school district

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will notify parents of their ability to access their children's instructional materials <u>and homework assignments</u> through the district's local instructional improvement system and by which the school district will encourage parents to access the system. This notification must be displayed prominently on the school district's website and provided annually in written format to all parents of enrolled students.

Section 16. Subsection (2) of section 1008.212, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1008.212 Students with disabilities; extraordinary exemption.—

education plan (IEP) team determines is prevented by a circumstance or condition from physically demonstrating the mastery of skills that have been acquired and are measured by the statewide standardized assessment, a statewide standardized end-of-course assessment, or an alternate assessment pursuant to s. 1008.22(3)(c) may shall be granted an extraordinary exemption from the administration of the assessment. A learning, emotional, behavioral, or significant cognitive disability, or the receipt of services through the homebound or hospitalized program in accordance with rule 6A-6.03020, Florida Administrative Code, is not, in and of itself, an adequate criterion for the granting of an extraordinary exemption.

Section 17. Subsection (25) is added to section 1002.20, Florida Statutes, to read:

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

25) ACCESS TO EDUCATION RECORDS.—Students and their parents have the right to inspect the student's education records, in accordance with s. 1002.22(2), within a reasonable time but no more than 14 days after the student or parent requests access to the records. Students and their parents also have the right to request and receive copies of the student's education records within a reasonable time under reasonable conditions, subject to a fee in accordance with s. 119.07(4).

Section 18. Subsections (4), (7), and (8) of section 1006.147, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1006.147 Bullying and harassment prohibited.-

every 3 years a policy prohibiting bullying and harassment of a student or employee of a public K-12 educational institution.

Each school district's policy shall be in substantial conformity with the Department of Education's model policy. The school district bullying and harassment policy shall afford all students the same protection regardless of their status under the law. The school district may establish separate discrimination policies that include categories of students. The

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school district shall involve students, parents, teachers, administrators, school staff, school volunteers, community representatives, and local law enforcement agencies in the process of adopting and reviewing the policy. The school district policy must be implemented by each school principal in a manner that is ongoing throughout the school year and integrated with the a school's curriculum, bullying prevention and intervention program, a school's discipline policies, and other violence prevention efforts. The school district policy must contain, at a minimum, the following components:

- (a) A statement prohibiting bullying and harassment.
- (b) A definition of bullying and a definition of harassment that include the definitions listed in this section.
- (c) A description of the type of behavior expected from each student and employee of a public K-12 educational institution.
- (d) The consequences for a student or employee of a public K-12 educational institution who commits an act of bullying or harassment.
- (e) The consequences for a student or employee of a public K-12 educational institution who is found to have wrongfully and intentionally accused another of an act of bullying or harassment.
- (f) A procedure for <u>receiving reports of reporting</u> an <u>alleged</u> act of bullying or harassment, including provisions that permit a person to anonymously report such an act. However, this

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paragraph does not permit formal disciplinary action to be based solely on an anonymous report.

- (g) A procedure for the prompt investigation of a report of bullying or harassment and the persons responsible for the investigation. The investigation of a reported act of bullying or harassment is deemed to be a school-related activity and begins with a report of such an act. Incidents that require a reasonable investigation when reported to appropriate school authorities shall include alleged incidents of bullying or harassment allegedly committed against a child while the child is en route to school aboard a school bus or at a school bus stop.
- (h) A process to investigate whether a reported act of bullying or harassment is within the scope of the district school system and, if not, a process for referral of such an act to the appropriate jurisdiction. Computers without web-filtering software or computers with web-filtering software that is disabled shall be used when complaints of cyberbullying are investigated.
- (i) A procedure for providing immediate notification to the parents of a victim of bullying or harassment and the parents of the perpetrator of an act of bullying or harassment, as well as notification to all local agencies where criminal charges may be pursued against the perpetrator.
- (j) A procedure to refer victims and perpetrators of bullying or harassment for counseling.

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- (k) A procedure for including incidents of bullying or harassment in the school's report of data concerning school safety and discipline required under s. 1006.09(6). The report must include each incident of bullying or harassment and the resulting consequences, including discipline and referrals. The report must include in a separate section each alleged reported incident of bullying or harassment that does not meet the criteria of a prohibited act under this section with recommendations regarding such incidents. The Department of Education shall aggregate information contained in the reports.
- (1) A <u>list of programs authorized by the school district</u> that provide procedure for providing instruction to students, parents, teachers, school administrators, counseling staff, and school volunteers on identifying, preventing, and responding to bullying or harassment, including instruction on recognizing behaviors that lead to bullying and harassment and taking appropriate preventive action based on those observations.
- (m) A procedure for regularly reporting to a victim's parents the actions taken to protect the victim.
- (n) A procedure for publicizing the policy, which must include its publication in the code of student conduct required under s. 1006.07(2) and in all employee handbooks.
- (7) Distribution of safe schools funds provided to a school district shall be contingent upon and payable to the school district upon the school district's compliance with all reporting procedures contained in this section.

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(8) On or before January 1 of each year, the Commissioner of Education shall report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on the implementation of this section. The report shall include data collected pursuant to paragraph (4)(k).

Section 19. Subsection (16) is added to section 1011.62, Florida Statutes, 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:

(16) SAFE SCHOOLS ALLOCATION.—A safe schools allocation is created to provide funding for allowable safe schools activities. Each school district shall receive a minimum safe schools allocation in an amount provided in the General Appropriations Act. Of the remaining funds provided in the General Appropriations Act for safe schools activities, two-thirds shall be allocated among the school districts based on each district's proportionate share of Total Index Crime for Florida by county reported by the Department of Law Enforcement in its most recent Uniform Crime Reports offense data and one-third shall be allocated based on each district's proportionate share of the state's total unweighted full-time equivalent student enrollment. Allowable safe schools activities shall be

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monitor compliance with the reporting procedures of ss. 1006.09 and 1006.147. If a district does not comply with the reporting procedures, the district's funds from the safe schools allocation shall be withheld and reallocated to other school districts. Each school district shall report to the Department of Education the amount of funds expended for each of the allowable safe schools activities.

Section 20. Section 1012.23, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1012.23 School district personnel policies.-

- (1) Except as otherwise provided by law or the State Constitution, district school boards may adopt rules governing personnel matters, including the assignment of duties and responsibilities for all district employees. District school boards shall establish criteria to identify, recruit, train, and mentor aspiring principals.
- (2) Neither the superintendent nor a district school board member may appoint or not employ or appoint a relative, as defined in s. 112.3135, to work under the direct supervision of that district school board member or superintendent. The Commission on Ethics shall accept and investigate any alleged violations of this section pursuant to the procedures contained in ss. 112.322-112.3241.

Section 21. Subsection (2) of section 1012.42, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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1012.42 Teacher teaching out-of-field.

- district school system is assigned teaching duties in a class dealing with subject matter that is outside the field in which the teacher is certified, outside the field that was the applicant's minor field of study, or outside the field in which the applicant has demonstrated sufficient subject area expertise, as determined by district school board policy in the subject area to be taught, the parents of all students in the class shall be notified in writing of such assignment and virtual instruction options. The parent of a student in the class may request the school to transfer the student to another class taught by an in-field teacher.
- Section 22. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 1012.795, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 1012.795 Education Practices Commission; authority to discipline.—
- (1) The Education Practices Commission may suspend the educator certificate of any person as defined in s. 1012.01(2) or (3) for up to 5 years, thereby denying that person the right to teach or otherwise be employed by a district school board or public school in any capacity requiring direct contact with students for that period of time, after which the holder may return to teaching as provided in subsection (4); may revoke the educator certificate of any person, thereby denying that person the right to teach or otherwise be employed by a district school

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board or public school in any capacity requiring direct contact with students for up to 10 years, with reinstatement subject to the provisions of subsection (4); may revoke permanently the educator certificate of any person thereby denying that person the right to teach or otherwise be employed by a district school board or public school in any capacity requiring direct contact with students; may suspend the educator certificate, upon an order of the court or notice by the Department of Revenue relating to the payment of child support; or may impose any other penalty provided by law, if the person:

(b) Knowingly failed to report actual or suspected child abuse as required in s. 1006.061, an actual or suspected incident of bullying or harassment as required in 1006.147, an actual or suspected incident of hazing as required in 1006.135, or report alleged misconduct by instructional personnel or school administrators which affects the health, safety, or welfare of a student as required in s. 1012.796.

Section 23. Paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of section 1012.98, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1012.98 School Community Professional Development Act.-

- (4) The Department of Education, school districts, schools, Florida College System institutions, and state universities share the responsibilities described in this section. These responsibilities include the following:
- (b) Each school district shall develop a professional development system as specified in subsection (3). The system

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shall be developed in consultation with teachers, teachereducators of Florida College System institutions and state universities, business and community representatives, and local education foundations, consortia, and professional organizations. The professional development system must:

- 1. Be approved by the department. All substantial revisions to the system shall be submitted to the department for review for continued approval.
- 2. Be based on analyses of student achievement data and instructional strategies and methods that support rigorous, relevant, and challenging curricula for all students. Schools and districts, in developing and refining the professional development system, shall also review and monitor school discipline data; school environment surveys; assessments of parental satisfaction; performance appraisal data of teachers, managers, and administrative personnel; and other performance indicators to identify school and student needs that can be met by improved professional performance.
- 3. Provide inservice activities coupled with followup support appropriate to accomplish district-level and school-level improvement goals and standards. The inservice activities for instructional personnel shall focus on analysis of student achievement data, ongoing formal and informal assessments of student achievement, identification and use of enhanced and differentiated instructional strategies that emphasize rigor, relevance, and reading in the content areas, enhancement of

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subject content expertise, integrated use of classroom technology that enhances teaching and learning, classroom management, parent involvement, and school safety.

Include a master plan for inservice activities, pursuant to rules of the State Board of Education, for all district employees from all fund sources. The master plan shall be updated annually by September 1, must be based on input from teachers and district and school instructional leaders, and must use the latest available student achievement data and research to enhance rigor and relevance in the classroom. Each district inservice plan must be aligned to and support the school-based inservice plans and school improvement plans pursuant to s. 1001.42(18). Each district inservice plan must provide a description of the training that middle grades instructional personnel and school administrators receive on the district's code of student conduct adopted pursuant to s. 1006.07; integrated digital instruction and competency-based instruction and CAPE Digital Tool certificates and CAPE industry certifications; classroom management; student behavior and interaction; extended learning opportunities for students; and instructional leadership. District plans must be approved by the district school board annually in order to ensure compliance with subsection (1) and to allow for dissemination of researchbased best practices to other districts. District school boards must submit verification of their approval to the Commissioner of Education no later than October 1, annually. Each school

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principal may establish and maintain an individual professional development plan for each instructional employee assigned to the school as a seamless component to the school improvement plans developed pursuant to s. 1001.42(18). An individual professional development plan must be related to specific performance data for the students to whom the teacher is assigned, define the inservice objectives and specific measurable improvements expected in student performance as a result of the inservice activity, and include an evaluation component that determines the effectiveness of the professional development plan.

- 5. Include inservice activities for school administrative personnel that address updated skills necessary for instructional leadership and effective school management pursuant to s. 1012.986.
- 6. Provide for systematic consultation with regional and state personnel designated to provide technical assistance and evaluation of local professional development programs.
- 7. Provide for delivery of professional development by distance learning and other technology-based delivery systems to reach more educators at lower costs.
- 8. Provide for the continuous evaluation of the quality and effectiveness of professional development programs in order to eliminate ineffective programs and strategies and to expand effective ones. Evaluations must consider the impact of such activities on the performance of participating educators and their students' achievement and behavior.

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- 9. For middle grades, emphasize:
- a. Interdisciplinary planning, collaboration, and instruction.
  - b. Alignment of curriculum and instructional materials to the state academic standards adopted pursuant to s. 1003.41.
  - c. Use of small learning communities; problem-solving, inquiry-driven research and analytical approaches for students; strategies and tools based on student needs; competency-based instruction; integrated digital instruction; and project-based instruction.
  - 10. Provide access to suicide prevention education resources.

Each school that includes any of grades 6, 7, or 8 must include in its school improvement plan, required under s. 1001.42(18), a description of the specific strategies used by the school to implement each item listed in this subparagraph.

Section 24. Subsection (1) of section 112.31455, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

112.31455 Collection methods for unpaid automatic fines for failure to timely file disclosure of financial interests.—

(1) Before referring any unpaid fine accrued pursuant to s. 112.3144(5) or s. 112.3145(6) to the Department of Financial Services, the commission shall attempt to determine whether the individual owing such a fine is a current public officer or current public employee. If so, the commission may notify the

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Chief Financial Officer or the governing body of the appropriate county, municipality, <u>district school board</u>, or special district of the total amount of any fine owed to the commission by such individual.

- (a) After receipt and verification of the notice from the commission, the Chief Financial Officer or the governing body of the county, municipality, district school board, or special district shall begin withholding the lesser of 10 percent or the maximum amount allowed under federal law from any salary-related payment. The withheld payments shall be remitted to the commission until the fine is satisfied.
- (b) The Chief Financial Officer or the governing body of the county, municipality, <u>district school board</u>, or special district may retain an amount of each withheld payment, as provided in s. 77.0305, to cover the administrative costs incurred under this section.
- 1161 Section 25. This act shall take effect July 1, 2015.

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