

Timeline of Educational Reform within Florida

1971

Educational Accountability Act: Florida Legislature passes the Educational Accountability Act. Statute grants the commissioner of education the ability to "evaluate the effectiveness of educational programs." (FLDOE website <http://www.fl DOE.org/asp/hsap/hsap6878.asp>)

1973

FEFP: In 1973 the Florida Legislature adopted the Florida Education Finance Program for the appropriate allocation of funds to Florida's public schools. Its purpose was "to guarantee to each student in the Florida public educational system the availability of programs and services appropriate to his or her educational needs which are substantially equal to those available to any similar student notwithstanding geographic differences and varying local economic factors." (2010-2011 Education Fact Sheet from Florida House of Representatives
[http://www.myfloridahouse.gov/FileStores/Web/HouseContent/Approved/Web%20Site/education_fact_sheets/2011/documents/2010-11%20Florida%20Education%20Finance%20Program%20\(FEFP\).3.pdf](http://www.myfloridahouse.gov/FileStores/Web/HouseContent/Approved/Web%20Site/education_fact_sheets/2011/documents/2010-11%20Florida%20Education%20Finance%20Program%20(FEFP).3.pdf))

1980

FCEM: Florida Statute 231.087 creates the Florida Council on Education Management (FCEM). Also established was the Florida Teacher Certification Examination (FTCE), as well as the Professional Education Examination for all teaching candidates seeking Florida certifications. The requirements for Florida teacher certifications would continue to change over the next 20 years. (Florida Statute 231.087, "Assessment and Accountability Briefing Book," <http://fcata.fl DOE.org/pdf/fcataabb.pdf>)

1986

CPT: FTCE is replaced with the Florida College Entry-Level Placement Test (CPT). ("Assessment and Accountability Briefing Book," <http://fcata.fl DOE.org/pdf/fcataabb.pdf>)

1988

CLAST: On July 1st, state begins to use the College Level Academic Skills Test (CLAST) to test basic knowledge in reading and math for teacher candidates. ("Assessment and Accountability Briefing Book," <http://fcata.fl DOE.org/pdf/fcataabb.pdf>)

1990

1990 Consent Decree: On August 14th, A US District Judge from the Southern District of Florida signed an order granting the court power to enforce the constitutional right of equal access to Florida's English Language Learners (ELL). Florida Statute 233.058 states that "all students will have equal access to comprehensible instruction by appropriately certificated personnel with such instruction validated by defensible assessment practices." ("The Status of English Language Learners in Florida" bates # 000893, Lee County Public Schools Website
<http://curriculum.leeschools.net/Programs/Endorsements/ESOL/meta%20consent%20decree.htm>)

1991

Blueprint 2000: Florida Legislature passes *Blueprint 2000*, or the School Improvement and Accountability Reform Act of 1991, establishing the Florida Commission of Education Reform and Accountability. According to the "Assessment and Accountability Briefing Book" from the FLDOE's

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website, this act of legislation is what led the state to begin rewarding higher performing schools while still "providing assistance to unsuccessful schools." It also required district school boards to report the schools not making adequate progress. At the end of the 1990-91 school year, school boards reported 72 schools in 65 districts were not making adequate progress. ("Assessment and Accountability Briefing Book," <http://fcats.fldoe.org/pdf/fcataabb.pdf>)

1994

LULAC v. State Board of Education of Florida: LULAC filed an official complaint that the State Board settled by placing ELL students into 8 categories in order to "give more specificity to the identification, placement, screening and classification of LEP students." ("The Status of English Language Learners in Florida" bates # 000893)

1996

Coalition for Adequacy and Fairness in School Funding v. Chiles: Case challenged the state's funding system for public schools. Florida Supreme Court affirmed the dismissal by the lower court, stating that the plaintiffs "failed to demonstrate . . . an appropriate standard for determining 'adequacy' that would not present a substantial risk of judicial intrusion into the powers and responsibilities of the legislature." This decision is what led to the 1998 Adequacy Provision to the Florida Constitution. ("Funding Florida's Schools" <http://nepc.colorado.edu/files/EPSSL-0401-110-EPRU.pdf>)

Sunshine State Standards: State Board of Ed approves Sunshine State Standards (SSS) as official assessment for Florida. The SSS "establish the core content of the curricula to be taught in this state and that specify the core content knowledge and skills that K-12 public school students are expected to acquire." (Florida Statute 1003.41 (1), FLDOE website <http://www.fldoe.org/asp/hsap/hsap9000.asp>)

FCAT Contract: Board of Ed approves contract with CTB/McGraw Hill for creation of FCAT. (FLDOE website <http://www.fldoe.org/asp/hsap/hsap9000.asp>)

1997

CLAST Exemption: Minimum scores on the SAT or ACT are set to be used in lieu of the CLAST. ("Assessment and Accountability Briefing Book," <http://fcats.fldoe.org/pdf/fcataabb.pdf>)

FCAT Field Tests: In February, a field test of the FCAT Reading and Math is administered to all 4th, 5th, 8th, and 10th graders (FLDOE website <http://www.fldoe.org/asp/hsap/hsap9000.asp>)

1998

FCAT: In January, 4th, 5th, 8th, and 10th, take the FCAT reading and math for the first time. Performance reports are sent to schools and parents, but the results were "not used for accountability purposes" at this time. (FLDOE website <http://www.fldoe.org/asp/hsap/hsap9000.asp>)

FCAT Replaces SSAT-II: The State Board of Education also decided that high scores on the FCAT (315 or higher for math and 327 or higher for reading) could grant a high school student an exemption from the High School Competency Test (formally known as the SSAT-II, this was a standardized test that high school juniors were required to pass in order to graduate high school from 1977-1998). (FLDOE website <http://www.fldoe.org/asp/hsap/hsap9000.asp>, "Assessment and Accountability Briefing Book," <http://fcats.fldoe.org/pdf/fcataabb.pdf>)

Adequacy Provision: Florida Constitution is amended to require the state to make "adequate provision . . . for a uniform, efficient, safe, secure, and high quality system of free public schools." ("Funding Florida's Schools," <http://nepc.colorado.edu/files/EPSSL-0401-110-EPRU.pdf>)

1999

Jeb Bush: On January 5, Jeb Bush entered office as the Florida Governor. He would go on to serve a second term as well.

A+ Plan for Education: "A+ Plan for Education" is enacted. Passing the FCAT is officially required for graduation. Tests are added for students in grades 3-10. School grade system is established (A, B, C, D, F Scale) with FCAT scores being used to help determine each school's grade. 78 schools are declared "F Schools." (Note that in '91, when Blueprint 2000 came out, there were 72 schools "not making adequate progress." It would appear that by '99, the situation had only worsened.) Harcourt Educational Measurement received the test development contract, while NCS Pearson received the scoring contract for the test. (FLDOE website <http://www.fldoe.org/asp/hsap/hsap9000.asp>, "Assessment and Accountability Briefing Book," <http://fcat.fldoe.org/pdf/fcataabb.pdf>)

Opportunity Scholarship Program: Part of the "A+ Plan for Education," the Opportunity Scholarship Program was created to "offer students who attended or who were assigned to attend failing public schools the option to choose a higher performing public school or a participating private school." OPS allowed students to attend private schools on the state's dollar, diverting funds from an already failing education system. (Florida Supreme Court <http://www.floridasupremecourt.org/decisions/2006/sc04-2323.pdf>, FLDOE website <http://www.floridaschoolchoice.org/information/osp/>)

McKay Scholarship Program: Another voucher program attached to the "A+ Plan for Education," this program was originally intended to be similar to the OSP in that it gives students with disabilities the option to attend a school of their choice on the tax payer's dollar. The program has been amended and expanded over the past several years to include students with a wide range of disabilities, with little to no oversight on the institutions that accept McKay Scholarship money. (<http://www.miaminewtimes.com/2011-06-23/news/mckay-scholarship-program-sparks-a-cottage-industry-of-fraud-and-chaos/>, "Reforming the Structure of Florida's Accountability System," bates # 001019)

2000

Bush v. Holmes: The First District Court of Appeal declares the Opportunity Scholarship Program (OSP) unconstitutional on the grounds that the OSP provides state money to religious institutions, violating the "no aid" provision to the Florida Constitution. ("Funding Florida's Schools," <http://nepc.colorado.edu/files/EPSSL-0401-110-EPRU.pdf>)

"A" and "F" Schools: FCAT testing continues. According to the FLDOE, each of the 78 "F Schools" from the previous year moved up one or more grade levels. 1,015 schools received financial incentives for being "A Schools" or improving by one letter. ("Assessment and Accountability Briefing Book," <http://fcat.fldoe.org/pdf/fcataabb.pdf>)

Certification Requirements: In July, teacher certification requirements are revised once again, this time replacing the CLAST with the General Knowledge Test. ("Assessment and Accountability Briefing Book," <http://fcat.fldoe.org/pdf/fcataabb.pdf>)

2001

FCAT for Graduation: FCAT testing for grades 3-10 continues. State Board of Education makes passing the FCAT required for graduation. Board sets minimum score for graduation at 287 for reading and 295 for math. (Note that this is substantially lower than the scores originally established in '98 when the FCAT was first used as an alternative for the SSAT-II. A passing reading score went from 327 to 287, and math decreased from 315 to 295) Board also set scores of 300 on both sections as minimum for graduation for

all students tested after February 1, 2002. *Note* both of these scores are **lower** than the score set as equivalent to the SSAT-II in 1998. (FLDOE website, <http://www.fldoe.org/asp/hsap/hsap01-.asp>)

2002

Certification Requirements: Teacher certification requirements originally altered in 2000 are again revised. (Florida Statute 1012.56, "Assessment and Accountability Briefing Book," <http://fcats.fldoe.org/pdf/fcataabb.pdf>)

Cooper v. Crist: Betty Shields filed suit against the state to see the test booklets and answers after her godson failed the FCAT and therefore could not graduate. Court ruled in favor of plaintiff, stating "Providing parents or guardians reasonable access to such materials, especially where their child has 'failed' the test, does no violence to the integrity of the testing process." (FLDOE website <http://www.fldoe.org/asp/hsap/hsap2002.asp>)

FCAT Science: State begins field testing the FCAT Science. State amends Florida Statute 1008.25 (5) (b), requiring schools to hold back all 3rd graders who score a 1 on the FCAT reading. School Board reported that 1,311 schools were "A" schools or improved by at least 1 letter grade. Board also reported 64 "F" schools (meaning that 64 schools must have regressed in two years after the FLDOE reported that all previously declared "F" schools were improving). (Florida Statute 1008.25 (5) (b), "Assessment and Accountability Briefing Book," <http://fcats.fldoe.org/pdf/fcataabb.pdf>, FLDOE Board Meeting June '02 http://www.fldoe.org/board/meetings/June02/History_of_the_FCAT.pdf)

Class Size Reduction: Florida voters approve a class size reduction amendment to the Florida constitution. The amendment states that by the 2010-2011 school year, the maximum number of students in a preK-3rd grade class would be 18, 22 for grades 4-8, and 25 for 9th-12th. (FLDOE <http://www.fldoe.org/classsize/>)

2003

Concordant Scores: In legislative session, Florida Statute 1008.22 (9)(9) states that the commissioner of education may set concordant scores on SAT, ACT, PSAT, PLAN, and College Placement Test to be used in lieu of 10th grade FCAT for graduation. (Florida Statute 1008.22 (9)(9), "Assessment and Accountability Briefing Book," <http://fcats.fldoe.org/pdf/fcataabb.pdf>)

Modifications to 1990 Consent Agreement: On September 10, the State Board of Ed and the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) signed a negotiated modification to the 1990 Consent Agreement. The modification included 3 amendments to the original agreement:

- 1- An alternate option for teachers to become ESOL certified
- 2- Additional training for guidance counselors and school administrators
- 3- Access to the teacher certification test by the plaintiffs for the purpose of providing their feedback.

("The Status of English Language Learners in Florida" bates # 000893)

Horne v. Cooper: Education Commissioner Jim Horne appealed the judgment of *Cooper v. Crist*. On November 6, The First District Court of Appeals reversed the decision, stating that "FCAT test instruments, test booklets, and questions, "as distinguished from the test score," are not "student records" as defined by Florida law. In so deciding, the First District Court of Appeal preserved the student records provision, now found in Section 1002.22(a)(e), Florida Statutes, which stipulates that student scores are student records. It additionally upheld other statutory provisions of the School Code which related to the same subject—the confidentiality provision, Section 1008.23, Florida Statutes, which requires the Department to keep all test instruments confidential, and the test security provision, Section 1008.24, Florida Statutes, which imposes criminal sanctions on anyone who releases confidential test instruments to examinees prior to testing." (FLDOE Website <http://www.fldoe.org/asp/hsap/hsap2003.asp>)

Evidence of Mismanagement: In December, Chief Financial Officer Tom Gallagher's audit discovered that "four programs had been created without requiring that the voucher recipients manage money appropriately, or keep track of enrolled students properly." (Reforming the Structure of Florida's Accountability System," bates # 001019, page 9.12)

Class Size Reduction: Florida Legislature adds to the state's push for smaller classes by enacting Chapter 2003-391, which requires schools to lower their class size by 2 students every year until the Class Size Reduction Amendment levels are reached (starting with the 2003-2004 school year). (FLDOE <http://www.fldoe.org/classize/>)

2004

Reforming the Structure of Florida's Accountability System: In April, Sherman Dorn of the University of South Florida released a policy brief concerning Florida's Accountability System for its schools. In it, he stressed the need for greater accountability, citing the fact that Florida does not hold all of its funded schools to the same standard, the state's ever changing graduation requirements, the secrecy of the FCAT and its reliance on one test to measure student success. He went on to recommend that Florida create a uniform system to measure progress, use the FCAT "in a professionally-validated manner as described in the *Standard for Educational and Psychological Testing*," and release the test to the public for feedback purposes. ("Reforming the Structure of Florida's Accountability System," bates # 001019)

Status of English Language Learners: In April, Victoria-Marie MacDonald of Florida State University published her policy brief titled "The Status of English Language Learners in Florida." Within this brief, she laid out 4 recommendations:

- 1- Increase the funding of the Office of Multicultural Student Language Education (OMSLE)
- 2- Provide funding that would allow research to be conducted on ELLs and native English speakers, as mandated in the 1990 Consent Decree
- 3- Enhance ESOL teacher education programs by requiring that ESOL teachers be certified in the areas that they teach, as well as recruiting high quality minority teachers and removing exemptions to the training that was mandated in the Consent Agreement.
- 4- Focus more resources on ELL high school students at risk of dropping out ("The Status of English Language Learners in Florida" bates # 000893)

2006

Bush v. Holmes: The Florida Supreme Court upheld the First District Court of Appeal's decision that the OSP was unconstitutional; however they declared it unconstitutional because it violated the state's education clause, not the "no aid" clause. Though the private school portion of the OPS was declared unconstitutional, students may still choose to attend a different public school under the OPS. ("Funding Florida's Schools," <http://nepc.colorado.edu/files/EP5L-0401-110-EPRU.pdf>)

2007

Incorrect FCAT Scores: The Buros Center for Testing at the University of Nebraska concludes that an error in the construction of test questions is what led to the historic rise and subsequent dip in 2006 and 2007 of Florida's 3rd grade FCAT reading scores. The mistake involved leaving out "anchor questions" on the test, essentially making the 2006 test easier than the test administered before and after it. *Since Florida's public schools receive funding based on their improvement on FCAT scores from year to year, this discovery casts doubt on the effectiveness of fund allocation for 2006 and 2007.* (St. Pete Times http://www.sptimes.com/2007/12/11/news_pf/State/Consultant_says_flawe.shtml)

Charlie Crist: Charlie Crist takes office as Governor of Florida on January 2nd. He would only serve one term before an unsuccessful bid for the Senate seat vacated by Mel Martinez.

2008

FAA: On **April 7-11**, special education students participated in the Florida Alternative Assessment (FAA). The FAA was originally created with the intent to incorporate students whose disabilities bar them from participation in other state assessments into the accountability program laid out by the Next Generation Sunshine State Standards (see below). Achievement standards were set by the 2007 field testing of the assessment. (FLDOE http://www.fldoe.org/board/meetings/2008_06_17/AlternateAssessment.pdf, <http://www.fldoe.org/asp/altassessment.asp>)

Drop in 5th Grade Scores: On **June 12**, 5th grade FCAT scores drop statewide by 5%. Officials in Hillsborough and Pinellas counties demand that scores be rechecked, but the State Board of Ed claimed that the results were triple-checked. (Tampa Bay Times <http://www.tampabay.com/blogs/gradebook/content/mistakes-not-unusual-florida-department-education/2101044>)

Next Generation SSS: Florida Legislature requires School Board to revise the SSS, creating the "Next Generation Sunshine State Standards." (Florida Statute 1003.41 (1))

2010

Common Core State Standards Initiative: In **June**, the National Governors Association for Best Practices and the Council of Chief State School Officers created the Common Core State Standards Initiative (CCSSI). The CCSSI is meant to provide a common set of standards regarding English Language Arts and Mathematics for grades K-12 across the country. (FLDOE CCSSI Parent Booklet http://www.fldoe.org/board/meetings/2010_06_15/toolkit.pdf)

PARCC/Race to the Top: The Partnership for Assessment of Readiness for College Careers (PARCC) is a coalition between 22 states aimed at creating assessments for students' readiness in English and math for college. Currently, PARCC is set to have an assessment ready by the 2014-2015 school year. PARCC was created with funds from the "Race to the Top" assessment funds from the US Department of Education. Race to the Top was a government program that "asked states to pitch their best ideas for improving public education for a shot at hundreds of millions in one-time money." Florida was a second round winner. Florida is also a governing state within PARCC, and therefore plays a large role in the process. (PARCC website <http://www.parcconline.org/about-parcc>, NPR <http://stateimpact.npr.org/florida/tag/race-to-the-top/>)

More Problems with FCAT Scoring: Amidst criticism from 36 Florida school districts regarding inconsistencies in FCAT scores, the Minnesota Department of Education found NCS-Pearson (the company responsible for the FCAT) to have made a number of scoring errors on their state-mandated science tests. (Sun Sentinel/Miami Herald: http://articles.sun-sentinel.com/2010-07-19/news/fl-fcat-problems-minnesota-20100719_1_pearson-officials-scores-fcat-testing)

2011

Rick Scott: On January 4th, Rick Scott assumed the office of Florida Governor after a close race against Alex Sink.

2012

5 Recommendations Adopted: On **May 10**, the Board of Education adopted 5 different recommendations put forth by Commissioner of Education Gerard Robinson:

- 1- The requirement for what constitutes as a "learning gain" for students taking the FAA was lowered

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- 2- The "entry date" for English Language Learners (ELL) changed from when the student enters the country to when the student enters an ESOL program
- 3- **School's letter grade can only drop one grade for 2011-2012 school grades**
- 4- With regards to learning gains calculations, additional weight is given to students who improve more than the minimum requirement
- 5- Special Education centers that service students with learning disabilities are to have their scores linked with the "home" school for greater accountability (this would be reversed the next year).

(Tampa Bay Times <http://www.tampabay.com/blogs/gradebook/content/florida-board-education-alters-state-grading-system-amid-criticism/2069073>, FLDOE meeting 5/9/12 chart http://www.fldoe.org/board/meetings/2012_05_09/commrec.pdf)

FCAT Writing Requirements Lowered: On **May 15**, the Florida Board of Education voted unanimously to lower the passing score on the FCAT Writing from a 4.0 to a 3.0, all in an effort to keep school grades from dropping. Had the change not been made, only about 1/3 of all Florida students who sat for the test would have passed it. After the change 81%, 78%, and 84% of 4th, 8th, and 10th graders (respectively) passed. (Tampa Bay Times <http://www.tampabay.com/blogs/gradebook/content/florida-board-education-reduces-fcat-writing-passing-score>, <http://www.tampabay.com/blogs/gradebook/content/fcat-reading-results-show-improved-performance-despite-concerns/2069113>)

Incorrect School Grades: In **July**, over 200 schools received incorrect grades from the Board of Education amidst criticism of the grading system. The error came when the FLDOE forgot to include in the calculation a new provision that they set in place regarding students struggling with the FCAT. *Perhaps this is an indicator that even the Board of Ed cannot keep up with their own changes?* (Tampa Bay Times <http://www.tampabay.com/blogs/gradebook/content/mistakes-not-unusual-florida-department-education/2101044>)

Amendment 8: On **November 6**, Florida voters decided not to approve Amendment 8, essentially a repeal of Florida's "no aid" clause that prevented the state from providing state money to religious institutions. (National School Boards Association website <http://www.nsba.org/Advocacy/Key-Issues/SchoolVouchers/VoucherStrategyCenter/State-and-City-Voucher-Programs/FloridaVoucherPrograms>)

2013

Safety Net: For the second straight year, the Board of Ed decided on **July 16**, that school grades for the 2012-2013 year could not drop more than one letter grade. Before Commissioner Bennett's recommendation to do so, Florida would have had 262 F schools. With this new provision, it has only 108. (Tampa Bay Times <http://www.tampabay.com/blogs/gradebook/dry-run-of-florida-school-grades-shows-massive-drop-in-as-rise-in-fs/2131815>)

Reversal of Special Ed Grades: On **July 16**, Board of Ed adopts Commissioner Bennett's recommendation to **not** include test scores of students at Special Ed centers in calculating the "home" school's overall grade. This change was set to go into effect for the 2013-2014 school year but Commissioner Bennett's recommendation stated that it should go into effect retroactively for the 2012-2013 year. (FLDOE Press Release: http://www.fldoe.org/news/2013/2013_07_16.asp, Commissioner Bennett's recommendation http://www.fldoe.org/board/meetings/2013_07_16/letter.pdf)

Gaetz and Weatherford want out of PARCC: In a letter to Education Commissioner Tony Bennett on **July 16**, Florida Senate President Gaetz and Florida Speaker of the House Weatherford cited a number of concerns they had with the PARCC, including a lack of time and resources. (Tampa Bay Times <http://www.tampabay.com/blogs/gradebook/gaetz-weatherford-want-out-of-parcc/2131888>)

Interesting Discoveries/Thoughts

-Justice Overton (in his opinion in Coalition for Adequacy and Fairness in School

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Funding v. Chiles) stated explicitly that evidence of low academic achievement would be a "cause for action" in the courts. (Page 4.5 of the "Funding Florida's Schools" Policy Brief <http://nepc.colorado.edu/files/EPSSL-0401-110-EPRU.pdf>)

-Local school boards establish their own rules for promotion or retention of public school students. This allows for each district to have different requirements for moving on from grade to grade, ultimately leading to non-uniform grade progression requirements. (Page 9 of the "Assessment and Accountability Briefing Book," <http://fcats.fldoe.org/pdf/fcataabb.pdf>)

-Within the "Assessment and Accountability Briefing Book, a question asks "Are the FCAT scores for schools adjusted for the socioeconomic status of students?" and replies, "Schools are responsible for teaching all students, regardless of their socioeconomic status. All students are capable of making adequate learning progress, and all schools are held to equally challenging performance standards." If this is the case, then why do we see such drastically different results between race and socioeconomic status? (Page 10 of the "Assessment and Accountability Briefing Book," <http://fcats.fldoe.org/pdf/fcataabb.pdf>)

-When Blueprint 2000 came into existence in 1991, 72 schools were noted as "not making adequate progress." By 1999, the situation was only getting worse, despite the plan's policy of financially rewarding high performing schools. After the A+ Plan for Education established the letter scale for evaluating schools, 78 were declared "F" schools. (FLDOE website <http://www.fldoe.org/asp/hsap/hsap9000.asp>, "Assessment and Accountability Briefing Book," <http://fcats.fldoe.org/pdf/fcataabb.pdf>)

-In 1998, 10th grade students could receive an exemption from the SSAT-II (which was required for graduation) if they scored a 327 and 315 on the FCAT Reading and Math sections. Then in 2001 the FCAT officially became required for graduation, replacing the SSAT-II, and graduation scores were lowered to 287 and 295, respectively. However, the next year graduation scores were set at 300 for both tests. Hypothetically speaking, if a 10th grade student took the FCAT in 2001 and failed it, they would need to take the test again the following year. But in 2002 the passing score was raised to 300, so would the student be required to reach those levels on the test? If so, could that make the graduation requirements non-uniform?

-In 1999, 78 schools were declared "F" schools, but according to the FLDOE, each of these schools improved by at least one letter grade by 2000. However, 2 years later, 64 schools were labeled "F" schools. This illustrates that a number of the previously declared "F" schools or higher performing schools regressed after 2 additional years of FCAT testing.

-In late 2007 the University of Nebraska determined that the 2007 drop in 3rd grade test scores was actually caused by an inaccurate rise in scores in 2006 (faulty test). This is significant because it significantly affected the public school's letter grade, which in turn affected the fund allocation for each school. What's more, if this happened in '06/'07, who's to say it hasn't happened before? This event shows how one error in the creation of a test can drastically impact school funding.

Particularly Useful Links

<http://www.tampabay.com/blogs/gradebook/>

<http://www.nyujlpp.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/Brad-Kahn-Bush-v-Holmes.pdf>

<http://www.floridasupremecourt.org/decisions/2006/sc04-2323.pdf>

<http://www.pbs.org/now/society/vouchers.html>

<http://nepc.colorado.edu/files/EPSSL-0401-110-EPRU.pdf>

http://www.fldoe.org/board/meetings/June02/History_of_the_FCATT.pdf

<http://www.fldoe.org/asp/hsap/hsap9000.asp>

<http://www.fldoe.org/asp/hsap/hsap6878.asp>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/High_School_Competency_Test

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http://www.myfloridahouse.gov/FileStores/Web/HouseContent/Approved/Web%20Site/education_fact_sheets/2011/documents/2010-11%20Sunshine%20State%20Standards.3.pdf
http://www.leg.state.fl.us/statutes/index.cfm?App_mode=Display_Statute&Search_String=&URL=1000-1099/1003/Sections/1003.41.html