1 Resolution of the Taxation and Budget Reform Commission 2 A resolution proposing an amendment to Section 1 and the 3 creation of Section 8 of Article IX and the creation of 4 Section 28 of Article XII of the State Constitution to 5 provide that the State Constitution establishes the 6 state's minimum duty to educate the children residing 7 within the state and to require a certain percent of 8 school funding to be spent on classroom instruction. 9 Be It Resolved by the Taxation and Budget Reform Commission: 10 11 That the following amendment to Section 1 and the creation 12 13 of Section 8 of Article IX and the creation of Section 28 of 14 Article XII of the State Constitution is agreed to and shall be submitted to the electors of this state for approval or 15 16 rejection at the next general election or at an earlier special election specifically authorized by law for that purpose: 17 18 ARTICLE IX 19 EDUCATION SECTION 1. Public funding of education .--20 The education of children is a fundamental value of 21 (a) the people of the State of Florida. It is, therefore, a 22 23 paramount duty of the state to make adequate provision for the 24 education of all children residing within its borders. This duty 25 shall be fulfilled, at a minimum and not exclusively, through adequate Adequate provision shall be made by law for a uniform, 26 27 efficient, safe, secure, and high quality system of free public schools that allows students to obtain a high quality education 28 29 and for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of Page 1 of 4

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30 institutions of higher learning and other public education 31 programs that the needs of the people may require. <u>Nothing in</u> 32 <u>this subsection creates an entitlement to a publicly-financed</u> 33 private program.

34 (b) To assure that children attending public schools 35 obtain a high quality education, the legislature shall make 36 adequate provision to ensure that, by the beginning of the 2010 37 school year, there are a sufficient number of classrooms so 38 that:

39 (1) The maximum number of students who are assigned to 40 each teacher who is teaching in public school classrooms for 41 prekindergarten through grade 3 does not exceed 18 students;

42 (2) The maximum number of students who are assigned to
43 each teacher who is teaching in public school classrooms for
44 grades 4 through 8 does not exceed 22 students; and

(3) The maximum number of students who are assigned to
each teacher who is teaching in public school classrooms for
grades 9 through 12 does not exceed 25 students.

48

49 The class size requirements of this subsection do not apply to 50 extracurricular classes. Payment of the costs associated with reducing class size to meet these requirements is the 51 responsibility of the state and not of local schools districts. 52 53 Beginning with the 2003-2004 fiscal year, the legislature shall 54 provide sufficient funds to reduce the average number of students in each classroom by at least two students per year 55 56 until the maximum number of students per classroom does not exceed the requirements of this subsection. 57

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Page 2 of 4

(c)(b) Every four-year old child in Florida shall be

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59 provided by the State a high quality pre-kindergarten learning 60 opportunity in the form of an early childhood development and 61 education program which shall be voluntary, high quality, free, 62 and delivered according to professionally accepted standards. An early childhood development and education program means an 63 organized program designed to address and enhance each child's 64 65 ability to make age appropriate progress in an appropriate range of settings in the development of language and cognitive 66 67 capabilities and emotional, social, regulatory and moral capacities through education in basic skills and such other 68 69 skills as the Legislature may determine to be appropriate.

(d)(c) The early childhood education and development 70 programs provided by reason of subsection (c) subparagraph (b) 71 72 shall be implemented no later than the beginning of the 2005 73 school year through funds generated in addition to those used 74 for existing education, health, and development programs. Existing education, health, and development programs are those 75 76 funded by the State as of January 1, 2002 that provided for child or adult education, health care, or development. 77

78 SECTION 8. Requiring sixty-five percent of school funding 79 for classroom instruction. -- At least sixty-five percent of the 80 school funding received by school districts shall be spent on classroom instruction, rather than on administration. Classroom 81 82 instruction and administration shall be defined by law. The 83 legislature may also address differences in administrative expenditures by district for necessary services, such as 84 85 transportation and food services. Funds for capital outlay shall 86 not be included in the calculation required by this section. 87

Page 3 of 4 Combined 26 & 40 FINAL CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

12:10 p.m. 4/25/08

88	ARTICLE XII
89	SCHEDULE
90	Section 28. Requiring sixty-five percent of school funding
91	for classroom instructionThe requirement that sixty-five
92	percent of school funding received by school districts be spent
93	on classroom instruction in Section 8 of Article IX, and this
94	section, shall first be applicable to school years commencing
95	during the state fiscal year 2009-2010.
96	
97	BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the following statement be
98	placed on the ballot:
99	CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT
100	ARTICLE IX, SECTIONS 1 AND 8
101	ARTICLE XII, SECTION 28
102	REQUIRING 65 PERCENT OF SCHOOL FUNDING FOR CLASSROOM
103	INSTRUCTION; STATE'S DUTY FOR CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONRequires at
104	least 65 percent of school funding received by school districts
105	be spent on classroom instruction, rather than administration;
106	allows for differences in administrative expenditures by
107	district. Provides the constitutional requirement for the state
108	to provide a "uniform, efficient, safe, secure, and high quality
109	system of free public schools" is a minimum, nonexclusive duty.
110	Reverses legal precedent prohibiting public funding of private
111	school alternatives to public school programs without creating
112	an entitlement.

Page 4 of 4 Combined 26 & 40 FINAL CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words <u>underlined</u> are additions.