

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.  
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10 Be It Resolved by the Taxation and Budget Reform Commission:  
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12 That the following amendment to Section 1 and the creation  
 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  
 15 submitted to the electors of this state for approval or  
 16 rejection at the next general election or at an earlier special  
 17 election specifically authorized by law for that purpose:

18 ARTICLE IX

19 EDUCATION

20 SECTION 1. Public funding of education.--

21 (a) The education of children is a fundamental value of  
 22 the people of the State of Florida. It is, therefore, a  
 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  
 26 adequate ~~Adequate~~ provision ~~shall be made~~ by law for a uniform,  
 27 efficient, safe, secure, and high quality system of free public  
 28 schools that allows students to obtain a high quality education  
 29 and for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of

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

45 (3) The maximum number of students who are assigned to  
 46 each teacher who is teaching in public school classrooms for  
 47 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  
 51 reducing class size to meet these requirements is the  
 52 responsibility of the state and not of local schools districts.  
 53 Beginning with the 2003-2004 fiscal year, the legislature shall  
 54 provide sufficient funds to reduce the average number of  
 55 students in each classroom by at least two students per year  
 56 until the maximum number of students per classroom does not  
 57 exceed the requirements of this subsection.

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

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  
63 early childhood development and education program means an  
64 organized program designed to address and enhance each child's  
65 ability to make age appropriate progress in an appropriate range  
66 of settings in the development of language and cognitive  
67 capabilities and emotional, social, regulatory and moral  
68 capacities through education in basic skills and such other  
69 skills as the Legislature may determine to be appropriate.

70 ~~(d)(e)~~ The early childhood education and development  
71 programs provided by reason of subsection (c) ~~subparagraph (b)~~  
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.  
75 Existing education, health, and development programs are those  
76 funded by the State as of January 1, 2002 that provided for  
77 child or adult education, health care, or development.

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  
81 classroom instruction, rather than on administration. Classroom  
82 instruction and administration shall be defined by law. The  
83 legislature may also address differences in administrative  
84 expenditures by district for necessary services, such as  
85 transportation and food services. Funds for capital outlay shall  
86 not be included in the calculation required by this section.  
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ARTICLE XII

SCHEDULE

Section 28. Requiring sixty-five percent of school funding for classroom instruction.--The requirement that sixty-five percent of school funding received by school districts be spent on classroom instruction in Section 8 of Article IX, and this section, shall first be applicable to school years commencing during the state fiscal year 2009-2010.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the following statement be placed on the ballot:

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

ARTICLE IX, SECTIONS 1 AND 8

ARTICLE XII, SECTION 28

REQUIRING 65 PERCENT OF SCHOOL FUNDING FOR CLASSROOM INSTRUCTION; STATE'S DUTY FOR CHILDREN'S EDUCATION.--Requires at least 65 percent of school funding received by school districts be spent on classroom instruction, rather than administration; allows for differences in administrative expenditures by district. Provides the constitutional requirement for the state to provide a "uniform, efficient, safe, secure, and high quality system of free public schools" is a minimum, nonexclusive duty. Reverses legal precedent prohibiting public funding of private school alternatives to public school programs without creating an entitlement.