## POLICY 2.09

4-C I recommend the Board adopt the proposed revisions of Policy 2.09, to be entitled "School Advisory Councils."

Changes from previous drafts recommended by Board members found at lines 17, 24, 27, 97, 130.

## Adoption

## PROPOSED REVISIONS TO POLICY 2.09

## SCHOOL ADVISORY COMMITTEES COUNCILS

| The Superintendent shall develop guidelines and proeedures for the annuat establishment of sehool center advisory committees for the purposes defined by law. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Each school in this school district shall have a school advisory council ("SAC") as st |  |
|  | forth in Florida Statute§ 229.58. |
| 2. Composition of Councils |  |
|  | a. Forida Statute § 229.58 requires that school advisory council membership |
|  | include the school principal/director and an appropriately balanced number of |
|  | teachers, education support employees, students, parents, and business and |
|  | community representatives. |
|  | b. The majority (fifty percent plus one ( $50 \%+1$ ) ) of the members of the SAC shall |
|  | be non-school employees. |
|  | c. Membership shall be representative of the ethnic, racial, and economic |
|  | community served by the school as required by law. |
|  | d. Vocational-Technical centers and high schools must include student |
|  | representatives on their SACs. |
|  | e. Middle and junior high schools may include student representation on their |
|  | SACs. |
|  | f. Vocational-Technical centers and adult education centers are not required to |
|  | have parent participation on the SACs. |
|  | g. The term "educational support employee" as used herein refersto any person |
|  | who is employed by a school who is not defined as instructional or |
|  | administrative personnel pursuant to § 228.041, F.S., whose duties require |
|  | twenty (20) or more hours in each normal working week pursuant to § 229.58, |


d. The bylaws of the SAC must set forth a process for appointment of additional SAC members if the election process does not produce representative membership as specified above. If the process set forth in the SAC bylaws still does not producerepresentative membership, theboard will appoint additional SAC members.
4. SAC Government
a. Each SAC shall be governed by Fori da Statutes Chapter 286 and other relevant Forida statutes and State Board of Education Rules relating to SACs
b. Each SAC will adopt bylaws, including membership selection procedures, that meet the requirements of Forida Statutes, State Board of Education Rule, and board policy.
c. The SAC shall annually review its bylaws to ensure alignment with current legislation and board policy.
d. The SAC shall submit the SAC bylaws when submitting the school improvement plan for board approval.
5. Validation of SAC Membership Composition
a. The superintendent/designee will validate each school's membership composition.
b. The superintendent shall annually submit the membership lists of all SACs to the school board for review during a regular or special board meeting in November of each school year.
c. The board will review the SAC membership to determine if it is representative of the ethnic, racial, and economic community served by the school asrequired by law.
d. The board, based on the recommendation of the board member in whose district the school is located, shall vote to appoint additional membersto a SAC to achieve proper representation, if necessary.
6. SAC Powers and Duties
a. Each SAC has the authority to exercise the functions and duties provided to SACs by the statutes and rules, but has no powers or duties now reserved by law to the board.
b. Each SAC shall have access to the district's website as a means of providing information to the public and other SACs.
7. School Improvement Plan
a. Each SAC shall assist in the preparation and evaluation of the school improvement plan required pursuant to § 230.23(16), F.S.
b. The school improvement plan must addressbudget, training, materials, staffing, student services, specific school safety and disciplinestrategies, technology, and other matters of resource allocation.
c. SACs are encouraged to adopt long range goals and objectives that cover a multiyear time frame.
d. The school improvement plan must haveannual objectives based on an annual analysis of student achievement and other school performance data.
e. The SAC shall submit the school improvement plan to the superintendent/ designee by October of each year.
f. The superintendent shall submit the school improvement plan for each school to the board for approval by December $31^{\text {st }}$ of each year.
8. Waiver of Local or State Regulation

Should a school identify a local or state regulation that presents a barrier to improved student achievement and implementation of the school improvement plan, the SAC may apply for a waiver from the restrictive statestatute or rule or board policy pursuant to $\$ \S 229.592(9)$ and 230.23 (17)(b), F.S, as follows:
a. Following a vote of the SAC, the principal shall submit the waiver request for review to the area superintendent/designee and superintendent/designee.
b. The superintendent/designee forwards the waiver to the District Waiver Committee. The Committee consists of:
i. Principals selected by their respective Principals Associations;
ii. Department representation as appointed by the superintendent and as appropriate for the waiver;
iii. The Classroom Teacher's Association ("CTA"), with representative membership on the District Waiver Committee, shall review each waiver pursuant to the standards set forth in the CTA Bargaining Agreement, to determine if the waiver constitutes a change in employee hours, terms or conditions of employment. The CTA Board of Directors is the governing body authorized to accept waivers, reject waivers, or accept waivers with conditions if they require a waiver of contract standards.
iv. Representative from The Association of Educational Secretaries and Office Personnel ("AESOP");
v. Representative from National Conference of Oilers and Firemen ("NCF\&O").
c. The Committeewill review and make recommendations to the superintendent/ designee on each waiver, considering the following factors:
i. Whether the waiver is possible under Federal and Forida law as specified in \$229.592(9), F.S.;
ii. Whether the waiver is focused on maximizing student outcomes
iii. Whether the waiver is based on research and best practices
d. If the waiver isnot recommended, the principal and SAC will be notifi ed by the superintendent/designee of any issues or questions the District Waiver Committeehasregarding the waiver and will have an opportunity to amend the waiver for further consideration.
e. If the waiver is recommended, the superintendent may submit the waiver request(s) to the board for approval.

11. District-Wide Meetings.
a. The superintendent shall schedule at least two (2) district-wide meetings regarding school improvement and SAC seach school year. One meeting in the fall will provide school improvement training for SAC members, and one meeting in the spring will provide school improvement training for SAC members and also provide an opportunity for SAC members to give input on school improvement to the superintendent/designee.
b. These meetings are intended for SAC members, Reform Panel members as established by CTA Bargaining Agreement, and board members, to exchange programs, ideas, and other information on school improvement.
12. SAC Sample Bylaws

The following sample bylaws which incorporate Forida Satute and board policy are provided to assist SACSin the development of their bylaws. These bylaws serve only as an example.

Board Report February 25, 2002

Page 9 of 22

## SAC Sample By-Laws



# Bylaws of School Advisory Council 

[Name of School]
Prepared by: Principal and School Advisory Council (or subcommittee thereof) - [Date]
Article I

## Name of Organization

The name of this organization shall be The School Advisory Council of [Name of School]. ${ }^{1}$

## Article II

## Purpose and Function

## Section 1:

The School Advisory Council (SAC) is a resource for the school, its teachers, parents and principal. Its function is to develop and oversee the implementation of a School Improvement Plan (SIP) that will serve as a framework for school improvement.

## Section 2:

The primary function of the SAC is to provide all of the stakeholders an opportunity to be active participants in the assessment of needs, development of priorities, and identification and use of resources based on an analysis of available school data.

Specific functions include, but may not be limited to, the foll owing:

| 1. | Develop and review the implementation of the School Improvement Pan. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2. | Enlist, promote, and support greater interaction between school and |
| 3. | community. <br> Provide input in matters concerning disbursement of school improvement |
|  | funds and other monies related to school improvement, and to ensure that such expenditures are consistent with the School Improvement Plan. |
| 4. | Consult with peripheral constituency groups when making decisions |
|  | concerning educational practices within the school. ${ }^{2}$ |

1 "Each advisory council shall include in its name the words 'school advisory council.'" FS229.58(1)(a)
${ }^{2}$ For example, but not limited to: IIT; PLC; PTA/PTO; VIP; PALS; CASAS SEDNET.

| Improvement Plan. ${ }^{3}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Article III |  |
| Representation and Membership |  |
| In accordance with Florida Statute 229.58(1)(a) which outlines the establishment of SACs ${ }^{4}$ : |  |
| Section 1: <br> The membership shall be representative of the student body and community served by the |  |
|  |  |
| school. The SAC shall have an appropriately balanced number of teachers parents |  |
|  |  |
| Section 2: <br> The majority $50 \%+1$ ) of the members of the SAC shall be non-school employees. |  |
|  |  |
| Section 3: <br> The SAC membership shall be appropriately ${ }^{5}$ balanced. |  |
|  |  |
|  | Article IV |
| Membership Selection |  |
| Section 1: |  |
| The SAC membership shall be constituted as follows |  |
| 1. Parents, teachers, students and support employees will be elected by their |  |
| respective groups through an election in which all parents have an opportunity to partici pate. There will be wide notice of SAC vacancies and elections through methodsto include school marquee, school newsletter, |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

[^0] on the SAC will be listed on a ballot which will be distributed to all parents who will vote on the nominees
2. Business and community members will be selected based on the new procedures adopted by the school board.
3. Replacement members shall be elected by appropriate constituencies.
4. The principal is automatically a member by legal mandate.

## Section 2:

Bections shall be held in [month] of each year and the install ation of new members shall follow immediately. ${ }^{6}=$

## Section 3:

Each parent of [Name of School] will be notified of SAC elections in accordance with F.S. 286.011 Public meetings and records; public inspection.

## Tenure

## Article V

## Section 1:

The term of office shall be staggered to provide continuity from year-to-year.

## Section $2^{7}$ :

SAC members, other than those designated to complete unexpired terms, shall be elected to [set number]-year terms

## Section 3:

Council members shall serve no more than [set number] terms in an elected position.
${ }^{6}$ Although each school needs to determine the best time of year for elections, it is recommended that elections be conducted in time for new membersto be in place for the new school year.
${ }^{7}$ It is recommended that a SAC establish terms of membership that allow for continuity and historical perspective of school improvement planning and implementation.

## Section 4:

No member may miss more than [set number] SAC meetings. In the event of recurring absences, the SAC Chairperson shall arrange for the replacement of the member by election as specified in Membership Selection, Article IV, Section 1. Such individuals will fill the remainder of the term to which they were elected.

## Meetings

All SAC meetings shall be held in accordance with Florida Statute 286.011 -- Public meetings and records; public inspection.

## Section 1:

There shall be a council meeting at least [once per month]. ${ }^{8}$

## Section 2:

SAC meetings shall be held on [the second Tuesday of each month, from 7:00 p.m.-9:00 p.m. ${ }^{9}$

## Section 3:

The SAC chairperson, on occasion, may call a special meeting.
Section 4:
Subcommittees will meet as needed. (See Article VII)

## Officers

Section 1:
The officers of this Council shall be a chairperson, or co-chairperson, a vice-chairperson, a secretary, and an historian. In the event of a vacancy in a Council office during an existing term, the vacancy will be filled by SAC member election. ${ }^{10}$

## Section 2:

The Coundil shall elect its own officersat the first regular meeting. Officers shall serve a maximum of two terms.

[^1]
## Article VI

## Duties of Officers ${ }^{11}$

## Section 1:

Chairperson ${ }^{12}$
The chairperson [and $\infty$-chairperson] shall preside at all meetings of the Council and bea de facto member of all committees.

## Section 2:

Vice-Chairperson
The vice-chairperson shall act as an ade to the chairperson and preside in the absence of the chairperson. In the case of a vacancy in the office of chairperson, the vice-chairperson shall become the chairperson for the remainder of the unexpired term.

## Section 3:

Secretary
The secretary shall keep minutes [avail able to the public per FS 286.011] of the meetings and shall be responsible for such correspondence as is delegated to him/her by the chairperson. The secretary shall also document activities, decisions, and attendance of the Council and its committees for accountability.

## Section 4:

Historian
The historian shall document the past, present, and future progress of the SAC and its committees. The historian shall maintain the minutes of previous years, any anecdotal records, and the SAC archives.

## Section 5:

Principal ${ }^{13}$
The principal shall provide information regarding the school educational plan, including the school budget. The role of the principal includes the development, through positive actions, of feelings of trust and mutual regard among the SAC, the community, and the staff. The principal arranges for presentations of interest to the SAC and encourages leadership from within the Council.

[^2]Section 6: ${ }^{14}$
Faculty and School Staff Representatives
The members of the school staff shall represent the views and interests of the total schoolstaff. They will act as resources for the SAC by making avail able specialized informationabout educational programs, innovative ideas, and available resources. School staffrepresentatives serve as a communication link between the SAC and the school staff,informing others of actions and activities of the Council.
Section 7:
Parents, Business, and Community Representatives ${ }^{15}$
The parent, business, and community members of the SAC shall represent the view of theparents, citizens, and business and community organizations of the school community.They shall act as resource persons for the SAC in the areas of community-related issues thataffect the school and its students. They shall serve as a communications link between theSAC, business, community, and parent groups.
Section 8:
Student Representatives ${ }^{16}$
The student representatives of the SAC shall serve as voting representatives of all students,relaying suggestions and recommendations from members of the student body and theStudent Council to the SAC for consideration. [See FS 229.58 (1)(a)].
Article VII
Voting Body
The SAC is the formal council that is responsible for voting upon and implementing thedecisions for the organization. The SAC will be comprised of an elected membership andwill require a quorum if any formal action is to be taken. A quorum is a majority ( $50 \%+$1) of the SAC membership.

[^3]$$
\text { Committees }^{17}
$$

Committees are formed to research and make recommendations regarding specific areas that affect the organization. Committees may be constituted in several configurations.

## ■ Standing Committees

Standing committees are created for long-term, on-going functions and are expected to schedule regular meetings. The standing committees focus on "large" issues, such as school safety, curriculum, professional development or student needs. The SAC chairperson will appoint the chairman of a standing committee. A standing committee will study issues and make recommendations to the voting body.
a Ad Hoc Committee - (Task Force)
These committees are formed to deal with specific, short-term concerns that are not appropriately assigned to the standing committees. An example of an Ad Hoc committee would be a uniform committee, a committee formed to deal with a bus problem, etc.

If the standing committees are properly organized the need for Ad Hoc committees should be infrequent.

The use of various sub-committees senes several functions. It will allow greater participation of those who wish to serve, while limiting the actual voting membership of the SAC to a manageable number. Additional benefits include a wider variety of ideas and greater sense of ownership by the constituents

## Article VIII

## Rules of Order ${ }^{18}$

## Section 1:

SAC decisions shall be reached by consensus whenever possible. (See Consensus, Section 1) If the SAC is deadlocked, decisions will be made according to the deadlock process. (See Consensus, Section 2)
$\qquad$
${ }^{17}$ These are recommendations and exemplars only. Each SAC will determine the committeesneeded to meet their vision and objectives.
${ }^{18}$ This section is included as an example. Although it is recommended to have rules of order in the SAC bylaws, the rules of order used to need to be determined based on indi vidual SAC needs.

## Section 2:

The SAC need not operate under Parliamentary Procedures or Robert's Rules of Order. How ever, rules that will be used to govern decision-making must be specified.

## Consensus

## Section 1:

Consensus will be the primary decision-making method to be used by the SAC. Consensus is reached when all members understand the decision, will support it, and are willing to implement the decision.

## Section 2:

The deadlock resolution procedure will be used when the membership has been polled and consensus is not reached. When time deadli nes permit further deliberations, the SAC should be polled to determine if there is agreement to refer the issue to a standing committee for further sudy.

If not referred, the deadlock process shall be as follows:

- Every member of the SAC shall be given notice that a vote will be held at the next meeting on the issue.
- If a majority of the total SAC voting body votes to adopt a position on the issue at the meeting, that position shall be the official position of the SAC.


## Article IX

## Amendments

## Section 1:

The by-laws may be amended at any regular meeting of the SAC committee by a two-thirds majority of the memberspresent and voting. Notice of the proposed amendment shall be 30 days prior to the meeting at which it is to be voted upon. A quorum is required at any meeting for action to be taken. All SAC meetings shall be held in accordance with Florida Statute 286.011 -- Public meetings and records; public inspection.

## Section 2:

A committee shall be appointed to review, and when appropriate, recommend revisions of the Council By-laws at least once every three years. The adoption of revised by-laws shall follow the procedure for amendments

STATUTORY AUTHORITY:
LAW SIM PLEMENTED:
§§ $230.22(2), 230.23(17), 230.23005$, Fla. Stat.
§ 229.58, Aa. Stat.
HISTORY:
$7 / 21 / 82 ; \underline{ }$

Board Report
February 25, 2002
Page 18 of 22
Legal Signoff

Board Report
February 25, 2002
Page 19 of 22
proof of withdrawal notice

Board Report
February 25, 2002
Page 20 of 22
Proof of publishing development notice

Board Report
February 25, 2002
Page 21 of 22
Proof of adoption notice

Board Report
February 25, 2002
Page 22 of 22
estimated cost form


[^0]:    ${ }^{3}$ See Footnote 2.
    ${ }^{4}$ Guidelines for election processes are incl uded in FS229.58(1)(a)
    ${ }^{5}$ This refers to the racial, ethnic, and socio-economic representation of the SAC in comparison to the community that the school serves.

[^1]:    ${ }^{8}$ These are examples only - each SAC should determine the meeting schedules that best meet their needs and objectives.
    ${ }^{9}$ See Footnote 8
    ${ }^{10}$ Although the terms of office are optional based upon the needs of the school, the intent of this language is recommended for inclusion in the bylaws.

[^2]:    ${ }^{11}$ These are recommended positions and duti es - additi onal and/or di fferent offi ces and duties may need to be included to better serve your SAC's vision and objectives.
    ${ }^{12}$ Required by FS 229.58
    ${ }^{13}$ Required by FS 229.58

[^3]:    ${ }^{14}$ Required by FS 229.58 - Pease note that, "A majority of the members of each school advisory council must be persons who are not employed by the school."
    ${ }^{15}$ Required by FS 229.58 - Pease note that Vocational-Technical Centers and Adult Education Centers are NOT required to have parent participation on their SACs. Business and community participation, however, is required for ALL SAC's.
    ${ }^{16}$ Required by FS 229.58 - Pease note that Vocational-Technical Centers and High Schools MUST include student representatives on their SAC. Middle and lunior High Schools MAY include student representatives.

