



## Operating

The legislature approved a \$52 increase per student (Broward). Due to mandatory increases in Florida Retirement System contributions, Florida Power and Light costs, and additional health benefit costs, the total increased cost to the District will be approximately \$31.8 million.

Additional Funding **\$18.8 million** \*



**Projected Deficit: \$17.7 Million**

\*Most of this funding is for school resource officers, mental health assistance, and student growth.

<b>Florida Education Finance Program (FEFP)</b>	\$52 increase in per-student funding Broward County FTE: \$7,346.60
<b>Base Student Allocation (per student)</b>	\$0.47 (0.01%) <b>Broward County: \$16.75 decrease due to the District Cost Differential</b>
<b>Safe Schools Allocation</b>	\$97,500,000 (151.27%) to be used for School Resource Officers Broward County: \$8,065,012
<b>Mental Health Assistance Allocation</b>	\$69,237,286 New funding categorical Broward County: \$6,059,199
<b>Digital Classrooms Allocation</b>	\$70,000,000 (\$10 million decrease) Broward County: \$3,880,642 (\$831,483 decrease)

## Capital Funding

### PECO

Public: \$50 million

Charter: \$145 million

With language from HB 7055, this funding will not require school districts to share discretionary millage with charter schools; however, this amount (and additional for student growth) must be included each year for districts not to be forced to share millage with charter schools.

### Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School

~\$25 million for rebuilding Marjory Stoneman Douglas Building 12

\$1 million for constructing a Marjory Stoneman Douglas memorial

The ~\$25 million will allow for demolition of the current building, temporary classrooms while the new building is being constructed, and the cost to build and furnish a new building that will accommodate approximately 900 students.

### School Hardening

\$98.9 million has been allocated to the Department of Education for school hardening grants. The department will create guidelines for the disbursement of the funding. (SB 7026)

## Additional Funding

\$800,000 for BCPS Adults with Disabilities

\$239 million for the Best and Brightest program (Same requirements as HB 7069)

\$100,000 for District Cost Differential study



## House Bill 7055

### Title I

- Provides that when school districts distribute Title I funds to schools above the 75 percent poverty threshold, the 75 percent threshold may include high schools above the 50 percent threshold as permitted by federal law.
- Increases the cap on withholding Title I funds for administration, which includes the school district's indirect cost rate, from 8 percent to 10 percent.
- Districts may withhold Title I funds, not to exceed 1 percent, for eligible schools to provide educational services in accordance with the approved Title I plan.
- Excludes from the cap on withholding of Title I funds any funds provided by an eligible school to participate in discretionary educational services provided by the school district and any funds carried forward by the school district.

### Hope Voucher

Allows students that have been "bullied" at a public school to receive a voucher. The incident does not need to be substantiated by school administration. This voucher would be worth approximately \$7,000 for private school and is funded by redirecting sales tax on vehicle purchases or \$750 for transportation service to another public school.

### Reading Voucher

Allows students grades 3-5 that scored below a Level 3 on the Grade 3 or 4 English Language Arts FSA to receive a voucher. The vouchers are set at \$500 and can be used for instructional materials, curriculum, tutoring, summer education programs, or after-school education programs.

### Millage

School districts will not be required to share discretionary millage with charter schools; however, PECO funding proportional to the millage amount allocated to district schools must be included each year for districts not to be forced to share millage with charter schools.

### Lowest 300

The dedicated funding source for the lowest 300 within the Supplemental Academic Instruction Allocation has been removed from the formula. The extra hour of reading can now be within the school day. The lowest 300 schools will be based on a 3-year average of the state reading assessment data.

### Charter Schools

- Charter schools may defer opening for up to three years rather than two. Revises the initial term of a charter contract from four or five years to five years, which includes two planning years.
- The bill revises the hearing procedures once a charter school receives its notice of termination or nonrenewal by removing the option for the school district to conduct a direct hearing. The hearing must be conducted by an administrative law judge within 90 days after receipt of the request for a hearing, and the administrative law judge must issue the final order. The administrative law judge must also award the prevailing party reasonable attorney fees and costs incurred during the administrative proceeding and any appeals. Districts may be reluctant to deny deficient applications if the result would be an immediate lawsuit.
- The bill requires school districts that sponsor charter schools to annually report the total amount of funding withheld for administrative fees to the DOE.

- Districts must reimburse charter schools the cost of background screenings if the district does not notify that charter school of the eligibility of staff/ governing board members within 14 days of receipt of the background screening results and 30 days for fingerprints.
- Charter schools can qualify as high performing charter schools if they have received two consecutive "As". High performing charter schools may increase enrollment to the maximum capacity of the facility. High performing charter schools may replicate twice per year.

**School Management/ Oversight**

Establishes district-independent, autonomous schools. This allows Principals to manage one or more schools operated by a third-party governing board and providing the school with the same exemptions and administrative autonomy provided to participating PAPI schools.

**Collective Bargaining Recertification**

Sets new membership requirements for Teachers unions. Any bargaining unit represented with less than 50% membership would be required to petition for recertification as the exclusive representative.

**Professional Development**

Requires the professional development resources disseminated by the DOE to include sample course-at-a-glance and unit overview templates that school districts may use when developing curriculum. Such templates must provide an organized structure for addressing the Florida Standards, grade-level expectations, evidence outcomes, and 21<sup>st</sup> century skills that build to student's mastery of the standards at each grade level. Each template must support teaching to greater intellectual depth and emphasize transfer and application of concepts, content, and skills. The template must, at least, provide courses or year-long sequencing on concept-based unit overviews based on Florida Standards, describe the knowledge and vocabulary necessary for comprehension, and promote the instructional shifts required within the Florida standards, and illustrate the interdependence of grade level expectations within and across content areas within a grade.

**Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Waivers**

The bill exempts for the 2017-2018 school year, students enrolled in Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School (MSDHS) from taking the statewide standardized assessments and the use of assessment results but requires MSDHS to administer industry certification assessments, national assessments, and statewide assessments for any student who chooses to take the assessment. Additionally, exempts students who are in the 2017-2018 graduating class from the minimum hours of instruction requirement and certain assessments to earn a standard high school diploma and a standard high school diploma designation.

**Dual Enrollment**

Modifies dual enrollment provisions for home education program students and private schools in the following ways:

- Specifies that a Florida College System institution dual enrollment articulation agreement may not limit the number of dual enrollment courses a student may enroll based solely upon enrollment by the student at an independent postsecondary education institution.
- Specifies that any course or program limitations in the home education articulation agreement may not exceed the limitations for other dually enrolled students.
- Removes from the home education program dual enrollment articulation agreement, the provision that requires a home education program student to be responsible for his or her own instructional materials.
- Specifies that a high school grade point average (GPA) may not be required for home education program students, but a home education program student must meet the minimum GPA determined by the postsecondary institution for continued enrollment.
- Removes from the dual enrollment articulation agreement between an eligible public postsecondary education institution and an eligible private secondary school the provision stating whether the private school will compensate the postsecondary education institution for each dual enrollment course taken by the private school's students.
- Clarifies that a public postsecondary institution must enter into dual enrollment articulation agreements with home education program students and private schools in the institution's geographic service area.

**Additional Provisions**

- The bill expands the Gardiner Scholarship Program
- Expands the Florida Tax Credit Scholarship Program
- Private school accountability measures
- Requires industry certification examinations, national assessments, and statewide assessments offered by the school districts to be made available to all Florida Virtual School students.
- Each school in a district must display "In God We Trust".
- Prohibits a bonus associated with students' attainment of Career and Professional Education (CAPE) industry certifications from being awarded to a teacher who fails to maintain the security of any CAPE industry certification examination or who violates the security or administration protocol of any related assessment, and authorizes the State Board of Education to adopt the criteria under which a student's industry certification or grade may be rescinded.
- Requires that the instruction in the use of cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), that school districts may provide, be based on a nationally recognized program that uses specified guidelines, and requires that students be allowed to practice psychomotor skills associated with performing CPR and the use of an automated external defibrillator when a school district has the equipment necessary to perform the instruction.



## Senate Bill 7026

### School Safety

- Establishes the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public Safety Commission within the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) to investigate mass violence incidents.
- Codifies the Office of Safe Schools within the Florida Department of Education.
- Codifies the Multiagency Service Network for Students with Severe Emotional Disturbance (SEDNET) as a function of the DOE to facilitate collaboration between specified entities.
- Establishes the Public School Emergency Response Learning System Program to assist school personnel in responding to active emergency situations and implement local notification systems for all public schools.
- Requires each school board and superintendent to assign one or more safe-school officers at each school facility (\$97 million appropriated in Safe Schools). Broward: \$8,065,199
- Requires each school board to designate a district school safety specialist to serve as the district's primary point of public contact for public school safety functions. The bill requires each school district to designate a threat assessment team at each school, and requires the team to operate under the district school safety specialist's direction. The bill appropriates ~\$98 million for a DOE grant program for school hardening.
- The bill requires emergency drills for hostage and active shooter situations and incorporate procedures to address active shooter situations in the model emergency management and emergency preparedness procedures.
- The bill requires FDLE to create the "FortifyFL" app to allow the community to anonymously alert of potential threats (\$400,000 appropriated).
- Requires each school safety specialist to coordinate with first responders to a school's campus to tour such campus every 3 years and provide recommendations related to safety.
- Creates the mental health assistance allocation to provide funding to assist schools in expanding mental health programs (\$69 million appropriated). Broward: \$6,059,199

### Marjory Stoneman Douglas Building 12

~\$25 million for rebuilding Marjory Stoneman Douglas Building 12

\$1 million for constructing a Marjory Stoneman Douglas Memorial

Funding is allocated to replace the 1200 building at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School following the tragedy on February 14th. This funding will allow for demolition of the current building, temporary classrooms while the new building is being constructed, and the cost to build and furnish a new building that will accommodate approximately 900 students.

### Coach Aaron Feis Guardian Program

Permits a sheriff to establish a Coach Aaron Feis Guardian Program to allow school personnel to carry a firearm to aid in abatement of active incidents on school premises. A school guardian must complete 132 hours of comprehensive firearm safety and proficiency training, 12 hours of diversity training, pass a psychological evaluation, and initial drug test and subsequent random drug tests. The legislation provides that districts can choose to opt in and personnel that are strictly classroom teachers with no other responsibilities cannot participate, with specified exceptions. The bill appropriates ~\$67 million appropriated.

**Gun-Safety Components**

- Prohibits sale/ distribution of bump stocks.
- Mandatory 3-day waiting period for purchase of firearms (excluding handguns). This excludes military, LEO, and individuals who hold specific certifications.
- Bans sale of firearms to persons younger than 21 years old (excludes military and LEO).
- Threats to conduct a mass shooting or act of terrorism are a second degree felony.

**Mental Health**

- Authorizes a LEO who is taking a person into custody for an involuntary examination under the Baker Act to seize and hold a firearm or ammunition in the person's possession and to seek the voluntary surrender of other firearms or ammunition in the residence.
- Provides that the firearms or ammunition seized or voluntarily surrendered must be available for return no longer than 24 hours after the person taken into custody can document that he/she is no longer subject to involuntary examination and has been released or discharged or discharged from any inpatient or involuntary outpatient treatment provided or ordered and does not have a risk protection order against them or is the subject of a firearm disability.
- Prohibits a person who has been adjudicated mentally defective or committed to a mental institution from owning or possessing a firearm until a court orders otherwise.
- Creates a process for a LEO or LEA to petition a court for a risk protection order to temporarily prevent persons who are at high risk of harming themselves or others from possessing firearms or ammunition when a person poses a significant danger to himself or herself or others, including significant danger as a result of a mental health crisis or violent behavior.
- Allows a court to issue a risk protection order for up to 12 months and requires the surrender of all firearms and ammunition if a risk protection order is issued.
- Provides a process for a risk protection order to be vacated or extended by the court.



## House Bill 1279

### School Board Members

- The bill requires School Board Member salaries to be the district's beginning teacher salary or the amount calculated pursuant to law.
- School Board Member travel expenses that exceed \$500 requires prior approval by the school board. Any request for travel outside the state must include an itemized list detailing all anticipated travel expenses. Immediately preceding the request, the public must have an opportunity to speak on the specific travel agenda item.

### Oversight

- School Boards that receiving funds in excess of \$500 million must employ an internal auditor. The internal auditor must conduct a comprehensive risk assessment of all areas of the school system every five years.
- The Auditor General must contact each district school board with recommendations from the previous audit report.
- If a school district's ending fund balance is projected to fall below three or two percent, the school board may not make expenditures for out of district travel or cell phone service while the financial conditions exist.
- If a school district's ending fund balance is projected to fall below three or two percent, the salary of each school board member and superintendent must be withheld until the condition is corrected.
- The bill prohibits a school superintendent from appointing or employing a relative to work under his/her direct supervision.
- Applies a lobbying restriction for 2 years after vacating office to appointed district school superintendents.
- The bill also appropriates \$100,000 in nonrecurring funds from the General Revenue Fund to the DOE to implement the provisions related to the department contracting with an independent third party to conduct an investigation of all accounts and records in the event of specified financial emergency conditions.



## House Bill 495

### Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP)

- Eligible DROP members may elect to participate for a period not to exceed 60 calendar months. Allows instructional and administrative personnel to be authorized to extend beyond 60 months that is the last day of the last calendar month of the school year.
- If, on July 1, 2018, the members participation has already been extended for the maximum 36 months, then that person can extend to the last day of the last calendar month of the school year.

### Educator Certification and Student Safety

- The bill grants the DOE and the Education Practices Commission authority to enforce the educator certification requirements and impose penalties against those that do not comply.
- Requires an educator who has been placed on probation to immediately notify the investigative office in the DOE upon separation from employment in any public or private position requiring a Florida educator's certificate.
- Requires the DOE, upon receipt of notification by the district, to place an alert on a person's certification file indicating that he/she resigned or was terminated before an investigation involving allegations of misconduct affecting the health, safety, or welfare of a student was concluded. A district must immediately notify the DOE of such incident. The incident must be indicated in the employee's personnel file.
- The bill prohibits an authority figure from soliciting or engaging in sexual/ lewd conduct or a romantic relationship with a student. Deems these offenses as a second-degree felony.
- Includes school buses in the definition of school regarding trespassing on school facilities.
- Requires a district to file in writing with the DOE any legally sufficient complaint against an employee of the district within a timeframe, regardless of the status of the complaint and regardless of whether the subject of the complaint is still a district employee.
- Requires a superintendent to report misconduct by instructional staff or administrators that would result in a disqualification from certification or employment to law enforcement with jurisdiction over the conduct. The bill provides that a superintendent who knowingly fails to report misconduct to law enforcement must forfeit his or her salary for one year.
- A superintendent must notify the parent of a student who was subjected to or affected misconduct within 30 days of the date on which the school district learns of the misconduct.

### Computer Science Instruction

- Requires FLVS and middle, high, and combination schools to offer computer science courses. If a district does not offer the course, the course must be offered through FLVS.
- Provides (subject to appropriation) a \$1,000 bonus for an educator certificate in computer science and a \$500 bonus for an industry certification associated with a computer science course. The bonus is available to effective or highly effective teachers for three years.

### Statewide Assessments

- Students enrolled in AP, IB, or AICE courses that earn the minimum score necessary to earn college credit do not have to take the required EOC for the course.



## House Bill 5007

### Florida Retirement System

The bill establishes the contribution rates paid by employers participating in the Florida Retirement System (FRS) beginning July 1, 2018. These rates are meant to fund the full normal cost and the amortization of the unfunded actuarial liability of the FRS. With these modifications to employer contribution rates, the FRS Trust Fund will receive roughly \$178.5 million more in revenue on an annual basis beginning July 1, 2018. The public employers, including school district that will incur these additional costs. The total increase for school districts state-wide is \$54.4 million. If approved by the Governor, these provisions take effect July 1, 2018.

**The cost to the district is ~\$4.8 million.**

Employer Group	Additional Contributions (\$ million)
State Agencies	\$31.0
Universities	\$11.8
Colleges	\$4.8
School Boards	\$54.4
Counties	\$66.4
Other	\$10.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$178.5</b>

Source: Florida State Senate



## House Bill 1091 School Readiness

### Office of Early Learning

Requires the Office of Early Learning (OEL) to:

- Adopt a program assessment for school readiness program providers that measures the quality of teacher-child interactions using a research-based observation tool.
- Coordinate with the Child Care Services Program Office of DCF or its contracted provider for a triennial evaluation of accrediting associations to determine which accrediting associations' requirements and processes positively impact child outcomes.
- Revise the standard statewide provider contract to include contracted slots; quality improvement strategies, if applicable; and program assessment requirements.
- Provide that termination of the standard statewide provider contract for cause must include failure to meet the minimum quality measures of the program assessment for a period of up to 5 years, must also include failure to meet minimum quality measures of the assessment.
- Modify the annual report published on the OEL's website to include the number of providers who have completed the program assessment and the number of providers who have not met the minimum threshold for contracting, have been granted an exemption, or have an active improvement plan based on the results of the program assessment.

### Early Learning Coalitions

Revises ELC plans to add information regarding:

- An assessment based on available community data that identifies the needs of children and families and assesses provider capacity in order to inform local priorities within the Coalition's county or multi-county region which most directly impact children's readiness for school.
- Local eligibility priorities for children, the use of contracted slots, as applicable, in the ELC's procedures for program implementation, a payment rate schedule, and quality improvement strategies in the description of the ELC's quality activities and services.

### Additional Provisions

- Revises the child eligibility priorities for participation in the school readiness program based on the ELC's local priorities; and also revise the definition of "at-risk" children for eligibility purposes.
- Revises the child eligibility priorities for participation in the school readiness program based on the ELC's local priorities; and also revise the definition of "at-risk" children for eligibility purposes.
- Revises the eligibility requirements for providers to deliver the school readiness program to specify that the providers must participate in a program assessment that measures the quality of teacher-child interactions (subject to legislative appropriation).
- Revises the eligibility requirements for providers to deliver the school readiness program to specify that the providers must participate in a program assessment that measures the quality of teacher-child interactions (subject to legislative appropriation).
- Authorizes the use of the award of grants and financial supports to school readiness program providers and their staff to meet program assessment requirements.
- Appropriates \$6 million in nonrecurring funds for the 2018-2019 fiscal year from the Child Care and Development Block Grant Trust Fund to the OEL to implement the program assessment for school readiness program providers.



## House Bill 731

### Home Education

- Modifies the home education program to:
  - Specify limits on information required by the school district from a parent unless the home education program student chooses to participate in a district program or service.
  - Authorize a school district to provide access to career and technical education courses and programs to home education program students who enroll in a public school solely for the career and technical courses or programs.
  - Require industry certifications; national assessments; and statewide, standardized assessments offered by the school district to be made available to home education program students.
- Clarifies school attendance procedures to:
  - Specify that district school superintendents may not require evidence of a child's age if the child attends a parochial, religious, or a private tutoring program.
  - Authorize the district school superintendent to refer instances of nonenrollment to a child study team for intervention.
  - Require all reasonable efforts to resolve cases of nonenrollment and nonattendance to be exhausted prior to initiating criminal prosecution.

### Additional Provisions

- Modifies the Florida Partnership for Minority and Underrepresented Student Achievement to:
  - Update the name of the preliminary ACT assessment to the PreACT.
  - Add the ACT and the PreACT to specified assessments included in databases containing assessment data.



### House Bill 1201 Education for Prisoners

HB 1201 allows postsecondary workforce program funds to be used for the education of state inmates who have two years or less remaining on their sentences.

It also authorizes the Department of Corrections (DOC) to contract with a district school board, the Florida Virtual School, or a charter school to provide educational, career, or vocational training to inmates through DOC's Correctional Education Program.

### House Bill 591 Missing Persons

Does not allow the use of administrative services, property or facilities owned by the state by a citizen support organization that has discriminatory restrictions on membership or employment opportunities.

Expands Project LEO through the Center for Autism and Related Disabilities. The participating centers shall distribute personal devices to aid search-and-rescue efforts. Personal devices are used for individuals with special needs in case of elopement. Anti-wandering and global-positioning system (GPS) can be used to track persons with special needs in the event they wander away from a safe area or a responsible caregiver.

Equipment is provided free of charge. Centers must use their existing resources to provide equipment on first come, first served basis.

### House Bill 75 Postsecondary Fee Waivers

- The bill authorizes Florida College System (FCS) institutions to waive certain fees for active duty service members utilizing the U.S. Department of Defense Military Tuition Assistance (MTA) program. The MTA program is a benefit paid to eligible service members for tuition expenses at postsecondary education institutions.
- Previously, the MTA program covered both tuition and fees, but in 2014, the MTA program instructions were modified to limit coverage of the benefit to tuition only.
- The bill allows a FCS institution to waive any portion of the following fees for an active duty service member using MTA:
  - Student activity and service fee
  - Financial aid fee
  - Technology fee
  - Capital improvement fee
  - Any other fees authorized in s. 1009.23, F.S.

### House Bill 577 Pre-Apprenticeship Programs

- The bill authorizes students to use apprenticeship or preapprenticeship program credit to meet specified credit requirements for high school graduation. Specifically, the bill:
- Authorizes a student who earns credit upon completion of an apprenticeship or preapprenticeship program registered with the Department of Education to use such credit to meet the high school graduation credit requirements for:
  - Fine or performing arts, speech and debate, or practical arts; or
  - Electives.
  - Requires the State Board of Education to approve and identify in the Course Code Directory the apprenticeship and preapprenticeship programs from which a student may use earned credit to meet the specified credit requirements for high school graduation.



## HB 411 Public Records and Public Meetings/Firesafety Systems

Current law provides public record and public meeting exemptions for certain information related to security systems. A security system plan or any portion thereof and any information relating to security systems held by an agency is confidential and exempt from public record requirements if the plan or information is for:

- Any property owned by or leased to the state or any of its political subdivisions; or
- Any privately owned or leased property. An agency is authorized to disclose the confidential and exempt information:
  - To the property owner or leaseholder;
  - In furtherance of the official duties and responsibilities of the agency holding the information;
  - To another local, state, or federal agency in furtherance of that agency's official duties and responsibilities; or
  - Upon a showing of good cause before a court of competent jurisdiction.

Any portion of a meeting that would reveal a security system plan or portion thereof or information relating to a security system is exempt from public meeting requirements.

The bill creates public record and public meeting exemptions for firesafety system plans and information relating to firesafety systems that are identical to the exemptions currently in law for security system plans and information relating to security systems. The bill provides for repeal of the exemptions on October 2, 2023, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature. The bill provides a public necessity statement as required by the State Constitution.

## SB 1940 Public Records and Public Meetings/School Safety

The bill provides the following exemptions:

- As part of the School Safety Awareness Program, the bill makes confidential and exempt from disclosure the identity of a party making a report of suspicious activity
- The bill makes exempt from disclosure a portion of a meeting of the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public Safety Commission at which exempt or confidential and exempt information is discussed; and
- The bill makes exempt from disclosure any information held by a law enforcement agency, school district, or charter school which would identify whether a particular individual has been appointed as a safe-school officer.

## SB 7024 Public Records/Victim of an Incident of Mass Violence

SB 7024 makes the address of a victim of an incident of mass violence exempt from public records disclosure.



## Failed Initiatives

### Impact Fees

The bill prohibits any local government from requiring payment of impact fees any time prior to issuing a building permit. The bill codifies the requirement for impact fees to bear a rational nexus both to the need for additional capital facilities and to the expenditure of funds collected and the benefits accruing to the new construction. Local governments will be required to designate the funds collected by the impact fees for acquiring, constructing, or improving the capital facilities to benefit the new users. Impact fees collected by a local government may not be used to pay existing debt or pay for prior approved projects unless such expenditure has a rational nexus to the impact generated by the new construction. The bill further excludes fees charged for connecting to water and sewer systems. (HB 697/ SB 324)

The House bill died in the Senate Community Affairs committee after passing the House 108-5. The Senate bill died on second reading.

### Financial Literacy

Establishes a half-credit high school graduation requirement of a financial literacy course. (HB 323/ SB 88)

The bill died on the last day of legislative session. Both chambers unanimously passed different versions of the bill. This has been introduced by Senator Hukill multiple years.

### Busing

Requires that buses be available for students who live more than 1.5 miles from school, not 2 miles as is currently required. Buses would also be available to students who face dangerous walking conditions to school. (HB 1299/ SB 188)

Without additional funding in the bill, this would nearly double transportation costs for Broward County Public Schools.

The House bill died in PreK-12 Innovation Subcommittee.

The Senate bill died in PreK-12 Appropriations.

### School Board Term Limits

Sets limits on the number of consecutive terms a school board member can serve. Would require voter approval. (HJR 1031 / SJR 194) The bill died on second reading in the House. This proposal is in the Constitution Revision Commission.

### Restraint and Seclusion

Places stricter limits on the use of restraint and seclusion of students with special needs who are considered a threat to themselves or others. (HB 63/ SB 260)

The bill died on the last day of legislative session. Both chambers unanimously passed different versions of the bill.

### Instructional Materials

Gives school district residents the opportunity to recommend textbooks and other materials for possible adoption. (HB 827 / SB 1644)

The bill died on second reading in the House and in the Rules committee in the Senate.