



# Legislative Update

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT • MAY 8, 2017



## 4 Major Concerns

1. Capital Outlay Funding
2. Loss of Local Authority for Charter Schools
3. Lower Performing Schools
4. Title I Funding





## Concern 1: Capital Outlay Funding

1. Capital Funds are already insufficient to meet district needs
2. Prohibits counties from levying a school millage rate above 1.5 - takes away local authority
3. Provides an allocation for charter schools without the ability to recover assets, such as rental or leasing fees, maintenance, and renovations to the private property
4. Charters already have access to state capital outlay grants

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## Concern 2: Charter School Flexibility

1. Eliminates state comparisons of charter schools to traditional public schools
2. Allows Charters to apply for their own federal funds AND still be included in any federal funds received by the district
3. Standardizes contract – eliminates the ability to provide locally developed agreements
4. Limits amount districts can withhold to provide state mandated support
5. Allows charters to rate districts on service provided
6. Eliminates enrollment caps
7. Allows charters to hire non-certificated teachers
8. Exempts charters from new legislation in the bill, such as mandatory minutes for recess
9. Allows charters to open in public buildings without rezoning through local city councils

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## Concern 3: School Improvement



- All schools earning two consecutive Ds or one F would be in Intervene Status



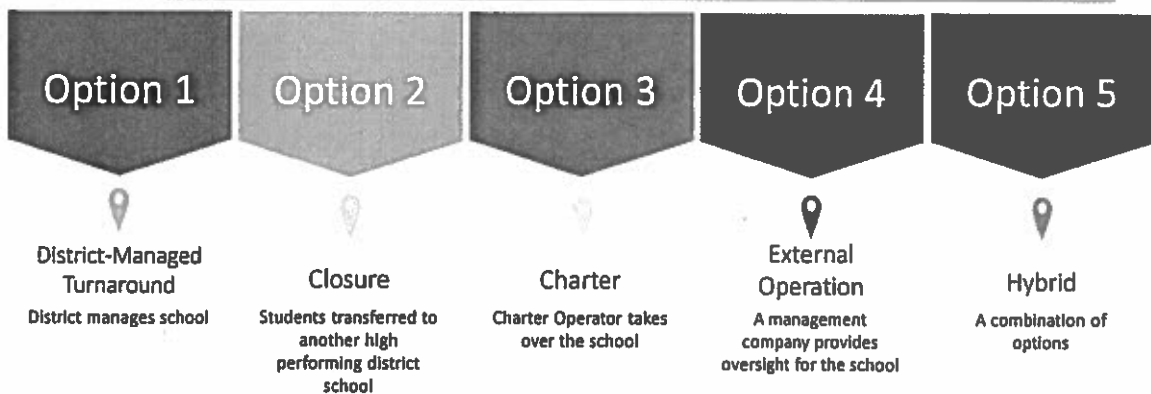
- Requires an MOU regarding selection, transfer, and expectations of instructional personnel for all D and F schools



- Reduces the options available after three years of school grades below a C



## Current Turnaround Options



# New Legislation: 3 Turnaround Options\*



## Transfer

**Close** school and transfer all students to a higher performing school within the district



## Charter Takeover

**Close** and turn the school over to a charter school



## Management Company

**Turn the school over** to a high performing management company or a district-managed charter with independent governing board

\*FDOE is authorized to allow districts a third year to implement plan.

## Statewide Priority School Comparison 2015-2016

The District's own Turnaround work is successful

District	Number of Priority Schools	Number of Schools that Improved Letter Grade	Percent of Schools that Improved Letter Grade	Number of Schools that Improved to a "C"	Percent of Schools that Improved to a "C"
ALACHUA	1	0	0%	0	0%
BAY	2	1	50%	0	0%
BROWARD	9	7	78%	1	11%
DUVAL	11	10	91%	6	55%
HILLSBOROUGH	7	1	14%	1	14%
JEFFERSON	2	1	50%	0	0%
LEE	2	1	50%	1	50%
MANATEE	2	1	50%	0	0%
MIAMI-DADE	5	2	50%	1	25%
ORANGE	3	1	33%	1	33%
PALM BEACH	3	3	100%	3	100%
PASCO	1	0	0%	0	0%
PINELLAS	8	5	63%	3	38%
POLK	5	2	40%	0	0%
ST. LUCIE	3	1	33%	1	33%

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State-Identified Priority Schools

District	# of Priority Schools
Alachua	2
Bay	3
Brevard	1
Broward	9
Miami-Dade	4
Duval	3 (2)
Escambia	1
Hamilton	1
Hillsborough	9
Jefferson	2

District	# of Priority Schools
Lee	1
Madison	1
Manatee	3
Orange	2
Pasco	1
Pinellas	5
Polk	8
Putnam	1
St. Lucie	2

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## Concern 4: Title I Funding



Eliminates flexibility to provide district level initiatives.

**X** City Year

**X** Incentives for Teachers

**X** UNF Clinical Educator

**X** Behavior Interventionists

**X** Graduation Coaches

**X** PITSCO Labs at Select Middle Schools

**X** Student Enrichment Field Trips

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## Issues with Conforming Bill 7069

- **Charter Performance:** There is no factual evidence that charters can ensure improvement at lower performing schools in Florida.  
For example:
  - **School Performance:** There is a greater proportion of D and F Title I Charter schools than traditional public schools in Jacksonville and across the state.
  - **Student Proficiency:** There is a greater proportion of proficient students in both reading and in math in traditional public schools than in charters at both the district and state level
- **Limited Options:** Reduces the number of Turnaround Options from five (5) to three (3) and limits district's ability to provide the right match to meet the needs of the school and the community
- **Accelerates Closure Process:** Fails to define School Improvement as a problem-solving sustainable, continuous improvement process and does not acknowledge the effects of poverty

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## Additional Issues with 7069

- **Authority of the Board:** Fails to recognize the School Board as the sole authority to open or close schools, despite districts such as ours that have already made hard and proactive decisions regarding low performing schools
- **Accountability System:** Ignores the dozens of changes to the accountability system that manufactures declines and lower performance which is not related to actual improvement or decline
- **Charter Capacity:** Assuming charters can perform as suggested, there will never be enough supply to meet student demand, which creates disruption and chaos for systems, communities, employees, and most importantly - our children

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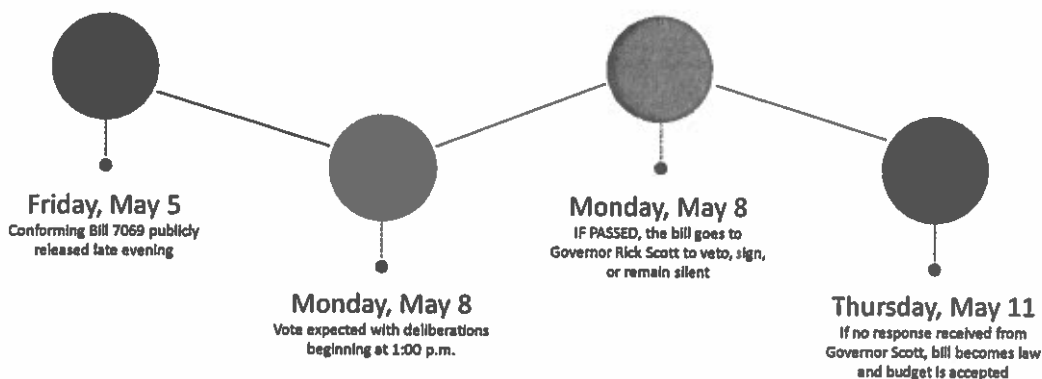
## Additional Issues with 7069

- **Time for Improvement Process:** One isolated D or F would trigger the planning process and require a separate MOU with teachers regarding hiring, transfer, and job responsibilities, and may require removing administrators and/or teachers
- **Less Choice:** ZIP Codes that serve a majority of children in poverty will become deserts for traditional public school options, causing long bus rides and displacement
- **Inequitable Expectations:** Different rules for traditional public schools and charter schools:
  - **Traditional Public** – Corrective Action required after two Ds or one F
  - **Charter Schools** – Corrective Action required after three (3) consecutive years of earning Ds and/or Fs

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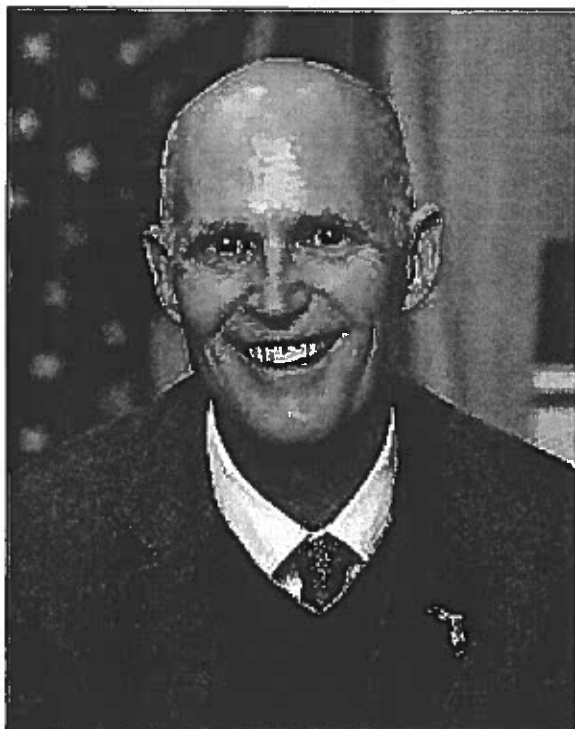
## Timeline






# Duval Delegation

Florida Senate		Florida House of Representatives					
	Sen. Aaron Bean, District 4		Rep. Cord Byrd, District 11		Rep. Tracie Davis, District 13		Rep. Jay Fant, District 15
	Sen. Audrey Gibson, District 6		Rep. Clay Yarborough, District 12		Rep. Kimberly Daniels, District 14		Rep. Jason Fischer, District 16



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