



K – 20 Competitiveness Subcommittee

Thursday, March 17, 2011

3:15 PM – 4:30 PM

306 HOB

Meeting Packet

**Dean Cannon
Speaker**

**Erik Fresen
Chair**



AGENDA

K-20 Competitiveness Subcommittee

March 17, 2011

3:15 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

306 HOB

- I. Call to Order/Roll Call
- II. Opening Remarks
- III. Consideration of the following proposed committee bill:
 - PCB KCOS 11-02 -- Education Law Repeals
- IV. Consideration of the following bill(s):
 - HB 35 Florida College System Institutions by Ford
 - HB 4153 Florida Business and Education Collaborative
By Stargel
 - HB 4155 College-Level Academic Skills Test by Stargel
- V. Closing Remarks and Adjournment

PCB KCOS 11-02

Redraft - A

2011

1 A bill to be entitled

2 An act relating to education law repeals; repealing s.
3 1004.04(11) and (12), F.S., relating to the Preteacher and
4 Teacher Education Pilot Programs and the Teacher Education
5 Pilot Programs for High-Achieving Students; repealing s.
6 1009.54, F.S., relating to the Critical Teacher Shortage
7 Program; repealing s. 1009.57, F.S., relating to the
8 Florida Teacher Scholarship and Forgivable Loan Program;
9 repealing s. 1009.58, F.S., relating to the critical
10 teacher shortage tuition reimbursement program; repealing
11 s. 1009.59, F.S., relating to the Critical Teacher
12 Shortage Student Loan Forgiveness Program; repealing s.
13 1012.225, F.S., relating to the Merit Award Program for
14 Instructional Personnel and School-Based Administrators;
15 repealing s. 1012.2251, F.S., relating to the
16 administration of end-of-course examinations for the Merit
17 Award Program; repealing s. 447.403(2)(c), F.S., relating
18 to the resolution of an impasse involving a dispute of a
19 Merit Award Program plan, to conform; amending ss.
20 1002.33, 1003.52, 1009.40, 1009.94, 1011.62, and 1012.07,
21 F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act;
22 repealing s. 1012.33(3)(a), (b), and (c), F.S., relating
23 to professional service contracts for instructional staff;
24 providing effective dates.

25
26 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
27

28 Section 1. Subsections (11) and (12) of section 1004.04,
 29 Florida Statutes, are repealed.

30 Section 2. Sections 1009.54, 1009.57, 1009.58, and
 31 1009.59, Florida Statutes, are repealed.

32 Section 3. Sections 1012.225 and 1012.2251, Florida
 33 Statutes, are repealed.

34 Section 4. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section
 35 447.403, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

36 Section 5. Paragraph (a) of subsection (20) of section
 37 1002.33, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

38 1002.33 Charter schools.—

39 (20) SERVICES.—

40 (a)1. A sponsor shall provide certain administrative and
 41 educational services to charter schools. These services shall
 42 include contract management services; full-time equivalent and
 43 data reporting services; exceptional student education
 44 administration services; services related to eligibility and
 45 reporting duties required to ensure that school lunch services
 46 under the federal lunch program, consistent with the needs of
 47 the charter school, are provided by the school district at the
 48 request of the charter school, that any funds due to the charter
 49 school under the federal lunch program be paid to the charter
 50 school as soon as the charter school begins serving food under
 51 the federal lunch program, and that the charter school is paid
 52 at the same time and in the same manner under the federal lunch
 53 program as other public schools serviced by the sponsor or the
 54 school district; test administration services, including payment
 55 of the costs of state-required or district-required student

56 assessments; processing of teacher certificate data services;
 57 and information services, including equal access to student
 58 information systems that are used by public schools in the
 59 district in which the charter school is located. Student
 60 performance data for each student in a charter school,
 61 including, but not limited to, FCAT scores, standardized test
 62 scores, previous public school student report cards, and student
 63 performance measures, shall be provided by the sponsor to a
 64 charter school in the same manner provided to other public
 65 schools in the district.

66 2. A total administrative fee for the provision of such
 67 services shall be calculated based upon up to 5 percent of the
 68 available funds defined in paragraph (17)(b) for all students.
 69 However, a sponsor may only withhold up to a 5-percent
 70 administrative fee for enrollment for up to and including 250
 71 students. For charter schools with a population of 251 or more
 72 students, the difference between the total administrative fee
 73 calculation and the amount of the administrative fee withheld
 74 may only be used for capital outlay purposes specified in s.
 75 1013.62(2).

76 3. In addition, a sponsor may withhold only up to a 5-
 77 percent administrative fee for enrollment for up to and
 78 including 500 students within a system of charter schools which
 79 meets all of the following:

- 80 a. Includes both conversion charter schools and
- 81 nonconversion charter schools;
- 82 b. Has all schools located in the same county;
- 83 c. Has a total enrollment exceeding the total enrollment

84 of at least one school district in the state;

85 d. Has the same governing board; and

86 e. Does not contract with a for-profit service provider
87 for management of school operations.

88 4. The difference between the total administrative fee
89 calculation and the amount of the administrative fee withheld
90 pursuant to subparagraph 3. may be used for instructional and
91 administrative purposes as well as for capital outlay purposes
92 specified in s. 1013.62(2).

93 5. ~~Each charter school shall receive 100 percent of the~~
94 ~~funds awarded to that school pursuant to s. 1012.225.~~ Sponsors
95 shall not charge charter schools any additional fees or
96 surcharges for administrative and educational services in
97 addition to the maximum 5-percent administrative fee withheld
98 pursuant to this paragraph.

99 Section 6. Subsection (10) of section 1003.52, Florida
100 Statutes, is amended to read:

101 1003.52 Educational services in Department of Juvenile
102 Justice programs.—

103 (10) The district school board shall recruit and train
104 teachers who are interested, qualified, or experienced in
105 educating students in juvenile justice programs. Students in
106 juvenile justice programs shall be provided a wide range of
107 educational programs and opportunities including textbooks,
108 technology, instructional support, and other resources available
109 to students in public schools. Teachers assigned to educational
110 programs in juvenile justice settings in which the district
111 school board operates the educational program shall be selected

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112 by the district school board in consultation with the director
113 of the juvenile justice facility. Educational programs in
114 juvenile justice facilities shall have access to the substitute
115 teacher pool utilized by the district school board. ~~Full-time~~
116 ~~teachers working in juvenile justice schools, whether employed~~
117 ~~by a district school board or a provider, shall be eligible for~~
118 ~~the critical teacher shortage tuition reimbursement program as~~
119 ~~defined by s. 1009.58 and other teacher recruitment and~~
120 ~~retention programs.~~

121 Section 7. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section
122 1009.40, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

123 1009.40 General requirements for student eligibility for
124 state financial aid awards and tuition assistance grants.—

125 (1)(a) The general requirements for eligibility of
126 students for state financial aid awards and tuition assistance
127 grants consist of the following:

128 1. Achievement of the academic requirements of and
129 acceptance at a state university or community college; a nursing
130 diploma school approved by the Florida Board of Nursing; a
131 Florida college, university, or community college which is
132 accredited by an accrediting agency recognized by the State
133 Board of Education; any Florida institution the credits of which
134 are acceptable for transfer to state universities; any career
135 center; or any private career institution accredited by an
136 accrediting agency recognized by the State Board of Education.

137 2. Residency in this state for no less than 1 year
138 preceding the award of aid or a tuition assistance grant for a
139 program established pursuant to s. 1009.50, s. 1009.505, s.

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140 1009.51, s. 1009.52, s. 1009.53, ~~s. 1009.54~~, s. 1009.56, ~~s.~~
 141 ~~1009.57~~, s. 1009.60, s. 1009.62, s. 1009.68, s. 1009.72, s.
 142 1009.73, s. 1009.77, s. 1009.89, or s. 1009.891. Residency in
 143 this state must be for purposes other than to obtain an
 144 education. Resident status for purposes of receiving state
 145 financial aid awards shall be determined in the same manner as
 146 resident status for tuition purposes pursuant to s. 1009.21.

147 3. Submission of certification attesting to the accuracy,
 148 completeness, and correctness of information provided to
 149 demonstrate a student's eligibility to receive state financial
 150 aid awards or tuition assistance grants. Falsification of such
 151 information shall result in the denial of any pending
 152 application and revocation of any award or grant currently held
 153 to the extent that no further payments shall be made.
 154 Additionally, students who knowingly make false statements in
 155 order to receive state financial aid awards or tuition
 156 assistance grants commit a misdemeanor of the second degree
 157 subject to the provisions of s. 837.06 and shall be required to
 158 return all state financial aid awards or tuition assistance
 159 grants wrongfully obtained.

160 Section 8. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section
 161 1009.94, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

162 1009.94 Student financial assistance database.—

163 (2) For purposes of this section, financial assistance
 164 includes:

165 (c) Any financial assistance provided under s. 1009.50, s.
 166 1009.505, s. 1009.51, s. 1009.52, s. 1009.53, ~~s. 1009.54~~, s.
 167 1009.55, s. 1009.56, ~~s. 1009.57~~, s. 1009.60, s. 1009.62, s.

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168 1009.68, s. 1009.70, s. 1009.701, s. 1009.72, s. 1009.73, s.
 169 1009.74, s. 1009.77, s. 1009.89, or s. 1009.891.

170 Section 9. Paragraph (d) of subsection (7) of section
 171 1011.62, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

172 1011.62 Funds for operation of schools.—If the annual
 173 allocation from the Florida Education Finance Program to each
 174 district for operation of schools is not determined in the
 175 annual appropriations act or the substantive bill implementing
 176 the annual appropriations act, it shall be determined as
 177 follows:

178 (7) DETERMINATION OF SPARSITY SUPPLEMENT.—

179 (d) Each district's allocation of sparsity supplement
 180 funds shall be adjusted in the following manner:

181 1. A maximum discretionary levy per FTE value for each
 182 district shall be calculated by dividing the value of each
 183 district's maximum discretionary levy by its FTE student count.

184 2. A state average discretionary levy value per FTE shall
 185 be calculated by dividing the total maximum discretionary levy
 186 value for all districts by the state total FTE student count.

187 3. A total potential funds per FTE for each district shall
 188 be calculated by dividing the total potential funds, not
 189 including Florida School Recognition Program funds, ~~Merit Award~~
 190 ~~Program funds,~~ and the minimum guarantee funds, for each
 191 district by its FTE student count.

192 4. A state average total potential funds per FTE shall be
 193 calculated by dividing the total potential funds, not including
 194 Florida School Recognition Program funds, ~~Merit Award Program~~
 195 ~~funds,~~ and the minimum guarantee funds, for all districts by the

196 state total FTE student count.

197 5. For districts that have a levy value per FTE as
 198 calculated in subparagraph 1. higher than the state average
 199 calculated in subparagraph 2., a sparsity wealth adjustment
 200 shall be calculated as the product of the difference between the
 201 state average levy value per FTE calculated in subparagraph 2.
 202 and the district's levy value per FTE calculated in subparagraph
 203 1. and the district's FTE student count and -1. However, no
 204 district shall have a sparsity wealth adjustment that, when
 205 applied to the total potential funds calculated in subparagraph
 206 3., would cause the district's total potential funds per FTE to
 207 be less than the state average calculated in subparagraph 4.

208 6. Each district's sparsity supplement allocation shall be
 209 calculated by adding the amount calculated as specified in
 210 paragraphs (a) and (b) and the wealth adjustment amount
 211 calculated in this paragraph.

212 Section 10. Section 1012.07, Florida Statutes, is amended
 213 to read:

214 1012.07 Identification of critical teacher shortage
 215 areas.—

216 ~~(1) As used in ss. 1009.57, 1009.58, and 1009.59, The term~~
 217 "critical teacher shortage area" applies to mathematics,
 218 science, career education, and high priority location areas. The
 219 State Board of Education may identify career education programs
 220 having critical teacher shortages. The State Board of Education
 221 shall adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54
 222 necessary to annually identify other critical teacher shortage
 223 areas and high priority location areas. The state board shall

224 | also consider teacher characteristics such as ethnic background,
 225 | race, and sex in determining critical teacher shortage areas.
 226 | School grade levels may also be designated critical teacher
 227 | shortage areas. Individual district school boards may identify
 228 | other critical teacher shortage areas. Such shortages must be
 229 | certified to and approved by the State Board of Education. High
 230 | priority location areas shall be in high-density, low-economic
 231 | urban schools and low-density, low-economic rural schools and
 232 | shall include schools which meet criteria which include, but are
 233 | not limited to, the percentage of free lunches, the percentage
 234 | of students under Chapter I of the Education Consolidation and
 235 | Improvement Act of 1981, and the faculty attrition rate.

236 | ~~(2) This section shall be implemented only to the extent~~
 237 | ~~as specifically funded and authorized by law.~~

238 | Section 11. Effective July 1, 2011, paragraphs (a), (b),
 239 | and (c) of subsection (3) of section 1012.33, Florida Statutes,
 240 | are repealed.

241 | Section 12. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this
 242 | act, this act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: PCB KCOS 11-02 Education Law Repeals

SPONSOR(S): K-20 Competitiveness Subcommittee

TIED BILLS: IDEN./SIM. BILLS:

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
Orig. Comm.: K-20 Competitiveness Subcommittee		Guilford <i>SA</i>	Ahearn <i>JA</i>

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

The bill repeals teacher incentive programs that are no longer utilized and no longer funded. Those programs include the Preteacher and Teacher Education Pilot Programs, the Teacher Education Pilot Programs for High-Achieving Students, the Critical Teacher Shortage Program, and the Merit Award Program.

The bill amends other sections of law to make conforming changes.

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

The bill takes effect upon becoming law.

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

The bill repeals the below-described teacher incentive programs and obsolete provisions of law governing the criteria for awarding continuing contracts and professional service contracts.

Preteacher and Teacher Education Pilot Programs¹ and the Teacher Education Pilot Programs for High-Achieving Students.²

The Preteacher and Teacher Education Pilot Programs were authorized in law in 1990. State universities and community colleges were to establish such programs to encourage promising minority students to prepare for a career in education. Pilot programs were to be designed to recruit and provide additional academic, clinical, and counseling support for students whom the state universities and community colleges judged to be potentially successful teacher education candidates, but who may not meet teacher education program admission standards.

The Teacher Education Pilot Programs for High-Achieving Students were enacted in 2001. The Commissioner of Education was to authorize pilot teacher preparation programs to be established at colleges and universities with state-approved teacher education programs. These programs were to include a year-long paid teaching assignment and competency-based learning experiences and were to be designed to encourage high-achieving students, as identified by the state universities and community colleges, to pursue a career in education.

These two pilot programs are no longer being utilized by any teacher preparation program and are not funded.

The bill repeals s. 1004.04(11) and (12), F.S., relating to teacher education pilot programs. The Department of Education supports repeal of these provisions.

The Critical Teacher Shortage Program³

The Critical Teacher Shortage Program includes three separate programs, the Florida Teacher Scholarship and Forgivable Loan Program, the Critical Teacher Shortage Tuition Reimbursement Program, and the Critical Teacher Shortage Student Loan Forgiveness Program.

The Florida Teacher Scholarship and Forgivable Loan Program became effective July 1, 1993. The program was established to provide scholarship assistance to eligible students for lower-division undergraduate study and loan assistance to eligible students in upper-division undergraduate and graduate study. The purpose of the program was to draw capable and promising students to the teaching profession, attract teachers to areas of projected or current critical teacher shortage, attract liberal arts and science graduates to teaching, and provide opportunity for persons making midcareer decisions to enter the teaching profession.

The Critical Teacher Shortage Tuition Reimbursement Program was established in 1983 to advance the skills and knowledge of current teachers or persons preparing to teach in critical teacher shortage areas.

The Critical Teacher Shortage Student Loan Forgiveness Program was also established in 1983 and was designed to encourage qualified personnel to seek employment in subject areas in which critical teacher shortages exist. The purpose of the program was to make repayments toward loans received

¹ Section 1004.04(11), F.S.

² Section 1004.04(12), F.S.

³ Section 1009.54, F.S.

by students from federal programs or commercial lending institutions to support postsecondary education study.

These programs are no longer funded. There were only 4,716 total participants in 2009 for all the Critical Teacher Shortage Programs combined.

The bill repeals s. 1009.54, F.S., relating to the Critical Teacher Shortage Program; s. 1009.57, F.S., relating to the Florida Teacher Scholarship Forgivable Loan Program; s. 1009.58, F.S., relating to the Critical Teacher Shortage Tuition Reimbursement Program; and s. 1009.59, F.S., relating to the Critical Teacher Shortage Student Loan Forgiveness Program. The bill also makes conforming changes to ss. 1003.52(10), 1009.40(1)(a), 1009.94(2)(c), and 1012.07, F.S. The Department of Education supports repeal of these provisions.

Merit Award Program for Instructional Personnel and School-Based Administrators; Merit Award Program End-of-Course Examinations; Merit Award Program Impasse Hearing

The Merit Award Program (MAP) was established in 2007. The program provides merit-based pay supplements for high-performing school employees in participating school districts. A school district that participates in MAP must be able to administer end-of-course examinations in all grade groupings and subjects for any year in which the district participates in the program.

In the 2010-11 school year, only three school districts participated in the Merit Award Program.⁴

Current law provides for an expedited impasse hearing for collective bargaining disputes between a school board and teacher's union regarding the Merit Award Program. Because the bill repeals the Merit Award Program, this impasse procedure is also repealed.

The bill repeals ss. 1012.225 and 1012.2251, F.S., relating to the Merit Award Program; repeals s. 447.403 (2)(c), F.S., relating to the impasse procedure, and makes conforming changes to ss. 1002.33(20)(a), 1003.52(10), 1009.40(1)(a), 1009.94(2)(c), 1012.07, F.S.

The bill takes effect upon becoming law, except as otherwise provided.

B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1: Repealing s. 1004.04(11) and (12), F.S.; relating to teacher education pilot projects.

Section 2: Repealing s. 1009.54, F.S.; relating to the Critical Teacher Shortage Program; s. 1009.57, F.S.; relating to the Florida Teacher Scholarship Forgivable Loan Program; s. 1009.58, F.S.; relating to the Critical Teacher Shortage Tuition Reimbursement Program; and, s. 1009.59, F.S.; relating to the Critical Teacher Shortage Student Loan Forgiveness Program.

Section 3: Repealing s. 1012.225, F.S.; relating to the Merit Award Program; and s. 1012.2251, F.S.; relating to assessments for awarding merit pay under the Merit Award Program.

Section 4: Repealing s. 447.403 (2)(c), F.S.; relating to resolution of collective bargaining disputes concerning the Merit Award Program.

Section 5: Conforming s. 1002.33 (20)(a), F.S.; reflecting repeal of s. 1012.225, F.S.

Section 6: Conforming s. 1003.52 (10), F.S.; reflecting repeal of s. 1009.58, F.S.

Section 7: Conforming s. 1009.40 (1)(a), F.S.; reflecting repeal of s. 1009.54, F.S.; and 1009.57, F.S.

⁴ Duval, Hillsborough, and Gilchrist. Email, Florida House PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee staff (March 11, 2011).
STORAGE NAME: pcb02.KCOS.DOCX
DATE: 3/14/2011

Section 8: Conforming s. 1009.94 (2)(c), F.S.; reflecting repeal of ss. 1009.54, 1009.57, F.S.

Section 9: Conforming s. 1011.62(7)(d), F.S.; reflecting repeal of s. 1012.225, F.S.

Section 10: Conforming s. 1012.07, F.S.; reflecting repeal of ss. 1009.57, 1009.58, 1009.59; F.S.

Section 11: Repealing s. 1012.33(3)(a), (b), and (c), F.S.; relating to the criteria for awarding continuing contracts and professional service contracts (effective July 1, 2011).

Section 12: Providing an effective date of upon becoming law, except as otherwise provided.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

The bill does not require counties or municipalities to spend funds or take an action requiring the expenditure of funds.

The bill does not reduce the authority that counties or municipalities have to raise revenues in the aggregate.

The bill does not reduce the percentage of a state tax sharing with counties or municipalities.

2. Other:

None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

None.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

Not applicable.

SUBCOMMITTEE AMENDMENT

Bill No. HB 35 (2011)

Amendment No. 1

SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION

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

1 Subcommittee hearing bill: K-20 Competitiveness Subcommittee
2 Representative(s) Ford offered the following:

3
4 **Amendment (with directory and title amendments)**

5 Remove lines 20-23 and insert:

6 (i) Gulf Coast State ~~Community~~ College, which serves Bay,
7 Franklin, and Gulf Counties.

8 (t) Pensacola State ~~Junior~~ College, which serves Escambia
9 and Santa Rosa Counties.

10 (v) St. Johns River State ~~Community~~ College, which serves
11 Clay, Putnam, and St. Johns Counties.

12 (bb) Valencia ~~Community~~ College, which serves Orange and
13 Osceola Counties.

14 Section 2. Paragraph (b) of subsection (5) of section
15 288.8175, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

16 288.8175 Linkage institutes between postsecondary
17 institutions in this state and foreign countries.—

18 (5) The institutes are:

Amendment No. 1

19 (b) Florida-Costa Rica Institute (Florida State University
20 and Valencia Community College).

21

22 Remove line 44 and insert:

23 Section 5. This act shall take effect July 1, 2011.

24

25

26

27

D I R E C T O R Y A M E N D M E N T

28

Remove lines 11-12 and insert:

29

Section 1. Paragraphs (i), (t), (v), and (bb) of
30 subsection (3) of section 1000.21, Florida Statutes, are amended
31 to read:

32

33

34

35

T I T L E A M E N D M E N T

36

Remove lines 3-6 and insert:

37

amending s. 1000.21, F.S.; renaming Gulf Coast Community College
38 as "Gulf Coast State College"; renaming Pensacola Junior College
39 as "Pensacola State College"; renaming St. Johns River Community
40 College as "St. Johns River State College"; renaming Valencia
41 Community College as "Valencia College"; amending ss. 288.8175,
42 1004.74 and 1004.75, F.S.; conforming

1 A bill to be entitled
 2 An act relating to Florida College System institutions;
 3 amending s. 1000.21, F.S.; renaming Pensacola Junior
 4 College as "Pensacola State College" and St. Johns River
 5 Community College as "St. Johns River State College";
 6 amending ss. 1004.74 and 1004.75, F.S.; conforming
 7 provisions; providing an effective date.

8

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

10

11 Section 1. Paragraphs (t) and (v) of subsection (3) of
 12 section 1000.21, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

13 1000.21 Systemwide definitions.—As used in the Florida K-
 14 20 Education Code:

15 (3) "Florida college" or "community college," except as
 16 otherwise specifically provided, includes all of the following
 17 public postsecondary educational institutions in the Florida
 18 College System and any branch campuses, centers, or other
 19 affiliates of the institution:

20 (t) Pensacola State ~~Junior~~ College, which serves Escambia
 21 and Santa Rosa Counties.

22 (v) St. Johns River State ~~Community~~ College, which serves
 23 Clay, Putnam, and St. Johns Counties.

24 Section 2. Subsection (3) of section 1004.74, Florida
 25 Statutes, is amended to read:

26 1004.74 Florida School of the Arts.—

27 (3) The Florida School of the Arts is assigned to the
 28 District Board of Trustees of the St. Johns River State

29 | ~~Community~~ College for purposes of administration and governance;
 30 | but the Florida School of the Arts, within appropriations and
 31 | limitations established annually by the Legislature, shall serve
 32 | as a professional school on a statewide basis for all qualified
 33 | students.

34 | Section 3. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section
 35 | 1004.75, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

36 | 1004.75 Training school consolidation pilot projects.—

37 | (1) ESTABLISHMENT.—To consolidate and more efficiently use
 38 | state and taxpayer resources by combining training programs,
 39 | pilot training centers are established to provide public
 40 | criminal justice training in Leon and St. Johns Counties. The
 41 | following pilot training centers are established:

42 | (b) The Criminal Justice Academy at St. Johns River State
 43 | ~~Community~~ College.

44 | Section 4. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: HB 35 Florida College System Institutions

SPONSOR(S): Ford and others

TIED BILLS: IDEN./SIM. BILLS:

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
1) K-20 Competitiveness Subcommittee		Thomas <i>MDT</i>	Ahearn <i>Ahearn</i>
2) Education Committee			

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

The bill amends current law to change the name of "Pensacola Junior College" to "Pensacola State College" and "St. Johns River Community College" to "St. Johns River State College." Each college has complied with the statutory requirements for its name change.

Current law permits an institution in the Florida College System to change its name and use the designation "college" or "state college" if the name change has been approved by the institution's district board of trustees, the institution has been authorized to grant baccalaureate degrees, and the institution has been accredited as a baccalaureate-degree-granting institution by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. A district board of trustees that approves such a name change must seek statutory codification of the name change during the next regular legislative session.

The fiscal impact of the bill is indeterminate. (See FISCAL COMMENTS)

The effective date provided is upon becoming law.

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Background

With the approval of its district board of trustees, a Florida college may change the name of the institution as listed in s. 1000.21(3), F.S., and use the designation "college" or "state college" if it has been authorized to grant baccalaureate degrees and has been accredited as a baccalaureate-degree-granting institution by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.¹ A district board of trustees that approves the use of the designation "college" or "state college" must seek statutory codification of the name change during the next regular legislative session.²

Pensacola Junior College

The Pensacola Junior College (PJC) District Board of Trustees (DBOT) approved the request to submit a proposal to offer the Bachelor of Science degree in Nursing and the Bachelor of Applied Science degree in Supervision and Administration on November 10, 2008. The State Board of Education approved PJC's proposal to offer both baccalaureate degrees on March 26, 2010. The Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (SACS) approved PJC to offer baccalaureate degrees on June 24, 2010. PJC's DBOT approved the college's name change to Pensacola State College on July 20, 2010.³

St. Johns River Community College

The St. Johns River Community College (SJRCC) District Board of Trustees approved the request to submit a proposal to offer the Bachelor of Applied Science degree in Organizational Management and the Bachelor of Science degree in Early Childhood Education on June 16, 2009. The State Board of Education approved SJRCC's proposal to offer both baccalaureate degrees on March 26, 2010. SACS approved the college to offer baccalaureate degrees on June 24, 2010. SJRCC's DBOT approved the college's name change to St. Johns River State College on September 15, 2010.⁴

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill amends s. 1000.21, F.S., to change the name of "Pensacola Junior College" to "Pensacola State College" and references to "St. Johns River Community College" with "St. Johns River State College." Each college has complied with the statutory requirements for its name change. The bill makes conforming changes in ss.1004.74 and 1004.75, F.S.

B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

- Section 1. Amends s. 1000.21, F.S., renaming specified community colleges.
- Section 2. Amends s. 1004.74, F.S., conforming provisions.
- Section 3. Amends s. 1004.75, F.S., conforming provisions.
- Section 4. Provides an effective date of upon becoming law.

¹ Section 1001.60(2)(b)1., F.S.

² Section 1001.60(2)(c), F.S.

³ Department of Education Analysis of HB 35 (Feb. 14, 2011).

⁴ *Id.*

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

According to the Department of Education, there will be related costs associated with institutional name changes in a variety of areas such as signage, publications, and documentation. Due to the unique need of each institution, the costs associated with name changes are indeterminate at this time.⁵

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

This bill does not require a city or county to expend funds or to take any action requiring the expenditure of funds.

The bill does not reduce the authority that municipalities or counties have to raise revenues in the aggregate.

This bill does not reduce the percentage of state tax shared with counties or municipalities.

2. Other:

None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

None.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

⁵Department of Education Analysis of HB 35 (Feb. 14, 2011).

IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

Not applicable.

HB 4153

2011

1 A bill to be entitled
2 An act relating to the Florida Business and Education
3 Collaborative; repealing s. 1000.07, F.S., which
4 establishes and provides responsibilities of the Florida
5 Business and Education Collaborative; providing an
6 effective date.

7

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

9

10 Section 1. Section 1000.07, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

11 Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2011.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: HB 4153 Florida Business and Education Collaborative

SPONSOR(S): Stargel and others

TIED BILLS: IDEN./SIM. BILLS:

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
1) K-20 Competitiveness Subcommittee		Valenstein <i>JBV</i>	Ahearn <i>[Signature]</i>
2) Education Committee			

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

The bill repeals the law creating the Florida Business and Education Collaborative which was established in 2007. The Florida Business and Education Collaborative was to serve as a state-level advisory group to the Governor, the Legislature, the State Board of Education, the Board of Governors, and other interested parties. Members of the collaborative were to be appointed by the Governor and represent state business leaders, legislative members, leaders of state and non-public postsecondary institutions, and national education and economic development policy leaders. The law does not provide for a specific number of members.

The responsibilities of the collaborative were to: assess the degree of alignment between postsecondary program offerings and state economic development goals; provide recommendations concerning the measurement of performance outcomes; provide recommendations concerning funding approaches; and submit an annual report of findings and recommendations to the Governor, the Legislature, the State Board of Education and the Board of Governors.

The Governor never made any member appointments to the collaborative; therefore, the collaborative never met and no annual report was ever produced.

However, an additional advisory board was established in 2010 with a similar purpose and member composition. The Higher Education Coordinating Council is an operational body and has already met several times. The council includes representatives from all higher education sectors as well as from the business community. The business community representatives were appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate and currently serve as co-chairs.

The bill does not have a fiscal impact.

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2011.

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

In 2007, the Business and Education Collaborative was established to serve as a state-level advisory group to the Governor, the Legislature, the State Board of Education, the Board of Governors, and other interested parties.¹ Members of the collaborative were to be appointed by the Governor and represent state business leaders, legislative members, leaders of state and non-public postsecondary institutions, and national education and economic development policy leaders.² The law does not provide for a specific number of members.³

The responsibilities of the collaborative were to: assess the degree of alignment between postsecondary program offerings and state economic development goals; provide recommendations concerning the measurement of performance outcomes; provide recommendations concerning funding approaches; and submit an annual report of findings and recommendations to the Governor, the Legislature, the State Board of Education and the Board of Governors.⁴

The Governor never made any member appointments to the collaborative; therefore, the collaborative never met and no annual report was ever produced.

However, an additional advisory board was established in 2010 with a similar purpose and member composition. The Higher Education Coordinating Council is an operational body and has already met several times. The council includes representatives from all higher education sectors as well as from the business community. The business community representatives were appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate and currently serve as co-chairs.⁵

The bill repeals s. 1000.07, establishing the Florida Business and Education Collaborative.

The Board of Governors and the Department of Education do not have any issues with the repeal of this section of law.⁶

B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1. Repeals s. 1000.07, F.S.

Section 2. Provides an effective date of July 1, 2011.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

¹ Section 3, ch. 2007-246, L.O.F.; *see also* s. 1000.07, F.S.

² Section 1000.07(2)(a), F.S.

³ Section 1000.07, F.S.

⁴ Section 1000.07(2)(c) and (d), F.S.

⁵ Section 13, ch. 2010-78, L.O.F.; *see also* s. 1004.015, F.S.

⁶ Email, Board of Governors Staff (March 13, 2011); telephone conference with Department of Education Staff (March 14, 2011).

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

The bill does not require a city or county to expend funds or to take any action requiring the expenditure of funds.

The bill does not reduce the authority that municipalities or counties have to raise revenues in the aggregate.

The bill does not reduce the percentage of state tax shared with counties or municipalities.

2. Other:

None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

None.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

Not applicable.

1 A bill to be entitled
 2 An act relating to the College-Level Academic Skills Test;
 3 amending s. 1007.25, F.S.; deleting provisions relating to
 4 the College-Level Academic Skills Test (CLAST) and
 5 authorized examinations that demonstrate mastery of
 6 certain academic competencies; amending ss. 467.009,
 7 1004.04, 1008.30, 1008.38, and 1012.56, F.S.; deleting
 8 provisions relating to the CLAST; providing an effective
 9 date.

10

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

12

13 Section 1. Subsection (12) of section 1007.25, Florida
 14 Statutes, is amended to read:

15 1007.25 General education courses; common prerequisites;
 16 and other degree requirements.—

17 ~~(12) (a) A public postsecondary educational institution may~~
 18 ~~not confer an associate in arts or baccalaureate degree upon any~~
 19 ~~student who fails to successfully complete one of the following~~
 20 ~~requirements:~~

21 ~~1. Achieve a score that meets or exceeds a minimum score~~
 22 ~~on a nationally standardized examination, as established by the~~
 23 ~~State Board of Education in conjunction with the Board of~~
 24 ~~Governors; or~~

25 ~~2. Demonstrate successful remediation of any academic~~
 26 ~~deficiencies and achieve a cumulative grade point average of 2.5~~
 27 ~~or above, on a 4.0 scale, in postsecondary-level coursework~~
 28 ~~identified by the State Board of Education in conjunction with~~

29 ~~the Board of Governors. The Department of Education shall~~
 30 ~~specify the means by which a student may demonstrate successful~~
 31 ~~remediation.~~

32 ~~(b) Any student who, in the best professional opinion of~~
 33 ~~the postsecondary educational institution, has a specific~~
 34 ~~learning disability such that the student cannot demonstrate~~
 35 ~~successful mastery of one or more of the authorized examinations~~
 36 ~~but is achieving at the college level in every area despite his~~
 37 ~~or her disability, and whose diagnosis indicates that further~~
 38 ~~remediation will not succeed in overcoming the disability, may~~
 39 ~~appeal through the appropriate dean to a committee appointed by~~
 40 ~~the president or the chief academic officer for special~~
 41 ~~consideration. The committee shall examine the evidence of the~~
 42 ~~student's academic and medical records and may hear testimony~~
 43 ~~relevant to the case. The committee may grant a waiver for one~~
 44 ~~or more of the authorized examinations based on the results of~~
 45 ~~its review.~~

46 ~~(c) Each public postsecondary educational institution~~
 47 ~~president shall establish a committee to consider requests for~~
 48 ~~waivers from the requirements in paragraph (a). The committee~~
 49 ~~shall be chaired by the chief academic officer of the~~
 50 ~~institution and shall have four additional members appointed by~~
 51 ~~the president as follows:~~

- 52 ~~1. One faculty member from the mathematics department;~~
- 53 ~~2. One faculty member from the English department;~~
- 54 ~~3. The institutional test administrator; and~~
- 55 ~~4. One faculty member from a department other than English~~
 56 ~~or mathematics.~~

57 ~~(d) Any student who has taken the authorized examinations~~
 58 ~~and has not achieved a passing score, but has otherwise~~
 59 ~~demonstrated proficiency in coursework in the same subject area,~~
 60 ~~may request a waiver from the examination requirement. Waivers~~
 61 ~~shall be considered only after students have been provided test~~
 62 ~~accommodations or other administrative adjustments to permit the~~
 63 ~~accurate measurement of the student's proficiency in the subject~~
 64 ~~areas measured by the authorized examinations. The committee~~
 65 ~~shall consider the student's educational records and other~~
 66 ~~evidence as to whether the student should be able to pass the~~
 67 ~~authorized examinations. A waiver may be recommended to the~~
 68 ~~president upon a majority vote of the committee. The president~~
 69 ~~may approve or disapprove the recommendation. The president may~~
 70 ~~not approve a request that the committee has disapproved. If a~~
 71 ~~waiver is approved, the student's transcript shall include a~~
 72 ~~statement that the student did not meet the requirements of this~~
 73 ~~subsection and that a waiver was granted.~~

74 Section 2. Subsection (3) of section 467.009, Florida
 75 Statutes, is amended to read:

76 467.009 Midwifery programs; education and training
 77 requirements.-

78 (3) To be accepted into an approved midwifery program an
 79 applicant shall have:

80 (a) A high school diploma or its equivalent.

81 (b) ~~Passed the college level academic scholastic test~~
 82 ~~(CLAST) or~~ Taken three college-level credits each of math and
 83 English or demonstrated competencies in communication and
 84 computation.

85 Section 3. Paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of section
 86 1004.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 87 1004.04 Public accountability and state approval for
 88 teacher preparation programs.--
 89 (4) INITIAL STATE PROGRAM APPROVAL.--
 90 (b) Each teacher preparation program approved by the
 91 Department of Education, as provided for by this section, shall
 92 require students to meet the following as prerequisites for
 93 admission into the program:
 94 1. Have a grade point average of at least 2.5 on a 4.0
 95 scale for the general education component of undergraduate
 96 studies or have completed the requirements for a baccalaureate
 97 degree with a minimum grade point average of 2.5 on a 4.0 scale
 98 from any college or university accredited by a regional
 99 accrediting association as defined by State Board of Education
 100 rule or any college or university otherwise approved pursuant to
 101 State Board of Education rule.
 102 2. Demonstrate mastery of general knowledge, including the
 103 ability to read, write, and compute, by passing the General
 104 Knowledge Test of the Florida Teacher Certification Examination,
 105 ~~the College Level Academic Skills Test,~~ a corresponding
 106 component of the National Teachers Examination series, or a
 107 similar test pursuant to rules of the State Board of Education.
 108
 109 Each teacher preparation program may waive these admissions
 110 requirements for up to 10 percent of the students admitted.
 111 Programs shall implement strategies to ensure that students
 112 admitted under a waiver receive assistance to demonstrate

113 | competencies to successfully meet requirements for
 114 | certification.

115 | Section 4. Subsection (2) of section 1008.30, Florida
 116 | Statutes, is amended to read:

117 | 1008.30 Common placement testing for public postsecondary
 118 | education.—

119 | (2) The common placement testing program shall include at
 120 | a minimum the following: the capacity to diagnose basic
 121 | competencies in the areas of English, reading, and mathematics
 122 | which are essential to perform college-level work; prerequisite
 123 | skills that relate to progressively advanced instruction in
 124 | mathematics, such as algebra and geometry; prerequisite skills
 125 | that relate to progressively advanced instruction in language
 126 | arts, such as English composition and literature; ~~prerequisite~~
 127 | ~~skills which relate to the College Level Academic Skills Test~~
 128 | ~~(CLAST);~~ and provision of test information to students on the
 129 | specific deficiencies.

130 | Section 5. Subsection (6) of section 1008.38, Florida
 131 | Statutes, is amended to read:

132 | 1008.38 Articulation accountability process.—The State
 133 | Board of Education, in conjunction with the Board of Governors,
 134 | shall develop articulation accountability measures which assess
 135 | the status of systemwide articulation processes authorized under
 136 | s. 1007.23 and establish an articulation accountability process
 137 | which at a minimum shall address:

138 | ~~(6) The relationship between the College Level Academic~~
 139 | ~~Skills Test Program and articulation to the upper division in~~
 140 | ~~public postsecondary institutions.~~

HB 4155

2011

141 Section 6. Subsection (3) of section 1012.56, Florida
 142 Statutes, is amended to read:

143 1012.56 Educator certification requirements.—

144 (3) MASTERY OF GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.—Acceptable means of
 145 demonstrating mastery of general knowledge are:

146 (a) Achievement of passing scores on basic skills
 147 examination required by state board rule;

148 ~~(b) Achievement of passing scores on the College Level
 149 Academic Skills Test earned prior to July 1, 2002;~~

150 (b) ~~(e)~~ A valid professional standard teaching certificate
 151 issued by another state;

152 (c) ~~(d)~~ A valid certificate issued by the National Board
 153 for Professional Teaching Standards or a national educator
 154 credentialing board approved by the State Board of Education; or

155 (d) ~~(e)~~ Documentation of two semesters of successful
 156 teaching in a community college, state university, or private
 157 college or university that awards an associate or higher degree
 158 and is an accredited institution or an institution of higher
 159 education identified by the Department of Education as having a
 160 quality program.

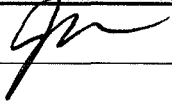
161 Section 7. This act shall take effect July 1, 2011.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: HB 4155 College-Level Academic Skills Test

SPONSOR(S): Stargel and others

TIED BILLS: IDEN./SIM. **BILLS:** SB 1278

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
1) K-20 Competitiveness Subcommittee		Valenstein <i>JV</i>	Ahearn 
2) Education Committee			

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

The bill repeals the criteria a student in a public postsecondary educational institution must meet in order to obtain an associate in arts or a baccalaureate degree and the waivers associated with those requirements. A student will no longer be required, by law, to achieve a minimum score on a nationally standardized examination or demonstrate successful remediation and achieve a certain grade point average. However, an institution may continue to require similar criteria to ensure a student has met the necessary learning outcomes in accordance with its accreditation process.

In 1986, the Florida Legislature passed a law requiring students to demonstrate mastery of the academic competencies prerequisite to upper-division undergraduate instruction. Students were required to pass the college-level communication and computation skills (CLAST) examination to obtain an associate in arts or a baccalaureate degree.

In 1995, the Legislature created exemptions from the CLAST examination. A student could demonstrate mastery of the required academic competencies by: achieving a certain score on a nationally standardized examination; achieving a certain score on the college placement test and obtaining a cumulative grade point average of 3.0 or above, on a 4.0 scale, in college-preparatory high school course work; or demonstrating successful remediation of any academic deficiencies and obtaining a cumulative grade point average of 2.5, on a 4.0 scale, in postsecondary-level coursework. The exemption allowing a student to demonstrate mastery of the required academic competencies through a certain score on the college placement test and grade point average in college-preparatory high school courses was eliminated in 1997.

In 2009, due to budgetary concerns, the Legislature repealed the CLAST examination. However, the Legislature maintained the requirements that a student obtain a certain score, to be determined by the State Board of Education, on a nationally standardized examination, or demonstrate successful remediation of any academic deficiencies and achieve a cumulative grade point average of 2.5 or above, on a 4.0 scale, in certain postsecondary-level coursework to obtain an associate in arts or baccalaureate degree. The Legislature, in addition, authorized a waiver from these provisions under certain circumstances.

The bill does not have a fiscal impact.

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2011.

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

In 1986, the Florida Legislature passed a law providing that the college-level communication and computation skills (CLAST) examination serve as a mechanism for students to demonstrate mastery of the academic competencies prerequisite to upper-division undergraduate instruction. State college and university students were required to pass the CLAST examination to obtain an associate in arts or a baccalaureate degree.¹

In 1990, the Legislature established a fee to be assessed for the administration of the CLAST examination for students attending a private postsecondary education institution. Students receiving financial aid were not assessed a fee.² In 1997, that policy changed and all students were assessed a fee, regardless of the student's receipt of financial aid.³

In 1995, the law was amended to exempt students from the CLAST requirement if a student could demonstrate mastery of the required academic competencies by achieving a certain score on a nationally standardized examination, by achieving a certain score on the college placement test and obtaining a cumulative grade point average of 3.0 or above, on a 4.0 scale, in college-preparatory high school course work or by demonstrating successful remediation of any academic deficiencies and obtaining a cumulative grade point average of 2.5, on a 4.0 scale, in postsecondary-level coursework.⁴ The exemption allowing a student to demonstrate mastery of the required academic competencies through a certain score on the college placement test and grade point average in college-preparatory high school courses was eliminated in 1997.⁵

In 2009, due to budgetary concerns, the Legislature eliminated the CLAST examination.⁶ However, the Legislature maintained the requirements that a student obtain a certain score, to be determined by the State Board of Education, on a nationally standardized examination, or demonstrate successful remediation of any academic deficiencies and achieve a cumulative grade point average of 2.5 or above, on a 4.0 scale, in certain postsecondary-level coursework to obtain an associate in arts or baccalaureate degree. The Legislature, in addition, authorized a waiver of these requirements, under certain circumstances.⁷

The bill repeals the criteria a student in a public postsecondary educational institution must meet to obtain an associate in arts or a baccalaureate degree and the waivers associated with these requirements. A student will no longer be required, by statute, to achieve a minimum score on a nationally standardized examination or demonstrate successful remediation and achieve a certain grade point average. However, an institution may continue to require similar criteria to ensure a student has met the necessary learning outcomes in accordance with its accreditation process.

The bill also repeals the waiver provisions and removes obsolete references to the CLAST examination.

The Board of Governors does not have any issues with the repeal of this section of law.⁸ The Department of Education has suggested a similar repeal in other legislation.⁹

¹ Section 21, ch. 86-145, L.O.F.

² Section 11, ch. 90-99, L.O.F.

³ Section 6, ch. 97-169, L.O.F.

⁴ Section 5, ch. 95-411, L.O.F.

⁵ Section 8, ch. 97-246, L.O.F.

⁶ Section 21, ch. 2009-59, L.O.F.

⁷ Section 1007.25(12), F.S.; *see also* s. 20, 2009-59, L.O.F.

⁸ Email, Board of Governors Staff (March 13, 2011).

⁹ *See* HB 881 and SB 1194, Regular Session 2011.

B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1. Amends s. 1007.25, F.S., deleting requirements relating to earning an associate in arts or a baccalaureate degree.

Section 2. Amends s. 467.009, F.S., deleting provisions relating to the CLAST.

Section 3. Amends s. 1004.04, F.S., deleting provisions relating to the CLAST.

Section 4. Amends s. 1008.30, F.S., deleting provisions relating to the CLAST.

Section 5. Amends s. 1008.38, F.S., deleting provisions relating to the CLAST.

Section 6. Amends s. 1012.56, F.S., deleting provisions relating to the CLAST.

Section 7. Provides an effective date of July 1, 2011.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

The bill does not require a city or county to expend funds or to take any action requiring the expenditure of funds.

The bill does not reduce the authority that municipalities or counties have to raise revenues in the aggregate.

The bill does not reduce the percentage of state tax shared with counties or municipalities.

2. Other:

None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

None.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

Not applicable.