

The Constitution Revision Commission
COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

EDUCATION
Commissioner Johnson, Chair
Commissioner Washington, Vice Chair

MEETING DATE: Tuesday, October 31, 2017
TIME: 1:00—5:00 p.m.
PLACE: 110 Senate Office Building, Tallahassee, Florida

MEMBERS: Commissioner Johnson, Chair; Commissioner Washington, Vice Chair; Commissioners Donalds, Grady, Jordan, Keiser, Levesque, Sprowls, and Stewart

TAB	PROPOSAL NO. and INTRODUCER	PROPOSAL DESCRIPTION and COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
1	Presentation on K-12 Education Governance by Florida Department of Education		Presented
2	Presentation on K-12 Education Governance by John Winn		Presented
3	Presentation on Florida College System Governance by Florida Department of Education		Presented
4	Presentation on State University System Governance by the Florida State University System		Not Presented
5	Presentation on Access to Other Education Options by Florida Department of Education		Presented

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of blue, ranging from light to dark, creating a modern and professional aesthetic. The shapes are primarily triangles and polygons, some of which are semi-transparent, allowing for layered effects.

The Florida Constitution Article IX Education Governance

Florida Department of Education, Office of the General Counsel



Part I State College and K-12 Governance

National Overview of State College Governance Structures

1. A unit under the State Board of Education is responsible for K-12 and community colleges
 - ▶ Florida, Iowa
2. A state-level governing board for state universities is also responsible for coordinating locally governed community colleges
 - ▶ Kansas, New York (SUNY)
3. A state-level higher education coordinating board or agency coordinates/regulates locally governed community colleges. No independent state-level board for community colleges
 - ▶ Oregon, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, and Texas
4. An independent state board governs community and/or technical colleges
 - ▶ Colorado, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, New Hampshire, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia, West Virginia
5. An independent state board coordinates locally governed community colleges
 - ▶ California, Illinois, Mississippi, Washington State, and Wisconsin
6. The state has no state-level board/entity with authority for locally governed community colleges
 - ▶ Arizona, Michigan

National Overview of K-12 Governance Structures

1. Governor appoints the state board of education and the chief state school officer
 - ▶ Ten states use this structure including New Jersey, New Hampshire, and Pennsylvania
2. Governor appoints the state board of education; the state board appoints the chief state school officer
 - ▶ Twelve states use this structure including Florida, Massachusetts, and Maryland
3. Governor appoints the state board of education; elected chief state school officer
 - ▶ Ten states use this structure including California
4. Elected state board of education; the state board appoints the chief state school officer
 - ▶ Six states use this structure including Alabama, Michigan, and Colorado

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION GOVERNANCE UNDER ARTICLE IX

- ▶ The State Board of Education is appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate
- ▶ The Commissioner of Education, in turn, is appointed by the State Board of Education
- ▶ The State Board of Education's oversight role extends from the Office of Early Learning, through the K-12 public schools and into the Florida college system, including career and technical education

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION GOVERNANCE UNDER ARTICLE IX

- ▶ Florida's current governance system went into effect on January 7, 2003. (See Art. XII, § 24, Fla. Const.)
- ▶ Under the 1968 Constitution, prior to 2003, the Governor and Cabinet constituted the State Board of Education
- ▶ Prior to 2003, the Florida Commissioner of Education was an elected position
- ▶ In 2001, SB 1162 eliminated State Board of Community Colleges, established State Board of Education as the K-20 state board to promote seamless articulation, and created local boards of trustees for the colleges
- ▶ In 2002, a citizens' initiative was approved that established the State University System under the Board of Governors

RATIONALE FOR CHANGE IN GOVERNANCE

A key reason for changing the governance of the State Board of Education from a cabinet level position to an appointed board was to place responsibilities for the public education system with a body whose sole focus is education, rather than a with a body responsible for issues relating to land use, state lands, clemency, and state law enforcement, along with education.

STATUTORY FRAMEWORK

- ▶ Within this constitutional framework the Legislature has defined the following statutory framework:
 - ▶ The role of the State Board of Education
 - ▶ Sections 20.15; 1001.01-1001.03, Fla.Stat.
 - ▶ The Commissioner's role
 - ▶ Sections 20.15; 1001.10-1001.11, Fla.Stat.
 - ▶ The divisions within the Department of Education
 - ▶ Section 20.15, Fla.Stat.

Statutory Framework: State Board of Education

- ▶ The State Board of Education is the chief implementing and coordinating body of public education in Florida, except for the State University System
- ▶ The State Board focuses on high-level policy decisions
 - ▶ Section 20.15(1), Fla. Stat.
 - ▶ Sections 1001.01-1001.03, Fla. Stat.

Statutory Framework: Commissioner of Education

- ▶ The Commissioner of Education is the executive director of the Department of Education and the State's chief educational officer
 - ▶ Section 20.15(2), Fla. Stat.
 - ▶ Section 1001.10, Fla. Stat.

Statutorily Established Divisions in DOE

Florida law establishes divisions within the Department of Education, section 20.15, Fla. Stat.:

- ▶ Florida Colleges
- ▶ Public Schools
- ▶ Career and Adult Education
- ▶ Vocational Rehabilitation
- ▶ Blind Services
- ▶ Accountability, Research, and Measurement
- ▶ Finance and Operations
- ▶ K-20 Articulation
- ▶ The Office of Independent Education and Parental Choice
- ▶ Office of Early Learning

Constitutional Provisions vs Statutes

As long as the roles and responsibilities established by the Legislature are consistent with the Constitution, the Legislature may make changes to the structure of the Department of Education, as well as to the functions of the Department, in order to respond to evolving educational needs, best practices, and research



Part II

State College and K-12 Local Governance

Local Governance of State Colleges

- ▶ Each institution in the Florida College System is under the direct control of a District Board of Trustees.
- ▶ District Boards of Trustees are appointed by the Governor to staggered four-year terms, and confirmed by the Senate.
 - ▶ Florida College System Boards of Trustees are authorized to adopt rules, procedures, and policies regarding admissions, programs, administration, personnel, contracts, and facilities.
 - ▶ Each of the 28 community colleges in Florida's statewide system is under the local control of a lay District Board of Trustees composed of citizens who serve without pay and are legally vested with decision-making power in all matters of college policy, programs, building, budget and personnel. These civic-minded individuals contribute their time and talent to guiding the development of the College so that it remains responsive to the educational needs of its local community.

Local K-12 Governance Under Article IX, Sections 4 and 5

- ▶ The Florida Constitution provides that each school district is governed by an elected school board and a superintendent that is either elected or appointed
- ▶ School boards are elected by means of a nonpartisan election
 - ▶ School boards are composed of five or more members
 - ▶ Terms are staggered and four years in length
- ▶ Elected superintendents are chosen through a partisan election (41 out of 67 superintendents are elected)

K-12 Local Governance: District School Boards

- ▶ The Florida Constitution provides that each county shall constitute a school district. Art. IX, § 4, Fla. Const.
- ▶ Although the Constitution provides a process for combining school districts, that option has never been exercised. Thus, there are 67 counties and 67 school districts.
- ▶ Each local school board is required to “operate, control and supervise all free public schools within the school district” Art. IX, § 4(b), Fla. Const.

K-12 Local Governance: Superintendent of Schools

- ▶ Each school district in Florida has a superintendent of schools
 - ▶ The position is an elected one **unless** it is changed to an appointed position by special law of the district or by resolution of the school board
 - ▶ Florida has 41 elected superintendents and 26 appointed superintendents
 - ▶ The 10 largest school districts in Florida have an appointed superintendent
- ▶ Nationwide, local school superintendents are appointed in all states except Alabama and Florida
 - ▶ At least three states have elected regional superintendents (Arizona, California, and Montana)

K-12 Local Governance: School District Statutes

- ▶ DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD—operate, control, and supervise all free public schools in their respective districts and may exercise any power except as expressly prohibited by the State Constitution or general law. Section 1001.32(2), Fla. Stat.
- ▶ DISTRICT SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT—responsible for the administration and management of the schools and for the supervision of instruction in the district. Acts as the executive officer of the district school board. Section 1001.32(3), Fla. Stat.
- ▶ SCHOOL PRINCIPAL OR HEAD OF SCHOOL—responsible for the administration of a school and the supervision of instruction in the school. Section 1001.32(4), Fla. Stat.

K-12 Local Governance: School Board Statutes

- ▶ Pursuant to sections 1001.41-1001.43, Fla. Stat., a school board has broad powers to operate, control, and supervise all free public schools in the district, including:
 - ▶ Determine policies necessary for the efficient operation of the school system
 - ▶ Adopt rules
 - ▶ Adopt policies to provide students with the opportunity for a complete education
 - ▶ Contract, sue or be sued
 - ▶ Perform duties assigned by law, rule or the Commissioner of Education
 - ▶ Personnel: designate positions to be filled and qualifications
 - ▶ School facilities, transportation, finance, school accountability
 - ▶ Employment contracts and collective bargaining

K-12 Local Governance: Superintendent Statutes

- ▶ Pursuant to sections 1001.49-1001.51, Fla. Stat., a superintendent has broad statutory powers to administer and manage schools, including:
 - ▶ General oversight of the school system
 - ▶ Advise the school board on all educational matters
 - ▶ Recommend policies to the school board necessary for efficiency
 - ▶ Recommend rules to the school board
 - ▶ Direct the work of district employees
 - ▶ Recommend plans to the school board for:
 - ▶ Transportation
 - ▶ School facilities
 - ▶ District finances

Constitutional Provisions vs Laws

- ▶ The existence and scope of authority of school districts “to operate, control and supervise all free public schools” as found in the Constitution limits the authority of the Legislature to make laws inconsistent with this authority
- ▶ The existence of superintendents is constitutionally mandated, as is the method of selection
 - ▶ Superintendent duties and authority are not; therefore, the Legislature is free to make changes to these to respond to evolving educational needs, best practices and research
- ▶ The broad language in Article IX, Section 1, related to other public education programs gives the Legislature ability to respond to evolving educational needs, best practices, and research as it relates to the Florida College System

Presentation Sources:

- a. Education Commission of the States
 - i. 50-State Review: Constitutional Obligations for Public Education by Emily Parker
 - ii. 50-State Review: State Education Governance Structures: 2017 Update, Hunter Railey
 - iii. 50-State Comparisons (State Boards of Education; Local Superintendents; Regional Superintendents)
 - iv. K-12 Governance Structures: State Profiles
- b. Education Week's Quality Counts 2017 Survey
- c. National Association of State Boards of Education, State Education Governance Matrix

CONSTITUTION REVISION COMMISSION
APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver completed form to Commission staff)

10/31/2017

Meeting Date

Proposal Number (if applicable)

*Topic STATE COLLEGE + K-12 GOVERNANCE

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

*Name MATT MEARS

Address 325 W. GAINES STREET

Phone 850-245-9431

Street

TALLAHASSEE FL 32399

Email _____

City

State

Zip

*Speaking: For Against Information Only

Waive Speaking: In Support Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Are you representing someone other than yourself? Yes No

If yes, who? FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Are you a registered lobbyist? Yes No

Are you an elected official or judge? Yes No

While the Commission encourages public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

Information submitted on this form is public record.

***Required**



Charter School Governance

October 31, 2017

Florida Constitution Revision Commission

Presented by: Adam Miller, Executive Director,
Office of Independent Education and Parental Choice

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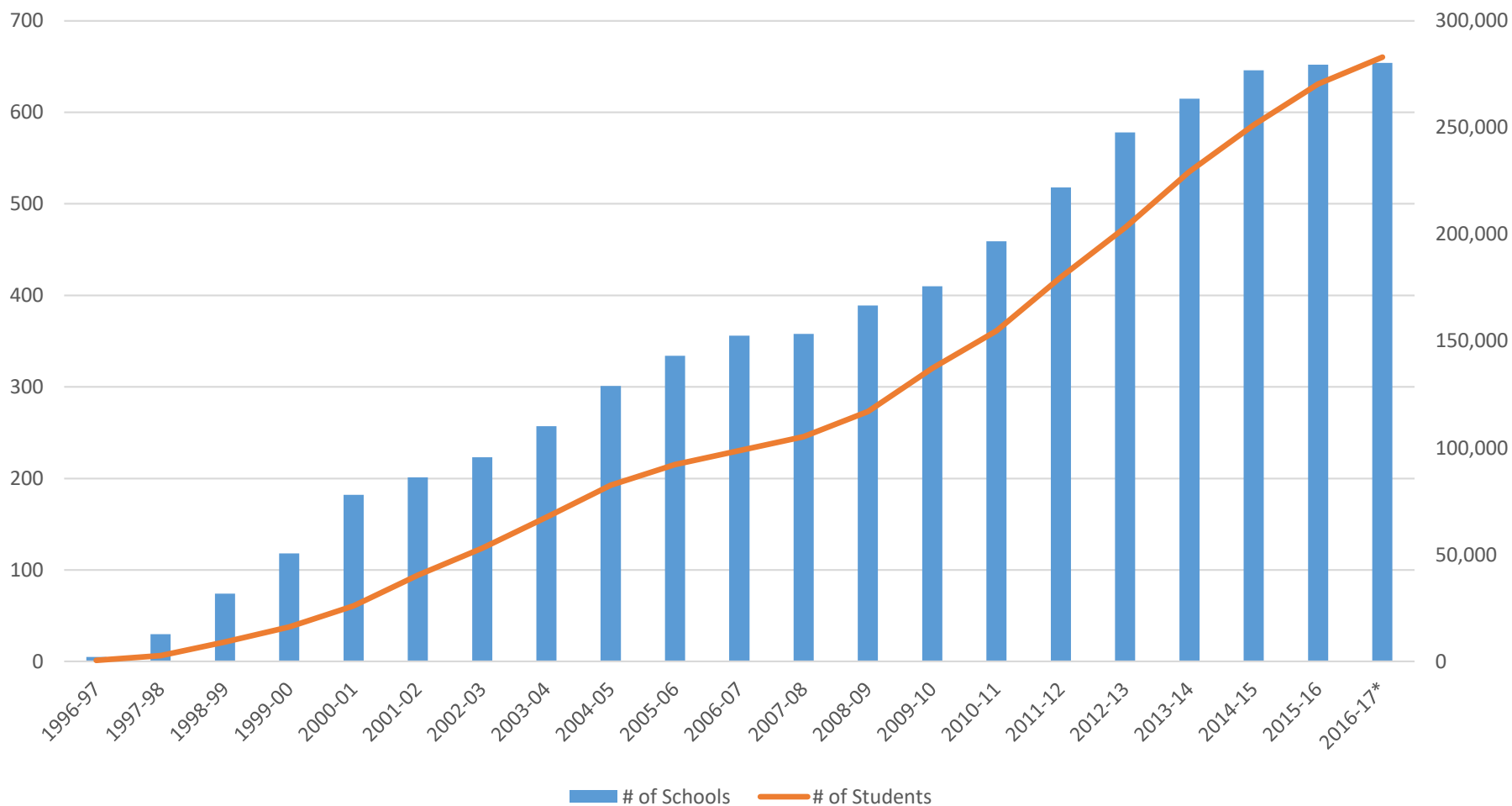
Overview of Presentation

- Overview of Public Charter School Sector in Florida
- Charter School Process
 - Application, Contract, and Oversight
- Charter School Governance Structures and Responsibilities

Statutory Authorization for Public Charter Schools

- Section 1000.04, F.S. – PUBLIC K-12 SCHOOLS: The public K-12 schools include charter schools and consist of kindergarten classes; elementary, middle, and high school grades and special classes; virtual instruction programs; workforce education; career centers; adult, part-time, and evening schools, courses, or classes, as authorized by law to be operated under the control of district school boards; and lab schools operated under the control of state universities.
- Section 1002.20, F.S. – K12 STUDENT AND PARENT RIGHTS: Parents of public school students may seek any public educational school choice options that are applicable and available to students throughout the state. These options may include controlled open enrollment, single-gender programs, lab schools, virtual instruction programs, charter schools, charter technical career centers, magnet schools, alternative schools, special programs, auditory-oral education programs, advanced placement, dual enrollment, International Baccalaureate, International General Certificate of Secondary Education (pre-AICE), CAPE digital tools, CAPE industry certifications, collegiate high school programs, Advanced International Certificate of Education, early admissions, credit by examination or demonstration of competency, the New World School of the Arts, the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, and the Florida Virtual School.
- Section 1002.33, F.S.- CHARTER SCHOOLS: All charter schools in Florida are public schools and shall be part of the state’s program of public education. A charter school may be formed by creating a new school or converting an existing public school to charter status.

Charter School Growth: 1995-2017



Public Charter School Process

Application to Local Sponsor/District

Application Review
Applicant Interview
Due Diligence

Charter Contract Negotiations

Academic Expectations
Renewal/Non Renewal
Terms
Financial Accountability

Monitoring and Oversight

Academic, Financial,
Operational Performance
Compliance
Renewal/Closure Decisions

Process to Establish a Public Charter School

- An application for a new charter school may be made by an individual, teachers, parents, a group of individuals, a municipality, or a legal entity organized under the laws of this state.
- Application is submitted to a local school district (sponsor)
 - Applicant must use the Model Charter School Application
 - February 1 deadline
- Sponsor/district reviews application using evaluation instrument developed by FDOE
- School Board votes to approve or deny application

Model Charter School Application

http://www.fldoe.org/core/fileparse.php/7700/urlt/ModelApp_FinalSBE.pdf

- Required for all applicants
- Developed in consultation with districts, operators, and national experts (2009)
- Sponsors/Districts may request information of the applicant in addition to what is on the model application
- Originally adopted in 2010, with subsequent revisions
 - Major revision in 2015
- 3 Primary Sections
 - Educational Plan, Organizational Plan, Business Plan
 - 22 sub-sections
 - 106-133 Questions
 - 82-96 separate criteria

Model Charter School Application Outline

Cover Sheet		
Executive Summary		
Educational Plan	Organizational Plan	Business Plan
Mission, Guiding Principles and Purpose (4)	Governance (12)	Facilities (5)
Target Population and Student Body (5)	Management & Staffing (5)	Transportation Service (1)
Educational Program Design (5)	Human Resources and Employment (6)	Food Service (1)
Curriculum Plan (6)	Professional Development (1)	School Safety and Security (1)
Student Performance, Assessment and Evaluation (12)	Student Recruitment and Enrollment (3)	Budget (7)
Exceptional Students (11)	Parent and Community Involvement (3)	Financial Management and Oversight (8)
English Language Learners (4)		Start-Up Plan (1)
School Culture and Discipline (2)		
Supplemental Programming (1)		
Replications (7)		
Education Service Providers (20)		
Applicant History Worksheet		

Governance Section of Model Charter Application

- Existing or planned legal status
- Governance structure, including primary roles, powers and duties
- Selection process of board members, and how board composition will support academic, operational and financial success of school
- Board recruitment and orientation
- Ethical standards and process for addressing conflicts of interest

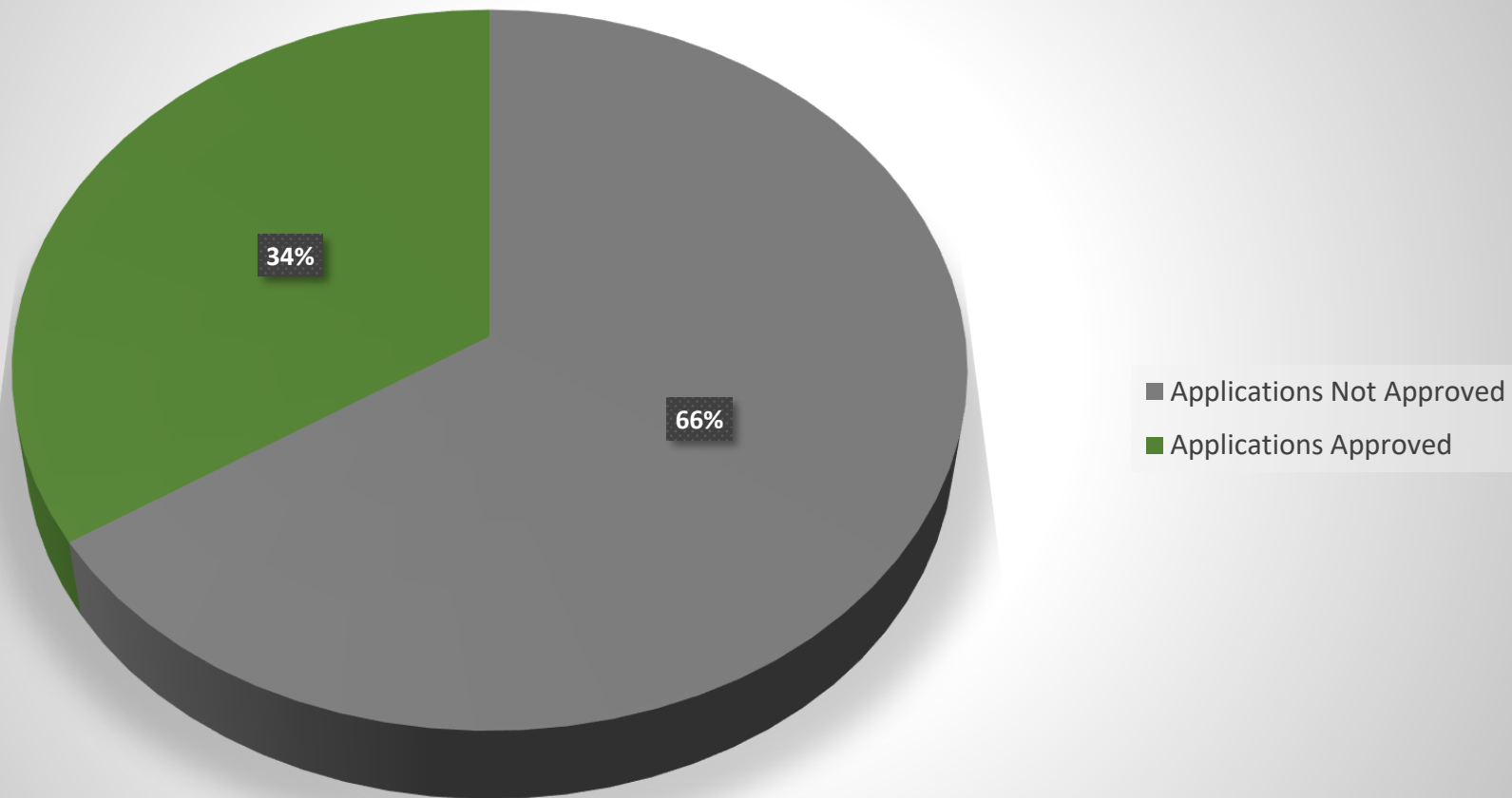
Governance Section of Model Charter Application

- Each proposed governing board member must complete a Board Member Information Form

*“Serving on a public charter school board is a position of public trust and fiduciary responsibility. As a board member of a public school, you are responsible for ensuring the quality of the school program, competent stewardship of public funds, and the school’s fulfillment of its public obligations and all terms of its charter. The purposes of this questionnaire are: **to give application reviewers a clearer introduction to the applicant team behind each school proposal in advance of the applicant interview, in order to be better prepared for the interview; and to encourage board members to reflect individually as well as collectively on their common mission, purposes, and obligations at the earliest stage of school development.**”*

5-Year Charter School Application Approval Rate: 2012-2016

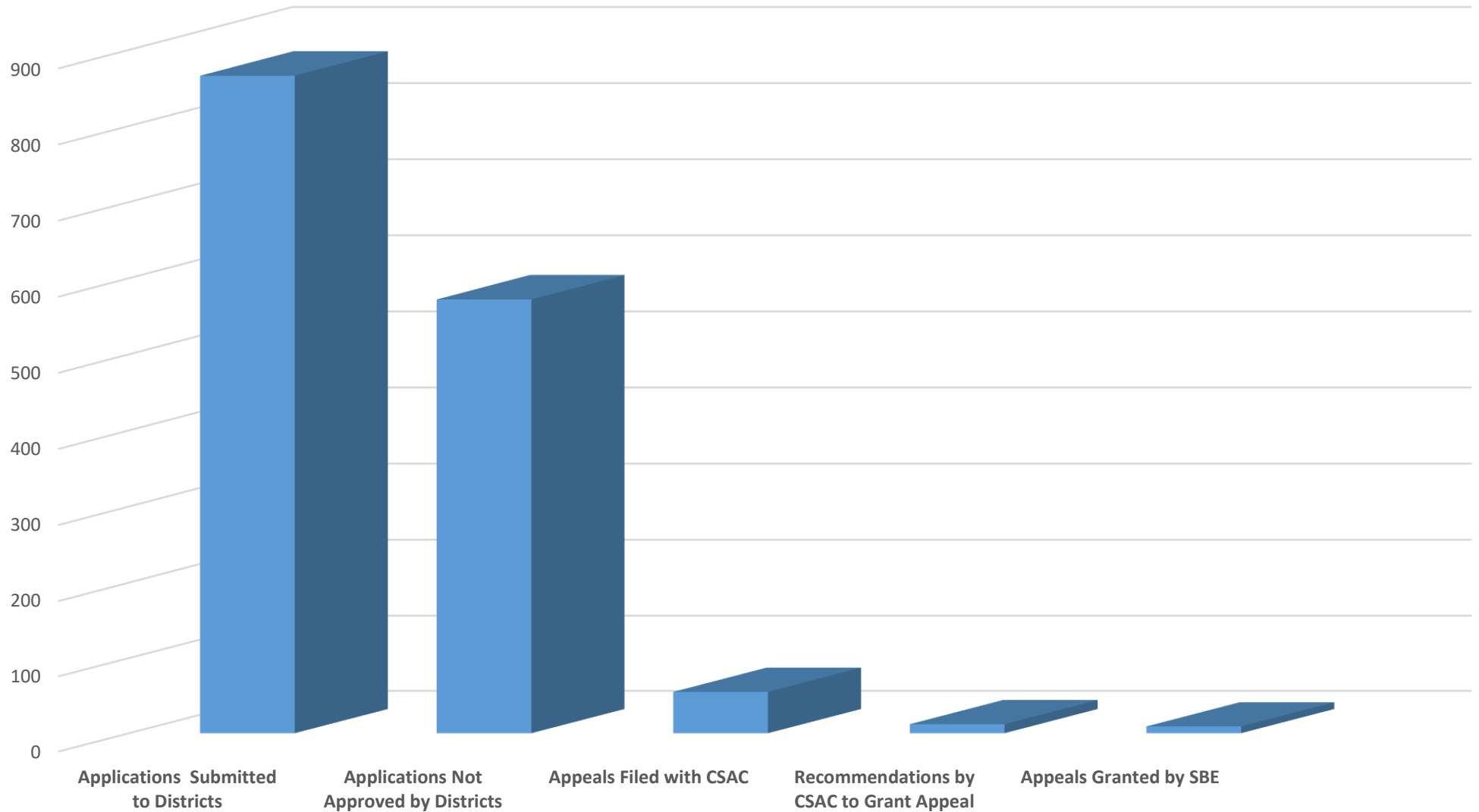
Applications Approved/Not Approved by Districts



Charter School Appeal Commission (CSAC)

- A Charter School Appeal Commission is established to assist the commissioner and the State Board of Education with a fair and impartial review of appeals by applicants whose charter applications have been denied
- The commissioner shall appoint a number of members to the Charter School Appeal Commission sufficient to ensure that no potential conflict of interest exists for any commission appeal decision.
- *Of the members hearing the appeal, one-half must represent currently operating charter schools and one-half must represent sponsors/districts.*
- Commission members shall thoroughly review the materials presented to them from the appellant and the sponsor/district. The commission may request information to clarify the documentation presented to it.
- Commission members shall provide a written recommendation to the state board as to whether the appeal should be upheld or denied. A fact-based justification for the recommendation must be included.

5 Years of Applications and Appeals: 2012-2016



Public Charter School Process

Application to Local District/Sponsor

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Applicant Interview
Due Diligence

Charter Contract Negotiations

Academic Expectations
Renewal/Non Renewal Terms
Financial Accountability

Monitoring and Oversight

Academic, Financial,
Operational Performance
Compliance
Renewal/Closure Decisions

Statutory Process for Charter Contract Negotiations and Execution

- The terms and conditions for the operation of a charter school shall be set forth by the sponsor/district and the applicant in a written contractual agreement, called a charter
- The sponsor/district and the governing board of the charter school shall use the standard charter contract pursuant to subsection (21), which shall incorporate the approved application and any addenda approved with the application
- The sponsor/district has 30 days after approval of the application to provide an initial proposed charter contract to the charter school. The applicant and the sponsor/district have 40 days thereafter to negotiate and notice the charter contract for final approval by the sponsor/district unless both parties agree to an extension
- Standard Charter Contract, which is adopted in rule by the State Board of Education, must be basis for initial draft of charter contract. Sponsor/district provides strikethrough/underline version to charter to begin negotiations.

<http://www.fldoe.org/core/fileparse.php/7700/urlt/IEPC-SC.pdf>

Statutory Charter School Contract Requirements

- Contract must include academic performance expectations
 - The current incoming baseline standard of student academic achievement, the outcomes to be achieved, and the method of measurement that will be used.
- Financial, operational and administrative expectations
- Term of the charter which shall provide for the closure of the school if insufficient progress has been made in attaining student achievement objectives
- The governance structure of the school

Public Charter School Process

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Statutory Oversight Responsibilities

- The sponsor/district shall monitor and review the charter school in its progress toward the goals established in the charter.
- The sponsor/district shall monitor the revenues and expenditures of the charter school
- The sponsor/district shall review each monthly or quarterly financial statement
- The sponsor/district shall ensure that the charter school participates in the state's education accountability system. If a charter school falls short of performance measures included in the approved charter, the sponsor/district shall report such shortcomings to the Department of Education
- The sponsor/district shall make student academic achievement for all students the most important factor when determining whether to renew or terminate the charter

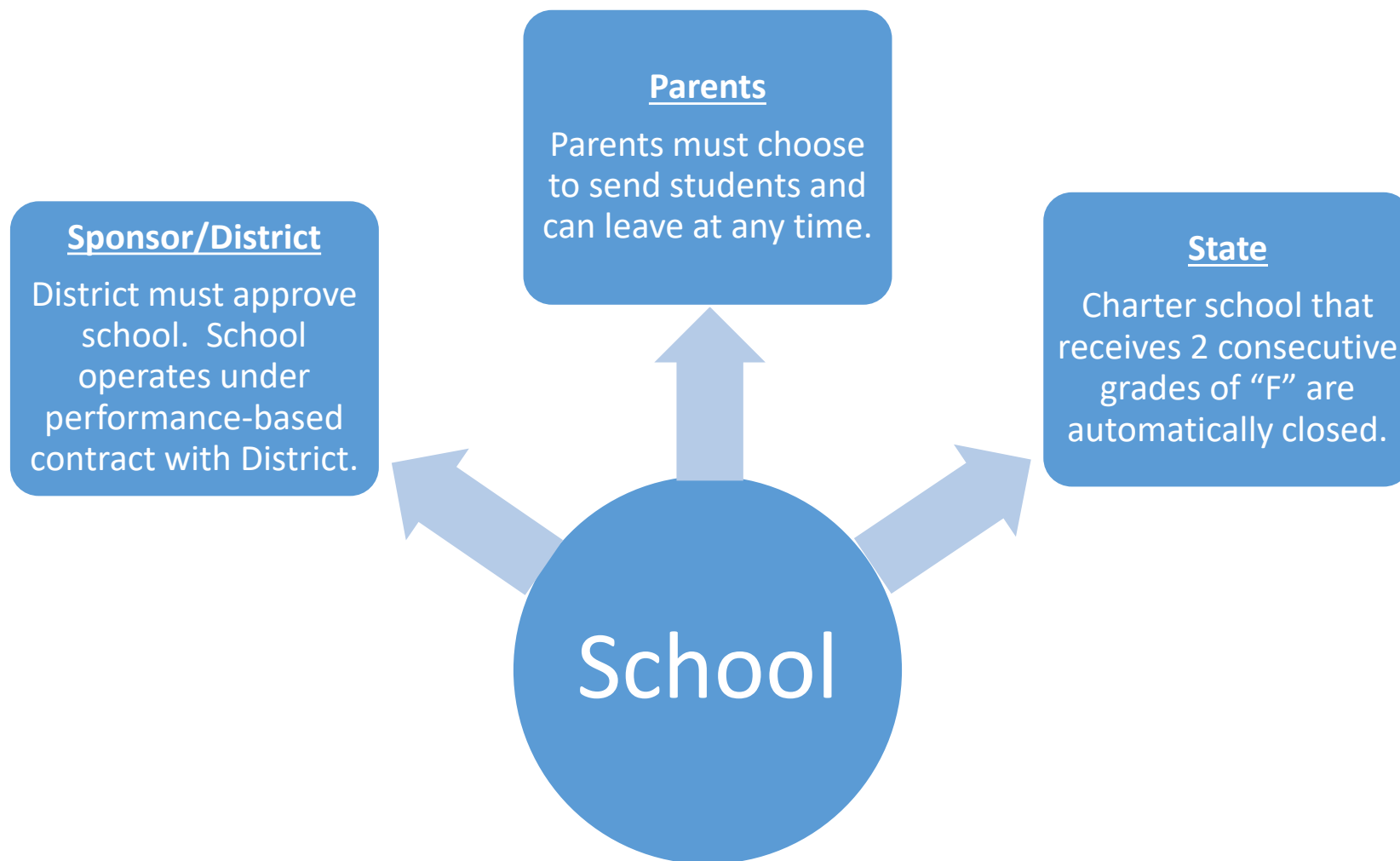
Statutory Reporting Requirements for Charter Schools

- Monthly financial statement that contains balance sheet and statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance
- Annual audit
- Annual program cost report
- Annual progress report
 - Student achievement data
 - Financial status
 - Documentation of current facilities in use
 - Descriptive information about personnel, including salaries and benefits

Charter School Autonomy

- Exempt from School Board policies
- Exempt from significant portions of Education Code
- Must abide by core requirements for all public schools, such as:
 - Statutes relating to health, safety and welfare
 - Florida Standards
 - State required assessments
 - School grades
 - Graduation requirements
 - Services to students with disabilities
 - Civil rights
 - Teacher certification, evaluation, salary schedules
 - Public records and meetings
 - Class size (measured at school-wide average)

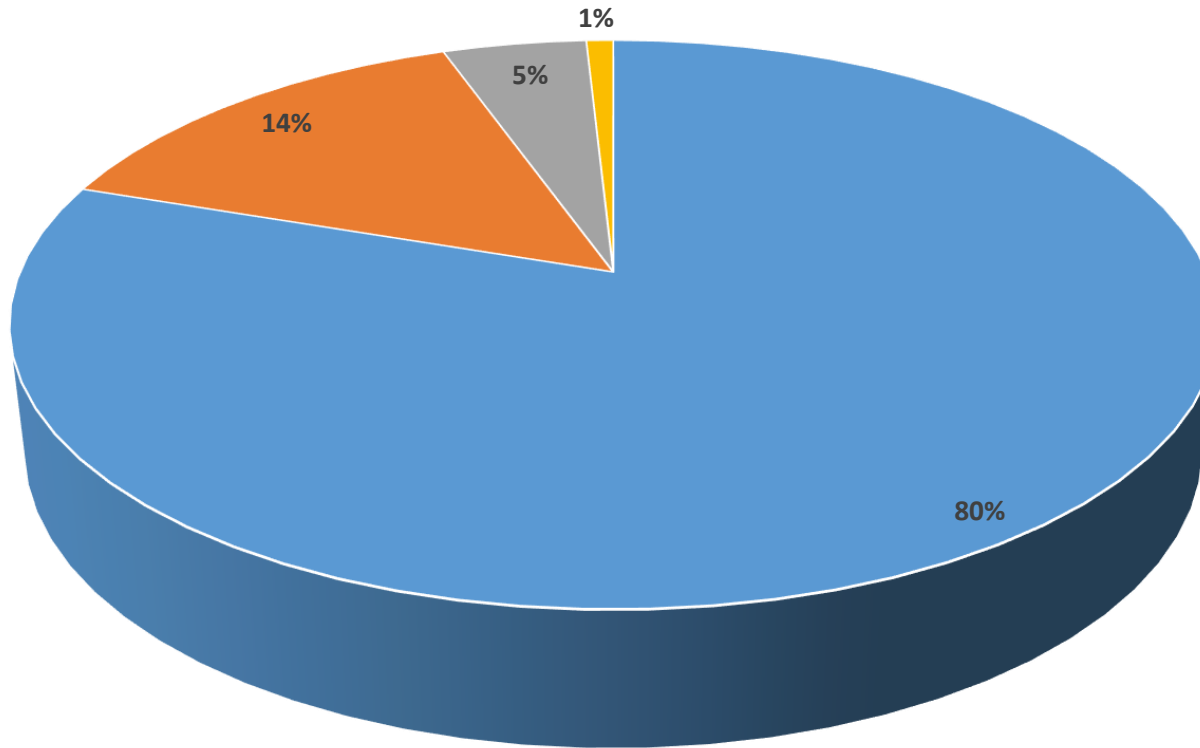
Multi-Layered Accountability



Charter School Governing Boards

- Every charter school has a governing board
- The governing board shall organize as, or be operated by, a nonprofit organization
- Governing board structure and responsibilities addressed in statute, rule, organizational bylaws, and charter contract
- Governing board may oversee multiple schools in multiple counties

2015-16 Governing Board Landscape



■ 1 School ■ 2 - 3 Schools ■ 4 - 10 Schools ■ 10 or more Schools

Governing Board Responsibilities in Law

- Annually adopt and maintain budget
- Adopt policies
- Set salary schedules and evaluate principal
- Ensuring annual financial audit is completed by independent certified public accountant or auditor
- Reviewing and approving audit report, including audit findings and recommendations
 - Implementing financial corrective action plans, if required
- Participate in governance training
 - Must include, government in the sunshine, conflicts of interests, ethics, and financial responsibility

Governing Board Responsibilities in Law

- Present school improvement plan to sponsor/district
- Appoint a representative to facilitate parental involvement, provide access to information, assist parents and others with questions and concerns, and resolve disputes
- Hold public meetings, which are noticed, open and accessible to the public
- Annual progress report to sponsor/district
 - Student achievement performance data
 - Financial status of charter school
 - Facilities
 - Personnel

Governing Board Restrictions in Law

- Restriction on Employment of Relatives
 - Charter school personnel may not appoint, employ, promote, or advance, or advocate for appointment, employment, promotion, or advancement, in or to a position in the charter school in which the personnel are serving or over which the personnel exercises jurisdiction or control any individual who is a relative.
 - “Relative” means father, mother, son, daughter, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, first cousin, nephew, niece, husband, wife, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, stepfather, stepmother, stepson, stepdaughter, stepbrother, stepsister, half brother, or half sister
 - Restriction applies to governing board members, principal, assistant principal, and others with decision making authority

Standards of Conduct

- A member of a governing board of a charter school, including a charter school operated by a private entity, is subject to ss. [112.313](#)(2), (3), (7), and (12) and [112.3143](#)(3)
- An employee of the charter school, or his or her spouse, or an employee of a charter management organization, or his or her spouse, may not be a member of the governing board of the charter school
- Governing board members must undergo background screening

Standards of Conduct

- An employee of the charter school, or his or her spouse, or an employee of a charter management organization, or his or her spouse, may not be a member of the governing board of the charter school.
- Governing board members must undergo background screening

Additional Provisions in Standard Charter Contract

- No member of the Governing Board or immediate family will receive compensation
- Accountable to students, parents, and the community at large, through a continuous cycle of planning, evaluation and reporting



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CONSTITUTION REVISION COMMISSION
APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver completed form to Commission staff)

10/31/17
Meeting Date

Proposal Number (if applicable)

*Topic K-12 Governance - Charter / Choice

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

*Name Adam Miller

Address 325 W. Gaines St.

Phone 850-245-5000

Tallahassee FL 32399
City State Zip

Email Adam.Miller@FLdoe.org

*Speaking: For Against Information Only

Waive Speaking: In Support Against
(The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Are you representing someone other than yourself? Yes No

If yes, who? FLDOE

Are you a registered lobbyist? Yes No

Are you an elected official or judge? Yes No

While the Commission encourages public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

Information submitted on this form is public record.

***Required**

CONSTITUTION REVISION COMMISSION

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver completed form to Commission staff)

10/31/17

Meeting Date

Proposal Number (if applicable)

*Topic Elected/Appointed Superintendent

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

*Name Joy Frank

Address 208 S. Monroe St

Phone 850-577-5784

Street

Lakeland FL 32301

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City

State

Zip

*Speaking: For Against Information Only

Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Are you representing someone other than yourself? Yes No

If yes, who? FL Association of District School Superintendents

Are you a registered lobbyist? Yes No

Are you an elected official or judge? Yes No

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CONSTITUTION REVISION COMMISSION

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver completed form to Commission staff)

10/31/17

Meeting Date

Proposal Number (if applicable)

*Topic Comment on Elected and Appointed Supt.

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

*Name Bobby Power

Address 47 Parkside Circle

Phone 850 519-8433

Street

City Crawfordville

State Fl.

Zip 32727

City

State

Zip

Email robert.power@wesh.com

*Speaking: For Against Information Only

Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Are you representing someone other than yourself? Yes No

If yes, who? Wekulla County Schools

Are you a registered lobbyist? Yes No

Are you an elected official or judge? Yes No

While the Commission encourages public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

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~~Robert Power~~

*Required

CONSTITUTION REVISION COMMISSION

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver completed form to Commission staff)

10/31/2017

Meeting Date

Proposal Number (if applicable)

*Topic State Governance

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

*Name John Winn

Address 1004 Brookwood Dr.

Phone 850-294-6168

Street

Tallahassee FL 32308

Email jlwinn@embarqmail.com

City

State

Zip

*Speaking: For Against Information Only

Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Are you representing someone other than yourself? Yes No

If yes, who?

Are you a registered lobbyist? Yes No

Are you an elected official or judge? Yes No

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*Required



Florida Constitution Revision Commission Education Committee

Chancellor Madeline Pumariega

October 31, 2017



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION
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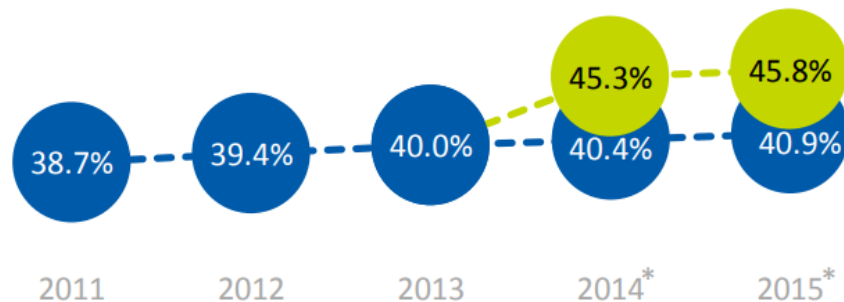
FLORIDA'S DEGREE ATTAINMENT PROFILE

State of Florida

Residents with a high-quality degree or credential¹

UNITED STATES

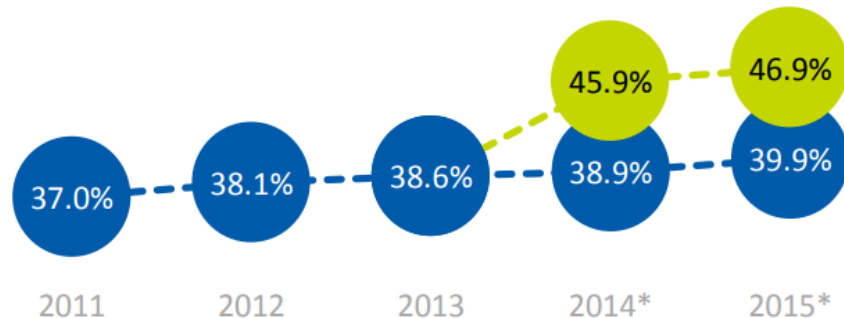
45.8% ↑7.1%
since 2011



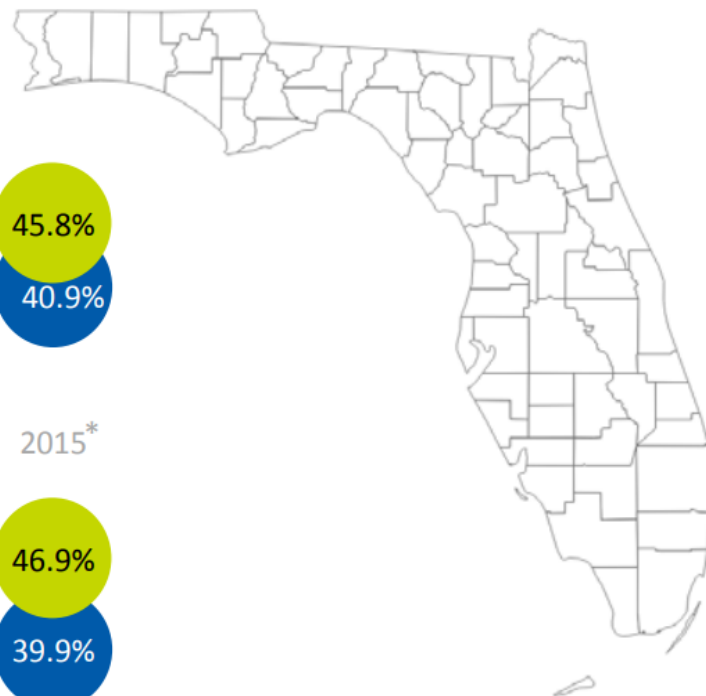
FLORIDA

46.9% ↑9.9%
since 2011

ranks 21st among all states in the U.S.



■ 2-year degree or higher ■ Includes workforce-relevant certificates

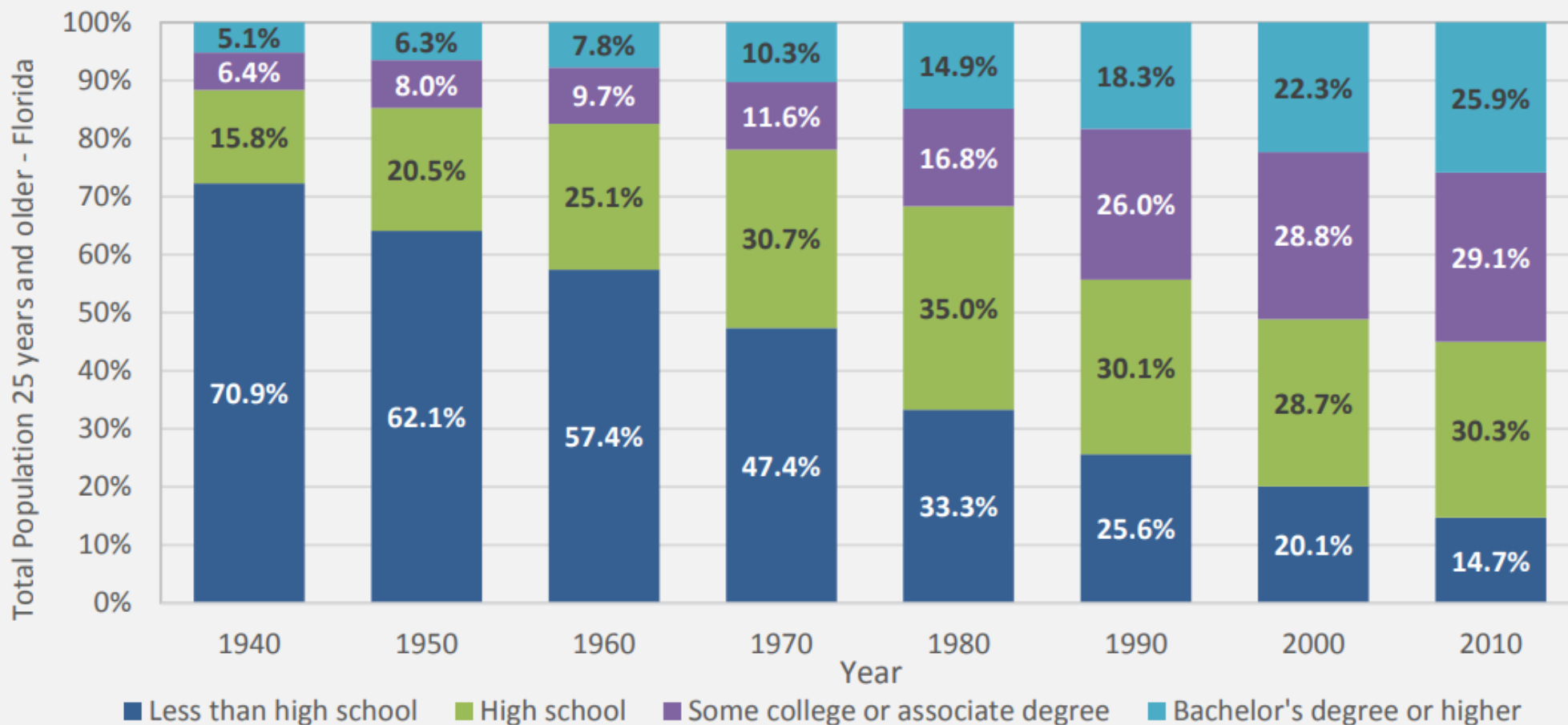


*An estimated 7% of Florida residents and 4.9% of U.S. residents hold a workforce-relevant certificate, according to Lumina Foundation. This data is not yet available at the county level.

Source: Florida College Access Network (FCAN)

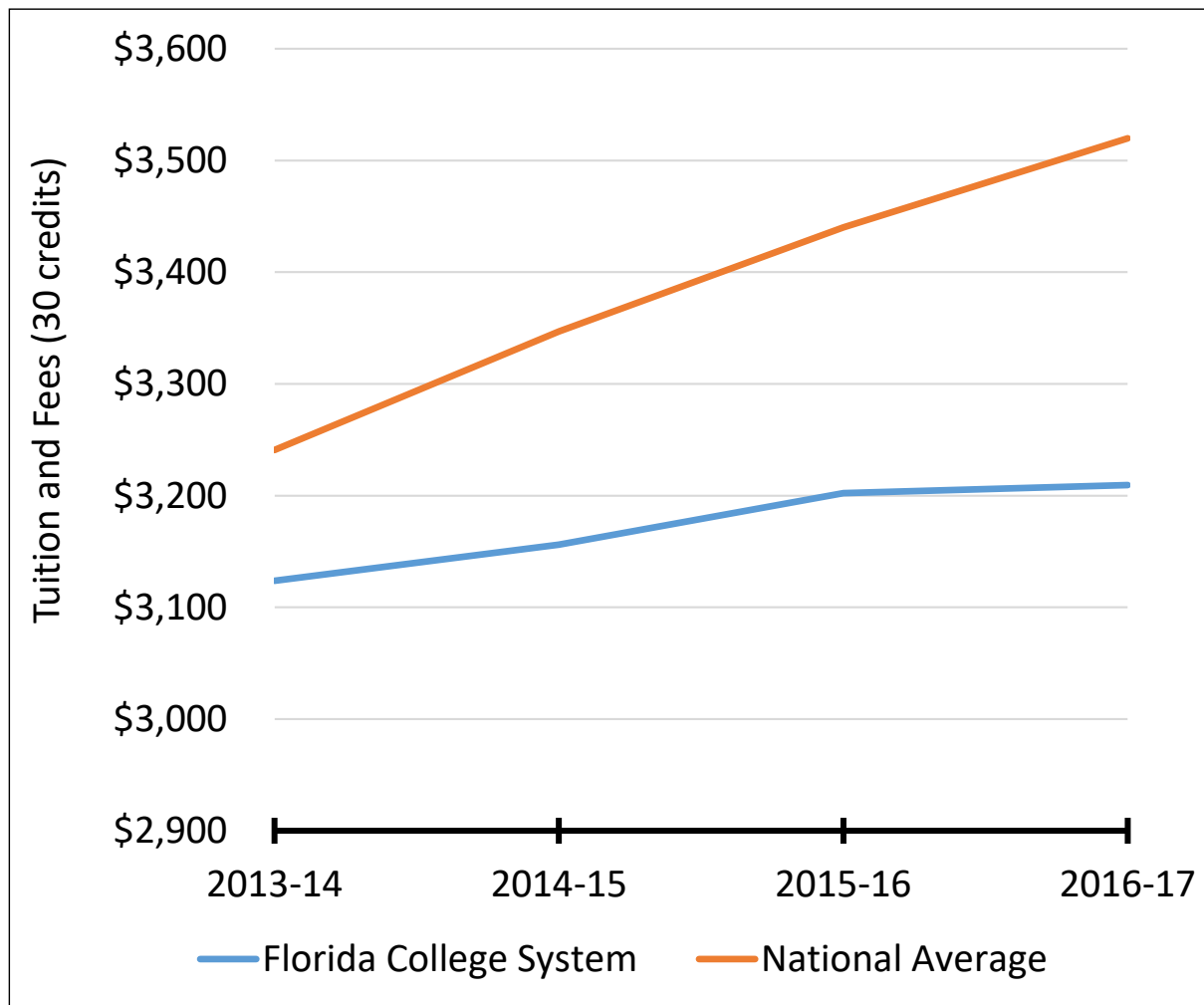
EDUCATION ATTAINMENT GROWTH IN FLORIDA

The number of Floridians with some college or a degree is steadily increasing.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (2010 data) and Census of Population and Housing (Characteristics of the Population, 1940 – 1990 data). University of Michigan Social Science Data Analysis Network (1990 and 2000 data).

COLLEGE AFFORDABILITY



National Rank

1. California*
2. New Mexico*
3. Texas*
4. Arizona*
5. Florida

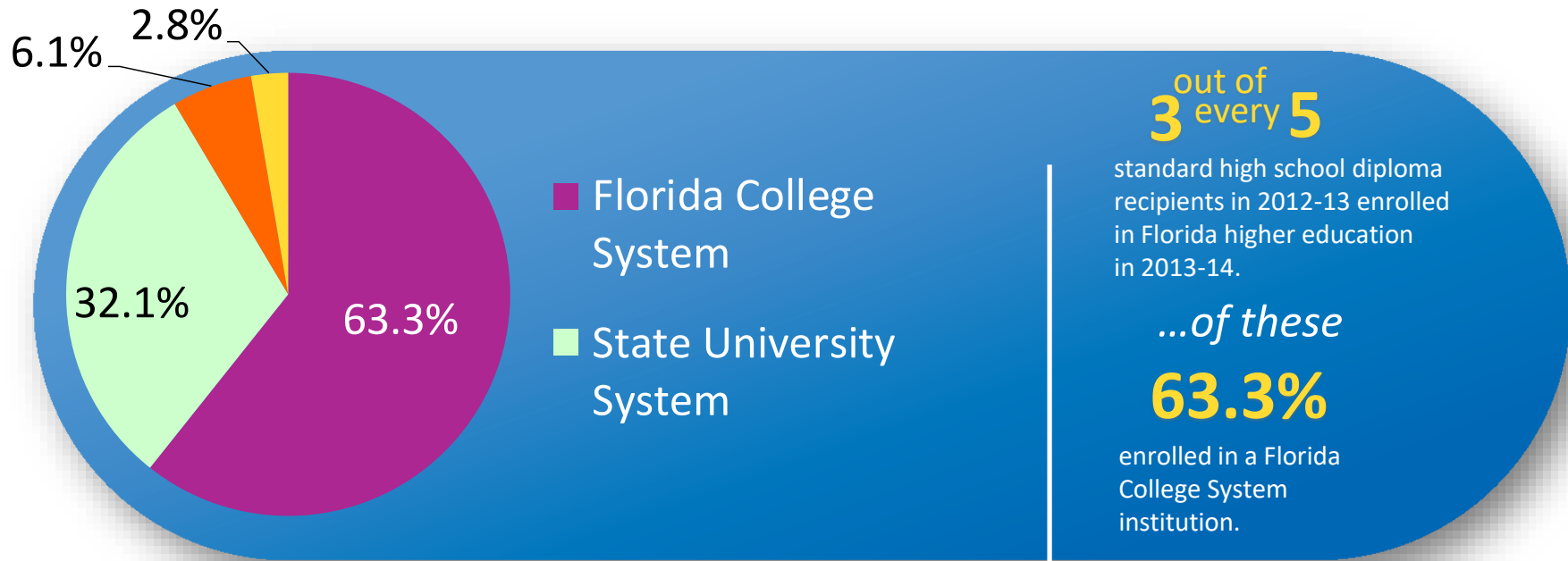
* Denotes presence of local tax support for colleges

Source: College Board

Source: USDE, NCES

ACCESS TO HIGHER EDUCATION

A Pathway for Florida's High School Graduates | 2014-15



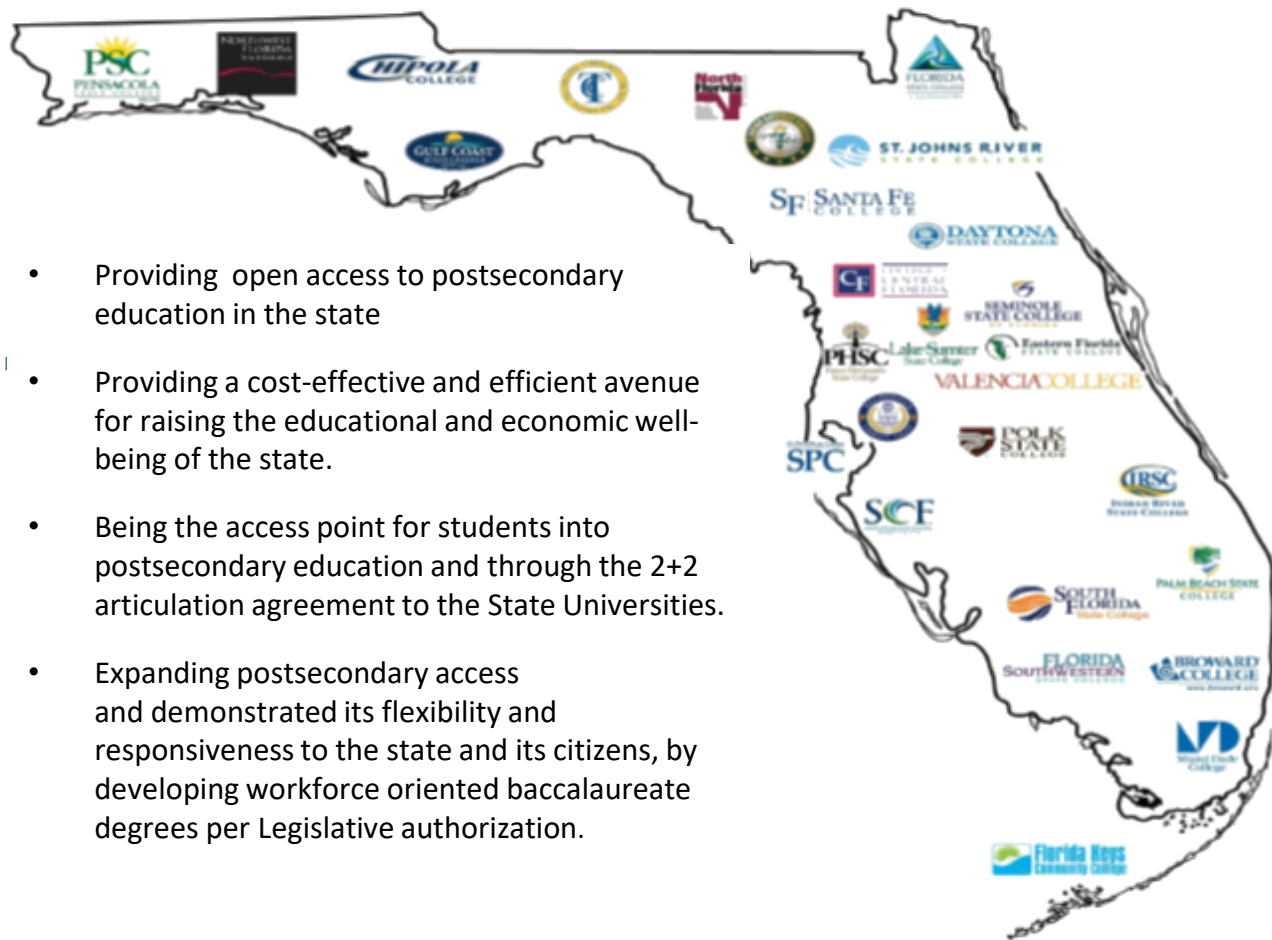
FLORIDA COLLEGE SYSTEM

A National Leader in Higher Education

28
Colleges

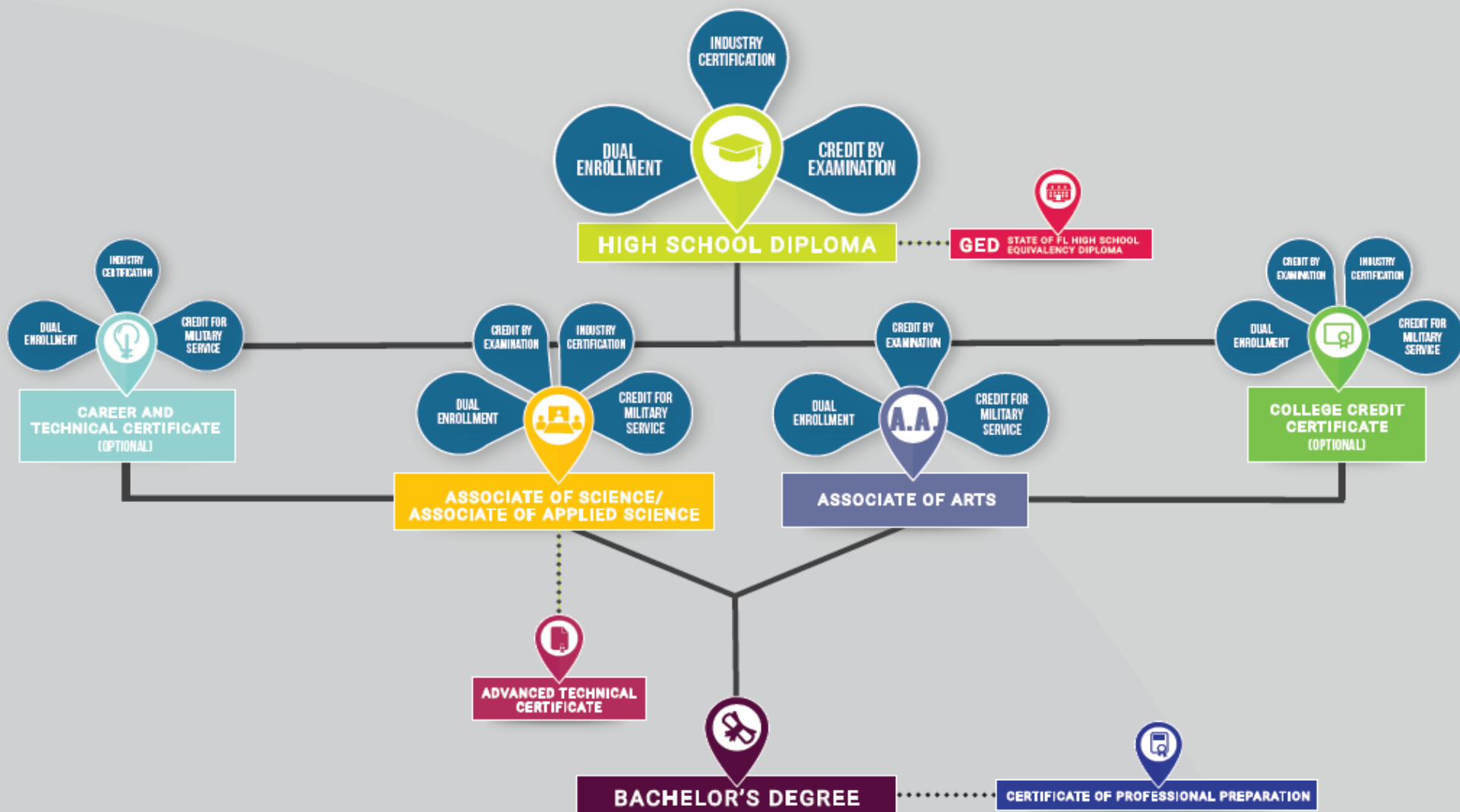
801,023
Students

25
Average Age



- Providing open access to postsecondary education in the state
- Providing a cost-effective and efficient avenue for raising the educational and economic well-being of the state.
- Being the access point for students into postsecondary education and through the 2+2 articulation agreement to the State Universities.
- Expanding postsecondary access and demonstrated its flexibility and responsiveness to the state and its citizens, by developing workforce oriented baccalaureate degrees per Legislative authorization.

ACCESS TO THE WORKFORCE

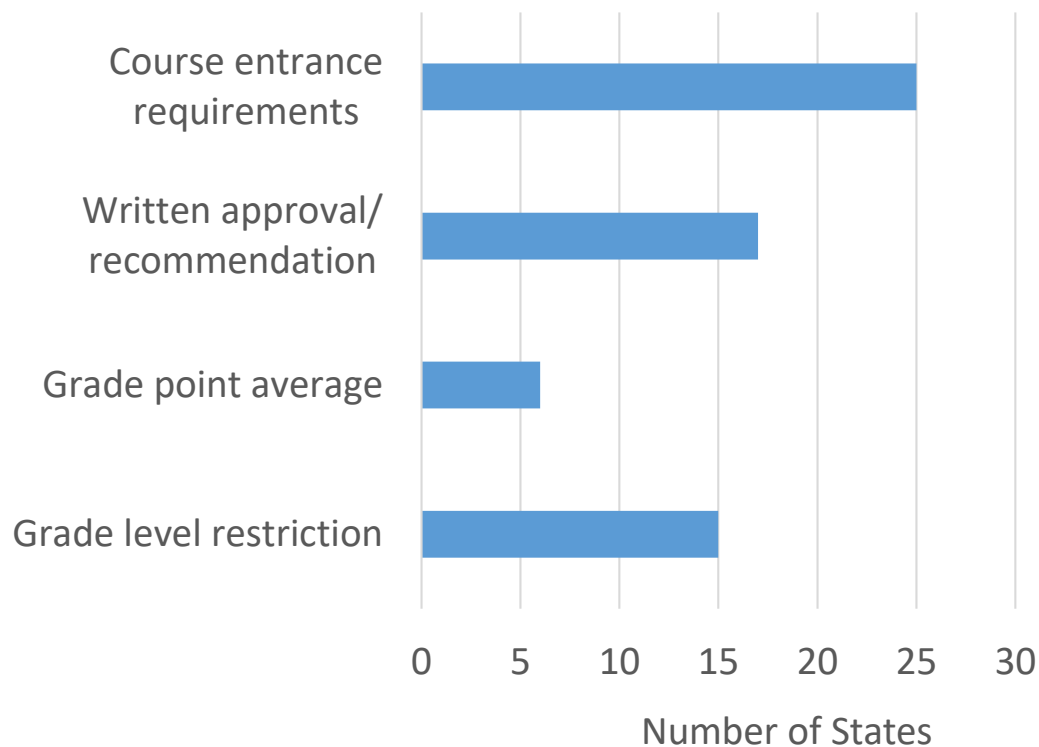


ACCESS THROUGH DUAL ENROLLMENT

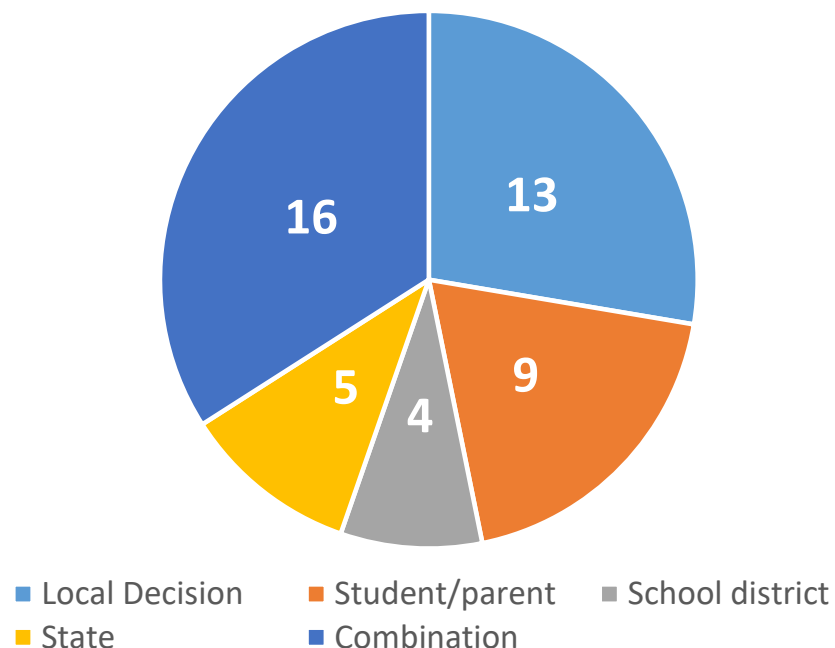
National Policy Overview

47 states have a dual enrollment policy in place

What are the student eligibility criteria?



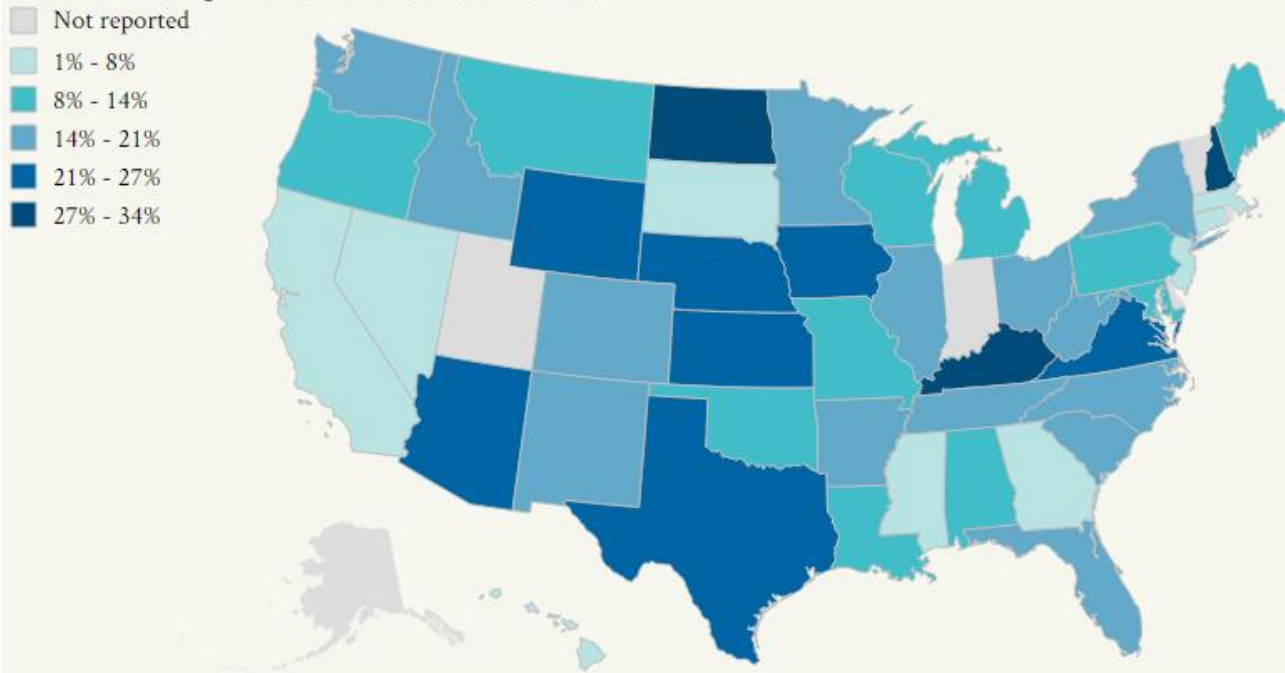
Who is responsible for paying tuition?



Source: ECS (2016)

A NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE ON DUAL ENROLLMENT

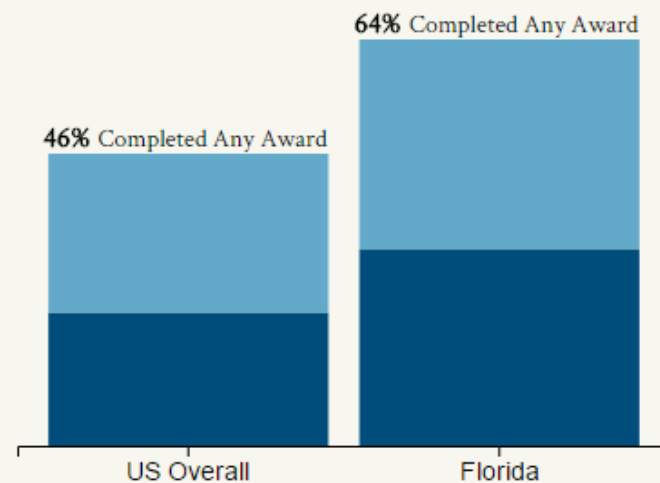
Percent of Entering CC Students in HS Dual Enrollment



Students who first attended a **community college**

Highest Outcome

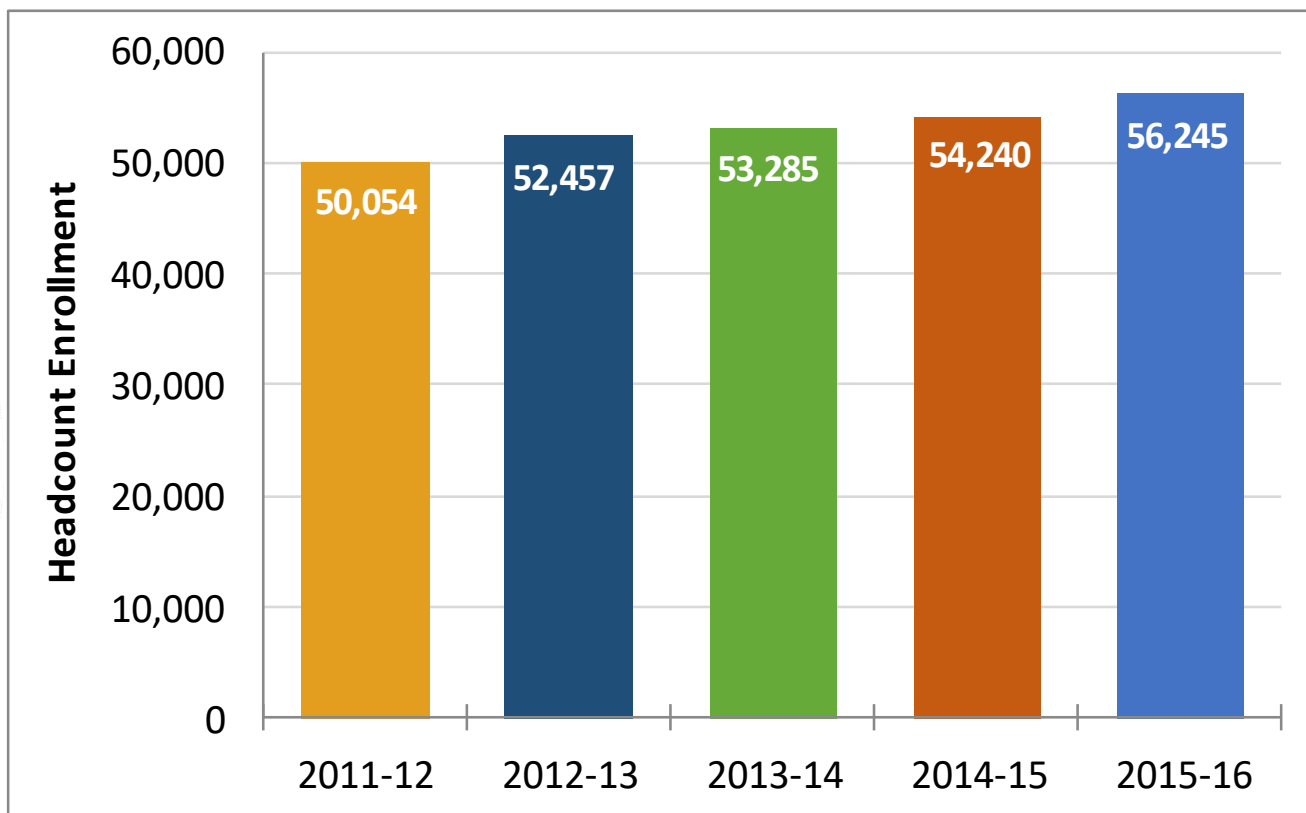
- Completed Bachelor's
- Completed CC Award



88% of more than 200,000 high school students who took a dual enrollment course at a community college in 2010 continued in college after high school.

ACCESS TO ACCELERATING COMPLETION

Collegiate High Schools and Dual Enrollment



Source: PK-20 Education Reporting & Accessibility (PERA) and FCS Research & Analytics

INCENTIVES FOR STUDENTS TO ACCELERATE

School Grades include a measure that encourages high schools to have as many students as possible earn accelerated credit and/or an industry certification while in high school

Among the High School Class of 2016...

55%

Earned College Credit and/or Career Readiness Through the Following Acceleration Mechanisms:

Advanced Placement (AP)

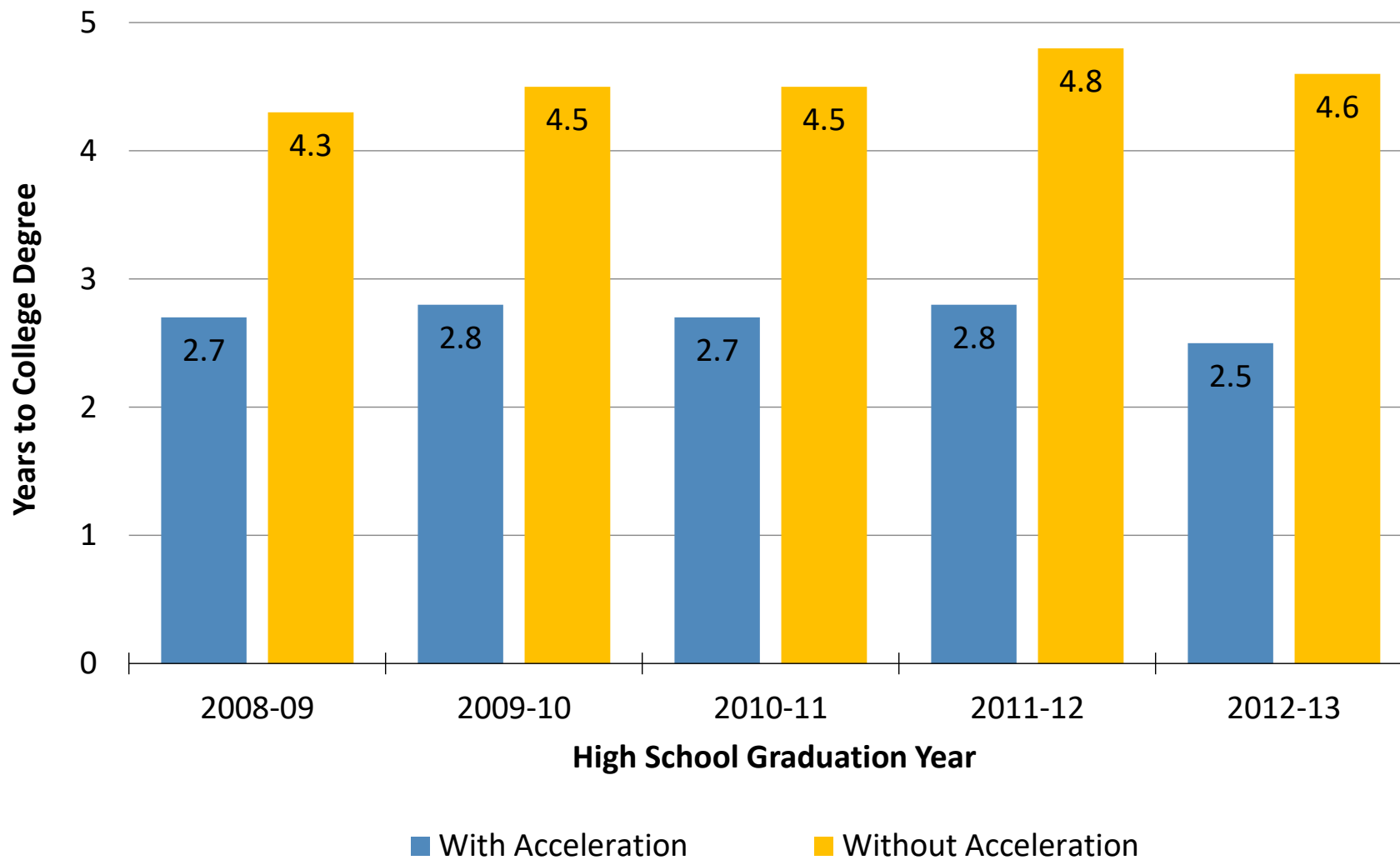
International Baccalaureate (IB)

Cambridge Advanced International Certificate of Education (AICE)

Dual Enrollment

Industry Certification

ACCELERATING DEGREE ATTAINMENT



2+2 ARTICULATION HISTORY

- The Florida Statewide Articulation Agreement, established in 1971 and currently codified in Section 1007.23, Florida Statutes is the most comprehensive articulation agreement in the nation.
 - The Legislature established the system to facilitate the transfer of credit for academic courses among the state's public community colleges and universities.
 - The system guaranteed transfer of credit via the Statewide Course Numbering System.
- In 1996, institutions of higher education in the state of Florida, under legislative mandate s. 1007.25(5), F.S. and through the direction of the Articulation Coordinating Committee, established a list of common prerequisite courses for every baccalaureate degree program.
- In 1998, the Legislature authorized non-public colleges and universities to participate in the system.

2+2 ARTICULATION

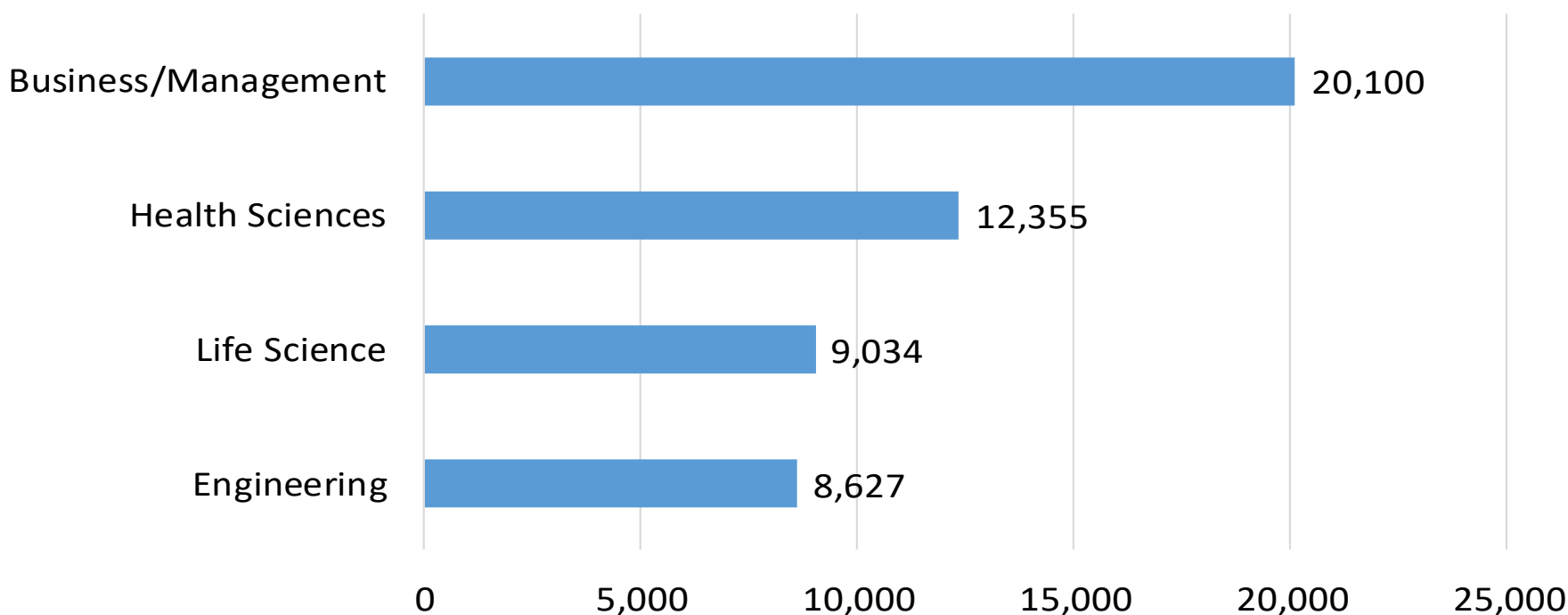
Direct Pathway for Students

- Florida College System institutions have worked with the State University System to **expand partnerships** with the universities.
- In fact, Florida College System institutions partner with state universities to offer **69 targeted 2+2 articulation agreements**.
- These partnerships ensure that students have **clear access** to transfer and enroll into one of many partner universities.
- Currently, **28 of 28 Florida College System institutions** have targeted pathway agreements with a SUS partner.



2 + 2 ARTICULATION

Top SUS Majors for FCS Transfers

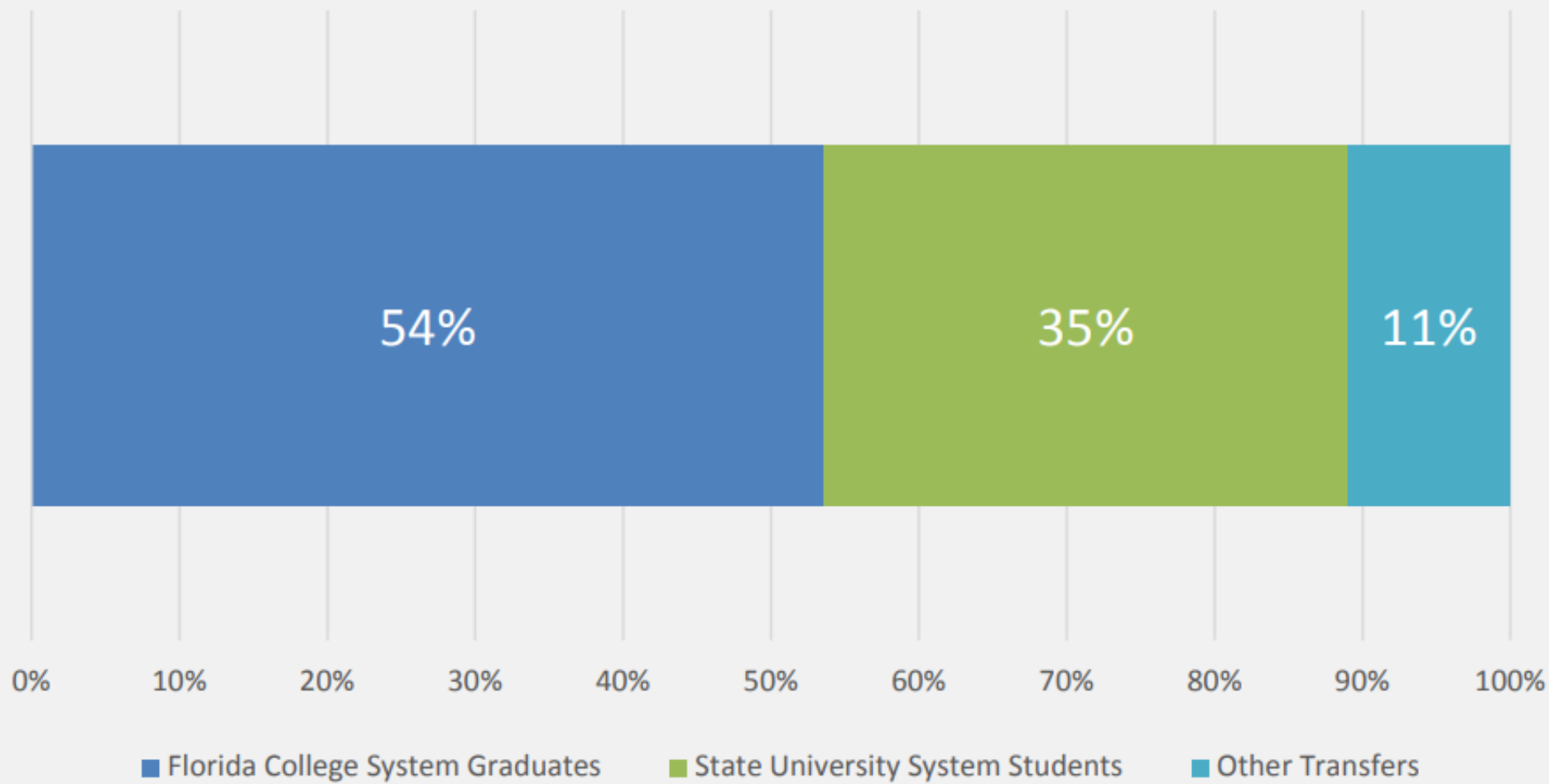


Comparing GPAs, FCS transfer students perform as well as SUS native students:
FCS AS – 3.17, FCS AA – 2.94, Native SUS – 3.12.

Sources: FCS Articulation Table 14 and 15 using SUS student data course files. Fall 2014 enrollment for SUS majors. State University Database System (2016). Analysis by Board of Governors staff and Division of Florida Colleges staff.

STUDENTS OPTIMIZING ARTICULATION

Florida College System transfers account for over half of the juniors and seniors enrolled in Florida's public universities.



BACCALAUREATE DEGREES: EXPANDING ACCESS

1999 Legislature recognized economic development needs of place bound, nontraditional students

2001 Legislation codified process for community colleges to offer limited access workforce baccalaureate degrees

2005 OPPAGA Study concluded “authorizing community colleges to offer baccalaureate degrees improves the state’s ability to meet workforce needs”

2013 legislation passed amending section 1009.26(11), to institutions to waiver certain student tuition and fees in order to offer \$10,000 baccalaureate degrees

2015 SBOE rule implemented a rigorous evidenced data based approval process for any new programs and annual accountability reports

2016 Department of Economic Opportunity launched State College Projections Portal to align degrees to jobs

PATH TO BACCALAUREATE APPROVAL

- Once a Notice of Intent (NOI) is received by the Division of Florida Colleges
- DFC must forward NOI to SUS, ICUF and CIE

Step 1

10
DAYS

- Alternate proposals must be submitted by SUS
- If SUS institutions do not submit, DFC notifies ICUF and CIE

Step 2

60
DAYS

- Regionally accredited private colleges & universities may submit an alternative proposal or objection to DFC

Step 3

30
DAYS

- FCS institution submits baccalaureate proposal
- DFC conducts review of proposal

Step 4

100
DAYS

- Review provided to colleges indicating any deficiencies
- College addresses deficiencies and returns completed proposal
- DFC provides completed proposal to Education Commissioner

Step 5

30
DAYS

- Education Commissioner makes recommendation to State Board of Education
- DFC provides all related materials to SBOE for consideration.

Step 6

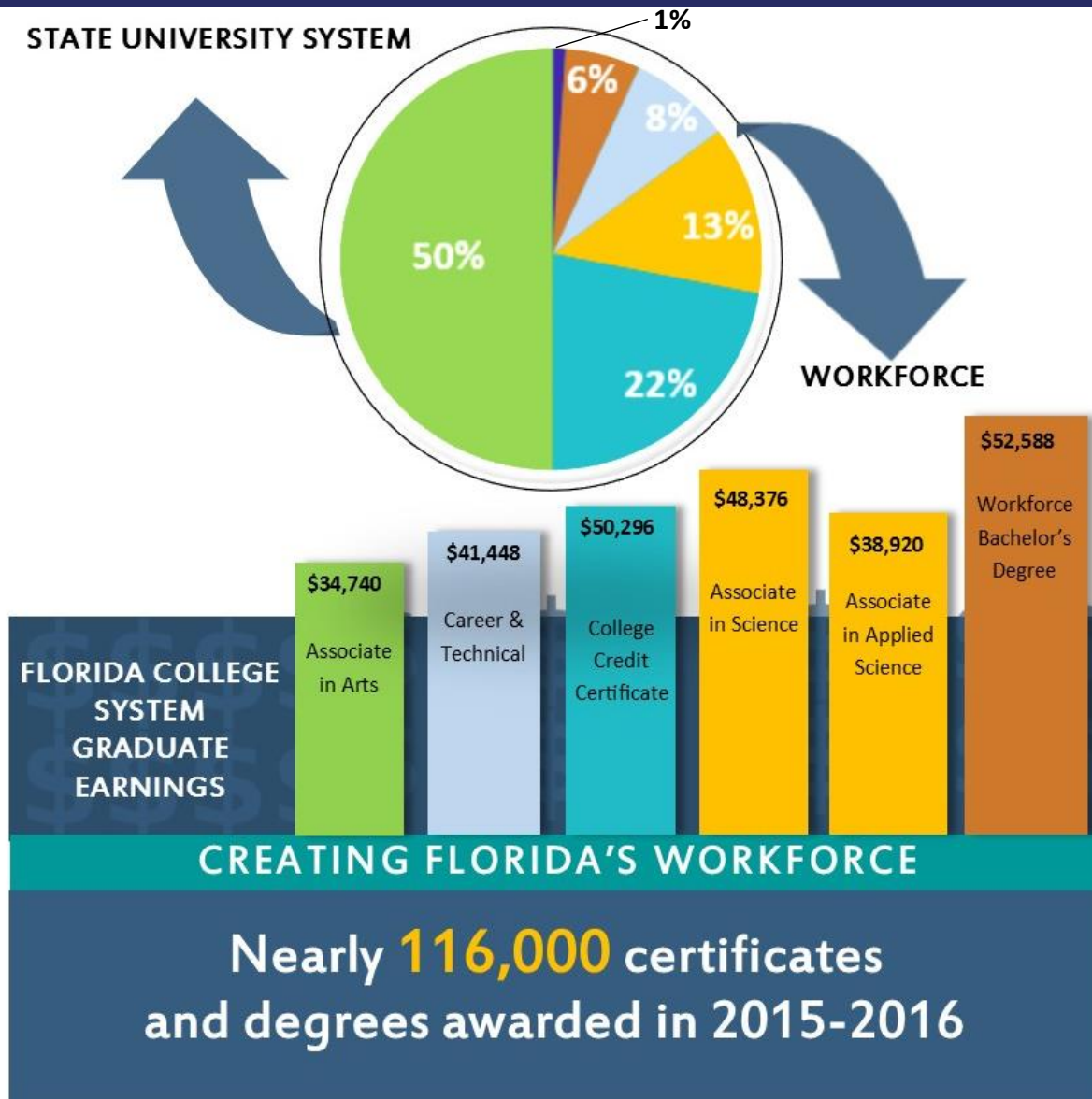
45
DAYS

- College must obtain Level II accreditation from SACSCOC prior to offering its first baccalaureate degree program

Step 7

In the last 18 months
10 baccalaureate
programs have been
approved which were
all \$10K Degrees and
11 have been
withdrawn.

ALIGNING TO THE WORKFORCE





www.FLDOE.org



CONSTITUTION REVISION COMMISSION

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver completed form to Commission staff)

10/31/2017

Meeting Date

Proposal Number (if applicable)

*Topic Florida College System

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

*Name Madeline Pumanega

Address 325 Gaines St

Phone

Street

Tallahassee FL

Email Madeline.Pumanega@flcollege.edu

City

State

Zip

*Speaking: For Against Information Only

Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)

Are you representing someone other than yourself? Yes No

If yes, who?

Are you a registered lobbyist? Yes No

Are you an elected official or judge? Yes No

While the Commission encourages public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

Information submitted on this form is public record.

*Required

Florida's Career and Technical Education- Industry Certifications

Florida Department of Education
Chancellor Rod Duckworth

Career Clusters

Agriculture, Food &
Natural Resources

Architecture &
Construction

Arts, A/V Technology
&
Communication

Business, Management
& Administration

Education & Training

Energy

Engineering &
Technology
Education

Financial Services

Government & Public
Administration

Health Science

Hospitality & Tourism

Human Services

Information
Technology

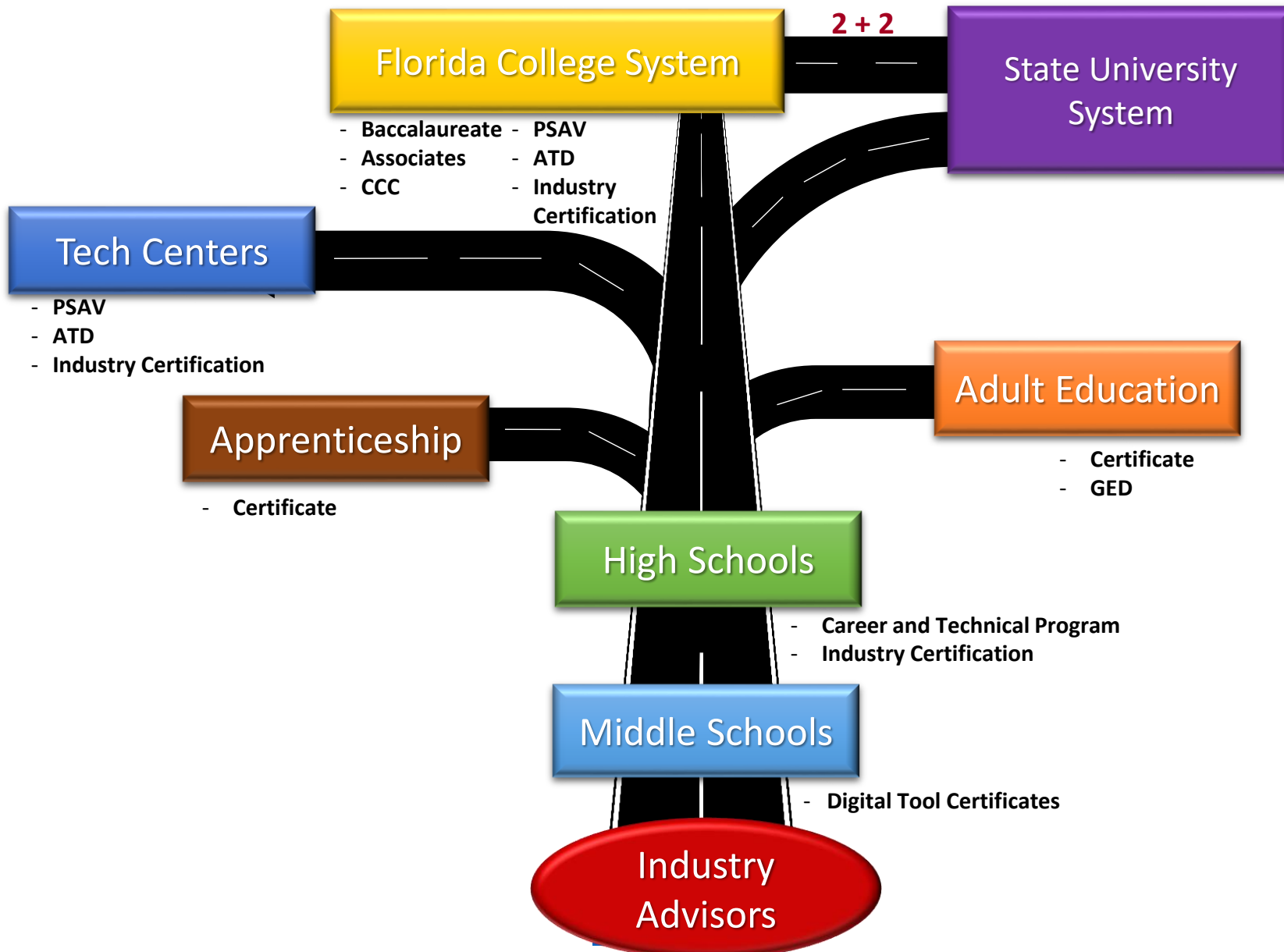
Law, Public Safety
&
Security

Manufacturing

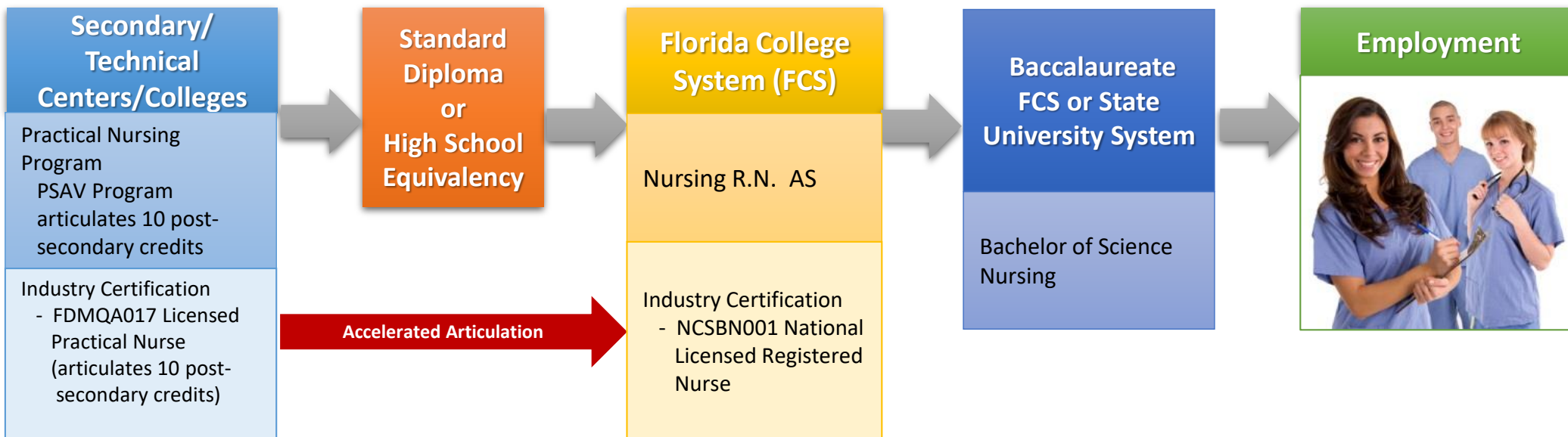
Marketing, Sales &
Service

Transportation,
Distribution &
Logistics

Pathway through Career and Technical Education (CTE)



Example of Pathway for CTE Students: Health Science



Definition of Industry Certification

- According to Section 1003.492(2):

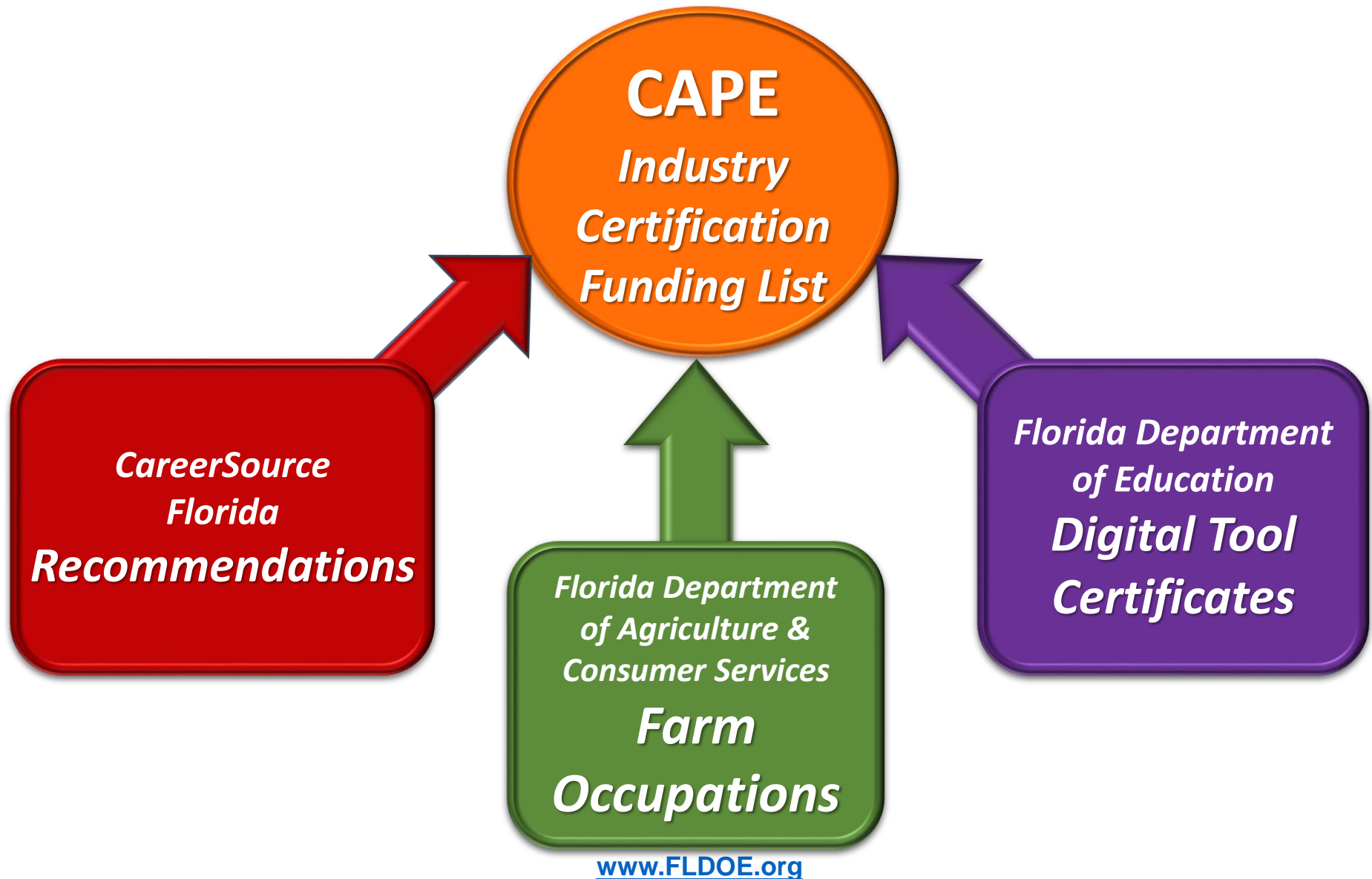
Industry certification as used in this section is a voluntary process through which students are assessed by an independent, third-party certifying entity using predetermined standards for knowledge, skills, and competencies, resulting in the award of a credential that is nationally recognized and must be at least one of the following:

(a) Within an industry that addresses a critical local or statewide economic need;

(b) Linked to an occupation that is included in the workforce system's targeted occupation list; or

(c) Linked to an occupation that is identified as emerging.

Industry Certification Funding List Process (K12)



Industry Certification Funding List Process (K12)

FDOE required to “develop and adopt rules for implementing an industry certification process”

In the first stage, **CareerSource Florida produces a list of recommended industry certifications** that ensure skill proficiency, address emerging labor market and industry needs, and are based on the highest available national standards. This list is reviewed and approved by the CareerSource Florida board. **This list is published annually on March 1.**

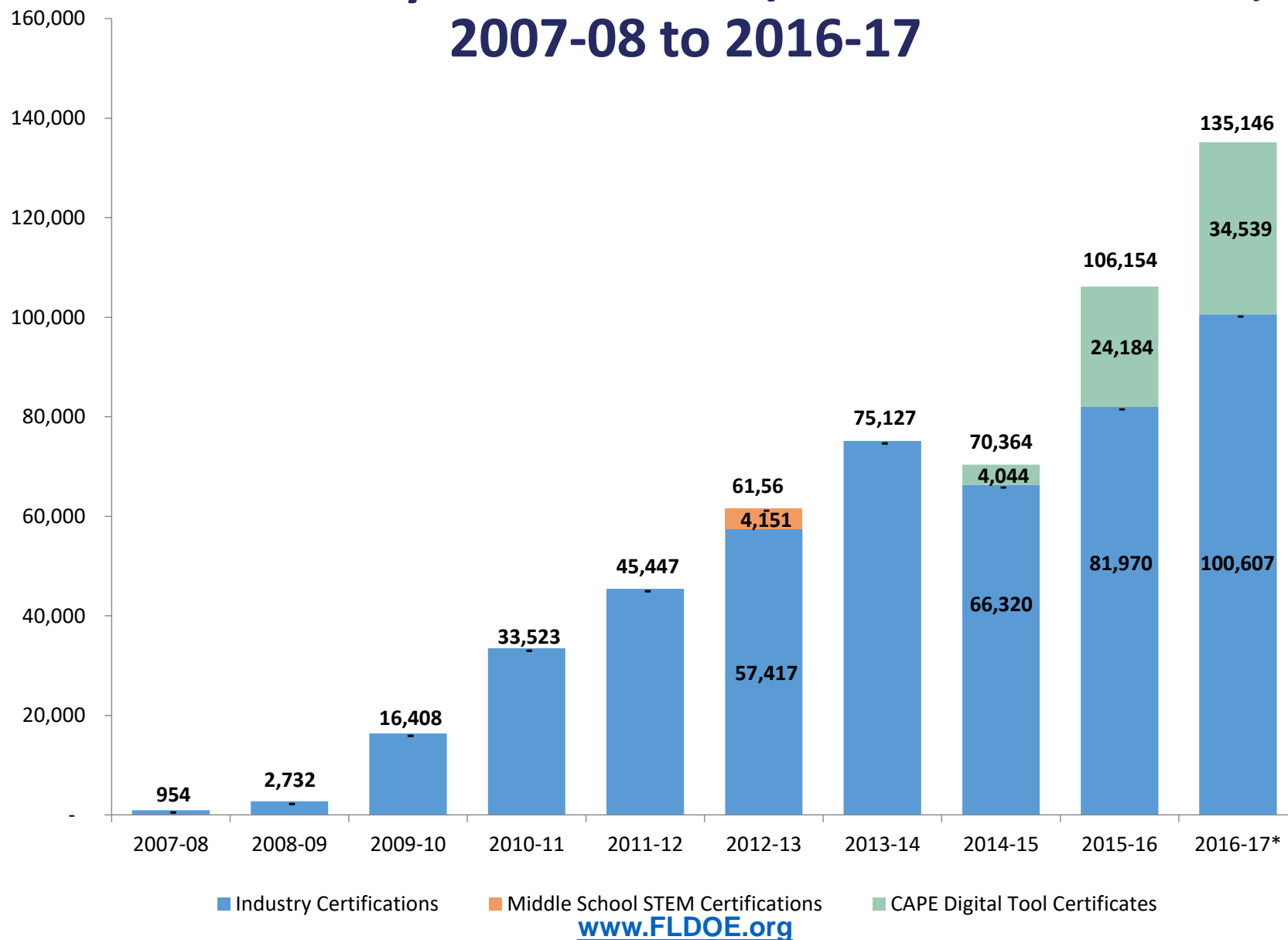
..from this list of recommended industry certifications by CareerSource:

FDOE develops the CAPE Industry Certification Funding List in the second stage of the process. This list is a **subset of the CareerSource Florida Board recommendations** and is based on the following criteria:

1. The certification must be achievable by a secondary student.
2. The certification must require a minimum of 150 hours of instruction.

Additionally, the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DOACS) may recommend industry certifications for farm occupations.

K-12 Industry Certifications/Certificates Earned, 2007-08 to 2016-17



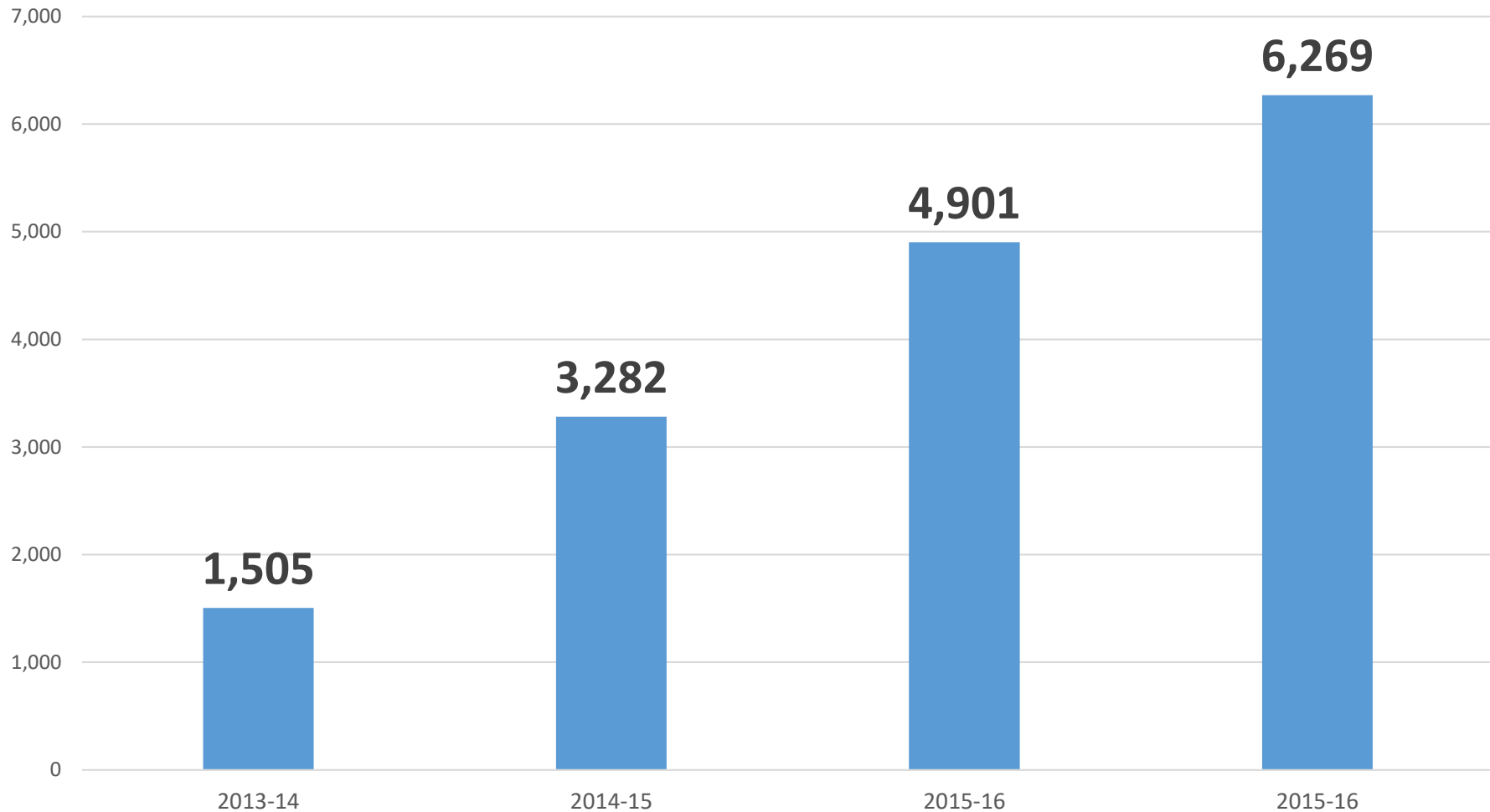
Postsecondary Industry Certification Funding List Process

General Appropriations Act, adopted by the Legislature and signed by the Governor, identifies the occupational areas eligible for funding.

Postsecondary District and FCS identify in-demand industry certifications for the identified occupational areas on annual basis

Adoption of Postsecondary List annually by the State Board of Education

Postsecondary District - Industry Certifications Earned



Return on Investment for CTE

Students

- Skills training at no cost
- Opportunities for entry-level jobs right out of high school
- College Credit in related Associate in Science Degree program

Employers

- Local supply of skilled entry-level employees
- Reduced training costs

CONSTITUTION REVISION COMMISSION

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver completed form to Commission staff)

31, Oct. 17

Meeting Date

Proposal Number (if applicable)

*Topic Career & Adult Education - Industry Certifications

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

*Name Rod Duckworth, FLDOE

Address 325 West Gaines

Phone 850 245-9463

Street

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State

32399

Zip

Email rod.duckworth@fldoe.org

*Speaking: For Against Information Only

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