SENATE STATE OF MINNESOTA NINETY-THIRD SESSION

S.F. No. 1311

(SENATE AUTHORS: CWODZINSKI, Kunesh, Gustafson, Westlin and Boldon)

DATE

02/06/2023

677 Introduction and first reading
Referred to Education Policy

03/13/2023

1488a Comm report: To pass as amended
1582 Rule 12.10: report of votes in committee
1686 Second reading

04/24/2023

Special Order: Amended
Third reading Passed

1.1 A bill for an act

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1.31 1.32 relating to education; modifying provisions for prekindergarten through grade 12 including general education accountability and transparency, education excellence, American Indian education, charter schools, discipline, teachers, special education, and early learning; requiring reports; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, sections 13.32, subdivision 3; 120A.22, subdivisions 7, 10; 120A.414, subdivision 2; 120B.018, subdivision 6; 120B.021, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, by adding a subdivision; 120B.022, subdivision 1; 120B.024, subdivisions 1, 2; 120B.11, subdivisions 1, 2, 3; 120B.15; 120B.30, subdivisions 1, 1a; 120B.301; 120B.35, subdivision 3; 120B.36, subdivision 2; 121A.031, subdivision 6; 121A.17, subdivision 3; 121A.41, by adding subdivisions; 121A.425; 121A.45, subdivision 1; 121A.46, subdivision 4, by adding a subdivision; 121A.47, subdivisions 2, 14; 121A.53, subdivision 1; 121A.55; 121A.58; 121A.61, subdivisions 1, 3, by adding subdivisions; 122A.181, subdivision 5; 122A.183, subdivision 2; 122A.185, subdivision 1; 122A.26, subdivision 2; 122A.40, subdivisions 5, 8; 122A.41, subdivisions 2, 5; 123B.147, subdivision 3; 123B.71, subdivision 12; 123B.86, subdivision 3; 124D.03, subdivisions 5, 5a, 12; 124D.09, subdivisions 3, 13; 124D.111, subdivisions 2a, 5; 124D.119; 124D.128, subdivision 1; 124D.141, subdivision 2; 124D.165, subdivisions 2, 3; 124D.59, subdivision 2a; 124D.68, subdivision 3; 124D.73, by adding a subdivision; 124D.74, subdivisions 1, 3, 4, by adding a subdivision; 124D.76; 124D.78; 124D.79, subdivision 2; 124D.791, subdivision 4; 124D.81, subdivisions 1, 5; 124D.861, subdivision 2; 124D.862, subdivision 8; 124E.02; 124E.03, subdivision 2, by adding a subdivision; 124E.05, subdivisions 4, 7; 124E.06, subdivisions 1, 4, 5; 124E.10, subdivision 1; 124E.11; 124E.12, subdivision 1; 124E.13, subdivisions 1, 3; 124E.16; 124E.25, subdivision 1a; 125A.0942; 125A.13; 125A.15; 125A.51; 125A.515, subdivision 3; 126C.15, subdivision 5; 127A.353, subdivisions 2, 4; 128C.01, subdivision 4; 134.31, subdivisions 1, 4a; 134.32, subdivision 4; 134.34, subdivision 1; 144.4165; 290.0679, subdivision 2; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 120B; 121A; 124D; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2022, sections 120B.02, subdivision 3; 120B.35, subdivision 5; 124D.095, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

SF1311 REVISOR CM S1311-1 1st Engrossment

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

2.2	ARTICLE 1
2.3	ADMINISTRATIVE CORRECTIONS, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND TRANSPARENCY
2.4	Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 120A.22, subdivision 10, is amended to read
2.5	Subd. 10. Requirements for instructors. A person who is providing instruction to a
2.6	child must meet at least one of the following requirements:
2.7	(1) hold a valid Minnesota teaching license in the field and for the grade level taught;
2.8	(2) be directly supervised by a person holding a valid Minnesota teaching license;
2.9	(3) successfully complete a teacher competency examination;
2.10	(4) (3) provide instruction in a school that is accredited by an accrediting agency,
2.11	recognized according to section 123B.445, or recognized by the commissioner;
2.12	(5) (4) hold a baccalaureate degree; or
2.13	(6) be the parent of a child who is assessed according to the procedures in subdivision
2.14	11.
2.15	Any person providing instruction in a public school must meet the requirements of clause
2.16	(1).
2.17	Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 120B.018, subdivision 6, is amended to read:
2.18	Subd. 6. Required standard. "Required standard" means (1) a statewide adopted
2.19	expectation for student learning in the content areas of language arts, mathematics, science
2.20	social studies, physical education, and the arts, or and (2) a locally adopted expectation for
2.21	student learning in health or the arts.
2.22	Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 120B.021, subdivision 1, is amended to read:
2.23	Subdivision 1. Required academic standards. (a) The following subject areas are
2.24	required for statewide accountability:
2.25	(1) language arts;
2.26	(2) mathematics, encompassing algebra II, integrated mathematics III, or an equivalen
2.27	in high school, and to be prepared for the three credits of mathematics in grades 9 through
2.28	12, the grade 8 standards include completion of algebra;
2 29	(3) science:

- (4) social studies, including history, geography, economics, and government and citizenship that includes civics consistent with section 120B.02, subdivision 3;
 - (5) physical education;

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- (6) health, for which locally developed academic standards apply; and
- (7) the arts, for which statewide or locally developed academic standards apply, as determined by the school district. Public elementary and middle schools must offer at least three and require at least two of the following four five arts areas: dance; media arts; music; theater; and visual arts. Public high schools must offer at least three and require at least one of the following five arts areas: media arts; dance; music; theater; and visual arts.
- (b) For purposes of applicable federal law, the academic standards for language arts, mathematics, and science apply to all public school students, except the very few students with extreme cognitive or physical impairments for whom an individualized education program team has determined that the required academic standards are inappropriate. An individualized education program team that makes this determination must establish alternative standards.
- (c) The department must adopt the most recent SHAPE America (Society of Health and Physical Educators) kindergarten through grade 12 standards and benchmarks for physical education as the required physical education academic standards. The department may modify SHAPE America (Society of Health and Physical Educators) standards and adapt the national standards to accommodate state interest. The modification and adaptations must maintain the purpose and integrity of the national standards. The department must make available sample assessments, which school districts may use as an alternative to local assessments, to assess students' mastery of the physical education standards beginning in the 2018-2019 school year.
- (d) A school district may include child sexual abuse prevention instruction in a health curriculum, consistent with paragraph (a), clause (6). Child sexual abuse prevention instruction may include age-appropriate instruction on recognizing sexual abuse and assault, boundary violations, and ways offenders groom or desensitize victims, as well as strategies to promote disclosure, reduce self-blame, and mobilize bystanders. A school district may provide instruction under this paragraph in a variety of ways, including at an annual assembly or classroom presentation. A school district may also provide parents information on the warning signs of child sexual abuse and available resources.

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- (e) District efforts to develop, implement, or improve instruction or curriculum as a result of the provisions of this section must be consistent with sections 120B.10, 120B.11, and 120B.20.
- Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 120B.021, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

- Subd. 3. **Rulemaking.** The commissioner, consistent with the requirements of this section and section 120B.022, must adopt statewide rules under section 14.389 for implementing statewide rigorous core academic standards in language arts, mathematics, science, social studies, physical education, and the arts. After the rules authorized under this subdivision are initially adopted, the commissioner may not amend or repeal these rules nor adopt new rules on the same topic without specific legislative authorization.
- Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 120B.022, subdivision 1, is amended to read:
 - Subdivision 1. **Elective standards.** A district must establish and regularly review its own standards in for career and technical education (CTE) programs. Standards must align with CTE frameworks developed by the Department of Education, standards developed by national CTE organizations, or recognized industry standards. A district must use the current world languages standards developed by the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages. A school district must offer courses in all elective subject areas.
- Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 120B.024, subdivision 1, is amended to read:
- Subdivision 1. Graduation requirements. (a) Students beginning 9th grade in the
 2011-2012 school year and later must successfully complete the following high school level
 credits for graduation:
 - (1) four credits of language arts sufficient to satisfy all of the academic standards in English language arts;
- 4.24 (2) three credits of mathematics, including an algebra II credit or its equivalent, sufficient
 4.25 to satisfy all of the academic standards in mathematics;
- 4.26 (3) an algebra I credit by the end of 8th grade sufficient to satisfy all of the 8th grade 4.27 standards in mathematics;
- 4.28 (4) (3) three credits of science, including at least one credit of biology, one credit of chemistry or physics, and one elective credit of earth and space science. The combination of credits under this clause must be sufficient to satisfy (i) all of the academic standards in either chemistry or physics and (ii) all other academic standards in science;

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(5) (4) three and one-half credits of social studies, including one credit in civics in either 11th or 12th grade for students beginning 9th grade in the 2024-2025 school year and later, and a combination of other credits encompassing at least United States history, geography, government and citizenship, world history, and economics sufficient to satisfy all of the academic standards in social studies;

- (6) one credit of the arts sufficient to satisfy all of the state or local academic standards in the arts; and
 - (6) credits sufficient to satisfy the state standards in physical education; and
- (7) a minimum of seven elective credits.
 - (b) A school district is encouraged to offer a course for credit in government and eitizenship to 11th or 12th grade students who begin 9th grade in the 2020-2021 school year and later, that satisfies the government and eitizenship requirement in paragraph (a), clause (5) Students beginning 9th grade in the 2023-2024 school year and later must successfully complete a personal finance course for credit during their senior year of high school. The course must include but is not limited to the following topics: creating a household budget; taking out loans and accruing debt, including how interest works; home mortgages; how to file taxes; the impact of student loan debt; and how to read a paycheck and payroll deductions. A district may provide a personal finance course through in-person instruction, distance instruction, or a combination of in-person and distance instruction.
 - **EFFECTIVE DATE.** Paragraph (a) is effective for the 2024-2025 school year and later.
- Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 120B.024, subdivision 2, is amended to read:
 - Subd. 2. **Credit equivalencies.** (a) A one-half credit of economics taught in a school's <u>agriculture agricultural, food, and natural resources</u> education or business <u>education program</u> <u>or department may fulfill a one-half credit in social studies under subdivision 1, clause (5), if the credit is sufficient to satisfy all of the academic standards in economics.</u>
 - (b) An agriculture science or career and technical education credit may fulfill the elective science credit required under subdivision 1, clause (4), if the credit meets the state physical science, life science, earth and space science, chemistry, or physics academic standards or a combination of these academic standards as approved by the district. An agriculture or career and technical education credit may fulfill the credit in chemistry or physics required under subdivision 1, clause (4), if the credit meets the state chemistry or physics academic standards as approved by the district. A student must satisfy either all of the chemistry academic standards or all of the physics academic standards prior to graduation. An

agriculture science or career and technical education credit may not fulfill the required
biology credit under subdivision 1, clause (4).

- (c) A career and technical education credit may fulfill a mathematics or arts credit requirement under subdivision 1, clause (2) or (6).
- (d) An agriculture agricultural, food, and natural resources education teacher is not required to meet the requirements of Minnesota Rules, part 3505.1150, subpart <u>12</u>, item B, to meet the credit equivalency requirements of paragraph (b) above.
- (e) A computer science credit may fulfill a mathematics credit requirement under subdivision 1, clause (2), if the credit meets state academic standards in mathematics.
- (f) A Project Lead the Way credit may fulfill a science or mathematics credit requirement under subdivision 1, clause (2) or (4), if the credit meets the state academic standards in science or mathematics.
- Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 120B.30, subdivision 1, is amended to read:
 - Subdivision 1. **Statewide testing.** (a) The commissioner, with advice from experts with appropriate technical qualifications and experience and stakeholders, consistent with subdivision 1a, must include in the comprehensive assessment system, for each grade level to be tested, state-constructed tests developed as computer-adaptive reading and mathematics assessments for students that are aligned with the state's required academic standards under section 120B.021, include multiple choice questions, and are administered annually to all students in grades 3 through 8. State-developed high school tests aligned with the state's required academic standards under section 120B.021 and administered to all high school students in a subject other than writing must include multiple choice questions. The commissioner must establish a testing period as late as possible each school year during which schools must administer the Minnesota Comprehensive Assessments to students. The commissioner must publish the testing schedule at least two years before the beginning of the testing period.
 - (b) The state assessment system must be aligned to the most recent revision of academic standards as described in section 120B.023 in the following manner:
 - (1) mathematics;

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- (i) grades 3 through 8 beginning in the 2010-2011 school year; and
- (ii) high school level beginning in the 2013-2014 school year;

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(2) science; grades 5 and 8 and at the high school level beginning in the 2011-2012 school year; and

- (3) language arts and reading; grades 3 through 8 and high school level beginning in the 2012-2013 school year.
- (c) For students enrolled in grade 8 in the 2012-2013 school year and later, students' state graduation requirements, based on a longitudinal, systematic approach to student education and career planning, assessment, instructional support, and evaluation, include the following:
- (1) achievement and career and college readiness in mathematics, reading, and writing, consistent with paragraph (k) and to the extent available, to monitor students' continuous development of and growth in requisite knowledge and skills; analyze students' progress and performance levels, identifying students' academic strengths and diagnosing areas where students require curriculum or instructional adjustments, targeted interventions, or remediation; and, based on analysis of students' progress and performance data, determine students' learning and instructional needs and the instructional tools and best practices that support academic rigor for the student; and
- (2) consistent with this paragraph and section 120B.125, age-appropriate exploration and planning activities and career assessments to encourage students to identify personally relevant career interests and aptitudes and help students and their families develop a regularly reexamined transition plan for postsecondary education or employment without need for postsecondary remediation.
- Based on appropriate state guidelines, students with an individualized education program may satisfy state graduation requirements by achieving an individual score on the state-identified alternative assessments.
- (d) Expectations of schools, districts, and the state for career or college readiness under this subdivision must be comparable in rigor, clarity of purpose, and rates of student completion.
- A student under paragraph (c), clause (1), must receive targeted, relevant, academically rigorous, and resourced instruction, which may include a targeted instruction and intervention plan focused on improving the student's knowledge and skills in core subjects so that the student has a reasonable chance to succeed in a career or college without need for postsecondary remediation. Consistent with sections 120B.13, 124D.09, 124D.091, 124D.49, and related sections, an enrolling school or district must actively encourage a student in grade 11 or 12 who is identified as academically ready for a career or college to participate

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in courses and programs awarding college credit to high school students. Students are not required to achieve a specified score or level of proficiency on an assessment under this subdivision to graduate from high school.

- (e) Though not a high school graduation requirement, students are encouraged to participate in a nationally recognized college entrance exam. To the extent state funding for college entrance exam fees is available, a district must pay the cost, one time, for an interested student in grade 11 or 12 who is eligible for a free or reduced-price meal, to take a nationally recognized college entrance exam before graduating. A student must be able to take the exam under this paragraph at the student's high school during the school day and at any one of the multiple exam administrations available to students in the district. A district may administer the ACT or SAT or both the ACT and SAT to comply with this paragraph. If the district administers only one of these two tests and a free or reduced-price meal eligible student opts not to take that test and chooses instead to take the other of the two tests, the student may take the other test at a different time or location and remains eligible for the examination fee reimbursement. Notwithstanding sections 123B.34 to 123B.39, a school district may require a student that is not eligible for a free or reduced-price meal to pay the cost of taking a nationally recognized college entrance exam. The district must waive the cost for a student unable to pay.
- (f) The commissioner and the chancellor of the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities must collaborate in aligning instruction and assessments for adult basic education students and English learners to provide the students with diagnostic information about any targeted interventions, accommodations, modifications, and supports they need so that assessments and other performance measures are accessible to them and they may seek postsecondary education or employment without need for postsecondary remediation. When administering formative or summative assessments used to measure the academic progress, including the oral academic development, of English learners and inform their instruction, schools must ensure that the assessments are accessible to the students and students have the modifications and supports they need to sufficiently understand the assessments.
- (g) Districts and schools, on an annual basis, must use career exploration elements to help students, beginning no later than grade 9, and their families explore and plan for postsecondary education or careers based on the students' interests, aptitudes, and aspirations. Districts and schools must use timely regional labor market information and partnerships, among other resources, to help students and their families successfully develop, pursue, review, and revise an individualized plan for postsecondary education or a career. This process must help increase students' engagement in and connection to school, improve

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students' knowledge and skills, and deepen students' understanding of career pathways as a sequence of academic and career courses that lead to an industry-recognized credential, an associate's degree, or a bachelor's degree and are available to all students, whatever their interests and career goals.

- (h) A student who demonstrates attainment of required state academic standards, which include career and college readiness benchmarks, on high school assessments under subdivision 1a is academically ready for a career or college and is encouraged to participate in courses awarding college credit to high school students. Such courses and programs may include sequential courses of study within broad career areas and technical skill assessments that extend beyond course grades.
- (i) As appropriate, students through grade 12 must continue to participate in targeted instruction, intervention, or remediation and be encouraged to participate in courses awarding college credit to high school students.
- (j) In developing, supporting, and improving students' academic readiness for a career or college, schools, districts, and the state must have a continuum of empirically derived, clearly defined benchmarks focused on students' attainment of knowledge and skills so that students, their parents, and teachers know how well students must perform to have a reasonable chance to succeed in a career or college without need for postsecondary remediation. The commissioner, in consultation with local school officials and educators, and Minnesota's public postsecondary institutions must ensure that the foundational knowledge and skills for students' successful performance in postsecondary employment or education and an articulated series of possible targeted interventions are clearly identified and satisfy Minnesota's postsecondary admissions requirements.
- (k) For students in grade 8 in the 2012-2013 school year and later, a school, district, or charter school must record on the high school transcript a student's progress toward career and college readiness, and for other students as soon as practicable.
- (l) The school board granting students their diplomas may formally decide to include a notation of high achievement on the high school diplomas of those graduating seniors who, according to established school board criteria, demonstrate exemplary academic achievement during high school.
- (m) The 3rd through 8th grade computer-adaptive assessment results and high school test results must be available to districts for diagnostic purposes affecting student learning and district instruction and curriculum, and for establishing educational accountability. The commissioner, in consultation with the chancellor of the Minnesota State Colleges and

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Universities, must establish empirically derived benchmarks on the high school tests that reveal a trajectory toward career and college readiness consistent with section 136F.302, subdivision 1a. The commissioner must disseminate to the public the computer-adaptive assessments and high school test results upon receiving those results.

- (n) The grades 3 through 8 computer-adaptive assessments and high school tests must be aligned with state academic standards. The commissioner must determine the testing process and the order of administration. The statewide results must be aggregated at the site and district level, consistent with subdivision 1a.
- (o) The commissioner must include the following components in the statewide public reporting system:
- (1) uniform statewide computer-adaptive assessments of all students in grades 3 through 8 and testing at the high school levels that provides appropriate, technically sound accommodations or alternate assessments;
- (2) educational indicators that can be aggregated and compared across school districts and across time on a statewide basis, including average daily attendance consistent attendance, high school graduation rates, and high school drop-out rates by age and grade level;
 - (3) state results on the American College Test ACT test; and
- (4) state results from participation in the National Assessment of Educational Progress so that the state can benchmark its performance against the nation and other states, and, where possible, against other countries, and contribute to the national effort to monitor achievement.
- (p) For purposes of statewide accountability, "career and college ready" means a high school graduate has the knowledge, skills, and competencies to successfully pursue a career pathway, including postsecondary credit leading to a degree, diploma, certificate, or industry-recognized credential and employment. Students who are career and college ready are able to successfully complete credit-bearing coursework at a two- or four-year college or university or other credit-bearing postsecondary program without need for remediation.
- (q) For purposes of statewide accountability, "cultural competence," "cultural competence," or "culturally competent" means the ability of families and educators to interact effectively with people of different cultures, native languages, and socioeconomic backgrounds.

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Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 120B.30, subdivision 1a, is amended to read:

- Subd. 1a. Statewide and local assessments; results. (a) For purposes of this section, the following definitions have the meanings given them.
 - (1) "Computer-adaptive assessments" means fully adaptive assessments.
- (2) "Fully adaptive assessments" include test items that are on-grade level and items that may be above or below a student's grade level.
- (3) "On-grade level" test items contain subject area content that is aligned to state academic standards for the grade level of the student taking the assessment.
- (4) "Above-grade level" test items contain subject area content that is above the grade level of the student taking the assessment and is considered aligned with state academic standards to the extent it is aligned with content represented in state academic standards above the grade level of the student taking the assessment. Notwithstanding the student's grade level, administering above-grade level test items to a student does not violate the requirement that state assessments must be aligned with state standards.
- (5) "Below-grade level" test items contain subject area content that is below the grade level of the student taking the test and is considered aligned with state academic standards to the extent it is aligned with content represented in state academic standards below the student's current grade level. Notwithstanding the student's grade level, administering below-grade level test items to a student does not violate the requirement that state assessments must be aligned with state standards.
- (b) The commissioner must use fully adaptive mathematics and reading assessments for grades 3 through 8.
- (e) (a) For purposes of conforming with existing federal educational accountability requirements, the commissioner must develop and implement computer-adaptive reading and mathematics assessments for grades 3 through 8, state-developed high school reading and mathematics tests aligned with state academic standards, a high school writing test aligned with state standards when it becomes available, and science assessments under clause (2) that districts and sites must use to monitor student growth toward achieving those standards. The commissioner must not develop statewide assessments for academic standards in social studies, health and physical education, and the arts. The commissioner must require:
- (1) annual computer-adaptive reading and mathematics assessments in grades 3 through 8, and high school reading, writing, and mathematics tests; and

- SF1311 REVISOR CMS1311-1 1st Engrossment (2) annual science assessments in one grade in the grades 3 through 5 span, the grades 12.1 6 through 8 span, and a life sciences assessment in the grades 9 through 12 span, and the 12.2 commissioner must not require students to achieve a passing score on high school science 12.3 assessments as a condition of receiving a high school diploma. 12.4 12.5 (d) (b) The commissioner must ensure that for annual computer-adaptive assessments: (1) individual student performance data and achievement reports are available within 12.6 three school days of when students take an assessment except in a year when an assessment 12.7 reflects new performance standards; 12.8 (2) growth information is available for each student from the student's first assessment 12.9 to each proximate assessment using a constant measurement scale; 12.10 (3) parents, teachers, and school administrators are able to use elementary and middle 12.11 school student performance data to project students' secondary and postsecondary 12.12 achievement; and 12.13 (4) useful diagnostic information about areas of students' academic strengths and 12.14 weaknesses is available to teachers and school administrators for improving student 12.15 instruction and indicating the specific skills and concepts that should be introduced and 12.16 developed for students at given performance levels, organized by strands within subject 12.17
- areas, and aligned to state academic standards. 12.18 12.19
 - (e) (c) The commissioner must ensure that all state tests administered to elementary and secondary students measure students' academic knowledge and skills and not students' values, attitudes, and beliefs.
 - (f) (d) Reporting of state assessment results must:
- (1) provide timely, useful, and understandable information on the performance of 12.23 individual students, schools, school districts, and the state; 12.24
- (2) include a growth indicator of student achievement; and 12.25
- (3) determine whether students have met the state's academic standards. 12.26
- (g) (e) Consistent with applicable federal law, the commissioner must include appropriate, 12.27 technically sound accommodations or alternative assessments for the very few students with 12.28 disabilities for whom statewide assessments are inappropriate and for English learners. 12.29
- (h) (f) A school, school district, and charter school must administer statewide assessments 12.30 under this section, as the assessments become available, to evaluate student progress toward 12.31 career and college readiness in the context of the state's academic standards. A school, 12.32

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school district, or charter school may use a student's performance on a statewide assessment as one of multiple criteria to determine grade promotion or retention. A school, school district, or charter school may use a high school student's performance on a statewide assessment as a percentage of the student's final grade in a course, or place a student's assessment score on the student's transcript.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 120B.301, is amended to read:

120B.301 LIMITS ON LOCAL TESTING.

- (a) For students in grades 1 through 6, the cumulative total amount of time spent taking locally adopted districtwide or schoolwide assessments must not exceed ten hours per school year. For students in grades 7 through 12, the cumulative total amount of time spent taking locally adopted districtwide or schoolwide assessments must not exceed 11 hours per school year. For purposes of this paragraph, international baccalaureate and advanced placement exams are not considered locally adopted assessments.
- (b) A district or charter school is exempt from the requirements of paragraph (a), if the district or charter school, in consultation with the exclusive representative of the teachers or other teachers if there is no exclusive representative of the teachers, decides to exceed a time limit in paragraph (a) and includes the information in the report required under section 120B.11, subdivision 5.
- (c) A district or charter school, before the first day of each school year, must publish on its website a comprehensive calendar of standardized tests to be administered in the district or charter school during that school year. The calendar must provide the rationale for administering each assessment and indicate whether the assessment is a local option or required by state or federal law. The calendar must be published at least one week prior to any eligible assessments being administered but no later than October 1.
- Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 120B.35, subdivision 3, is amended to read:
 - Subd. 3. **State growth <u>target measures</u>**; other state measures. (a)(1) The state's educational assessment system measuring individual students' educational growth is based on indicators of <u>current achievement growth</u> that show <u>growth relative to</u> an individual student's prior achievement. Indicators of achievement and prior achievement must be based on highly reliable statewide or districtwide assessments.
 - (2) For purposes of paragraphs (b), (c), and (d), the commissioner must analyze and report separate categories of information using the student categories identified under the

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federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act, as most recently reauthorized, and, in addition to "other" for each race and ethnicity, and the Karen community, seven of the most populous Asian and Pacific Islander groups, three of the most populous Native groups, seven of the most populous Hispanic/Latino groups, and five of the most populous Black and African Heritage groups as determined by the total Minnesota population based on the most recent American Community Survey; English learners under section 124D.59; home language; free or reduced-price lunch; and all students enrolled in a Minnesota public school who are currently or were previously in foster care, except that such disaggregation and cross tabulation is not required if the number of students in a category is insufficient to yield statistically reliable information or the results would reveal personally identifiable information about an individual student.

- (b) The commissioner, in consultation with a stakeholder group that includes assessment and evaluation directors, district staff, experts in culturally responsive teaching, and researchers, must implement a an appropriate growth model that compares the difference in students' achievement scores over time, and includes criteria for identifying schools and school districts that demonstrate academic progress or progress toward English language proficiency. The model may be used to advance educators' professional development and replicate programs that succeed in meeting students' diverse learning needs. Data on individual teachers generated under the model are personnel data under section 13.43. The model must allow users to:
- (1) report student growth consistent with this paragraph; and
- (2) for all student categories, report and compare aggregated and disaggregated state student growth and, under section 120B.11, subdivision 2, clause (2), student learning and outcome data using the student categories identified under the federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act, as most recently reauthorized, and other student categories under paragraph (a), clause (2).
- The commissioner must report measures of student growth and, under section 120B.11, subdivision 2, clause (2), student learning and outcome data, consistent with this paragraph, including the English language development, academic progress, and oral academic development of English learners and their native language development if the native language is used as a language of instruction, and include data on all pupils enrolled in a Minnesota public school course or program who are currently or were previously counted as an English learner under section 124D.59.

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- (c) When reporting student performance under section 120B.36, subdivision 1, the commissioner annually, beginning July 1, 2011, must report two core measures indicating the extent to which current high school graduates are being prepared for postsecondary academic and career opportunities:
- (1) a preparation measure indicating the number and percentage of high school graduates in the most recent school year who completed course work important to preparing them for postsecondary academic and career opportunities, consistent with the core academic subjects required for admission to Minnesota's public colleges and universities as determined by the Office of Higher Education under chapter 136A; and
- (2) a rigorous coursework measure indicating the number and percentage of high school graduates in the most recent school year who successfully completed one or more college-level advanced placement, international baccalaureate, postsecondary enrollment options including concurrent enrollment, other rigorous courses of study under section 120B.021, subdivision 1a, or industry certification courses or programs.
- When reporting the core measures under clauses (1) and (2), the commissioner must also analyze and report separate categories of information using the student categories identified under the federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act, as most recently reauthorized, and other student categories under paragraph (a), clause (2).
- (d) When reporting student performance under section 120B.36, subdivision 1, the commissioner annually, beginning July 1, 2014, must report summary data on school safety and students' engagement and connection at school, consistent with the student categories identified under paragraph (a), clause (2). The summary data under this paragraph are separate from and must not be used for any purpose related to measuring or evaluating the performance of classroom teachers. The commissioner, in consultation with qualified experts on student engagement and connection and classroom teachers, must identify highly reliable variables that generate summary data under this paragraph. The summary data may be used at school, district, and state levels only. Any data on individuals received, collected, or created that are used to generate the summary data under this paragraph are nonpublic data under section 13.02, subdivision 9.
- (e) For purposes of statewide educational accountability, the commissioner must identify and report measures that demonstrate the success of learning year program providers under sections 123A.05 and 124D.68, among other such providers, in improving students' graduation outcomes. The commissioner, beginning July 1, 2015, must annually report summary data on:

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(1) the four- and six-year graduation rates of students under this paragraph;

- (2) the percent of students under this paragraph whose progress and performance levels are meeting career and college readiness benchmarks under section 120B.30, subdivision 1; and
- (3) the success that learning year program providers experience in:
- (i) identifying at-risk and off-track student populations by grade;
- (ii) providing successful prevention and intervention strategies for at-risk students;
- (iii) providing successful recuperative and recovery or reenrollment strategies for off-trackstudents; and
 - (iv) improving the graduation outcomes of at-risk and off-track students.
 - The commissioner may include in the annual report summary data on other education providers serving a majority of students eligible to participate in a learning year program.
 - (f) The commissioner, in consultation with recognized experts with knowledge and experience in assessing the language proficiency and academic performance of all English learners enrolled in a Minnesota public school course or program who are currently or were previously counted as an English learner under section 124D.59, must identify and report appropriate and effective measures to improve current categories of language difficulty and assessments, and monitor and report data on students' English proficiency levels, program placement, and academic language development, including oral academic language.
 - (g) When reporting four- and six-year graduation rates, the commissioner or school district must disaggregate the data by student categories according to paragraph (a), clause (2).
 - (h) A school district must inform parents and guardians that volunteering information on student categories not required by the most recent reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act is optional and will not violate the privacy of students or their families, parents, or guardians. The notice must state the purpose for collecting the student data.
 - Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 120B.36, subdivision 2, is amended to read:
- Subd. 2. **Student progress and other data.** (a) All data the department receives, collects, or creates under section 120B.11, governing the world's best workforce, or uses to determine federal expectations under the most recently reauthorized Elementary and Secondary Education Act, set state growth targets, and determine student growth, learning, and outcomes

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under section 120B.35 are nonpublic data under section 13.02, subdivision 9, until the commissioner publicly releases the data.

- (b) Districts must provide parents sufficiently detailed summary data to permit parents to appeal under the most recently reauthorized federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act. The commissioner shall annually post federal expectations and state student growth, learning, and outcome data to the department's public website no later than September 1, except that in years when data or federal expectations reflect new performance standards, the commissioner shall post data on federal expectations and state student growth data no later than October 1.
- 17.10 Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 123B.71, subdivision 12, is amended to read:
 - Subd. 12. **Publication.** (a) At least 20 48 days but not more than 60 days before a referendum for bonds or solicitation of bids for a project that has received a positive or unfavorable review and comment under section 123B.70, the school board shall publish a summary of the commissioner's review and comment of that project in the legal newspaper of the district. The school board must hold a public meeting to discuss the commissioner's review and comment before the referendum for bonds. Supplementary information shall be available to the public.
- 17.18 (b) The publication requirement in paragraph (a) does not apply to alternative facilities projects approved under section 123B.595.
- Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 123B.86, subdivision 3, is amended to read:
- Subd. 3. **Board control.** (a) When transportation is provided, the scheduling of routes, manner and method of transportation, control and discipline of school children and any other matter relating thereto shall be within the sole discretion, control and management of the board.
 - (b) A school board and a nonpublic school may mutually agree to a written plan for the board to provide nonpublic pupil transportation to nonpublic school students.
 - (1) A school board that provides pupil transportation through the school's employees may transport nonpublic school students according to the plan and retain the nonpublic pupil transportation aid attributable to that plan. A nonpublic school may make a payment to the school district to cover additional transportation services agreed to in the written plan for nonpublic pupil transportation services not required under sections 123B.84 to 123B.87.

- (2) A school board that contracts for pupil transportation services may enter into a contractual arrangement with a school bus contractor according to the written plan adopted by the school board and the nonpublic school to transport nonpublic school students and retain the nonpublic pupil transportation aid attributable to that plan for the purposes of paying the school bus contractor. A nonpublic school may make a payment to the school district to cover additional transportation services agreed to in the written plan for nonpublic pupil transportation services included in the contract that are not required under sections 123B.84 to 123B.87.
- (c) The school district must report the number of nonpublic school students transported and the nonpublic pupil transportation expenditures incurred under paragraph (b) in the form and manner specified by the commissioner.
 - **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for fiscal year 2024 and later.
- Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 124D.03, subdivision 5, is amended to read:
- Subd. 5. Nonresident district procedures. A district shall notify the parent or guardian in writing by February 15 or within 90 days for applications submitted after January 15 in the case of achievement and integration district transfers whether the application has been accepted or rejected. If an application is rejected, the district must state in the notification the reason for rejection. The parent or guardian must notify the nonresident district by March 1 or within 45 ten business days whether the pupil intends to enroll in the nonresident district. Notice of intent to enroll in the nonresident district obligates the pupil to attend the nonresident district during the following school year, unless the boards of the resident and the nonresident districts agree in writing to allow the pupil to transfer back to the resident district. If the pupil's parents or guardians change residence to another district, the student does not lose the seat in the nonresident district but the parent or guardian must complete an updated enrollment options form. If a parent or guardian does not notify the nonresident district by the January 15 deadline, if it applies, the pupil may not enroll in that nonresident district during the following school year, unless the boards of the resident and nonresident district agree otherwise. The nonresident district must notify the resident district by March 15 or 30 days later of the pupil's intent to enroll in the nonresident district. The same procedures apply to a pupil who applies to transfer from one participating nonresident district to another participating nonresident district.

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Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 124D.09, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

- Subd. 3. **Definitions.** For purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given to them.
- (a) "Eligible institution" means a Minnesota public postsecondary institution, a private, nonprofit two-year trade and technical school granting associate degrees, an opportunities industrialization center accredited by an accreditor recognized by the United States Department of Education, or a private, residential, two-year or four-year, liberal arts, degree-granting college or university located in Minnesota. An eligible institution must not require a faith statement during the application process or base any part of the admission decision on a student's race, creed, ethnicity, disability, gender, or sexual orientation or religious beliefs or affiliations.
- (b) "Course" means a course or program.
- (c) "Concurrent enrollment" means nonsectarian courses in which an eligible pupil under subdivision 5 or 5b enrolls to earn both secondary and postsecondary credits, are taught by a secondary teacher or a postsecondary faculty member, and are offered at a high school for which the district is eligible to receive concurrent enrollment program aid under section 124D.091.
- 19.18 Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 124D.09, subdivision 13, is amended to read:
- Subd. 13. Financial arrangements. For a pupil enrolled in a course under this section, 19.19 the department must make payments according to this subdivision for courses that were 19.20 taken for secondary credit. 19.21
 - The department must not make payments to a school district or postsecondary institution for a course taken for postsecondary credit only. The department must not make payments to a postsecondary institution for a course from which a student officially withdraws during the first 14 ten business days of the postsecondary institution's quarter or semester or who has been absent from the postsecondary institution for the first 15 consecutive school ten business days of the postsecondary institution's quarter or semester and is not receiving instruction in the home or hospital.
- A postsecondary institution shall receive the following: 19.29
- (1) for an institution granting quarter credit, the reimbursement per credit hour shall be 19.30 an amount equal to 88 percent of the product of the formula allowance minus \$425, multiplied 19.31 by 1.2, and divided by 45; or 19.32

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(2) for an institution granting semester credit, the reimbursement per credit hour shall be an amount equal to 88 percent of the product of the general revenue formula allowance minus \$425, multiplied by 1.2, and divided by 30.

The department must pay to each postsecondary institution 100 percent of the amount in clause (1) or (2) within 45 days of receiving initial enrollment information each quarter or semester. If changes in enrollment occur during a quarter or semester, the change shall be reported by the postsecondary institution at the time the enrollment information for the succeeding quarter or semester is submitted. At any time the department notifies a postsecondary institution that an overpayment has been made, the institution shall promptly remit the amount due.

- Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 124D.111, subdivision 2a, is amended to read:
- Subd. 2a. Federal child and adult care food program and federal summer food service program; criteria and notice. (a) The commissioner must post on the department's website eligibility criteria and application information for nonprofit organizations interested in applying to the commissioner for approval as a multisite sponsoring organization under the federal child and adult care food program and federal summer food service program.

 The posted criteria and information must inform interested nonprofit organizations about:
 - (1) the criteria the commissioner uses to approve or disapprove an application, including how an applicant demonstrates financial viability for the Minnesota program, among other criteria;
- (2) the commissioner's process and time line for notifying an applicant when its application is approved or disapproved and, if the application is disapproved, the explanation the commissioner provides to the applicant; and
 - (3) any appeal or other recourse available to a disapproved applicant.
- 20.25 (b) The commissioner must evaluate financial eligibility as part of the application process.

 20.26 An organization applying to be a prospective sponsor for the federal child and adult food

 20.27 care program or the federal summer food service program must provide documentation of

 20.28 financial viability as an organization. Documentation must include:
- 20.29 (1) evidence that the organization has operated for at least one year and has filed at least 20.30 one tax return;
- 20.31 (2) the most recent tax return submitted by the organization and corresponding forms
 20.32 and financial statements;

(3) a profit and loss statement and balance sheet or similar financial information; and

(4) evidence that at least ten percent of the organization's operating revenue comes from sources other than the United States Department of Agriculture child nutrition program and that the organization has additional funds or a performance bond available to cover at least one month of reimbursement claims.

Sec. 19. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 124D.111, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

- Subd. 5. **Respectful treatment.** (a) The participant must also provide meals to students in a respectful manner according to the policy adopted under subdivision 1. The participant must ensure that any reminders for payment of outstanding student meal balances do not demean or stigmatize any child participating in the school lunch program, including but not limited to dumping meals; withdrawing a meal that has been served; announcing or listing students' names publicly; providing alternative meals not specifically related to dietary needs; providing nonreimbursable meals; or affixing stickers, stamps, or pins. The participant must not impose any other restriction prohibited under section 123B.37 due to unpaid student meal balances. The participant must not limit a student's participation in any school activities, graduation ceremonies, field trips, athletics, activity clubs, or other extracurricular activities or access to materials, technology, or other items provided to students due to an unpaid student meal balance.
- (b) If the commissioner or the commissioner's designee determines a participant has violated the requirement to provide meals to participating students in a respectful manner, the commissioner or the commissioner's designee must send a letter of noncompliance to the participant. The participant is required to respond and, if applicable, remedy the practice within 60 days.
- Sec. 20. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 124D.119, is amended to read:

21.25 **124D.119 SUMMER FOOD SERVICE REPLACEMENT AID PROGRAM AND**21.26 **CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM.**

- Subdivision 1. Summer Food Service Program replacement aid. States State funds are available to compensate department-approved Summer Food Service Program sponsors. Reimbursement shall be made on December 15 based on total meals served by each sponsor from the end of the school year to the beginning of the next school year on a pro rata basis.
- Subd. 2. Child and Adult Care Food Program and Summer Food Service Program
 sponsor organizations. Legally distinct Child and Adult Care Food Program and Summer

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Food Service Program sites may transfer sponsoring organizations no more than once per 22.1 year, except under extenuating circumstances including termination of the sponsoring 22.2 22.3 organization's agreement or other circumstances approved by the Department of Education. Subd. 3. Child and Adult Care Food Program and Summer Food Service Program 22.4 training. Prior to applying to sponsor a Child and Adult Care Food Program or Summer 22.5 Food Service Program site, a nongovernmental organization applicant must provide 22.6 documentation to the Department of Education verifying that staff members have completed 22.7 program-specific training as designated by the commissioner. 22.8 Subd. 4. Summer Food Service Program locations. Consistent with Code of Federal 22.9 22.10 Regulations, title 7, section 225.6(d)(1)(ii), the Department of Education must not approve a new Summer Food Service Program open site that is within a half-mile radius of an existing 22.11 Summer Food Service Program open site. The exception is the department may approve a 22.12 new Summer Food Service Program open site within a half-mile radius if the new program 22.13 will not be serving the same group of children for the same meal type or if there are safety 22.14 issues that could present barriers to participation. 22.15 22.16 Sec. 21. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 124D.128, subdivision 1, is amended to read: Subdivision 1. Program established. A learning year program provides instruction 22.17 throughout the year on an extended year calendar, extended school day calendar, or both. 22.18 A pupil may participate in the program and accelerate attainment of grade level requirements 22.19 or graduation requirements. A learning year program may begin after the close of the regular 22.20 school year in June. The program may be for students in one or more grade levels from 22.21 kindergarten through grade 12. 22.22 Sec. 22. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 124D.68, subdivision 3, is amended to read: 22.23 Subd. 3. Eligible programs. (a) A pupil who is eligible according to subdivision 2 may 22.24 enroll in a state-approved alternative program under sections 123A.05 to 123A.08. 22.25 (b) A pupil who is eligible according to subdivision 2 and who is a high school junior 22.26 or senior may enroll in postsecondary courses under section 124D.09. 22.27 (c) A pupil who is eligible under subdivision 2, may enroll in any public elementary or 22.28 secondary education program. 22.29 (d) A pupil who is eligible under subdivision 2, may enroll in any nonpublic, nonsectarian 22.30 school that has contracted with the serving school district to provide educational services. 22.31 However, notwithstanding other provisions of this section, only a pupil who is eligible under 22.32

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- subdivision 2, clause (12), may enroll in a contract alternative school that is specifically structured to provide educational services to such a pupil.
- (e) A pupil who is between the ages of <u>16 17</u> and 21 may enroll in any adult basic education programs approved under section 124D.52 and operated under the community education program contained in section 124D.19.
- Sec. 23. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 124D.862, subdivision 8, is amended to read:
- Subd. 8. **Commissioner authority to withhold revenue.** (a) The commissioner must review the results of each district's integration and achievement plan by August 1 at the end of the third year of implementing the plan and determine if the district met its goals.
- 23.10 (b) If a district met its goals, it may submit a new three-year plan to the commissioner for review.
- 23.12 (c) If a district has not met its goals, the commissioner must:
- 23.13 (1) develop a guide the district in the development of an improvement plan and timeline, 23.14 in consultation with the affected district, that identifies strategies and practices designed to 23.15 meet the district's goals under this section and section 120B.11; and
- 23.16 (2) use up to 20 percent of the district's integration revenue, until the district's goals are reached, to implement the improvement plan.
- Sec. 24. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 126C.15, subdivision 5, is amended to read:
- Subd. 5. Annual expenditure report. Each year a district By February 1 annually, the 23.19 commissioner of education must report to the legislature the expenditures of each district 23.20 that receives receive basic skills revenue must submit a report identifying the expenditures 23.21 it incurred to meet the needs of eligible learners in the previous fiscal year under subdivision 23.22 1. The report must conform to uniform financial and reporting standards established for this 23.23 purpose and provide a breakdown by functional area. Using valid and reliable data and 23.24 measurement criteria, the report also must determine whether increased expenditures raised 23.25 23.26 student achievement levels.
- Sec. 25. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 127A.353, subdivision 2, is amended to read:
 - Subd. 2. **Qualifications.** The governor shall select the school trust lands director on the basis of outstanding professional qualifications and knowledge of finance, business practices, minerals, forest and real estate management, and the fiduciary responsibilities of a trustee to the beneficiaries of a trust. The school trust lands director serves in the unclassified service

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proposed or active eminent domain proceedings;

(8) serve as temporary trustee of school trust lands pursuant to section 94.342, subdivision

25.1	(5) propose (9) submit to the Legislative Permanent School Fund Commission for review
25.2	an annual budget and management plan for the director that includes proposed legislative
25.3	changes that will improve the asset allocation of the school trust lands;
25.4	(6) (10) develop and implement a ten-year strategic plan and a 25-year framework for
25.5	management of school trust lands, in conjunction with the commissioner of natural resources,
25.6	that is updated every five years and implemented by the commissioner, with goals to:
25.7	(i) retain core real estate assets;
25.8	(ii) increase the value of the real estate assets and the cash flow from those assets;
25.9	(iii) rebalance the portfolio in assets with high performance potential and the strategic
25.10	disposal of selected assets;
25.11	(iv) establish priorities for management actions;
25.12	(v) balance revenue enhancement and resource stewardship; and
25.13	(vi) advance strategies on school trust lands to capitalize on ecosystem services markets;
25.14	and
25.15	(7) submit to the Legislative Permanent School Fund Commission for review an annual
25.16	budget and management plan for the director; and
25.17	(8) (11) keep the beneficiaries, governor, legislature, and the public informed about the
25.18	work of the director by reporting to the Legislative Permanent School Fund Commission
25.19	in a public meeting at least once during each calendar quarter.
25.20	(b) In carrying out the duties under paragraph (a), the school trust lands director shall
25.21	have the authority to may:
25.22	(1) direct and control money appropriated to the director;
25.23	(2) establish job descriptions and employ up to five employees in the unclassified service,
25.24	staff within the limitations of money appropriated to the director;
25.25	(3) enter into interdepartmental agreements with any other state agency;
25.26	(4) enter into joint powers agreements under chapter 471;
25.27	(5) evaluate and initiate real estate development projects on school trust lands $\underline{\text{in}}$
25.28	conjunction with the commissioner of natural resources and with the advice of the Legislative
25.29	Permanent School Fund Commission in order to generate long-term economic return to the
25.30	permanent school fund; and

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26.1	(6) serve as temporary trustee of school trust land for school trust lands subject to
26.2	proposed or active eminent domain proceedings; and
26.3	(7) (6) submit recommendations on strategies for school trust land leases, sales, or
26.4	exchanges to the commissioner of natural resources and the Legislative Permanent School
26.5	Fund Commission.
26.6	Sec. 27. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 128C.01, subdivision 4, is amended to read:
26.7	Subd. 4. Board. (a) The league must have a 20 22-member governing board.
26.8	(1) The governor must appoint four members according to section 15.0597. Each of the
26.9	four appointees must be a parent. At least one of them must be an American Indian, an
26.10	Asian, a Black, or a Hispanic.
26.11	(2) The Minnesota Association of Secondary School Principals must appoint two of its
26.12	members.
26.13	(3) The remaining 14 16 members must be selected according to league bylaws the
26.14	league's constitution.
26.15	(b) The terms, compensation, removal of members, and the filling of membership
26.16	vacancies are governed by section 15.0575, except that the four-year terms begin on August
26.17	1 and end on July 31. As provided by section 15.0575, members who are full-time state
26.18	employees or full-time employees of school districts or other political subdivisions of the
26.19	state may not receive any per diem payment for service on the board.
26.20	Sec. 28. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 290.0679, subdivision 2, is amended to read:
20.20	Sec. 28. Willinesota Statutes 2022, Section 270.0079, Subdivision 2, is amended to read.
26.21	Subd. 2. Conditions for assignment. A qualifying taxpayer may assign all or part of
26.22	an anticipated refund for the current and future taxable years to a financial institution or a
26.23	qualifying organization. A financial institution or qualifying organization accepting
26.24	assignment must pay the amount secured by the assignment to a third-party vendor. The
26.25	commissioner of education shall, upon request from a third-party vendor, certify that the
26.26	vendor's products and services qualify for the education credit. A denial of a certification
26.27	is subject to the contested case procedure under may be appealed to the commissioner
26.28	pursuant to this subdivision and notwithstanding chapter 14. A financial institution or
26.29	qualifying organization that accepts assignments under this section must verify as part of

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the assignment documentation that the product or service to be provided by the third-party

vendor has been certified by the commissioner of education as qualifying for the education

credit. The amount assigned for the current and future taxable years may not exceed the

maximum allowable education credit for the current taxable year. Both the taxpayer and spouse must consent to the assignment of a refund from a joint return.

Sec. 29. EXPIRATION OF REPORT MANDATES.

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- (a) If the submission of a report by the commissioner of education to the legislature is mandated by statute and the enabling legislation does not include a date for the submission of a final report, the mandate to submit the report shall expire in accordance with this section.
- 27.7 (b) If the mandate requires the submission of an annual report and the mandate was
 27.8 enacted before January 1, 2022, the mandate shall expire on January 1, 2024. If the mandate
 27.9 requires the submission of a biennial or less frequent report and the mandate was enacted
 27.10 before January 1, 2022, the mandate shall expire on January 1, 2025.
- 27.11 (c) Any reporting mandate enacted on or after January 1, 2022, shall expire three years
 27.12 after the date of enactment if the mandate requires the submission of an annual report and
 27.13 shall expire five years after the date of enactment if the mandate requires the submission
 27.14 of a biennial or less frequent report unless the enacting legislation provides for a different
 27.15 expiration date.
- 27.16 (d) The commissioner shall submit a list to the chairs and ranking minority members of
 27.17 the legislative committee with jurisdiction over education by February 15 of each year,
 27.18 beginning February 15, 2024, of all reports set to expire during the following calendar year
 27.19 in accordance with this section.
- 27.20 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.

27.21 Sec. 30. **REVISOR INSTRUCTION.**

The revisor of statutes shall replace the terms "free lunch," "reduced price lunch,"

"reduced priced lunch," "reduced-price lunch," and "free or reduced price lunch" with "free

meals," "reduced-price meals," and "free or reduced-price meals" wherever they appear in

Minnesota Statutes when used in context with the national school lunch and breakfast

programs.

Sec. 31. **REVISOR INSTRUCTION.**

The revisor of statutes shall renumber each section of Minnesota Statutes listed in column

A with the number listed in column B. The revisor shall also make necessary cross-reference

changes consistent with the renumbering. The revisor shall also make any technical language

and other changes necessitated by the renumbering and cross-reference changes in this act.

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28.1	Column A	Column B
28.2	General Requirements Stat	ewide Assessments
28.3	120B.30, subdivision 1a, paragraph (h)	120B.30, subdivision 1
28.4	120B.30, subdivision 1, paragraph (q)	<u>120B.30</u> , subdivision 2
28.5	120B.30, subdivision 1a, paragraph (g)	<u>120B.30</u> , subdivision 3
28.6	120B.30, subdivision 1b	<u>120B.30</u> , subdivision <u>4</u>
28.7	120B.30, subdivision 1, paragraph (n)	120B.30, subdivision 5, paragraph (a)
28.8	120B.30, subdivision 1, paragraph (a)	120B.30, subdivision 5, paragraph (b)
28.9	120B.30, subdivision 1a, paragraph (e)	120B.30, subdivision 6, paragraph (a)
28.10	120B.30, subdivision 2, paragraph (a)	120B.30, subdivision 6, paragraph (b)
28.11 28.12	120B.30, subdivision 2, paragraph (b), clauses (1) and (2)	120B.30, subdivision 6, paragraph (c)
28.13	120B.30, subdivision 2	120B.30, subdivision 6, paragraph (d)
28.14	120B.30, subdivision 4	120B.30, subdivision 7
28.15	120B.30, subdivision 5	120B.30, subdivision 8
28.16	120B.30, subdivision 6	120B.30, subdivision 9
28.17	120B.30, subdivision 1, paragraph (e)	120B.30, subdivision 10
28.18	General Requirement	ts Test Design
28.19 28.20	120B.30, subdivision 1a, paragraph (a), clauses (1) to (5)	<u>120B.301</u> , subdivision <u>1</u>
28.21	120B.30, subdivision 1, paragraph (a)	120B.301, subdivision 2
28.22	120B.30, subdivision 1, paragraph (b)	120B.301, subdivision 3, paragraph (a)
28.23	120B.30, subdivision 1, paragraph (n)	120B.301, subdivision 3, paragraph (b)
28.24	120B.30, subdivision 1a, paragraph (b)	120B.301, subdivision 3, paragraph (c)
28.25	120B.30, subdivision 1a, paragraph (c),	120B.301, subdivision 3, paragraph (d)
28.26	<u>clauses (1) and (2)</u>	<u>1202.001, 000011 12011 0, potograpii (u)</u>
28.27	Assessment Graduation	n Requirements
28.28 28.29	120B.30, subdivision 1, paragraph (c), clauses (1) and (2)	<u>120B.304</u> , subdivision <u>1</u>
28.30	120B.30, subdivision 1, paragraph (d)	120B.304, subdivision 2
28.31	120B.30, subdivision 1, paragraph (i)	120B.304, subdivision 3
28.32	Assessment Reporting	Requirements
28.33	120B.30, subdivision 1a, paragraph (f),	120B.305, subdivision 1
28.34	<u>clauses (1) to (3)</u>	
28.35 28.36	120B.30, subdivision 1a, paragraph (d), clauses (1) to (4)	120B.305, subdivision 2, paragraph (a)
28.37	120B.30, subdivision 1, paragraph (m)	120B.305, subdivision 2, paragraph (b)
28.38	120B.30, subdivision 1, paragraph (n)	120B.305, subdivision 2, paragraph (c)
28.39	120B.30, subdivision 1, paragraph (o),	120B.305, subdivision 3, paragraph (a)
28.40	<u>clauses (1) to (4)</u>	

29.1	<u>120B.30</u> , subdivision <u>3</u>	120B.305, subdivision 3, paragraph (b)
29.2	District Assessment	Requirements
29.3	120B.301, paragraphs (a) to (c)	120B.306, subdivision 1
29.4	120B.304, paragraphs (a) and (b)	120B.306, subdivision 2
29.5	College and Caree	er Readiness
29.6	120B.30, subdivision 1, paragraph (p)	120B.307, subdivision 1
29.7	120B.30, subdivision 1, paragraph (d)	120B.307, subdivision 2
29.8	120B.30, subdivision 1, paragraph (f)	120B.307, subdivision 3
29.9	120B.30, subdivision 1, paragraph (g)	120B.307, subdivision 4, paragraph (a)
29.10	120B.30, subdivision 1, paragraph (h)	120B.307, subdivision 4, paragraph (b)
29.11	120B.30, subdivision 1, paragraph (j)	120B.307, subdivision 4, paragraph (c)
29.12	120B.30, subdivision 1, paragraph (k)	120B.307, subdivision 4, paragraph (d)
29.13	120B.30, subdivision 1, paragraph (1)	120B.307, subdivision 4, paragraph (e)
29.14	Sec. 32. REPEALER.	
29.15	Minnesota Statutes 2022, sections 120B.02, s	subdivision 3; and 120B.35, subdivision 5,
29.16	are repealed.	
29.17	ARTICL	E 2
29.18	EDUCATION EX	CELLENCE
29.19	Section 1. [120B.025] ETHNIC STUDIES.	
		
29.20	"Ethnic studies" means the critical and interd	
29.21	indigeneity with a focus on the experiences and	-
29.22	beyond the United States. Ethnic studies analyze	es the ways in which race and racism have
29.23	been and continue to be powerful social, cultural,	and political forces, and the ways in which
29.24	race and racism are connected to other axes of s	tratification, including stratification based
29.25	on gender, disability, class, sexual orientation, g	ender identity, and legal status.
29.26	Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 120B	.15, is amended to read:
29.27	120B.15 GIFTED AND TALENTED STUI	DENTS PROGRAMS <u>AND SERVICES</u> .
29.28	(a) School districts may identify students, loc	cally develop programs and services
29.29	addressing instructional and affective needs, pro	ovide staff development, and evaluate
29.30	programs to provide gifted and talented students w	rith challenging and appropriate educational
	programs and services.	
29.31	programs and services.	

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- (b) School districts must adopt guidelines for assessing and identifying students for participation in gifted and talented programs <u>and services</u> consistent with section 120B.11, subdivision 2, clause (2). The guidelines should include the use of:

 (1) multiple and objective criteria; and
- (2) assessments and procedures that are valid and reliable, fair, and based on current theory and research. Assessments and procedures should be sensitive to underrepresented groups, including, but not limited to, low-income, minority, twice-exceptional, and English learners.
- (c) School districts must adopt procedures for the academic acceleration of gifted and talented students consistent with section 120B.11, subdivision 2, clause (2). These procedures must include how the district will:
 - (1) assess a student's readiness and motivation for acceleration; and
- 30.13 (2) match the level, complexity, and pace of the curriculum to a student to achieve the best type of academic acceleration for that student.
- 30.15 (d) School districts must adopt procedures consistent with section 124D.02, subdivision 1, for early admission to kindergarten or first grade of gifted and talented learners consistent with section 120B.11, subdivision 2, clause (2). The procedures must be sensitive to underrepresented groups.

Sec. 3. [121A.0312] MALICIOUS AND SADISTIC CONDUCT.

- 30.20 (a) For purposes of this section, "malicious and sadistic conduct" means creating a hostile
 30.21 learning environment by acting with the intent to cause harm by intentionally injuring
 30.22 another without just cause or reason or engaging in extreme or excessive cruelty or delighting
 30.23 in cruelty.
 - (b) A school board must adopt a written policy to address malicious and sadistic conduct involving race, color, creed, national origin, sex, age, marital status, status with regard to public assistance, disability, religion, sexual harassment, and sexual orientation, as defined in chapter 363A, and sexual exploitation by a district or school staff member, independent contractor, or student enrolled in a public or charter school against a staff member, independent contractor, or student that occurs as described in section 121A.031, subdivision 1, paragraph (a).
- 30.31 (c) The policy must apply to students, independent contractors, teachers, administrators, 30.32 and other school personnel; must include at a minimum the components under section

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121A.031, subdivision 4, paragraph (a); and must include disciplinary actions for each violation of the policy. Disciplinary actions must conform with collective bargaining agreements and sections 121A.41 to 121A.56.

(d) The policy must be conspicuously posted throughout each school building, distributed to each district employee and independent contractor at the time of hiring or contracting, and included in each school's student handbook on school policies. Each school must develop a process for discussing with students, parents of students, independent contractors, and school employees the school's policy addressing malicious and sadistic conduct involving race, color, creed, national origin, sex, age, marital status, status with regard to public assistance, disability, religion, sexual harassment, and sexual orientation, as defined in

Sec. 4. [121A.35] SUICIDE PREVENTION INFORMATION; IDENTIFICATION CARDS.

A school district or charter school that issues an identification card to students in middle school, junior high, or high school must provide contact information for the 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline (988 Lifeline), the Crisis Text line, and the county Mobile Crisis Services.

The contact information must also be included in the school's student handbook and the student planner if a student planner is custom printed by the school for distribution to students in grades 6 through 12. A nonpublic school is encouraged to issue student identification cards consistent with this paragraph.

Sec. 5. [124D.094] ONLINE INSTRUCTION ACT.

chapter 363A, and sexual exploitation.

- Subdivision 1. <u>Definitions.</u> (a) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given.
- (b) "Blended instruction" means a form of digital instruction that occurs when a student
 learns part time in a supervised physical setting and part time through online instruction
 under paragraph (f).
- 31.27 (c) "Digital instruction" means instruction facilitated by technology that offers students
 31.28 an element of control over the time, place, path, or pace of learning and includes blended
 31.29 and online instruction.
- 31.30 (d) "Enrolling district" means the school district or charter school in which a student is enrolled under section 120A.22, subdivision 4.

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32.1	(e) "Online course syllabus" means a written document that identifies the state academic
32.2	standards taught and assessed in a supplemental online course under paragraph (j); course
32.3	content outline; required course assessments; instructional methods; communication
32.4	procedures with students, guardians, and the enrolling district under paragraph (d); and
32.5	supports available to the student.
32.6	(f) "Online instruction" means a form of digital instruction that occurs when a student
32.7	learns primarily through digital technology away from a supervised physical setting.
32.8	(g) "Online instructional site" means a site that offers courses using online instruction
32.9	under paragraph (f) and may enroll students receiving online instruction under paragraph
32.10	<u>(f).</u>
32.11	(h) "Online teacher" means an employee of the enrolling district under paragraph (d) or
32.12	the supplemental online course provider under paragraph (k) who holds the appropriate
32.13	licensure under Minnesota Rules, chapter 8710, and is trained to provide online instruction
32.14	under paragraph (f).
32.15	(i) "Student" means a Minnesota resident enrolled in a school defined under section
32.16	120A.22, subdivision 4, in kindergarten through grade 12 up to the age of 21.
32.17	(j) "Supplemental online course" means an online learning course taken in place of a
32.18	course provided by the student's enrolling district under paragraph (d).
32.19	(k) "Supplemental online course provider" means a school district, an intermediate school
32.20	district, an organization of two or more school districts operating under a joint powers
32.21	agreement, or a charter school located in Minnesota that is authorized by the Department
32.22	of Education to provide supplemental online courses under paragraph (j).
32.23	Subd. 2. Digital instruction. (a) An enrolling district may provide digital instruction,
32.24	including blended instruction and online instruction, to the district's own enrolled students.
32.25	Enrolling districts may establish agreements to provide digital instruction, including blended
32.26	instruction and online instruction, to students enrolled in the cooperating schools.
32.27	(b) When online instruction is provided, an online teacher as defined under subdivision
32.28	1, paragraph (h), shall perform all duties of teacher of record under Minnesota Rules, part
32.29	8710.0310. Unless the commissioner grants a waiver, a teacher providing online instruction
32.30	shall not instruct more than 40 students in any one online learning course or section.
32.31	(c) Students receiving online instruction full time shall be reported as enrolled in an
32.32	online instructional site under subdivision 1, paragraph (g).

33.1	(d) Curriculum used for digital instruction shall be aligned with Minnesota's current
33.2	academic standards and benchmarks.
33.3	(e) Digital instruction shall be accessible to students under section 504 of the federal
33.4	Rehabilitation Act and Title II of the federal Americans with Disabilities Act.
33.5	(f) An enrolling district providing digital instruction and a supplemental online course
33.6	provider shall assist an enrolled student whose family qualifies for the education tax credit
33.7	under section 290.0674 to acquire computer hardware and educational software so they
33.8	may participate in digital instruction. Funds provided to a family to support digital instruction
33.9	or supplemental online courses may only be used for qualifying expenses as determined by
33.10	the provider. Nonconsumable materials purchased with public education funds remain the
33.11	property of the provider. Records for any funds provided must be available for review by
33.12	the public or the department.
33.13	(g) An enrolling district providing digital instruction shall establish and document
33.14	procedures for determining attendance for membership and keep accurate records of daily
33.15	attendance under section 120A.21.
33.16	Subd. 3. Supplemental online courses. (a) Notwithstanding sections 124D.03 and
33.17	124D.08 and chapter 124E, procedures for applying to take supplemental online courses
33.18	other than those offered by the student's enrolling district are as provided in this subdivision.
33.19	(b) Any kindergarten through grade 12 student may apply to take a supplemental online
33.20	course under subdivision 1, paragraph (j). The student, or the student's parent or guardian
33.21	for a student under age 17, must submit an application for the proposed supplemental online
33.22	course or courses. A student may:
33.23	(1) apply to take an online course from a supplemental online course provider that meets
33.24	or exceeds the academic standards of the course in the enrolling district they are replacing;
33.25	(2) apply to take supplemental online courses for up to 50 percent of the student's
33.26	scheduled course load; and
33.27	(3) apply to take supplemental online courses no later than 15 school days after the
33.28	student's enrolling district's term has begun. An enrolling district may waive the 50 percent
33.29	course enrollment limit or the 15-day time limit.
33.30	(c) A student taking a supplemental online course must have the same access to the
33.31	computer hardware and education software available in a school as all other students in the
33.32	enrolling district.

34.1	(d) A supplemental online course provider must have a current, approved application to
34.2	be listed by the Department of Education as an approved provider. The supplemental online
34.3	course provider must:
34.4	(1) use an application form specified by the Department of Education;
34.5	(2) notify the student, the student's guardian if they are age 17 or younger, and enrolling
34.6	district of the accepted application to take a supplemental online course within ten days of
34.7	receiving a completed application;
34.8	(3) notify the enrolling district of the course title, credits to be awarded, and the start
34.9	date of the online course. A supplemental online course provider must make the online
34.10	course syllabus available to the enrolling district;
34.11	(4) request applicable academic support information for the student, including a copy
34.12	of the IEP, EL support plan, or 504 plan; and
34.13	(5) track student attendance and monitor academic progress and communicate with the
34.14	student, the student's guardian if they are age 17 or younger, and the enrolling district's
34.15	designated online learning liaison.
34.16	(e) A supplemental online course provider may limit enrollment if the provider's school
34.17	board or board of directors adopts by resolution specific standards for accepting and rejecting
34.18	students' applications. The provisions may not discriminate against any protected class or
34.19	students with disabilities.
34.20	(f) A supplemental online course provider may request that the Department of Education
34.21	review an enrolling district's written decision to not accept a student's supplemental online
34.22	course application. The student may participate in the supplemental online course while the
34.23	application is under review. Decisions shall be final and binding for both the enrolling
34.24	district and the supplemental online course provider.
34.25	(g) A supplemental online course provider must participate in continuous improvement
34.26	cycles with the Department of Education.
34.27	Subd. 4. Enrolling district. (a) An enrolling district may not restrict or prevent a student
34.28	from applying to take supplemental online courses.
34.29	(b) An enrolling district may request an online course syllabus as defined under
34.30	subdivision 1, paragraph (e), to review whether the academic standards in the online course
34.31	meet or exceed the academic standards in the course it would replace at the enrolling district.

(c) Within 15 days after receiving notice of a student applying to take a supplemental
online course, the enrolling district must notify the supplemental online course provider
whether the student, the student's guardian, and the enrolling district agree that academic
standards in the online course meet or exceed the academic standards in the course it would
replace at the enrolling district. If the enrolling district does not agree that the academic
standards in the online course meet or exceed the academic standards in the course it would
replace at the enrolling district, then:
(1) the enrolling district must provide a written explanation of the district's decision to
the student, the student's guardian, and the supplemental online course provider; and
(2) the online provider must provide a response to the enrolling district explaining how
the course or program meets the graduation requirements of the enrolling district.
(d) An enrolling district may reduce the course schedule of a student taking supplemental
online courses in proportion to the number of supplemental online learning courses the
student takes.
(e) An enrolling district must appoint an online learning liaison who:
(1) provides information to students and families about supplemental online courses;
(2) provides academic support information including IEPs, EL support plans, and 504
plans to supplemental online providers; and
(3) monitors attendance and academic progress, and communicates with supplemental
online learning providers, students, families, and enrolling district staff.
(f) An enrolling district must continue to provide support services to students taking
supplemental online courses as they would for any other enrolled student including support
for English learners, case management of an individualized education program, and meal
and nutrition services for eligible students.
(g) An online learning student must receive academic credit for completing the
requirements of a supplemental online learning course. If a student completes an online
learning course that meets or exceeds a graduation standard or the grade progression
requirement at the enrolling district, that standard or requirement is met.
(h) Secondary credits granted to a supplemental online learning student count toward
the graduation and credit requirements of the enrolling district. The enrolling district must
apply the same graduation requirements to all students, including students taking
supplemental online courses.

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36.1	(i) An enrolling district must provide access to extracurricular activities for students
36.2	taking supplemental online courses on the same basis as any other enrolled student.
36.3	Subd. 5. Reporting. Courses that include blended instruction and online instruction
36.4	must be reported in the manner determined by the commissioner of education.
36.5	Subd. 6. Department of Education. (a) The commissioner must establish quality
36.6	standards to be used for applications and continuous improvement of supplemental online
36.7	course providers, and by enrolling districts using digital instruction.
36.8	(b) The commissioner must support the enrolling district's development of high-quality
36.9	digital instruction and monitor implementation. The department must establish and participate
36.10	in continuous improvement cycles with supplemental online course providers.
36.11	(c) Applications from prospective supplemental online course providers must be reviewed
36.12	using quality standards and approved or denied within 90 calendar days of receiving a
36.13	complete application.
36.14	(d) The department may collect a fee not to exceed \$250 for reviewing applications by
36.15	supplemental online course providers or \$50 per supplemental course application review
36.16	request. Funds generated from application review fees shall be used to support high quality
36.17	digital instruction.
36.18	(e) The department must develop, publish, and maintain a list of supplemental online
36.19	course providers that the department has reviewed and approved.
36.20	(f) The department may review a complaint about an enrolling district providing digital
36.21	instruction, or a complaint about a supplemental online course provider based on the
36.22	provider's response to notice of a violation. If the department determines that an enrolling
36.23	district providing digital instruction or a supplemental online course provider violated a law
36.24	or rule, the department may:
36.25	(1) create a compliance plan for the provider; or
36.26	(2) withhold funds from the provider under sections 124D.094, 124E.25, and 127A.42.
36.27	The department must notify an online learning provider in writing about withholding funds
36.28	and provide detailed calculations.
36.29	Subd. 7. Financial arrangements. (a) For a student enrolled in an online supplemental
36.30	course, the department must calculate average daily membership and make payments
36.31	according to this subdivision.

37.1	(b) The initial online supplemental average daily membership equals 1/12 for each
37.2	semester course or a proportionate amount for courses of different lengths. The adjusted
37.3	online learning average daily membership equals the initial online supplemental average
37.4	daily membership times .88.
37.5	(c) No online supplemental average daily membership shall be generated if the student:
37.6	(1) does not complete the online learning course; or
37.7	(2) is enrolled in an online course provided by the enrolling district.
37.8	(d) Online course average daily membership under this subdivision for a student currently
37.9	enrolled in a Minnesota public school shall be used only for computing average daily
37.10	membership according to section 126C.05, subdivision 19, paragraph (a), clause (2), and
37.11	for computing online course aid according to section 124D.096.
37.12	Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 124D.59, subdivision 2a, is amended to read:
37.13	Subd. 2a. English learner; <u>limited or interrupted formal education</u> . Consistent with
37.14	subdivision 2, an English learner includes an English learner with an limited or interrupted
37.15	formal education is an English learner under subdivision 2 who meets three of the following
37.16	five requirements:
37.17	(1) comes from a home where the language usually spoken is other than English, or
37.18	usually speaks a language other than English;
37.19	(2) enters school in the United States after grade 6;
37.20	(3) has at least two years less schooling than the English learner's peers;
37.21	(4) functions at least two years below expected grade level in reading and mathematics;
37.22	and
37.23	(5) may be preliterate in the English learner's native language. has at least two fewer
37.24	years of schooling than the English learner's peers when entering school in the United States.
37.25	Sec. 7. [124D.901] SCHOOL LIBRARIES AND MEDIA CENTERS.
37.26	A school district or charter school library or school library media center provides equitable
37.27	and free access to students, teachers, and administrators.
37.28	A school library or school library media center must have the following characteristics:
37.29	(1) ensures every student has equitable access to resources and is able to locate, access,
37.30	and use resources that are organized and cataloged;

38.1	(2) has a collection development plan that includes but is not limited to materials selection
38.2	and deselection, a challenged materials procedure, and an intellectual and academic freedom
38.3	statement;
38.4	(3) is housed in a central location that provides an environment for expanded learning
38.5	and supports a variety of student interests;
38.6	(4) has technology and Internet access; and
38.7	(5) is served by a licensed school library media specialist or licensed school librarian.
38.8	Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 134.31, subdivision 1, is amended to read:
38.9	Subdivision 1. Library service. The state shall, as an integral part of its responsibility
38.10	for public education, support the provision of library service for every eitizen resident, the
38.11	development of cooperative programs for the sharing of resources and services among all
38.12	libraries, and the establishment of jointly operated library services at a single location where
38.13	appropriate.
38.14	Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 134.31, subdivision 4a, is amended to read:
38.15	Subd. 4a. Services to people with visual and physical disabilities. The Minnesota
38.16	Department of Education shall provide specialized services to people with visual and physical
38.17	disabilities through the Minnesota Braille and Talking Book Library under a cooperative
38.18	plan with the National Library Services Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped
38.19	Print Disabled of the Library of Congress.
38.20	Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 134.32, subdivision 4, is amended to read:
38.21	Subd. 4. Special project grants. It may provide special project grants to assist innovative
38.22	and experimental library programs including, but not limited to, special services for American
38.23	Indians and the Spanish-speaking multilingual learners, delivery of library materials to
38.24	homebound persons, other extensions of library services to persons without access to libraries
38.25	and projects to strengthen and improve library services.
38.26	Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 134.34, subdivision 1, is amended to read:
38.27	Subdivision 1. Local support levels. (a) Regional library basic system support aid shall
38.28	be provided to any regional public library system where there are at least three participating
38.29	counties and where each participating city and county is providing for public library service
38.30	support the lesser of (a) an amount equivalent to .82 percent of the average of the adjusted

net tax capacity of the taxable property of that city or county, as determined by the commissioner of revenue for the second, third, and fourth year preceding that calendar year or (b) a per capita amount calculated under the provisions of this subdivision. The per capita amount is established for calendar year 1993 as \$7.62. In succeeding calendar years, the per capita amount shall be increased by a percentage equal to one-half of the percentage by which the total state adjusted net tax capacity of property as determined by the commissioner of revenue for the second year preceding that calendar year increases over that total adjusted net tax capacity for the third year preceding that calendar year.

- (b) The minimum level of support specified under this subdivision or subdivision 4 shall be certified annually to the participating cities and counties by the Department of Education. If a city or county chooses to reduce its local support in accordance with subdivision 4, paragraph (b) or (c), it shall notify its regional public library system. The regional public library system shall notify the Department of Education that a revised certification is required. The revised minimum level of support shall be certified to the city or county by the Department of Education.
- (c) A city which is a part of a regional public library system shall not be required to provide this level of support if the property of that city is already taxable by the county for the support of that regional public library system. In no event shall the Department of Education require any city or county to provide a higher level of support than the level of support specified in this section in order for a system to qualify for regional library basic system support aid. This section shall not be construed to prohibit a city or county from providing a higher level of support for public libraries than the level of support specified in this section.
- 39.24 (d) The amounts required to be expended under this section are subject to the reduced maintenance of effort requirements under section 275.761.

39.26 Sec. 12. **REPEALER.**

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39.27 <u>Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 124D.095, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, are</u>
39.28 <u>repealed.</u>

40.1 ARTICLE 3

40.2 **AMERICAN INDIAN EDUCATION**

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 13.32, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

- Subd. 3. **Private data; when disclosure is permitted.** Except as provided in subdivision 5, educational data is private data on individuals and shall not be disclosed except as follows:
- 40.6 (a) pursuant to section 13.05;

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- (b) pursuant to a valid court order;
 - (c) pursuant to a statute specifically authorizing access to the private data;
- (d) to disclose information in health, including mental health, and safety emergencies pursuant to the provisions of United States Code, title 20, section 1232g(b)(1)(I), and Code of Federal Regulations, title 34, section 99.36;
- (e) pursuant to the provisions of United States Code, title 20, sections 1232g(b)(1), (b)(4)(A), (b)(4)(B), (b)(1)(B), (b)(3), (b)(6), (b)(7), and (i), and Code of Federal Regulations, title 34, sections 99.31, 99.32, 99.33, 99.34, 99.35, and 99.39;
 - (f) to appropriate health authorities to the extent necessary to administer immunization programs and for bona fide epidemiologic investigations which the commissioner of health determines are necessary to prevent disease or disability to individuals in the public educational agency or institution in which the investigation is being conducted;
 - (g) when disclosure is required for institutions that participate in a program under title IV of the Higher Education Act, United States Code, title 20, section 1092;
 - (h) to the appropriate school district officials to the extent necessary under subdivision 6, annually to indicate the extent and content of remedial instruction, including the results of assessment testing and academic performance at a postsecondary institution during the previous academic year by a student who graduated from a Minnesota school district within two years before receiving the remedial instruction;
 - (i) to appropriate authorities as provided in United States Code, title 20, section 1232g(b)(1)(E)(ii), if the data concern the juvenile justice system and the ability of the system to effectively serve, prior to adjudication, the student whose records are released; provided that the authorities to whom the data are released submit a written request for the data that certifies that the data will not be disclosed to any other person except as authorized by law without the written consent of the parent of the student and the request and a record of the release are maintained in the student's file;

41.1	(j) to volunteers who are determined to have a legitimate educational interest in the data
41.2	and who are conducting activities and events sponsored by or endorsed by the educational
41.3	agency or institution for students or former students;
41.4	(k) to provide student recruiting information, from educational data held by colleges
41.5	and universities, as required by and subject to Code of Federal Regulations, title 32, section
41.6	216;
41.7	(l) to the juvenile justice system if information about the behavior of a student who poses
41.8	a risk of harm is reasonably necessary to protect the health or safety of the student or other
41.9	individuals;
41.10	(m) with respect to Social Security numbers of students in the adult basic education
41.11	system, to Minnesota State Colleges and Universities and the Department of Employment
41.12	and Economic Development for the purpose and in the manner described in section 124D.52,
41.13	subdivision 7;
41.14	(n) to the commissioner of education for purposes of an assessment or investigation of
41.15	a report of alleged maltreatment of a student as mandated by chapter 260E. Upon request
41.16	by the commissioner of education, data that are relevant to a report of maltreatment and are
41.17	from charter school and school district investigations of alleged maltreatment of a student
41.18	must be disclosed to the commissioner, including, but not limited to, the following:
41.19	(1) information regarding the student alleged to have been maltreated;
41.20	(2) information regarding student and employee witnesses;
41.21	(3) information regarding the alleged perpetrator; and
41.22	(4) what corrective or protective action was taken, if any, by the school facility in response
41.23	to a report of maltreatment by an employee or agent of the school or school district;
41.24	(o) when the disclosure is of the final results of a disciplinary proceeding on a charge
41.25	of a crime of violence or nonforcible sex offense to the extent authorized under United
41.26	States Code, title 20, section 1232g(b)(6)(A) and (B), and Code of Federal Regulations,
41.27	title 34, sections 99.31(a)(13) and (14);
41.28	(p) when the disclosure is information provided to the institution under United States
41.29	Code, title 42, section 14071, concerning registered sex offenders to the extent authorized

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(q) when the disclosure is to a parent of a student at an institution of postsecondary

education regarding the student's violation of any federal, state, or local law or of any rule

under United States Code, title 20, section 1232g(b)(7); or

or policy of the institution, governing the use or possession of alcohol or of a controlled substance, to the extent authorized under United States Code, title 20, section 1232g(i), and Code of Federal Regulations, title 34, section 99.31(a)(15), and provided the institution has an information release form signed by the student authorizing disclosure to a parent. The institution must notify parents and students about the purpose and availability of the information release forms. At a minimum, the institution must distribute the information release forms at parent and student orientation meetings.; or (r) with Tribal Nations about Tribally enrolled or descendant students as necessary for the Tribal Nation and school district or charter school to support the educational attainment of the student. Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 120B.021, subdivision 2, is amended to read: Subd. 2. Standards development. (a) The commissioner must consider advice from at least the following stakeholders in developing statewide rigorous core academic standards in language arts, mathematics, science, social studies, including history, geography, economics, government and citizenship, and the arts: (1) parents of school-age children and members of the public throughout the state; (2) teachers throughout the state currently licensed and providing instruction in language arts, mathematics, science, social studies, or the arts and licensed elementary and secondary school principals throughout the state currently administering a school site; (3) currently serving members of local school boards and charter school boards throughout the state; (4) faculty teaching core subjects at postsecondary institutions in Minnesota; and (5) representatives of the Minnesota business community-; and (6) representatives from the Tribal Nations Education Committee and Minnesota's Tribal Nations and communities, including both Anishinaabe and Dakota. (b) Academic standards must: (1) be clear, concise, objective, measurable, and grade-level appropriate; (2) not require a specific teaching methodology or curriculum; and (3) be consistent with the Constitutions of the United States and the state of Minnesota.

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Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 120B.021, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. Revisions and reviews required. (a) The commissioner of education must revise and appropriately embed technology and information literacy standards consistent with recommendations from school media specialists into the state's academic standards and graduation requirements and implement a ten-year cycle to review and, consistent with the review, revise state academic standards and related benchmarks, consistent with this subdivision. During each ten-year review and revision cycle, the commissioner also must examine the alignment of each required academic standard and related benchmark with the knowledge and skills students need for career and college readiness and advanced work in the particular subject area. The commissioner must include the contributions of Minnesota American Indian tribes and communities, including urban Indigenous communities, as related to the academic standards during the review and revision of the required academic standards. The commissioner must embed Indigenous education for all students consistent with recommendations from Minnesota's Tribal Nations and urban Indigenous communities regarding the contributions of Minnesota American Indian Tribes and communities into the state's academic standards during the review and revision of the required academic standards. The recommendations to embed Indigenous education for all students includes but is not limited to American Indian experiences in Minnesota, including Tribal histories, Indigenous languages, sovereignty issues, cultures, treaty rights, governments, socioeconomic experiences, contemporary issues, and current events.

- (b) The commissioner must ensure that the statewide mathematics assessments administered to students in grades 3 through 8 and 11 are aligned with the state academic standards in mathematics, consistent with section 120B.30, subdivision 1, paragraph (b). The commissioner must implement a review of the academic standards and related benchmarks in mathematics beginning in the 2021-2022 school year and every ten years thereafter.
- (c) The commissioner must implement a review of the academic standards and related benchmarks in arts beginning in the 2017-2018 school year and every ten years thereafter.
- (d) The commissioner must implement a review of the academic standards and related benchmarks in science beginning in the 2018-2019 school year and every ten years thereafter.
- (e) The commissioner must implement a review of the academic standards and related benchmarks in language arts beginning in the 2019-2020 school year and every ten years thereafter.

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14.1	(f) The cor	nmissioner must im	plement a revie	ew of the academic sta	ndards and related
14.2	benchmarks in	social studies begin	nning in the 20	20-2021 school year a	nd every ten years
14.3	thereafter.				
14.4	(g) The con	mmissioner must im	nplement a revi	ew of the academic sta	andards and related
14.5	benchmarks in	physical education	beginning in t	he 2022-2023 <u>2026-20</u>	27 school year and
14.6	every ten year	s thereafter.			
14.7	(h) School	districts and charter	r schools must	revise and align local a	academic standards
14.8	and high school	ol graduation require	ments in health	, world languages, and	career and technical
14.9	education to re	equire students to co	omplete the rev	ised standards beginni	ng in a school year
14.10	determined by	the school district o	r charter school	. School districts and c	harter schools must
14.11	formally estab	lish a periodic reviev	v cycle for the a	cademic standards and	related benchmarks
14.12	in health, worl	ld languages, and ca	reer and techni	cal education.	
14.13	(i) The con	nmissioner of educa	ntion must emb	ed technology and info	ormation literacy
14.14	standards cons	sistent with recomm	endations from	school media speciali	sts into the state's
14.15	academic stan	dards and graduatio	n requirements	<u>-</u>	
14.16	(j) The con	nmissioner of educa	tion must embe	d ethnic studies as rela	ted to the academic
14.17	standards duri	ng the review and re	evision of the r	equired academic stand	dards.

- 44.18 Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 120B.021, is amended by adding a subdivision to read: 44.19
- Subd. 5. Indigenous education for all students. To support implementation of 44.20 Indigenous education for all students, the commissioner must: 44.21
- (1) provide historically accurate, Tribally endorsed, culturally relevant, community-based, 44.22 contemporary, and developmentally appropriate resources. Resources to implement standards 44.23 must include professional development and must demonstrate an awareness and 44.24 understanding of the importance of accurate, high-quality materials about the histories, 44.25 languages, cultures, and governments of local Tribes; 44.26
- 44.27 (2) provide resources to support all students learning about the histories, languages, cultures, governments, and experiences of their American Indian peers and neighbors. 44.28 44.29 Resources to implement standards across content areas must be developed to authentically 44.30 engage all students and support successful learning; and
 - (3) conduct a needs assessment by December 31, 2023. The needs assessment must fully inform the development of future resources for Indigenous education for all students by using information from Minnesota's American Indian Tribes and communities, including

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15.1	urban Indigenous communities, Minnesota's Iribal Nations Education Committee, schools
15.2	and districts, students, and educational organizations. The commissioner must submit a
15.3	report on the findings and recommendations from the needs assessment to the chairs and
15.4	ranking minority members of legislative committees with jurisdiction over education; to
15.5	the American Indian Tribes and communities in Minnesota, including urban Indigenous
15.6	communities; and to all schools and districts in the state by February 1, 2024.
15.7	EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment.
15.8	Sec. 5. [121A.041] AMERICAN INDIAN MASCOTS PROHIBITED.
15.9	Subdivision 1. Definitions. (a) For purposes of this section, the following terms have
45.10	the meanings given.
45.11	(b) "American Indian" means an individual who is:
45.12	(1) a member of an Indian Tribe or band, as membership is defined by the Tribe or band,
45.13	including:
15.14	(i) any Tribe or band terminated since 1940; and
45.15	(ii) any Tribe or band recognized by the state in which the Tribe or band resides;
45.16	(2) a descendant, in the first or second degree, of an individual described in clause (1);
45.17	(3) considered by the Secretary of the Interior to be an Indian for any purpose;
45.18	(4) an Eskimo, Aleut, or other Alaska Native; or
15.19	(5) a member of an organized Indian group that received a grant under the Indian
15.20	Education Act of 1988 as in effect the day preceding October 20, 1994.
15.21	(c) "District" means a district under section 120A.05, subdivision 8.
15.22	(d) "Mascot" means any human, nonhuman animal, or object used to represent a school
15.23	and its population.
15.24	(e) "Public school" or "school" means a public school under section 120A.05, subdivisions
15.25	9, 11, 13, and 17, and a charter school under chapter 124E.
15.26	Subd. 2. Prohibition on American Indian mascots. (a) A public school may not have
15.27	or adopt a name, symbol, or image that depicts or refers to an American Indian Tribe,
15.28	individual, custom, or tradition to be used as a mascot, nickname, logo, letterhead, or team
15.29	name of the district or school within the district.

(b) A public school may seek an exemption to paragraph (a) by submitting a request in 46.1 writing to all eleven federally recognized Tribal Nations in Minnesota and to the Tribal 46.2 46.3 Nations Education Committee. The exemption is denied if any of the eleven Tribal Nations or the Tribal Nations Education Committee opposes the exemption. A public school whose 46.4 exemption is denied must comply with paragraph (a) by September 1 of the following 46.5 calendar year after which the exemption request was made. 46.6 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective June 30, 2024. 46.7 Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 124D.73, is amended by adding a subdivision to 46.8 46.9 read: Subd. 5. American Indian student. "American Indian student" means a student who 46.10 identifies as American Indian or Alaska Native, as defined by the state on October 1 of the 46.11 previous school year. 46.12 Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 124D.74, subdivision 1, is amended to read: 46.13 Subdivision 1. **Program described.** American Indian education programs are programs 46.14 in public elementary and secondary schools, nonsectarian nonpublic, community, tribal, 46.15 charter, or alternative schools enrolling American Indian children designed to: 46.16 (1) support postsecondary preparation for American Indian pupils; 46.17 (2) support the academic achievement of American Indian students pupils; 46.18 (3) make the curriculum relevant to the needs, interests, and cultural heritage of American 46.19 Indian pupils; 46.20 46.21 (4) provide positive reinforcement of the self-image of American Indian pupils; 46.22 (5) develop intercultural awareness among pupils, parents, and staff; and (6) supplement, not supplant, state and federal educational and cocurricular programs. 46.23 Program services designed to increase completion and graduation rates of American Indian 46.24 46.25 students must emphasize academic achievement, retention, and attendance; development of support services for staff, including in-service training and technical assistance in methods 46.26 of teaching American Indian pupils; research projects, including innovative teaching 46.27 approaches and evaluation of methods of relating to American Indian pupils; provision of 46.28 career counseling to American Indian pupils; modification of curriculum, instructional 46.29 methods, and administrative procedures to meet the needs of American Indian pupils; and 46.30 supplemental instruction in American Indian language, literature, history, and culture. 46.31

Districts offering programs may make contracts for the provision of program services by establishing cooperative liaisons with tribal programs and American Indian social service agencies. These programs may also be provided as components of early childhood and family education programs.

- Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 124D.74, subdivision 3, is amended to read:
- Subd. 3. Enrollment of other children; shared time enrollment. To the extent it is economically feasible, a district or participating school may make provision for the voluntary enrollment of non-American Indian children in the instructional components of an American Indian education program in order that they may acquire an understanding of the cultural heritage of the American Indian children for whom that particular program is designed. However, in determining eligibility to participate in a program, priority must be given to American Indian children. American Indian children and other children enrolled in an existing nonpublic school system may be enrolled on a shared time basis in American Indian education programs.
- Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 124D.74, subdivision 4, is amended to read:
- Subd. 4. **Location of programs.** American Indian education programs must be located in <u>facilities educational settings</u> in which regular classes in a variety of subjects are offered on a daily basis. Programs may operate on an extended day or extended year basis, including school districts, charter schools, and Tribal contract schools that offer virtual learning environments.
- Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 124D.74, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:
- Subd. 7. American Indian culture and language classes. Any district or participating school that conducts American Indian education programs under sections 124D.71 to 124D.82, and serves a student population of which: (1) at least five percent of the total student population meets the state definition of American Indian students; or (2) 100 or more students enrolled in the district are state-identified American Indian students must provide American Indian culture and language classes.

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Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 124D.76, is amended to read:

124D.76 COMMUNITY COORDINATORS, INDIAN HOME/SCHOOL LIAISONS

AMERICAN INDIAN EDUCATION PROGRAM COORDINATORS,

PARAPROFESSIONALS.

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In addition to employing American Indian language and culture education teachers, each district or participating school providing programs pursuant to sections 124D.71 to 124D.82 may employ paraprofessionals. Paraprofessionals must not be employed for the purpose of supplanting American Indian language and culture education teachers.

Any district or participating school which that conducts American Indian education programs pursuant to sections 124D.71 to 124D.82 must employ one or more full-time or part-time community coordinators or Indian home/school liaisons if there are dedicated American Indian education program coordinators in a district with 100 or more state-identified American Indian students enrolled in the district. Community coordinators shall A dedicated American Indian education program coordinator must promote communication, understanding, and cooperation between the schools and the community and shall must visit the homes of children who are to be enrolled in an American Indian education program in order to convey information about the program.

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 124D.78, is amended to read:

124D.78 PARENT AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION.

Subdivision 1. Parent committee. School boards and American Indian schools School districts, charter schools, Tribal contract schools, and the respective school boards must provide for the maximum involvement of parents of American Indian children enrolled in American Indian education programs, programs for elementary and secondary grades, special education programs, and support services. Accordingly, the board of a school district school districts, charter schools, and Tribal contract schools in which there are ten or more state-identified American Indian students enrolled and each American Indian school must establish an American Indian education Parent Advisory Committee. If a committee whose membership consists of a majority of parents of American Indian children has been or is established according to federal, tribal, or other state law, that committee may serve as the committee required by this section and is subject to, at least, the requirements of this subdivision and subdivision 2.

The American Indian education Parent Advisory Committee must develop its recommendations in consultation with the curriculum advisory committee required by

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section 120B.11, subdivision 3. This committee must afford parents the necessary information and the opportunity effectively to express their views concerning all aspects of American Indian education and the educational needs of the American Indian children enrolled in the school or program. The school board or American Indian school School districts, charter schools, and Tribal contract schools must ensure that programs are planned, operated, and evaluated with the involvement of and in consultation with parents of the American Indian students served by the programs.

Subd. 2. Resolution of concurrence Annual compliance. Prior to March 1, the school board or American Indian school must submit to the department a copy of a resolution adopted by the American Indian education parent advisory committee. The copy must be signed by the chair of the committee and must state whether the committee concurs with the educational programs for American Indian students offered by the school board or American Indian school. If the committee does not concur with the educational programs, the reasons for nonconcurrence and recommendations shall be submitted directly to the school board with the resolution. By resolution, the board must respond in writing within 60 days, in cases of nonconcurrence, to each recommendation made by the committee and state its reasons for not implementing the recommendations. American Indian Parent Advisory Committee must meet to discuss whether or not they concur with the educational offerings that have been extended by the district to American Indian students. If the committee finds that the district, charter school, Tribal contract school, and the school board have been meeting the needs of American Indian students, they issue a vote and resolution of concurrence. If they find that the needs of American Indian students are not being met, they issue a vote and resolution of nonconcurrence. The vote and resolution must be presented to the school board by one or more members of the American Indian Parent Advisory Committee. The vote is formally reflected on documentation provided by the Department of Education and must be submitted annually on March 1.

If the vote is one of nonconcurrence, the committee must provide written recommendations for improvement to the school board at the time of the presentation. In the case of nonconcurrence, the school board is given 60 days in which to respond, in writing, to the committee's recommendations. The board response must be signed by the entire school board and submitted to both the American Indian Parent Advisory Committee and to the Department of Education. The resolution must be accompanied by Parent Advisory Committee meeting minutes that show they have been appraised by the district on the goals of the Indian Education Program Plan and the measurement of progress toward those goals.

50.1	Subd. 3. Membership. The American Indian education Parent Advisory Committee
50.2	must be composed of parents or guardians of American Indian children eligible to be enrolled
50.3	in American Indian education programs; American Indian secondary students eligible to
50.4	be served; American Indian family members of students eligible to be enrolled in American
50.5	Indian education programs; American Indian language and culture education teachers and
50.6	paraprofessionals; American Indian teachers; American Indian district employees; American
50.7	<u>Indian</u> counselors; adult American Indian people enrolled in educational programs; and
50.8	representatives from community groups. A American Indian community members. The
50.9	majority of each committee must be the parents or guardians of the American Indian children
50.10	enrolled or eligible to be enrolled in the programs. The number of parents of American
50.11	Indian and non-American Indian children shall reflect approximately the proportion of
50.12	children of those groups enrolled in the programs.
50.13	Subd. 4. Alternate committee. If the organizational membership or the board of directors
50.14	of an American Indian school a Tribal contract school consists of parents of children attending
50.15	the school, that membership or board may serve also as the American Indian education
50.16	Parent Advisory Committee.
50.17	Subd. 5. State-identified American Indian. For the purposes of sections 124D.71 to
50.18	124D.82, the number of students who identify as American Indian or Alaska Native, as
50.19	defined by the state of Minnesota on October 1 of the previous school year, will be used to
50.20	determine the state-identified American Indian student counts for school districts, charter
50.21	schools, and Tribal contract schools for the subsequent school year.
50.22	Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 124D.79, subdivision 2, is amended to read:
50.23	Subd. 2. Technical assistance. The commissioner shall provide technical assistance to
50.24	districts, schools and postsecondary institutions for preservice and in-service training for
50.25	teachers, American Indian education teachers and paraprofessionals specifically designed
50.26	to implement culturally responsive teaching methods, culturally based curriculum
50.27	development, testing and testing mechanisms, and the development of materials for American
50.28	Indian education programs, and the annual report of American Indian student data using
50.29	the state count.
50.30	Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 124D.791, subdivision 4, is amended to read:
50.31	Subd. 4. Duties ; powers. The American Indian education director shall:
50.32	(1) serve as the liaison for the department work collaboratively and in conjunction with
50.33	the Tribal Liaison, the Tribal Nations Education Committee, the 11 Tribal eommunities

nations in Minnesota, the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, and the Minnesota Indian Affairs 51.1 Council; 51.2 (2) evaluate the state of American Indian education in Minnesota; 51.3 (3) engage the tribal bodies, community groups, parents of children eligible to be served 51.4 51.5 by American Indian education programs, American Indian administrators and teachers, persons experienced in the training of teachers for American Indian education programs, 51.6 the tribally controlled schools, and other persons knowledgeable in the field of American 51.7 Indian education and seek their advice on policies that can improve the quality of American 51.8 Indian education; 51.9 (4) advise the commissioner on American Indian education issues, including: 51.10 (i) issues facing American Indian students; 51.11 (ii) policies for American Indian education; 51.12 (iii) awarding scholarships to eligible American Indian students and in administering 51.13 the commissioner's duties regarding awarding of American Indian education grants to school 51.14 districts; and 51.15 (iv) administration of the commissioner's duties under sections 124D.71 to 124D.82 and 51.16 other programs for the education of American Indian people; 51.17 (5) propose to the commissioner legislative changes that will improve the quality of 51.18 American Indian education; 51.19 (6) develop a strategic plan and a long-term framework for American Indian education, 51.20 in conjunction with the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council, that is updated every five years 51.21 and implemented by the commissioner, with goals to: 51.22 (i) increase American Indian student achievement, including increased levels of 51.23 51.24 proficiency and growth on statewide accountability assessments; (ii) increase the number of American Indian teachers in public schools; 51.25 51.26 (iii) close the achievement gap between American Indian students and their more advantaged peers; 51.27 (iv) increase the statewide graduation rate for American Indian students; and 51.28 (v) increase American Indian student placement in postsecondary programs and the 51.29 workforce; and 51.30

(7) keep the American Indian community informed about the work of the department 52.1 by reporting to the Tribal Nations Education Committee at each committee meeting. 52.2 Sec. 15. [124D.792] GRADUATION CEREMONIES; TRIBAL REGALIA AND 52.3 **OBJECTS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE.** 52.4 A school district or charter school must not prohibit an American Indian student from 52.5 wearing American Indian regalia, Tribal regalia, or objects of cultural significance at a 52.6 graduation ceremony. 52.7 Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 124D.81, subdivision 1, is amended to read: 52.8 Subdivision 1. Procedures. A school district, charter school, or American 52.9 Indian-controlled tribal contract or grant school enrolling at least 20 American Indian 52.10 students identified by the state count on October 1 of the previous school year and operating 52.11 an American Indian education program according to section 124D.74 is eligible for Indian 52.12 education aid if it meets the requirements of this section. Programs may provide for contracts 52.13 for the provision of program components by nonsectarian nonpublic, community, tribal, 52.14 charter, or alternative schools. The commissioner shall prescribe the form and manner of 52.15 application for aids, and no aid shall be made for a program not complying with the 52.16 requirements of sections 124D.71 to 124D.82. 52.17 Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 124D.81, subdivision 5, is amended to read: 52.18 Subd. 5. Records. Participating schools and districts must keep records and afford access 52.19 to them as the commissioner finds necessary to ensure that American Indian education 52.20 programs are implemented in conformity with sections 124D.71 to 124D.82. Each school 52.21 district or participating school must keep accurate, detailed, and separate revenue and 52.22 expenditure accounts for pilot American Indian education programs funded under this 52.23 52.24 section. Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 144.4165, is amended to read: 52.25 144.4165 TOBACCO PRODUCTS PROHIBITED IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS. 52.26 (a) No person shall at any time smoke, chew, or otherwise ingest tobacco, or carry or 52.27 use an activated electronic delivery device as defined in section 609.685, subdivision 1, in 52.28 a public school, as defined in section 120A.05, subdivisions 9, 11, and 13, or in a charter 52.29

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school governed by chapter 124E. This prohibition extends to all facilities, whether owned,

rented, or leased, and all vehicles that a school district owns, leases, rents, contracts for, or controls.

(b) Nothing in this section shall prohibit the lighting of tobacco by an adult as a part of a traditional Indian spiritual or cultural ceremony. An American Indian student may carry a medicine pouch containing loose tobacco intended as observance of traditional spiritual or cultural practices. For purposes of this section, an Indian is a person who is a member of an Indian tribe as defined in section 260.755, subdivision 12.

ARTICLE 4

CHARTER SCHOOLS

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 124E.02, is amended to read:

124E.02 DEFINITIONS.

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- (a) For purposes of this chapter, the terms defined in this section have the meanings given them.
- (b) "Affidavit" means a written statement the authorizer submits to the commissioner for approval to establish a charter school under section 124E.06, subdivision 4, attesting to its review and approval process before chartering a school.
 - (c) "Affiliate" means a person that directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with another person.
 - (d) "Charter management organization" or "CMO" means any nonprofit or for-profit entity that contracts with a charter school board of directors to provide, manage, or oversee all or substantially all of a school's education program or a school's administrative, financial, business, or operational functions.
 - (d) (e) "Control" means the ability to affect the management, operations, or policy actions or decisions of a person, whether by owning voting securities, by contract, or otherwise.
- (f) "Educational management organization" or "EMO" means a nonprofit or for-profit entity that provides, manages, or oversees all or substantially all of the education program, or the school's administrative, financial, business, or operational functions.
- 53.28 (e) (g) "Immediate family" means an individual whose relationship by blood, marriage, adoption, or partnership is no more remote than first cousin.
- 53.30 (h) "Market need and demand study" means a study that includes the following for the proposed locations of the school or additional site:

54.1	(1) current and projected demographic information;
54.2	(2) student enrollment patterns;
54.3	(3) information on existing schools and types of educational programs currently available;
54.4	(4) characteristics of proposed students and families;
54.5	(5) availability of properly zoned and classified facilities; and
54.6	(6) quantification of existing demand for the school or site.
54.7	(f) (i) "Person" means an individual or entity of any kind.
54.8	(g) (j) "Related party" means an affiliate or immediate relative of the other interested
54.9	party, an affiliate of an immediate relative who is the other interested party, or an immediate
54.10	relative of an affiliate who is the other interested party.
54.11	(h) (k) For purposes of this chapter, the terms defined in section 120A.05 have the same
54.12	meanings.
54.13	Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 124E.03, subdivision 2, is amended to read:
54.14	Subd. 2. Certain federal, state, and local requirements. (a) A charter school shall
54.15	meet all federal, state, and local health and safety requirements applicable to school districts.
54.16	(b) A school must comply with statewide accountability requirements governing standards
54.17	and assessments in chapter 120B.
54.18	(c) A charter school must comply with the Minnesota Public School Fee Law, sections
54.19	123B.34 to 123B.39.
54.20	(d) A charter school is a district for the purposes of tort liability under chapter 466.
54.21	(e) A charter school must comply with the Pledge of Allegiance requirement under
54.22	section 121A.11, subdivision 3.
54.23	(f) A charter school and charter school board of directors must comply with chapter 181
54.24	governing requirements for employment.
54.25	(g) A charter school must comply with continuing truant notification under section
54.26	260A.03.
54.27	(h) A charter school must develop and implement a teacher evaluation and peer review
54.28	process under section 122A.40, subdivision 8, paragraph (b), clauses (2) to (13), and place
54.29	students in classrooms in accordance with section 122A.40, subdivision 8, paragraph (d).

The teacher evaluation process in this paragraph does not create any additional employment 55.1 rights for teachers. 55.2 (i) A charter school must adopt a policy, plan, budget, and process, consistent with 55.3 section 120B.11, to review curriculum, instruction, and student achievement and strive for 55.4 the world's best workforce. 55.5 (i) A charter school is subject to and must comply with the Pupil Fair Dismissal Act, 55.6 sections 121A.40 to 121A.56 and 121A.575. 55.7 Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 124E.03, is amended by adding a subdivision to 55.8 read: 55.9 Subd. 9. English learners. A charter school is subject to and must comply with the 55.10 Education for English Learners Act under sections 124D.58 to 124D.64 as though the charter 55.11 school were a district. 55.12 Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 124E.05, subdivision 4, is amended to read: 55.13 Subd. 4. Application content. (a) To be approved as an authorizer, an applicant must 55.14 include in its application to the commissioner at least the following: 55.15 (1) how the organization carries out its mission by chartering schools; 55.16 (2) a description of the capacity of the organization to serve as an authorizer, including 55.17 the positions allocated to authorizing duties, the qualifications for those positions, the 55.18 full-time equivalencies of those positions, and the financial resources available to fund the 55.19 positions; 55.20 55.21 (3) the application and review process the authorizer uses to decide whether to grant charters; 55.22 55.23 (4) the type of contract it arranges with the schools it charters to meet the provisions of section 124E.10; 55.24 55.25 (5) the process for overseeing the school, consistent with clause (4), to ensure that the schools chartered comply with applicable law and rules and the contract; 55.26 (6) the criteria and process the authorizer uses to approve applications adding grades or 55.27 sites under section 124E.06, subdivision 5; 55.28

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(7) the process for renewing or terminating the school's charter based on evidence

showing the academic, organizational, and financial competency of the school, including

its success in increasing student achievement and meeting the goals of the charter school agreement; and

- (8) an assurance specifying that the organization is committed to serving as an authorizer for the full five-year term until the commissioner terminates the organization's ability to authorize charter schools under subdivision 6 or the organization formally withdraws as an approved authorizer under subdivision 7.
- (b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), an authorizer that is a school district may satisfy the requirements of paragraph (a), clauses (1) and (2), and any requirement governing a conflict of interest between an authorizer and its charter schools or ongoing evaluation or continuing education of an administrator or other professional support staff by submitting to the commissioner a written promise to comply with the requirements.
- Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 124E.05, subdivision 7, is amended to read:
 - Subd. 7. **Withdrawal.** If the governing board of an approved authorizer votes to withdraw as an approved authorizer for a reason unrelated to any cause under section 124E.10, subdivision 4 subdivision 6, the authorizer must notify all its chartered schools and the commissioner in writing by March 1 of its intent to withdraw as an authorizer on June 30 in the next calendar year, regardless of when the authorizer's five-year term of approval ends. Upon notification of the schools and commissioner, the authorizer must provide a letter to the school for distribution to families of students enrolled in the school that explains the decision to withdraw as an authorizer. The commissioner may approve the transfer of a charter school to a new authorizer under section 124E.10, subdivision 5.
 - Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 124E.06, subdivision 1, is amended to read:
 - Subdivision 1. **Individuals eligible to organize.** (a) An authorizer, after receiving an application from a charter school developer, may charter either a licensed teacher under section 122A.18, subdivision 1, or a group of individuals that includes one or more licensed teachers under section 122A.18, subdivision 1, to operate a school subject to the commissioner's approval of the authorizer's affidavit under subdivision 4.
- (b) "Application" under this section means the charter school business plan a charter school developer submits to an authorizer for approval to establish a charter school. This application must include:
 - (1) the school developer's proposed school's:
- 56.32 (i) mission statement and vision statements;

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57.1	(11) school purposes and goals;
57.2	(iii) educational program design and how the program will improve student learning,
57.3	success, and achievement;
57.4	(iv) plan to address the social and emotional learning needs of students and student
57.5	support services;
57.6	(v) plan to provide special education management and services;
57.7	(vi) plan for staffing the school with appropriately qualified and licensed personnel;
57.8	(iv) (vii) financial plan;
57.9	(v) (viii) governance and management structure and plan; and
57.10	(vi) background and experience;
57.11	(ix) market need and demand study; and
57.12	(x) plan for ongoing outreach and dissemination of information about the school's
57.13	offerings and enrollment procedure to families that reflect the diversity of Minnesota's
57.14	population and targeted groups under section 124E.17, subdivision 1, paragraph (a);
57.15	(2) the school developer's experience and background, including criminal history and
57.16	bankruptcy background checks;
57.17	(2) (3) any other information the authorizer requests; and
57.18	(3) (4) a "statement of assurances" of legal compliance prescribed by the commissioner.
57.19	(c) An authorizer shall not approve an application submitted by a charter school developer
57.20	under paragraph (a) if the application does not comply with subdivision 3, paragraph (e),
57.21	and section 124E.01, subdivision 1. The commissioner shall not approve an affidavit
57.22	submitted by an authorizer under subdivision 4 if the affidavit does not comply with
57.23	subdivision 3, paragraph (e), and section 124E.01, subdivision 1.
57.24	Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 124E.06, subdivision 4, is amended to read:
57.25	Subd. 4. Authorizer's affidavit; approval process. (a) Before an operator may establish
57.26	and operate a school, the authorizer must file an affidavit with the commissioner stating its
57.27	intent to charter a school. An authorizer must file a separate affidavit for each school it
57.28	intends to charter. An authorizer must file an affidavit at least 14 months before July 1 of
57.29	the year the new charter school plans to serve students. The affidavit must state:

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(1) the terms and conditions under which the authorizer would charter a school, including a market need and demand study; and

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- (2) how the authorizer intends to oversee:
- (i) the fiscal and student performance of the charter school; and
- (ii) compliance with the terms of the written contract between the authorizer and the charter school board of directors under section 124E.10, subdivision 1.
- (b) The commissioner must approve or disapprove the authorizer's affidavit within 60 business days of receiving the affidavit. If the commissioner disapproves the affidavit, the commissioner shall notify the authorizer of the deficiencies in the affidavit and the authorizer then has 20 business days to address the deficiencies. The commissioner must notify the authorizer of the commissioner's final approval or final disapproval within 15 business days after receiving the authorizer's response to the deficiencies in the affidavit. If the authorizer does not address deficiencies to the commissioner's satisfaction, the commissioner's disapproval is final. An authorizer who fails to obtain the commissioner's approval is precluded from chartering the school that is the subject of this affidavit.
- Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 124E.06, subdivision 5, is amended to read: 58.16
 - Subd. 5. Adding grades or sites. (a) A charter school may apply to the authorizer to amend the school charter to add grades or primary enrollment sites beyond those defined in the original affidavit approved by the commissioner. After approving the school's application, the authorizer shall submit a supplemental affidavit in the form and manner prescribed by the commissioner. The authorizer must file a supplemental affidavit to the commissioner by October 1 to be eligible to add grades or sites in the next school year. The supplemental affidavit must document to the authorizer's satisfaction:
 - (1) the need for the additional grades or sites with supporting long-range enrollment projections;
 - (2) a longitudinal record of student academic performance and growth on statewide assessments under chapter 120B or on other academic assessments that measure longitudinal student performance and growth approved by the charter school's board of directors and agreed upon with the authorizer;
 - (3) a history of sound school finances and a plan to add grades or sites that sustains the school's finances; and
 - (4) board capacity to administer and manage the additional grades or sites; and

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(5) for site expansion, a market need and demand study.

- (b) The commissioner shall have 30 business days to review and comment on the supplemental affidavit. The commissioner shall notify the authorizer in writing of any deficiencies in the supplemental affidavit and the authorizer then has 20 business days to address any deficiencies in the supplemental affidavit to the commissioner's satisfaction. The commissioner must notify the authorizer of final approval or final disapproval within 15 business days after receiving the authorizer's response to the deficiencies in the affidavit. The school may not add grades or sites until the commissioner has approved the supplemental affidavit. The commissioner's approval or disapproval of a supplemental affidavit is final.
- Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 124E.10, subdivision 1, is amended to read: 59.10
 - Subdivision 1. **Contents.** (a) To authorize a charter school, the authorizer and the charter school board of directors must sign a written contract within 45 business days of the commissioner's approval of the authorizer's affidavit. The authorizer shall submit a copy of the charter contract to the commissioner within ten business days after the contract is signed by the contracting parties. The contract must include at least the following:
 - (1) a declaration that the charter school will carry out the primary purpose in section 124E.01, subdivision 1, and indicate how the school will report its implementation of the primary purpose to its authorizer;
 - (2) a declaration of the additional purpose or purposes in section 124E.01, subdivision 1, that the school intends to carry out and indicate how the school will report its implementation of those purposes to its authorizer;
 - (3) a description of the school program and the specific academic and nonacademic outcomes that pupils must achieve;
- (4) a statement of the school's admission policies and procedures; 59.24
- (5) a school governance, management, and administration plan; 59.25
- (6) signed agreements from charter school board members to comply with the federal 59.26 and state laws governing organizational, programmatic, and financial requirements applicable 59.27 to charter schools; 59.28
- (7) the criteria, processes, and procedures the authorizer will use to monitor and evaluate 59.29 the fiscal, operational, and academic performance, consistent with subdivision 3, paragraphs 59.30 59.31 (a) and (b);

- (8) for contract renewal, the formal written performance evaluation that is a prerequisite for reviewing a charter contract under subdivision 3;
- (9) types and amounts of insurance liability coverage the charter school must obtain, consistent with section 124E.03, subdivision 2, paragraph (d);
- (10) consistent with section 124E.09, paragraph (d), a provision to indemnify and hold harmless from any suit, claim, or liability arising from any charter school operation:
 - (i) the authorizer and its officers, agents, and employees; and

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- 60.8 (ii) notwithstanding section 3.736, the commissioner and department officers, agents, 60.9 and employees;
- (11) the term of the contract, which, for an initial contract, may be up to five years plus a preoperational planning period, or for a renewed contract or a contract with a new authorizer after a transfer of authorizers, may be up to five years, if warranted by the school's academic, financial, and operational performance;
 - (12) how the charter school board of directors or the charter school operators will provide special instruction and services for children with a disability under sections 125A.03 to 125A.24, and 125A.65, and a description of the financial parameters within which the charter school will provide the special instruction and services to children with a disability;
 - (13) the specific conditions for contract renewal that identify the performance of all students under the primary purpose of section 124E.01, subdivision 1, as the most important factor in determining whether to renew the contract; and
 - (14) the additional purposes under section 124E.01, subdivision 1, and related performance obligations under clause (7) contained in the charter contract as additional factors in determining whether to renew the contract.
 - (b) In addition to the requirements of paragraph (a), the charter contract must contain the plan for an orderly closing of the school under chapter 317A, that establishes the responsibilities of the school board of directors and the authorizer, whether the closure is a termination for cause, a voluntary termination, or a nonrenewal of the contract. The plan must establish who is responsible for:
- (1) notifying the commissioner, school district in which the charter school is located, and parents of enrolled students about the closure;
- (2) providing parents of enrolled students information and assistance to enable the student to re-enroll in another school;

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- (3) transferring student records under section 124E.03, subdivision 5, paragraph (b), to the student's resident school district; and
 - (4) closing financial operations.
- (c) A charter school must design its programs to at least meet the outcomes adopted by the commissioner for public school students, including world's best workforce goals under section 120B.11, subdivision 1. In the absence of the commissioner's requirements governing state standards and benchmarks, the school must meet the outcomes contained in the contract with the authorizer. The achievement levels of the outcomes contained in the contract may exceed the achievement levels of any outcomes adopted by the commissioner for public school students.
- Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 124E.11, is amended to read:

124E.11 ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS AND ENROLLMENT.

- (a) A charter school, including its preschool or prekindergarten program established under section 124E.06, subdivision 3, paragraph (b), may limit admission to:
- (1) pupils within an age group or grade level; 61.15
- (2) pupils who are eligible to participate in the graduation incentives program under 61.16 section 124D.68; or 61.17
 - (3) residents of a specific geographic area in which the school is located when the majority of students served by the school are members of underserved populations.
 - (b) A charter school, including its preschool or prekindergarten program established under section 124E.06, subdivision 3, paragraph (b), shall must enroll an eligible pupil who submits a timely application, unless the number of applications exceeds the capacity of a program, class, grade level, or building. In this case, pupils must be accepted by lot. The charter school must develop and publish, including on its website, a lottery policy and process that it must use when accepting pupils by lot.
 - (c) Admission to a charter school must be free to any eligible pupil who resides within the state of Minnesota. A charter school must give enrollment preference to a Minnesota resident pupil over out-of-state residents. A charter school shall must give enrollment preference to a sibling of an enrolled pupil and to a foster child of that pupil's parents and may give preference for enrolling children of the school's staff before accepting other pupils by lot. A charter school that is located in Duluth township in St. Louis County and admits students in kindergarten through grade 6 must give enrollment preference to students residing

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within a five-mile radius of the school and to the siblings of enrolled children. A charter school may give enrollment preference to children currently enrolled in the school's free preschool or prekindergarten program under section 124E.06, subdivision 3, paragraph (b), who are eligible to enroll in kindergarten in the next school year.

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- (d) A person shall may not be admitted to a charter school (1) as a kindergarten pupil, unless the pupil is at least five years of age on September 1 of the calendar year in which the school year for which the pupil seeks admission commences; or (2) as a first grade student, unless the pupil is at least six years of age on September 1 of the calendar year in which the school year for which the pupil seeks admission commences or has completed kindergarten; except that a charter school may establish and publish on its website a policy for admission of selected pupils at an earlier age, consistent with the enrollment process in paragraphs (b) and (c).
- (e) Except as permitted in paragraph (d) paragraphs (d) and (i), a charter school, including its preschool or prekindergarten program established under section 124E.06, subdivision 3, paragraph (b), may not limit admission to pupils on the basis of intellectual ability, measures of achievement or aptitude, or athletic ability and may not establish any criteria or requirements for admission that are inconsistent with this section.
- (f) The charter school shall <u>must</u> not distribute any services or goods of value to students, parents, or guardians as an inducement, term, or condition of enrolling a student in a charter school.
 - (g) Once a student is enrolled in the school, the student is considered enrolled in the school until the student formally withdraws or is expelled under the Pupil Fair Dismissal Act in sections 121A.40 to 121A.56, except that: (1) a pupil currently enrolled in the school's fee-based preschool or prekindergarten program under section 124E.06, subdivision 3, paragraph (b), who is eligible to enroll in kindergarten in the next school year must apply to and be admitted into kindergarten according to the provisions of this section; and (2) out-of-state residents must annually apply to and be admitted by the school according to the provisions of this section.
 - (h) A charter school with at least 90 percent of enrolled students who are eligible for special education services and have a primary disability of deaf or hard-of-hearing may enroll prekindergarten pupils with a disability under section 126C.05, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), and. The charter school must comply with the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act under Code of Federal Regulations, title 34, section 300.324, subsection (2), clause (iv), or for a prekindergarten pupil under the age of three, the charter

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school must have a plan approved by the commissioner to provide early learning services consistent with sections 125A.259 to 125A.48.

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(i) A charter school serving at least 90 percent of enrolled students who are eligible for special education services and have a primary disability of deaf, deafblind, or hard-of-hearing may give enrollment preference to students who are eligible for special education services and have a primary disability of deaf, deafblind, or hard-of-hearing. The charter school may not limit admission based on the student's eligibility for additional special education services.

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 124E.12, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Teachers.** A charter school, excluding its preschool or prekindergarten program established under section 124E.06, subdivision 3, must employ or contract with necessary teachers, as defined by section 122A.15, subdivision 1, 122A.06, subdivision 2, or contract with a cooperative formed under chapter 308A to provide necessary teachers, who hold valid licenses to perform the particular service for which they are employed in the school. A charter school's preschool or prekindergarten program must employ or contract with teachers knowledgeable in early childhood curriculum content, assessment, native and English language programs, and instruction established under section 124E.06, subdivision 3. The commissioner may reduce the charter school's state aid under section 127A.43 if the school employs a teacher who is not appropriately licensed or approved by the Professional Educator Licensing and Standards Board. The school may employ necessary employees who are not required to hold teaching licenses to perform duties other than teaching and may contract for other services. The school may discharge teachers and nonlicensed employees. The charter school board is subject to section 181.932 governing whistle-blowers. When offering employment to a prospective employee, a charter school must give that employee a written description of the terms and conditions of employment and the school's personnel policies.

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 124E.13, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Leased space.** A charter school may lease space from: an independent or special school board; other public organization; private, nonprofit, nonsectarian organization; private property owner; or a sectarian organization if the leased space is constructed as a school facility. <u>In all cases, the eligible lessor must also be the building owner.</u> The commissioner must review and approve or disapprove leases in a timely manner to determine eligibility for lease aid under section 124E.22.

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- Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 124E.13, subdivision 3, is amended to read: 64.1
 - Subd. 3. Affiliated nonprofit building corporation. (a) An affiliated nonprofit building corporation may purchase, expand, or renovate an existing facility to serve as a school or may construct a new school facility. A One charter school may organize an affiliated nonprofit building corporation that serves only that charter school if the charter school:
- (1) has operated for at least six consecutive years; 64.6
- 64.7 (2) as of June 30, has a net positive unreserved general fund balance in the preceding three fiscal years; 64.8
- (3) has long-range strategic and financial plans that include enrollment projections for 64.9 at least five years; 64.10
- (4) completes a feasibility study of facility options that outlines the benefits and costs 64.11 of each option; and 64.12
- (5) has a plan that describes project parameters and budget. 64.13
- (b) An affiliated nonprofit building corporation under this subdivision must: 64.14
- (1) be incorporated under section 317A; 64.15
- (2) comply with applicable Internal Revenue Service regulations, including regulations 64.16 for "supporting organizations" as defined by the Internal Revenue Service; 64.17
- (3) post on the school website the name, mailing address, bylaws, minutes of board 64.18 meetings, and names of the current board of directors of the affiliated nonprofit building 64.19 corporation; 64.20
- (4) submit to the commissioner a copy of its annual audit by December 31 of each year; 64.21 64.22 and
- (5) comply with government data practices law under chapter 13. 64.23
 - (c) An affiliated nonprofit building corporation must not serve as the leasing agent for property or facilities it does not own. A charter school that leases a facility from an affiliated nonprofit building corporation that does not own the leased facility is ineligible to receive charter school lease aid. The state is immune from liability resulting from a contract between a charter school and an affiliated nonprofit building corporation.
 - (d) The board of directors of the charter school must ensure the affiliated nonprofit building corporation complies with all applicable legal requirements. The charter school's authorizer must oversee the efforts of the board of directors of the charter school to ensure

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legal compliance of the affiliated building corporation. A school's board of directors that fails to ensure the affiliated nonprofit building corporation's compliance violates its responsibilities and an authorizer must consider that failure when evaluating the charter school.

Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 124E.16, is amended to read:

124E.16 REPORTS.

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- Subdivision 1. Audit report. (a) A charter school is subject to the same financial audits, audit procedures, and audit requirements as a district, except as required under this subdivision. Audits must be conducted in compliance with generally accepted governmental auditing standards, the federal Single Audit Act, if applicable, and section 6.65 governing auditing procedures. A charter school is subject to and must comply with sections 15.054; 118A.01; 118A.02; 118A.03; 118A.04; 118A.05; 118A.06 governing government property and financial investments; and sections 471.38; 471.391; 471.392; and 471.425 governing municipal contracting. The audit must comply with the requirements of sections 123B.75 to 123B.83 governing school district finance, except when the commissioner and authorizer approve a deviation made necessary because of school program finances. The commissioner, state auditor, legislative auditor, or authorizer may conduct financial, program, or compliance audits. A charter school in statutory operating debt under sections 123B.81 to 123B.83 must submit a plan under section 123B.81, subdivision 4.
- 65.20 (b) The charter school must submit an audit report to the commissioner and its authorizer annually by December 31.
 - (c) The charter school, with the assistance of the auditor conducting the audit, must include with the report, as supplemental information: (1) a copy of a new management agreements agreement or an amendment to a current agreement with a charter management organization or an educational management organization and (2) service agreements or contracts over the lesser of \$100,000 or ten percent of the school's most recent annual audited expenditures CMO or EMO signed during the audit year; and (2) a copy of a service agreement or contract with a company or individual totaling over five percent of the audited expenditures for the most recent audit year. The agreements must detail the terms of the agreement, including the services provided and the annual costs for those services. If the entity that provides the professional services to the charter school is exempt from taxation under section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, that entity must file with the commissioner by February 15 a copy of the annual return required under section 6033 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

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- (d) A charter school independent audit report shall include audited financial data of an affiliated building corporation under section 124E.13, subdivision 3, or other component unit.
- (e) If the audit report finds that a material weakness exists in the financial reporting systems of a charter school, the charter school must submit a written report to the commissioner explaining how the charter school will resolve that material weakness. An auditor, as a condition of providing financial services to a charter school, must agree to make available information about a charter school's financial audit to the commissioner and authorizer upon request.
- Subd. 2. Annual public reports. (a) A charter school must publish an annual report approved by the board of directors. The annual report must at least include information on school enrollment, student attrition, governance and management, staffing, finances, management agreements with a CMO or EMO, academic performance, innovative practices and implementation, and future plans. A charter school may combine this report with the reporting required under section 120B.11 governing the world's best workforce. A charter school must post the annual report on the school's official website. A charter school also must distribute the annual report by publication, mail, or electronic means to its authorizer, school employees, and parents and legal guardians of students enrolled in the charter school. The reports are public data under chapter 13.
- (b) An authorizer must submit an annual public report in a manner specified by the commissioner by January 15 for the previous school year ending June 30 that shall at least include key indicators of school academic, operational, and financial performance. The report is part of the system to evaluate authorizer performance under section 124E.05, subdivision 5.
- Subd. 3. Public accounting and reporting CMO and EMO agreements. (a) A charter school that enters into a management agreement with a CMO or EMO must:
- (1) publish on its website for at least 20 business days the proposed final agreement for public review and comment before the school board may adopt the contract or agreement. Any changes made to the posted agreement during the public review period or any proposed amendments to the agreement once adopted must be posted for 20 business days before the board may adopt the amendments to the contract;
- (2) annually publish on its website a statement of assurance that no member of the school board, staff, or any agent of the school has been promised or received any form of compensation or gifts from the CMO or EMO and that no board member, employee, or

6/.1	agent of the CMO of EMO of any of the organization affinates of providers serve on the
67.2	charter school board; and
67.3	(3) conduct an independent review and evaluation of the services provided by the CMO
67.4	or EMO and publish the evaluation on the school's website at least 30 business days before
67.5	the end of the current contract.
67.6	(b) A management agreement with a CMO or EMO must contain the following:
67.7	(1) the term of the contract, not to exceed five years;
67.8	(2) the total dollar value of the contract including the annual projected costs of services;
67.9	(3) a description and terms of the services to be provided during the term of the contract;
67.10	(4) notice that a charter school closure during the term of the contract by action of the
67.11	authorizer or the school's board results in the balance of the current contract becoming null
67.12	and void;
67.13	(5) an annual statement of assurance to the charter school board that the CMO or EMO
67.14	provided no compensation or gifts to any charter school board member, staff member, or
67.15	agent of the charter school;
67.16	(6) an annual statement of assurance that no charter school board member, employee,
67.17	contractor, or agent of the CMO or EMO or any affiliated organization is a board member
67.18	of the charter school or any other charter school;
67.19	(7) the policies and protocols that meet federal and state laws regarding student and
67.20	personnel data collection, usage, access, retention, disclosure and destruction, and
67.21	indemnification and warranty provisions in case of data breaches by the CMO or EMO;
67.22	(8) the CMO or EMO must annually provide the charter school board a financial report
67.23	by July 31 that accounts for income and expenditures for the previous fiscal year using the
67.24	account categories in uniform financial accounting and reporting standards; and
67.25	(9) an annual assurance that all assets purchased on behalf of the charter school using
67.26	public funds remain assets of the school.
67.27	(c) Any agreement with a CMO or EMO containing any of the following provisions is
67.28	null and void:
67.29	(1) restrictions on the charter school's ability to operate a school upon termination of

Article 4 Sec. 14.

the agreement;

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68.1	(2) restrictions on the annual or total amount of the school's operating surplus or fund
68.2	balance;
68.3	(3) authorization to allow a CMO or EMO to withdraw funds from a charter school
68.4	account; or
68.5	(4) authorization to allow a CMO or EMO to loan funds to the charter school.
68.6	(d) A CMO or EMO or its affiliates, employees, or agents may not contract with, be
68.7	employed by, or serve on the board of an authorizer. An authorizer or its affiliates, employees,
68.8	or agents may not contract with, be employed by, serve as a paid consultant for, or serve as
68.9	a board member of a CMO or EMO.
68.10	Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 124E.25, subdivision 1a, is amended to read:
68.11	Subd. 1a. School closures; payments. (a) Notwithstanding subdivision 1 and section
68.12	127A.45, for a charter school ceasing operation on or before June 30, for the payment periods
68.13	occurring after the school ceases serving students, the commissioner shall withhold the
68.14	estimated state aid owed the school. The charter school board of directors and authorizer
68.15	must submit to the commissioner a closure plan under chapter 308A or 317A, and financial
68.16	information about the school's liabilities and assets. After receiving the closure plan, financial
68.17	information, an audit of pupil counts, and documented lease expenditures from the charter
68.18	school and monitoring special education expenditures, the commissioner may release cash
68.19	withheld and may continue regular payments up to the current year payment percentages
68.20	if further amounts are owed. If, based on audits and monitoring, the school received state
68.21	aid in excess of the amount owed, the commissioner shall retain aid withheld sufficient to
68.22	eliminate the aid overpayment.
68.23	(b) For a charter school ceasing operations before or at the end of a school year,
68.24	notwithstanding section 127A.45, subdivision 3, the commissioner may make preliminary
68.25	final payments after the school submits the closure plan, an audit of pupil counts, documented
68.26	lease expenditures, and Uniform Financial Accounting and Reporting Standards (UFARS)
68.27	financial data and the commissioner monitors special education expenditures for the final
68.28	year of operation. The commissioner may make the final payment after receiving audited
68.29	financial statements under section 123B.77, subdivision 3.
68.30	(c) Notwithstanding sections 317A.701 to 317A.791, after closing a charter school and
68.31	satisfying creditors, remaining cash and investment balances shall be returned by the
68.32	commissioner to the state general fund.
JO.JZ	commissioner to the state general fund.

69.1 ARTICLE 5

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DISCIPLINE, RESTRICTIVE PROCEDURES, AND REPORTING REFORM

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 120A.22, subdivision 7, is amended to read:

- Subd. 7. **Education records.** (a) A district, a charter school, or a nonpublic school that receives services or aid under sections 123B.40 to 123B.48 from which a student is transferring must transmit the student's educational records, within ten business days of a request, to the district, the charter school, or the nonpublic school in which the student is enrolling. Districts, charter schools, and nonpublic schools that receive services or aid under sections 123B.40 to 123B.48 must make reasonable efforts to determine the district, the charter school, or the nonpublic school in which a transferring student is next enrolling in order to comply with this subdivision.
- (b) A closed charter school must transfer the student's educational records, within ten business days of the school's closure, to the student's school district of residence where the records must be retained unless the records are otherwise transferred under this subdivision.
- (c) A school district, a charter school, or a nonpublic school that receives services or aid under sections 123B.40 to 123B.48 that transmits a student's educational records to another school district or other educational entity, charter school, or nonpublic school to which the student is transferring must include in the transmitted records information about any formal suspension, expulsion, and exclusion disciplinary action, as well as pupil withdrawals, under sections 121A.40 to 121A.56. The transmitted records must include services a pupil needs to prevent the inappropriate behavior from recurring. The district, the charter school, or the nonpublic school that receives services or aid under sections 123B.40 to 123B.48 must provide notice to a student and the student's parent or guardian that formal disciplinary records will be transferred as part of the student's educational record, in accordance with data practices under chapter 13 and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, United States Code, title 20, section 1232(g).
- (d) Notwithstanding section 138.17, a principal or chief administrative officer must remove from a student's educational record and destroy a probable cause notice received under section 260B.171, subdivision 5, or paragraph (e), if one year has elapsed since the date of the notice and the principal or chief administrative officer has not received a disposition or court order related to the offense described in the notice. This paragraph does not apply if the student no longer attends the school when this one-year period expires.
- (e) A principal or chief administrative officer who receives a probable cause notice under section 260B.171, subdivision 5, or a disposition or court order, must include a copy of that

data in the student's educational records if they are transmitted to another school, unless the 70.1 data are required to be destroyed under paragraph (d) or section 121A.75. 70.2 Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 121A.41, is amended by adding a subdivision to 70.3 read: 70.4 Subd. 12. Nonexclusionary disciplinary policies and practices; alternatives to pupil 70.5 removal and dismissal. "Nonexclusionary disciplinary policies and practices" means 70.6 policies and practices that are alternatives to removing a pupil from class or dismissing a 70.7 pupil from school, including evidence-based positive behavior interventions and supports, 70.8 70.9 social and emotional services, school-linked mental health services, counseling services, social work services, referrals for special education or 504 evaluations, academic screening 70.10for Title 1 services or reading interventions, and alternative education services. 70.11 Nonexclusionary disciplinary policies and practices require school officials to intervene in, 70.12 redirect, and support a pupil's behavior before removing a pupil from class or beginning 70.13 70.14 dismissal proceedings. Nonexclusionary disciplinary policies and practices include but are not limited to the policies and practices under sections 120B.12; 121A.575, clauses (1) and 70.15 (2); 121A.031, subdivision 4, paragraph (a), clause (1); 121A.61, subdivision 3, paragraph 70.16 (q); 122A.627, clause (3); and 123A.56. 70.17 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for the 2023-2024 school year and later. 70.18 Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 121A.41, is amended by adding a subdivision to 70.19 read: 70.20 Subd. 13. Pupil withdrawal agreement. "Pupil withdrawal agreement" means a verbal 70.21 or written agreement between a school administrator or district administrator and a pupil's 70.22 parent to withdraw a student from the school district to avoid expulsion or exclusion dismissal 70.23 proceedings. The duration of the withdrawal agreement cannot be for more than a 12-month 70.24 period. 70.25 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for the 2023-2024 school year and later. 70.26 Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 121A.425, is amended to read: 70.27 121A.425 FULL AND EQUITABLE PARTICIPATION IN PRESCHOOL AND 70.28

PREKINDERGARTEN EARLY LEARNING. 70.29

Subdivision 1. Disciplinary dismissals prohibited. (a) A pupil enrolled in the following 70.30 is not subject to dismissals under this chapter: 70.31

71.1	(1) a preschool or prekindergarten program, including a child participating in an early
71.2	childhood family education, school readiness, school readiness plus, voluntary
71.3	prekindergarten, Head Start, or other school-based preschool or prekindergarten program,
71.4	may not be subject to dismissals under this chapter.; or
71.5	(2) kindergarten through grade 3.
71.6	(b) Notwithstanding this subdivision, expulsions and exclusions may be used only after
71.7	resources outlined in subdivision 2 have been exhausted, and only in circumstances where
71.8	there is an ongoing serious safety threat to the child or others.
71.9	Subd. 2. Nonexclusionary discipline. For purposes of this section, nonexclusionary
71.10	discipline must include at least one of the following:
71.11	(1) collaborating with the pupil's family or guardian, child mental health consultant or
71.12	provider, education specialist, or other community-based support;
71.13	(2) creating a plan, written with the parent or guardian, that details the action and suppor
71.14	needed for the pupil to fully participate in the current educational program, including a
71.15	preschool or prekindergarten program; or
71.16	(3) providing a referral for needed support services, including parenting education, home
71.17	visits, other supportive education interventions, or, where appropriate, an evaluation to
71.18	determine if the pupil is eligible for special education services or section 504 services.
71.19	Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 121A.45, subdivision 1, is amended to read:
71.20	Subdivision 1. Provision of alternative programs. No school shall dismiss any pupil
71.21	without attempting to provide alternative educational services use nonexclusionary
71.22	disciplinary policies and practices before dismissal proceedings or pupil withdrawal
71.23	agreements, except where it appears that the pupil will create an immediate and substantia
71.24	danger to self or to surrounding persons or property.
71.25	EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for the 2023-2024 school year and later
71.26	Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 121A.46, subdivision 4, is amended to read:
71.27	Subd. 4. Provision of alternative education services; suspension pending expulsion
71.28	or exclusion hearing. (a) Alternative education services must be provided to a pupil who
71.29	is suspended for more than five consecutive school days.
71.30	(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivisions 1 and 3, the pupil may be suspended
1.50	(2) 1. other median and provide of successions it und 5, the pupil may be suspended

pending the school board's decision in the expulsion or exclusion hearing; provided that

alternative educational services are implemented to the extent that suspension exceeds five 72.1 consecutive school days. 72.2 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for the 2023-2024 school year and later. 72.3 Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 121A.46, is amended by adding a subdivision to 72.4 read: 72.5 Subd. 5. Minimum education services. School administration must allow a suspended 72.6 pupil the opportunity to complete all school work assigned during the period of the pupil's 72.7 suspension and to receive full credit for satisfactorily completing the assignments. The 72.8 school principal or other person having administrative control of the school building or 72.9 program is encouraged to designate a district or school employee as a liaison to work with 72.10 the pupil's teachers to allow the suspended pupil to (1) receive timely course materials and 72.11 other information, and (2) complete daily and weekly assignments and receive teachers' 72.12 feedback. 72.13 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for the 2023-2024 school year and later. 72.14 Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 121A.47, subdivision 2, is amended to read: 72.15 Subd. 2. Written notice. Written notice of intent to take action shall: 72.16 (a) be served upon the pupil and the pupil's parent or guardian personally or by mail; 72.17 (b) contain a complete statement of the facts, a list of the witnesses and a description of 72.18 their testimony; 72.19 (c) state the date, time, and place of the hearing; 72.20 (d) be accompanied by a copy of sections 121A.40 to 121A.56; 72.21 (e) describe alternative educational services the nonexclusionary disciplinary practices 72.22 accorded the pupil in an attempt to avoid the expulsion proceedings; and 72.23 (f) inform the pupil and parent or guardian of the right to: 72.24 (1) have a representative of the pupil's own choosing, including legal counsel, at the 72.25 hearing. The district shall must advise the pupil's parent or guardian that free or low-cost 72.26 legal assistance may be available and that a legal assistance resource list is available from 72.27 the Department of Education and is posted on their website; 72.28 (2) examine the pupil's records before the hearing; 72.29

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(3) present evidence; and

73.1 (4) confront and cross-examine witnesses.

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EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for the 2023-2024 school year and later.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 121A.47, subdivision 14, is amended to read:

Subd. 14. **Admission or readmission plan.** (a) A school administrator shall <u>must</u> prepare and enforce an admission or readmission plan for any pupil who is excluded or expelled from school. The plan <u>may must</u> include measures to improve the pupil's behavior, <u>including which may include</u> completing a character education program, consistent with section 120B.232, subdivision 1, and <u>social and emotional learning, counseling, social work services, mental health services, referrals for special education or 504 evaluation, and evidence-based <u>academic interventions</u>. The plan <u>must require</u> parental involvement in the admission or readmission process, and may indicate the consequences to the pupil of not improving the pupil's behavior.</u>

(b) The definition of suspension under section 121A.41, subdivision 10, does not apply to a student's dismissal from school for one school day or less than one school day, except as provided under federal law for a student with a disability. Each suspension action may include a readmission plan. A readmission plan must provide, where appropriate, alternative education services, which must not be used to extend the student's current suspension period. Consistent with section 125A.091, subdivision 5, a readmission plan must not obligate a parent or guardian to provide psychotropic drugs to their student as a condition of readmission. School officials must not use the refusal of a parent or guardian to consent to the administration of psychotropic drugs to their student or to consent to a psychiatric evaluation, screening or examination of the student as a ground, by itself, to prohibit the student from attending class or participating in a school-related activity, or as a basis of a charge of child abuse, child neglect or medical or educational neglect.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for the 2023-2024 school year and later.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 121A.53, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. Exclusions and expulsions; student withdrawals; physical assaults. Consistent with subdivision 2, the school board must report through the department electronic reporting system each exclusion or expulsion and, each physical assault of a district employee by a student pupil, and each pupil withdrawal agreement within 30 days of the effective date of the dismissal action, pupil withdrawal, or assault, to the commissioner of education. This report must include a statement of alternative educational services nonexclusionary disciplinary practices, or other sanction, intervention, or resolution in

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response to the assault given the pupil and the reason for, the effective date, and the duration of the exclusion or expulsion or other sanction, intervention, or resolution. The report must also include the student's pupil's age, grade, gender, race, and special education status.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for the 2023-2024 school year and later.

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 121A.55, is amended to read:

121A.55 POLICIES TO BE ESTABLISHED.

- (a) The commissioner of education shall must promulgate guidelines to assist each school board. Each school board shall must establish uniform criteria for dismissal and adopt written policies and rules to effectuate the purposes of sections 121A.40 to 121A.56. The policies shall must include nonexclusionary disciplinary policies and practices consistent with section 121A.41, subdivision 12, and must emphasize preventing dismissals through early detection of problems and shall. The policies must be designed to address students' inappropriate behavior from recurring.
- (b) The policies shall must recognize the continuing responsibility of the school for the 74.14 education of the pupil during the dismissal period. 74.15
- (c) The school is responsible for ensuring that alternative educational services, if the 74.16 pupil wishes to take advantage of them, must be adequate to allow the pupil to make progress 74.17 towards toward meeting the graduation standards adopted under section 120B.02 and help 74.18 74.19 prepare the pupil for readmission in accordance with section 121A.46, subdivision 5.
- (d) For expulsion and exclusion dismissals and pupil withdrawal agreements as defined 74.20 in section 121A.41, subdivision 13:
- (1) a school district's continuing responsibility includes reviewing the pupil's school 74.22 work and grades on a quarterly basis to ensure the pupil is on track for readmission with 74.23 the pupil's peers. School districts must communicate on a regular basis with the pupil's 74.24 parent or guardian to ensure the pupil is completing the work assigned through the alternative 74.25 educational services; 74.26
- (2) a pupil receiving school-based or school-linked mental health services in the district 74.27 under section 245.4889 continues to be eligible for those services until the pupil is enrolled 74.28 in a new district; and 74.29
- (3) a school district must provide to the pupil's parent or guardian information on 74.30 accessing mental health services, including any free or sliding fee providers in the 74.31 community. The information must also be posted on the district or charter school website. 74.32

75.1	(b) (e) An area learning center under section 123A.05 may not prohibit an expelled or			
75.2	excluded pupil from enrolling solely because a district expelled or excluded the pupil. The			
75.3	board of the area learning center may use the provisions of the Pupil Fair Dismissal Act t			
75.4	exclude a pupil or to require an admission plan.			
75.5	(e) (f) Each school district shall develop a policy and report it to the commissioner on			
75.6	the appropriate use of peace officers and crisis teams to remove students who have an			
75.7	individualized education program from school grounds.			
75.8	EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for the 2023-2024 school year and later			
75.9	Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 121A.58, is amended to read:			
75.10	121A.58 CORPORAL PUNISHMENT; PRONE RESTRAINT; AND CERTAIN			
75.11	PHYSICAL HOLDS.			
75.12	Subdivision 1. Definition Definitions. (a) For the purpose of this section, "corporal			
75.13	punishment" means conduct involving:			
75.14	(1) hitting or spanking a person with or without an object; or			
75.15	(2) unreasonable physical force that causes bodily harm or substantial emotional harm			
75.16	(b) For the purpose of this section, "prone restraint" means placing a child in a face-down			
75.17	position.			
75.18	Subd. 2. Corporal punishment not allowed. An employee or agent of a district shall			
75.19	not inflict corporal punishment or cause corporal punishment to be inflicted upon a pupil			
75.20	to reform unacceptable conduct or as a penalty for unacceptable conduct.			
75.21	Subd. 2a. Prone restraint and certain physical holds not allowed. (a) An employee			
75.22	or agent of a district, including a school resource officer or police officer contracted with			
75.23	a district, shall not use prone restraint.			
75.24	(b) An employee or agent of a district, including a school resource officer or police			
75.25	officer contracted with a district, shall not inflict any form of physical holding that restricts			
75.26	or impairs a pupil's ability to breathe; restricts or impairs a pupil's ability to communicate			
75.27	distress; places pressure or weight on a pupil's head, throat, neck, chest, lungs, sternum,			
75.28	diaphragm, back, or abdomen; or results in straddling a pupil's torso.			
75.29	Subd. 3. Violation. Conduct that violates subdivision 2 is not a crime under section			
75.30	645.241, but may be a crime under chapter 609 if the conduct violates a provision of chapter			
75.31	609.			

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Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 121A.61, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. Required policy. Each school board must adopt a written districtwide school discipline policy which includes written rules of conduct for students, minimum consequences for violations of the rules, and grounds and procedures for removal of a student from class. The policy must contain the discipline complaint procedure that any member of the school community may use to file a complaint regarding the application of discipline policies and seek corrective action. The policy must be developed in consultation with administrators, teachers, employees, pupils, parents, community members, law enforcement agencies, county attorney offices, social service agencies, and such other individuals or organizations as the board determines appropriate. A school site council may adopt additional provisions to the policy subject to the approval of the school board.

- Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 121A.61, subdivision 3, is amended to read: 76.12
- Subd. 3. **Policy components.** The policy must include at least the following components: 76.13
- (a) rules governing student conduct and procedures for informing students of the rules; 76.14
- (b) the grounds for removal of a student from a class; 76.15
- (c) the authority of the classroom teacher to remove students from the classroom pursuant 76.16 to procedures and rules established in the district's policy; 76.17
- (d) the procedures for removal of a student from a class by a teacher, school administrator, 76.18 or other school district employee; 76.19
- (e) the period of time for which a student may be removed from a class, which may not 76.20 exceed five class periods for a violation of a rule of conduct; 76.21
- (f) provisions relating to the responsibility for and custody of a student removed from 76.22 a class: 76.23
- (g) the procedures for return of a student to the specified class from which the student 76.24 has been removed; 76.25
- (h) the procedures for notifying a student and the student's parents or guardian of 76.26 violations of the rules of conduct and of resulting disciplinary actions; 76.27
- 76.28 (i) any procedures determined appropriate for encouraging early involvement of parents or guardians in attempts to improve a student's behavior; 76.29
- 76.30 (j) any procedures determined appropriate for encouraging early detection of behavioral problems; 76.31

77.1	(k) any procedures determined appropriate for referring a student in need of special			
77.2	education services to those services;			
77.3	(1) any procedures determined appropriate for ensuring victims of bullying who respond			
77.4	with behavior not allowed under the school's behavior policies have access to a remedial			
77.5	response, consistent with section 121A.031;			
77.6	(1) (m) the procedures for consideration of whether there is a need for a further assessment			
77.7	or of whether there is a need for a review of the adequacy of a current individualized			
77.8	education program of a student with a disability who is removed from class;			
77.9	(m) (n) procedures for detecting and addressing chemical abuse problems of a student			
77.10	while on the school premises;			
77.11	(n) (o) the minimum consequences for violations of the code of conduct;			
77.12	(o) (p) procedures for immediate and appropriate interventions tied to violations of the			
77.13	code;			
77.14	(p) (q) a provision that states that a teacher, school employee, school bus driver, or other			
77.15	agent of a district may use reasonable force in compliance with section 121A.582 and other			
77.16	laws;			
77.17	$\frac{q}{r}$ an agreement regarding procedures to coordinate crisis services to the extent funds			
77.18	are available with the county board responsible for implementing sections 245.487 to			
77.19	245.4889 for students with a serious emotional disturbance or other students who have an			
77.20	individualized education program whose behavior may be addressed by crisis intervention;			
77.21	and			
77.22	(r) (s) a provision that states a student must be removed from class immediately if the			
77.23	student engages in assault or violent behavior. For purposes of this paragraph, "assault" has			
77.24	the meaning given it in section 609.02, subdivision 10. The removal shall be for a period			
77.25	of time deemed appropriate by the principal, in consultation with the teacher-:			
77.26	(t) a prohibition on the use of exclusionary practices for early learners as defined in			
77.27	section 121A.425; and			
77.28	(u) a prohibition on the use of exclusionary practices to address attendance and truancy			
77.29	issues.			

78.1	Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 121A.61, is amended by adding a subdivision		
78.2	to read:		
78.3	Subd. 4. Discipline complaint procedure. The discipline policy must contain procedures		
78.4	for students, parents and other guardians, and school staff to file a complaint and seek		
78.5	corrective action when the requirements of sections 121A.40 to 121A.61, including the		
78.6	implementation of the local behavior and discipline policies, are not being implemented		
78.7	appropriately or are being discriminately applied. Each district and school policy implemented		
78.8	under this section must, at a minimum:		
78.9	(1) provide procedures for communicating this policy including the ability for a parent		
78.10	to appeal a decision under section 121A.49 that contains explicit instructions for filing the		
78.11	complaint;		
78.12	(2) provide an opportunity for involved parties to submit additional information related		
78.13	to the complaint;		
78.14	(3) provide a procedure to begin to investigate complaints within three school days of		
78.15	receipt, and identify personnel who will manage the investigation and any resulting record		
78.16	and are responsible for keeping and regulating access to any record;		
78.17	(4) provide procedures for issuing a written determination to the complainant that		
78.18	addresses each allegation and contains findings and conclusions;		
78.19	(5) if the investigation finds the requirements of sections 121A.40 to 121A.61, including		
78.20	any local policies that were not implemented appropriately, contain procedures that require		
78.21	a corrective action plan to correct a student's record and provide relevant staff with training,		
78.22	coaching, or other accountability practices to ensure appropriate compliance with policies		
78.23	in the future; and		
78.24	(6) prohibit reprisals or retaliation against any person who asserts, alleges, or reports a		
78.25	complaint, and provide procedures for applying appropriate consequences for a person who		
78.26	engages in reprisal or retaliation.		
78.27	Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 121A.61, is amended by adding a subdivision		
78.28	to read:		
78.29	Subd. 5. School supports. (a) A school board is strongly encouraged to adopt a policy		
78.30	that promotes the understanding in school staff that when a student is unable to meet adult		
78.31	expectations it is often because the student lacks the skills to respond to a situation		
78.32	appropriately. A school district must support school staff in using tiered interventions that		
78.33	teach students skills and prioritize relationships between students and teachers.		

(b) A school board is strongly encouraged to adopt a policy that discourages teachers 79.1 and staff from reacting to unwanted student behavior with approaches that take away the 79.2 79.3 student's opportunity to build skills for responding more appropriately. Sec. 17. [121A.611] RECESS AND OTHER BREAKS. 79.4 (a) "Recess detention" as used in this chapter means excluding or excessively delaying 79.5 a student from participating in a scheduled recess period as a consequence for student 79.6 behavior. Recess detention does not include, among other things, providing alternative 79.7 recess at the student's choice. 79.8 (b) A school district or charter school is encouraged to ensure student access to structured 79.9 breaks from the demands of school and to support teachers, principals, and other school 79.10 staff in their efforts to use evidence-based approaches to reduce exclusionary forms of 79.11 discipline. 79.12 (c) A school district or charter school must not use recess detention unless: 79.13 (1) a student causes or is likely to cause serious physical harm to other students or staff; 79.14 79.15 (2) the student's parent or guardian specifically consents to the use of recess detention; 79.16 or (3) for students receiving special education services, the student's individualized education 79.17 program team has determined that withholding recess is appropriate based on the 79.18 individualized needs of the student. 79.19 (d) A school district or charter school must not withhold recess from a student based on 79.20 incomplete homework. 79.21 (e) A school district or charter school must require school staff to make a reasonable 79.22 attempt to notify a parent or guardian within 24 hours of using recess detention. 79.23 (f) A school district or charter school must compile information on each recess detention 79.24 at the end of each school year, including the student's age, grade, gender, race or ethnicity, 79.25 79.26 and special education status. This information must be available to the public upon request. A school district or charter school is encouraged to use the data in professional development 79.27 promoting the use of nonexclusionary discipline. 79.28 (g) A school district or charter school must not withhold or excessively delay a student's 79.29 participation in scheduled mealtimes. This section does not alter a district or school's existing 79.30

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responsibilities under section 124D.111 or other state or federal law.

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Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 125A.0942, is amended to read:

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125A.0942 STANDARDS FOR RESTRICTIVE PROCEDURES.

- Subdivision 1. **Restrictive procedures plan.** (a) Schools that intend to use restrictive procedures shall maintain and make publicly accessible in an electronic format on a school or district website or make a paper copy available upon request describing a restrictive procedures plan for children with disabilities that at least:
- (1) lists the restrictive procedures the school intends to use;
- 80.8 (2) describes how the school will implement a range of positive behavior strategies and provide links to mental health services;
- 80.10 (3) describes how the school will provide training on de-escalation techniques, consistent with section 122A.187, subdivision 4;
- 80.12 (4) describes how the school will monitor and review the use of restrictive procedures, 80.13 including:
- (i) conducting post-use debriefings, consistent with subdivision 3, paragraph (a), clause 80.15 (5); and
 - (ii) convening an oversight committee to undertake a quarterly review of the use of restrictive procedures based on patterns or problems indicated by similarities in the time of day, day of the week, duration of the use of a procedure, the individuals involved, or other factors associated with the use of restrictive procedures; the number of times a restrictive procedure is used schoolwide and for individual children; the number and types of injuries, if any, resulting from the use of restrictive procedures; whether restrictive procedures are used in nonemergency situations; the need for additional staff training; and proposed actions to minimize the use of restrictive procedures; any disproportionate use of restrictive procedures based on race, gender, or disability status; the role of the school resource officer or police in emergencies and the use of restrictive procedures; and documentation to determine if the standards for using restrictive procedures as described in sections 125A.0941 and 125A.0942 are met; and
 - (5) includes a written description and documentation of the training staff completed under subdivision 5.
- 80.30 (b) Schools annually must publicly identify oversight committee members who must at least include:
- 80.32 (1) a mental health professional, school psychologist, or school social worker;

- (2) an expert in positive behavior strategies;
 - (3) a special education administrator; and
- 81.3 (4) a general education administrator.

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- Subd. 2. **Restrictive procedures.** (a) Restrictive procedures may be used only by a licensed special education teacher, school social worker, school psychologist, behavior analyst certified by the National Behavior Analyst Certification Board, a person with a master's degree in behavior analysis, other licensed education professional, paraprofessional under section 120B.363, or mental health professional under section 245.4871, subdivision 27, who has completed the training program under subdivision 5.
- (b) A school shall make reasonable efforts to notify the parent on the same day a restrictive procedure is used on the child, or if the school is unable to provide same-day notice, notice is sent within two days by written or electronic means or as otherwise indicated by the child's parent under paragraph (f).
- (c) The district must hold a meeting of the individualized education program or individualized family service plan team, conduct or review a functional behavioral analysis, review data, consider developing additional or revised positive behavioral interventions and supports, consider actions to reduce the use of restrictive procedures, and modify the individualized education program, individualized family service plan, or behavior intervention plan as appropriate. The district must hold the meeting: within ten calendar days after district staff use restrictive procedures on two separate school days within 30 calendar days or a pattern of use emerges and the child's individualized education program, individualized family service plan, or behavior intervention plan does not provide for using restrictive procedures in an emergency; or at the request of a parent or the district after restrictive procedures are used. The district must review use of restrictive procedures at a child's annual individualized education program or individualized family service plan meeting when the child's individualized education program or individualized family service plan provides for using restrictive procedures in an emergency.
- (d) If the individualized education program or individualized family service plan team under paragraph (c) determines that existing interventions and supports are ineffective in reducing the use of restrictive procedures or the district uses restrictive procedures on a child on ten or more school days during the same school year, the team, as appropriate, either must consult with other professionals working with the child; consult with experts in behavior analysis, mental health, communication, or autism; consult with culturally competent

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professionals; review existing evaluations, resources, and successful strategies; or consider whether to reevaluate the child.

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- (e) At the individualized education program or individualized family service plan meeting under paragraph (c), the team must review any known medical or psychological limitations, including any medical information the parent provides voluntarily, that contraindicate the use of a restrictive procedure, consider whether to prohibit that restrictive procedure, and document any prohibition in the individualized education program, individualized family service plan, or behavior intervention plan.
- (f) An individualized education program or individualized family service plan team may plan for using restrictive procedures and may include these procedures in a child's individualized education program, individualized family service plan, or behavior intervention plan; however, the restrictive procedures may be used only in response to behavior that constitutes an emergency, consistent with this section. The individualized education program, individualized family service plan, or behavior intervention plan shall indicate how the parent wants to be notified when a restrictive procedure is used.
- Subd. 3. Physical holding or seclusion. (a) Physical holding or seclusion may be used only in an emergency. A school that uses physical holding or seclusion shall meet the following requirements:
 - (1) physical holding or seclusion is the least intrusive intervention that effectively responds to the emergency;
 - (2) physical holding or seclusion is not used to discipline a noncompliant child;
- (3) physical holding or seclusion ends when the threat of harm ends and the staff 82.22 determines the child can safely return to the classroom or activity; 82.23
 - (4) staff directly observes the child while physical holding or seclusion is being used;
- (5) each time physical holding or seclusion is used, the staff person who implements or 82.25 oversees the physical holding or seclusion documents, as soon as possible after the incident 82.26 82.27 concludes, the following information:
 - (i) a description of the incident that led to the physical holding or seclusion;
- (ii) why a less restrictive measure failed or was determined by staff to be inappropriate 82.29 or impractical; 82.30
- (iii) the time the physical holding or seclusion began and the time the child was released; 82.31 82.32 and

- (iv) a brief record of the child's behavioral and physical status; and
- 83.2 (v) a brief description of the post-use debriefing that occurred as a result of the use of 83.3 the physical hold or seclusion;
- 83.4 (6) the room used for seclusion must:
- (i) be at least six feet by five feet;

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- (ii) be well lit, well ventilated, adequately heated, and clean;
- (iii) have a window that allows staff to directly observe a child in seclusion;
- 83.8 (iv) have tamperproof fixtures, electrical switches located immediately outside the door, 83.9 and secure ceilings;
 - (v) have doors that open out and are unlocked, locked with keyless locks that have immediate release mechanisms, or locked with locks that have immediate release mechanisms connected with a fire and emergency system; and
 - (vi) not contain objects that a child may use to injure the child or others; and
- 83.14 (7) before using a room for seclusion, a school must:
- (i) receive written notice from local authorities that the room and the locking mechanisms comply with applicable building, fire, and safety codes; and
- (ii) register the room with the commissioner, who may view that room.
 - (b) By February 1, 2015, and annually thereafter, stakeholders may, as necessary, recommend to the commissioner specific and measurable implementation and outcome goals for reducing the use of restrictive procedures and the commissioner must submit to the legislature a report on districts' progress in reducing the use of restrictive procedures that recommends how to further reduce these procedures and eliminate the use of seclusion. The statewide plan includes the following components: measurable goals; the resources, training, technical assistance, mental health services, and collaborative efforts needed to significantly reduce districts' use of seclusion; and recommendations to clarify and improve the law governing districts' use of restrictive procedures. The commissioner must consult with interested stakeholders when preparing the report, including representatives of advocacy organizations, special education directors, teachers, paraprofessionals, intermediate school districts, school boards, day treatment providers, county social services, state human services department staff, mental health professionals, and autism experts. Beginning with the 2016-2017 school year, in a form and manner determined by the commissioner, districts must report data quarterly to the department by January 15, April 15, July 15, and October

15 about individual students who have been secluded. By July 15 each year, districts must report summary data on their use of restrictive procedures to the department for the prior school year, July 1 through June 30, in a form and manner determined by the commissioner. The summary data must include information about the use of restrictive procedures, including use of reasonable force under section 121A.582.

- Subd. 4. **Prohibitions.** The following actions or procedures are prohibited:
- (1) engaging in conduct prohibited under section 121A.58;

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- 84.8 (2) requiring a child to assume and maintain a specified physical position, activity, or posture that induces physical pain;
- 84.10 (3) totally or partially restricting a child's senses as punishment;
- 84.11 (4) presenting an intense sound, light, or other sensory stimuli using smell, taste, 84.12 substance, or spray as punishment;
 - (5) denying or restricting a child's access to equipment and devices such as walkers, wheelchairs, hearing aids, and communication boards that facilitate the child's functioning, except when temporarily removing the equipment or device is needed to prevent injury to the child or others or serious damage to the equipment or device, in which case the equipment or device shall be returned to the child as soon as possible;
- 84.18 (6) interacting with a child in a manner that constitutes sexual abuse, neglect, or physical abuse under chapter 260E;
- 84.20 (7) withholding regularly scheduled meals or water;
- 84.21 (8) denying access to bathroom facilities;
- (9) physical holding that restricts or impairs a child's ability to breathe, restricts or impairs a child's ability to communicate distress, places pressure or weight on a child's head, throat, neck, chest, lungs, sternum, diaphragm, back, or abdomen, or results in straddling a child's torso; and
- 84.26 (10) prone restraint.; and
- 84.27 (11) the use of seclusion on children from birth through third grade.
- Subd. 5. **Training for staff.** (a) To meet the requirements of subdivision 1, staff who use restrictive procedures, including paraprofessionals, shall complete training in the following skills and knowledge areas:
- 84.31 (1) positive behavioral interventions;

- 85.1 (2) communicative intent of behaviors;
 - (3) relationship building;

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- 85.3 (4) alternatives to restrictive procedures, including techniques to identify events and environmental factors that may escalate behavior;
- 85.5 (5) de-escalation methods;
- 85.6 (6) standards for using restrictive procedures only in an emergency;
- 85.7 (7) obtaining emergency medical assistance;
- 85.8 (8) the physiological and psychological impact of physical holding and seclusion;
- 85.9 (9) monitoring and responding to a child's physical signs of distress when physical holding is being used;
- 85.11 (10) recognizing the symptoms of and interventions that may cause positional asphyxia 85.12 when physical holding is used;
- 85.13 (11) district policies and procedures for timely reporting and documenting each incident 85.14 involving use of a restricted procedure; and
- 85.15 (12) schoolwide programs on positive behavior strategies.
 - (b) The commissioner, after consulting with the commissioner of human services, must develop and maintain a list of training programs that satisfy the requirements of paragraph (a). The commissioner also must develop and maintain a list of experts to help individualized education program or individualized family service plan teams reduce the use of restrictive procedures. The district shall maintain records of staff who have been trained and the organization or professional that conducted the training. The district may collaborate with children's community mental health providers to coordinate trainings.
 - Subd. 6. **Behavior supports; reasonable force.** (a) School districts are encouraged to establish effective schoolwide systems of positive behavior interventions and supports.
 - (b) Nothing in this section or section 125A.0941 precludes the use of reasonable force under sections 121A.582; 609.06, subdivision 1; and 609.379. For the 2014-2015 school year and later, districts must collect and submit to the commissioner summary data, consistent with subdivision 3, paragraph (b), on district use of reasonable force that is consistent with the definition of physical holding or seclusion for a child with a disability under this section. Any reasonable force used under sections 121A.582; 609.06, subdivision 1; and 609.379 which intends to hold a child immobile or limit a child's movement where body contact is the only source of physical restraint or confines a child alone in a room from which egress

is barred shall be reported to the Department of Education as a restrictive procedure, including physical holding or seclusion used by an unauthorized or untrained staff person.

ARTICLE 6

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SUPPORTING TEACHER RECRUITMENT, RET	TENTION, PROFESSIONAL
EXPERIENCE	

- Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 120A.414, subdivision 2, is amended to read:
- Subd. 2. **Plan.** A school board may adopt an e-learning day plan after eonsulting meeting and negotiating with the exclusive representative of the teachers. A charter school may adopt an e-learning day plan after consulting with its teachers, or after meeting and negotiating with the exclusive representative for its teachers. The plan must include accommodations for students without Internet access at home and for digital device access for families without the technology or an insufficient amount of technology for the number of children in the household. A school's e-learning day plan must provide accessible options for students with disabilities under chapter 125A.
- Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 120B.11, subdivision 1, is amended to read:
- Subdivision 1. **Definitions.** For the purposes of this section and section 120B.10, the following terms have the meanings given them.
 - (a) "Instruction" means methods of providing learning experiences that enable a student to meet state and district academic standards and graduation requirements including applied and experiential learning.
 - (b) "Curriculum" means district or school adopted programs and written plans for providing students with learning experiences that lead to expected knowledge and skills and career and college readiness.
 - (c) "World's best workforce" means striving to: meet school readiness goals; have all third grade students achieve grade-level literacy; close the academic achievement gap among all racial and ethnic groups of students and between students living in poverty and students not living in poverty; have all students attain career and college readiness before graduating from high school; and have all students graduate from high school.
 - (d) "Experiential learning" means learning for students that includes career exploration through a specific class or course or through work-based experiences such as job shadowing, mentoring, entrepreneurship, service learning, volunteering, internships, other cooperative work experience, youth apprenticeship, or employment.

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87.1	(e) "Ethnic studies curriculum" means the critical and interdisciplinary study of race,		
87.2	ethnicity, and indigeneity with a focus on the experiences and perspectives of People of		
87.3	Color within and beyond the United States. Ethnic studies analyzes the ways in which race		
87.4	and racism have been and continue to be powerful social, cultural, and political forces, and		
87.5	the connection of race to the stratification of other groups, including stratification based on		
87.6	gender, class, sexual orientation, gender identity, and legal status. The ethnic studies		
87.7	curriculum may be integrated in existing curricular opportunities or provided through		
87.8	additional curricular offerings.		
87.9	(f) "Antiracist" means actively working to identify and eliminate racism in all forms so		
87.10	that power and resources are redistributed and shared equitably among racial groups.		
87.11	(g) "Culturally sustaining" means integrating content and practices that infuse the culture		
87.12	and language of Black, Indigenous, and People of Color communities who have been and		
87.13	continue to be harmed and erased through schooling.		
87.14	(h) "Institutional racism" means structures, policies, and practices within and across		
87.15	institutions that produce outcomes that chronically favor white people and disadvantage		
87.16	those who are Black, Indigenous, and People of Color.		
87.17	Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 120B.11, subdivision 2, is amended to read:		
87.18	Subd. 2. Adopting plans and budgets. A school board, at a public meeting, shall must		
87.19	adopt a comprehensive, long-term strategic plan to support and improve teaching and		
87.20	learning that is aligned with creating the world's best workforce and includes:		
87.21	(1) clearly defined district and school site goals and benchmarks for instruction and		
87.22	student achievement for all student subgroups identified in section 120B.35, subdivision 3,		
87.23	paragraph (b), clause (2);		
87.24	(2) a process to: assess and evaluate each student's progress toward meeting state and		
87.25	local academic standards; assess and identify students to participate in gifted and talented		
87.26	programs and accelerate their instruction, and; adopt early-admission procedures consistent		
87.27	with section 120B.15; assess ethnic studies curriculum needs to determine priorities for		
87.28	integrating ethnic studies into existing courses or developing new courses; and identifying		
87.29	<u>identify</u> the strengths and weaknesses of instruction in pursuit of student and school success		
87.30	and curriculum affecting students' progress and growth toward career and college readiness		
87.31	and leading to the world's best workforce;		
87.32	(3) a system to periodically review and evaluate the effectiveness of all instruction and		

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curriculum, including ethnic studies curriculum, taking into account strategies and best

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practices, student outcomes, school principal evaluations under section 123B.147, subdivision
3, students' access to effective teachers who are members of populations underrepresented
among the licensed teachers in the district or school and who reflect the diversity of enrolled
students under section 120B.35, subdivision 3, paragraph (b), clause (2), and teacher
evaluations under section 122A.40, subdivision 8, or 122A.41, subdivision 5;
(4) strategies for improving instruction, curriculum, and student achievement, including
(i) the English and, where practicable, the native language development and the academic
achievement of English learners; and
(ii) access to ethnic studies curriculum using culturally responsive methodologies for
all learners;
(5) a process to examine the equitable distribution of teachers and strategies to ensure
children in low-income and minority children families, children in families of People of
Color, and children in American Indian families are not taught at higher rates than other
children by inexperienced, ineffective, or out-of-field teachers;
(6) education effectiveness practices that:
(i) integrate high-quality instruction, rigorous curriculum, technology, and curriculum
that is rigorous, accurate, antiracist, and culturally sustaining;
(ii) ensure learning and work environments validate, affirm, embrace, and integrate
cultural and community strengths for all students, families, and employees; and
(iii) provide a collaborative professional culture that develops and supports seeks to
retain qualified, racially and ethnically diverse staff effective at working with diverse students
while developing and supporting teacher quality, performance, and effectiveness; and
(7) an annual budget for continuing to implement the district plan-; and
(8) identifying a list of suggested and required materials, resources, sample curricula,
and pedagogical skills for use in kindergarten through grade 12 that accurately reflect the
diversity of the state of Minnesota.
EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for all strategic plans reviewed and
updated after June 30, 2024.
Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 120B.11, subdivision 3, is amended to read:
Subd. 3. District advisory committee. Each school board shall <u>must</u> establish an advisory
committee to ensure active community participation in all phases of planning and improving

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the instruction and curriculum affecting state and district academic standards, consistent with subdivision 2. A district advisory committee, to the extent possible, shall must reflect the diversity of the district and its school sites, include teachers, parents, support staff, students, and other community residents, and provide translation to the extent appropriate and practicable. The district advisory committee shall must pursue community support to accelerate the academic and native literacy and achievement of English learners with varied needs, from young children to adults, consistent with section 124D.59, subdivisions 2 and 2a. The district may establish site teams as subcommittees of the district advisory committee under subdivision 4. The district advisory committee shall must recommend to the school board: rigorous academic standards; student achievement goals and measures consistent with subdivision 1a and sections 120B.022, subdivisions 1a and 1b, and 120B.35; district assessments; means to improve students' equitable access to effective and more diverse teachers; strategies to ensure the curriculum is rigorous, accurate, antiracist, and culturally sustaining; strategies to ensure that curriculum and learning and work environments validate, affirm, embrace, and integrate the cultural and community strengths of all racial and ethnic groups; and program evaluations. School sites may expand upon district evaluations of instruction, curriculum, assessments, or programs. Whenever possible, parents and other community residents shall must comprise at least two-thirds of advisory committee members.

Sec. 5. [120B.117] INCREASING PERCENTAGE OF TEACHERS OF COLOR AND AMERICAN INDIAN TEACHERS IN MINNESOTA.

Subdivision 1. Purpose. This section sets short-term and long-term attainment goals for increasing the percentage of teachers of color and who are American Indian teachers in Minnesota and for ensuring all students have equitable access to effective and racially and ethnically diverse teachers who reflect the diversity of students. The goals and report required under this section are important for meeting attainment goals for the world's best workforce under section 120B.11, achievement and integration under section 124D.861, and higher education attainment under section 135A.012, all of which have been established to close persistent opportunity and achievement gaps that limit students' success in school and life and impede the state's economic growth.

Subd. 2. Equitable access to racially and ethnically diverse teachers. The percentage of teachers in Minnesota who are of color or who are American Indian should increase at least two percentage points per year to have a teaching workforce that more closely reflects the state's increasingly diverse student population and to ensure all students have equitable access to effective and diverse teachers by 2040.

Subd. 3. Rights not created. The attainment goal in this section is not to the exclusion of any other goals and does not confer a right or create a claim for any person.

Subd. 4. **Reporting.** Beginning in 2024 and every even-numbered year thereafter, the Professional Educator Licensing and Standards Board must collaborate with the Department of Education and the Office of Higher Education to publish a summary report of each of the programs they administer and any other programs receiving state appropriations that have or include an explicit purpose of increasing the racial and ethnic diversity of the state's teacher workforce to more closely reflect the diversity of students. The report must include programs under sections 122A.59, 122A.63, 122A.635, 122A.70, 122A.73, 124D.09, 124D.861, 136A.1274, 136A.1276, and 136A.1791, along with any other programs or initiatives that receive state appropriations to address the shortage of teachers of color and American Indian teachers. The board must, in coordination with the Office of Higher Education and Department of Education, provide policy and funding recommendations related to state-funded programs to increase the recruitment, preparation, licensing, hiring, and retention of racially and ethnically diverse teachers and the state's progress toward meeting or exceeding the goals of this section. The report must include recommendations for state policy and funding needed to achieve the goals of this section, plans for sharing the report and activities of grant recipients, and opportunities among grant recipients of various programs to share effective practices with each other. The 2024 report must include a recommendation of whether a state advisory council should be established to address the shortage of racially and ethnically diverse teachers and what the composition and charge of such an advisory council would be if established. The board must consult with the Indian Affairs Council and other ethnic councils along with other community partners, including students of color and American Indian students, in developing the report. By November 3 of each odd-numbered year, the board must submit the report to the chairs and ranking minority members of the legislative committees with jurisdiction over education and higher education policy and finance. The report must be available to the public on the board's website.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment.

Sec. 6. [120B.25] CURRICULUM POLICY.

A school board must adopt a written policy that prohibits discrimination or discipline for a teacher or principal on the basis of incorporating into curriculum contributions by persons in a federally protected class or protected class under section 363A.13 consistent with local collective bargaining agreements.

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Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 121A.031, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

- Subd. 6. **State model policy.** (a) The commissioner, in consultation with the commissioner of human rights, shall develop and maintain a state model policy. A district or school that does not adopt and implement a local policy under subdivisions 3 to 5 must implement and may supplement the provisions of the state model policy. The commissioner must assist districts and schools under this subdivision to implement the state policy. The state model policy must:
 - (1) define prohibited conduct, consistent with this section;
- (2) apply the prohibited conduct policy components in this section;
 - (3) for a child with a disability, whenever an evaluation by an individualized education program team or a section 504 team indicates that the child's disability affects the child's social skills development or the child is vulnerable to prohibited conduct because of the child's disability, the child's individualized education program or section 504 plan may address the skills and proficiencies the child needs to not engage in and respond to such conduct; and
- (4) encourage violence prevention and character development education programs under section 120B.232, subdivision 1.
 - (b) The commissioner shall develop and post departmental procedures for:
- 91.19 (1) periodically reviewing district and school programs and policies for compliance with 91.20 this section;
- 91.21 (2) investigating, reporting, and responding to noncompliance with this section, which 91.22 may include an annual review of plans to improve and provide a safe and supportive school 91.23 climate; and
- 91.24 (3) allowing students, parents, and educators to file a complaint about noncompliance with the commissioner.
 - (c) The commissioner must post on the department's website information indicating that when districts and schools allow non-curriculum-related student groups access to school facilities, the district or school must give all student groups equal access to the school facilities regardless of the content of the group members' speech.
- 91.30 (d) The commissioner must develop and maintain resources to assist a district or school
 91.31 in implementing strategies for creating a positive school climate and use evidence-based,
 91.32 social-emotional learning to prevent and reduce discrimination and other improper conduct.

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92.1	Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 122A.181, subdivision 5, is amended to read:			
92.2	Subd. 5. Limitations on license. (a) A Tier 1 license is limited to the content matter			
92.3	indicated on the application for the initial Tier 1 license under subdivision 1, clause (2), and			
92.4	limited to the district or charter school that requested the initial Tier 1 license.			
92.5	(b) A Tier 1 license does not bring an individual within the definition of a teacher for			
92.6	purposes of section 122A.40, subdivision 1, or 122A.41, subdivision 1, clause (a).			
92.7	(e) A Tier 1 license does not bring an individual within the definition of a teacher under			
92.8	section 179A.03, subdivision 18.			
92.9	Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 122A.183, subdivision 2, is amended to read:			
92.10	Subd. 2. Coursework. A candidate for a Tier 3 license must meet the coursework			
92.11	requirement by demonstrating one of the following:			
92.12	(1) completion of a Minnesota-approved teacher preparation program;			
92.13	(2) completion of a state-approved teacher preparation program that includes field-specific			
92.14	student teaching equivalent to field-specific student teaching in Minnesota-approved teacher			
92.15	preparation programs. The field-specific student teaching requirement does not apply to a			
92.16	candidate that has two years of teaching experience;			
92.17	(3) submission of a content-specific licensure portfolio; or			
92.18	(4) a professional teaching license from another state, evidence that the candidate's			
92.19	license is in good standing, and two years of teaching experience; or.			
92.20	(5) three years of teaching experience under a Tier 2 license and evidence of summative			
92.21	teacher evaluations that did not result in placing or otherwise keeping the teacher on an			
92.22	improvement process pursuant to section 122A.40, subdivision 8, or section 122A.41,			
92.23	subdivision 5.			
92.24	EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for all licenses issued after July 1, 2023.			
92.25	All Tier 2 license holders as of June 30, 2023, may continue to apply their years of teaching			
92.26	experience to obtain their Tier 3 license through June 30, 2026.			
92.27	Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 122A.185, subdivision 1, is amended to read:			
92.28	Subdivision 1. Tests. (a) The Professional Educator Licensing and Standards Board			
92.29	must adopt rules requiring a candidate to demonstrate a passing score on a board-adopted			
92.30	examination of skills in reading, writing, and mathematics before being granted a Tier 4			
92.31	teaching license under section 122A.184 to provide direct instruction to pupils in elementary,			

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secondary, or special education programs. Candidates may obtain a Tier 1, Tier 2, or Tier 3 license to provide direct instruction to pupils in elementary, secondary, or special education programs if candidates meet the other requirements in section 122A.181, 122A.182, or 122A.183, respectively.

- (b) (a) The board must adopt and revise rules requiring eandidates applicants for Tier 3 and Tier 4 licenses to pass an examination or assessment of general pedagogical knowledge and examinations or assessments of licensure field specific content. An applicant is exempt from the examination requirements if: (1) the applicant completed a board-approved teacher preparation program; or (2) the applicant completed a state-approved teacher preparation program in another state and passed licensure examinations in that state. The content examination requirement does not apply if no relevant content exam exists.
- (e) Candidates (b) Applicants for initial Tier 3 and Tier 4 licenses to teach elementary students must pass test items assessing the eandidates' applicants' knowledge, skill, and ability in comprehensive, scientifically based reading instruction under section 122A.06, subdivision 4, knowledge and understanding of the foundations of reading development, development of reading comprehension and reading assessment and instruction, and the ability to integrate that knowledge and understanding into instruction strategies under section 122A.06, subdivision 4.
- (d) The requirement to pass a board-adopted reading, writing, and mathematics skills examination does not apply to nonnative English speakers, as verified by qualified Minnesota school district personnel or Minnesota higher education faculty, who, after meeting the content and pedagogy requirements under this subdivision, apply for a teaching license to provide direct instruction in their native language or world language instruction under section 120B.022, subdivision 1.
 - Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 122A.26, subdivision 2, is amended to read:
- Subd. 2. Exceptions. (a) A person who teaches in a community education program which that qualifies for aid pursuant to section 124D.52 shall continue to meet licensure requirements as a teacher. A person who teaches in an early childhood and family education program which that is offered through a community education program and which that qualifies for community education aid pursuant to section 124D.20 or early childhood and family education aid pursuant to section 124D.135 shall continue to meet licensure requirements as a teacher. A person who teaches in a community education course which that is offered for credit for graduation to persons under 18 years of age shall continue to meet licensure requirements as a teacher.

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(b) A person who teaches a driver training course which that is offered through a community education program to persons under 18 years of age shall be licensed by the Professional Educator Licensing and Standards Board or be subject to section 171.35. A license which that is required for an instructor in a community education program pursuant to this subdivision paragraph shall not be construed to bring an individual within the definition of a teacher for purposes of section 122A.40, subdivision 1, or 122A.41, subdivision 1, elause paragraph (a).

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 122A.40, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

- Subd. 5. **Probationary period.** (a) The first three consecutive years of a teacher's first teaching experience in Minnesota in a single district is deemed to be a probationary period of employment, and, the probationary period in each district in which the teacher is thereafter employed shall be one year. The school board must adopt a plan for written evaluation of teachers during the probationary period that is consistent with subdivision 8. Evaluation must occur at least three times periodically throughout each school year for a teacher performing services during that school year; the first evaluation must occur within the first 90 days of teaching service. Days devoted to parent-teacher conferences, teachers' workshops, and other staff development opportunities and days on which a teacher is absent from school must not be included in determining the number of school days on which a teacher performs services. Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b), during the probationary period any annual contract with any teacher may or may not be renewed as the school board shall see fit. However, the board must give any such teacher whose contract it declines to renew for the following school year written notice to that effect before July 1. If the teacher requests reasons for any nonrenewal of a teaching contract, the board must give the teacher its reason in writing, including a statement that appropriate supervision was furnished describing the nature and the extent of such supervision furnished the teacher during the employment by the board, within ten days after receiving such request. The school board may, after a hearing held upon due notice, discharge a teacher during the probationary period for cause, effective immediately, under section 122A.44.
- (b) A board must discharge a probationary teacher, effective immediately, upon receipt of notice under section 122A.20, subdivision 1, paragraph (b), that the teacher's license has been revoked due to a conviction for child abuse or sexual abuse.
- (c) A probationary teacher whose first three years of consecutive employment are interrupted for active military service and who promptly resumes teaching consistent with federal reemployment timelines for uniformed service personnel under United States Code,

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title 38, section 4312(e), is considered to have a consecutive teaching experience for purposes of paragraph (a).

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- (d) A probationary teacher whose first three years of consecutive employment are interrupted for maternity, paternity, or medical leave and who resumes teaching within 12 months of when the leave began is considered to have a consecutive teaching experience for purposes of paragraph (a) if the probationary teacher completes a combined total of three years of teaching service immediately before and after the leave.
- (e) A probationary teacher must complete at least <u>120 90</u> days of teaching service each year during the probationary period. Days devoted to parent-teacher conferences, teachers' workshops, and other staff development opportunities and days on which a teacher is absent from school do not count as days of teaching service under this paragraph.
- Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 122A.40, subdivision 8, is amended to read:
- Subd. 8. Development, evaluation, and peer coaching for continuing contract teachers. (a) To improve student learning and success, a school board and an exclusive representative of the teachers in the district, consistent with paragraph (b), may develop a teacher evaluation and peer review process for probationary and continuing contract teachers through joint agreement. If a school board and the exclusive representative of the teachers do not agree to an annual teacher evaluation and peer review process, then the school board and the exclusive representative of the teachers must implement the state teacher evaluation plan under paragraph (c). The process must include having trained observers serve as peer coaches or having teachers participate in professional learning communities, consistent with paragraph (b).
- (b) To develop, improve, and support qualified teachers and effective teaching practices, improve student learning and success, and provide all enrolled students in a district or school with improved and equitable access to more effective and diverse teachers, the annual evaluation process for teachers:
- 95.27 (1) must, for probationary teachers, provide for all evaluations required under subdivision 95.28 5;
 - (2) must establish a three-year professional review cycle for each teacher that includes an individual growth and development plan, a peer review process, and at least one summative evaluation performed by a qualified and trained evaluator such as a school administrator. For the years when a tenured teacher is not evaluated by a qualified and trained evaluator, the teacher must be evaluated by a peer review;

96.1	(3) must be based on professional teaching standards established in rule include a rubric			
96.2	of performance standards for teacher practice that: (i) is based on professional teaching			
96.3	standards established in rule; (ii) includes culturally responsive methodologies; and (iii)			
96.4	provides common descriptions of effectiveness using at least three levels of performance;			
96.5	(4) must coordinate staff development activities under sections 122A.60 and 122A.61			
96.6	with this evaluation process and teachers' evaluation outcomes;			
96.7	(5) may provide time during the school day and school year for peer coaching and teacher			
96.8	collaboration;			
96.9	(6) may include job-embedded learning opportunities such as professional learning			
96.10	communities;			
96.11	(7) may include mentoring and induction programs for teachers, including teachers who			
96.12	are members of populations underrepresented among the licensed teachers in the district or			
96.13	school and who reflect the diversity of students under section 120B.35, subdivision 3,			
96.14	paragraph (b), clause (2), who are enrolled in the district or school;			
96.15	(8) must include an option for teachers to develop and present a portfolio demonstrating			
96.16	evidence of reflection and professional growth, consistent with section 122A.187, subdivision			
96.17	3, and include teachers' own performance assessment based on student work samples and			
96.18	examples of teachers' work, which may include video among other activities for the			
96.19	summative evaluation;			
96.20	(9) must use data from valid and reliable assessments aligned to state and local academic			
96.21	standards and must use state and local measures of student growth and literacy that may			
96.22	include value-added models or student learning goals to determine 35 percent of teacher			
96.23	evaluation results;			
96.24	(10) must use longitudinal data on student engagement and connection, and other student			
96.25	outcome measures explicitly aligned with the elements of curriculum for which teachers			
96.26	are responsible, including academic literacy, oral academic language, and achievement of			
96.27	content areas of English learners;			
96.28	(11) must require qualified and trained evaluators such as school administrators to			
96.29	perform summative evaluations and ensure school districts and charter schools provide for			
96.30	effective evaluator training specific to teacher development and evaluation;			
96.31	(12) must give teachers not meeting professional teaching standards under clauses (3)			
96.32	through (11) support to improve through a teacher improvement process that includes			

established goals and timelines; and

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(13) must discipline a teacher for not making adequate progress in the teacher improvement process under clause (12) that may include a last chance warning, termination, discharge, nonrenewal, transfer to a different position, a leave of absence, or other discipline a school administrator determines is appropriate.

Data on individual teachers generated under this subdivision are personnel data under section 13.43. The observation and interview notes of peer coaches may only be disclosed to other school officials with the consent of the teacher being coached.

- (c) The department, in consultation with parents who may represent parent organizations and teacher and administrator representatives appointed by their respective organizations, representing the Professional Educator Licensing and Standards Board, the Minnesota Association of School Administrators, the Minnesota School Boards Association, the Minnesota Elementary and Secondary Principals Associations, Education Minnesota, and representatives of the Minnesota Assessment Group, the Minnesota Business Partnership, the Minnesota Chamber of Commerce, and Minnesota postsecondary institutions with research expertise in teacher evaluation, must create and publish a teacher evaluation process that complies with the requirements in paragraph (b) and applies to all teachers under this section and section 122A.41 for whom no agreement exists under paragraph (a) for an annual teacher evaluation and peer review process. The teacher evaluation process created under this subdivision does not create additional due process rights for probationary teachers under subdivision 5.
 - (d) Consistent with the measures of teacher effectiveness under this subdivision:
- (1) for students in kindergarten through grade 4, a school administrator must not place or approve the placement of a student in the classroom of a teacher who is in the improvement process referenced in paragraph (b), clause (12), or has not had a summative evaluation if, in the prior year, that student was in the classroom of a teacher who received discipline pursuant to paragraph (b), clause (13), unless no other teacher at the school teaches that grade; and
- (2) for students in grades 5 through 12, a school administrator must not place or approve the placement of a student in the classroom of a teacher who is in the improvement process referenced in paragraph (b), clause (12), or has not had a summative evaluation if, in the prior year, that student was in the classroom of a teacher who received discipline pursuant to paragraph (b), clause (13), unless no other teacher at the school teaches that subject area and grade.
- All data created and used under this paragraph retains its classification under chapter 13.

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Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 122A.41, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

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Subd. 2. Probationary period; discharge or demotion. (a) All teachers in the public schools in cities of the first class during the first three years of consecutive employment shall be deemed to be in a probationary period of employment during which period any annual contract with any teacher may, or may not, be renewed as the school board, after consulting with the peer review committee charged with evaluating the probationary teachers under subdivision 3, shall see fit. The first three consecutive years of a teacher's first teaching experience in Minnesota in a single district is deemed to be a probationary period of employment, and the probationary period in each district in which the teacher is thereafter employed shall be one year. The school site management team or the school board if there is no school site management team, shall adopt a plan for a written evaluation of teachers during the probationary period according to subdivisions 3 and 5. Evaluation by the peer review committee charged with evaluating probationary teachers under subdivision 3 shall occur at least three times periodically throughout each school year for a teacher performing services during that school year; the first evaluation must occur within the first 90 days of teaching service. Days devoted to parent-teacher conferences, teachers' workshops, and other staff development opportunities and days on which a teacher is absent from school shall not be included in determining the number of school days on which a teacher performs services. The school board may, during such probationary period, discharge or demote a teacher for any of the causes as specified in this code. A written statement of the cause of such discharge or demotion shall be given to the teacher by the school board at least 30 days before such removal or demotion shall become effective, and the teacher so notified shall have no right of appeal therefrom.

- (b) A probationary teacher whose first three years of consecutive employment are interrupted for active military service and who promptly resumes teaching consistent with federal reemployment timelines for uniformed service personnel under United States Code, title 38, section 4312(e), is considered to have a consecutive teaching experience for purposes of paragraph (a).
- (c) A probationary teacher whose first three years of consecutive employment are interrupted for maternity, paternity, or medical leave and who resumes teaching within 12 months of when the leave began is considered to have a consecutive teaching experience for purposes of paragraph (a) if the probationary teacher completes a combined total of three years of teaching service immediately before and after the leave.

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(d) A probationary teacher must complete at least 120 90 days of teaching service each year during the probationary period. Days devoted to parent-teacher conferences, teachers' workshops, and other staff development opportunities and days on which a teacher is absent from school do not count as days of teaching service under this paragraph.

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- Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 122A.41, subdivision 5, is amended to read:
- Subd. 5. Development, evaluation, and peer coaching for continuing contract teachers. (a) To improve student learning and success, a school board and an exclusive representative of the teachers in the district, consistent with paragraph (b), may develop an annual teacher evaluation and peer review process for probationary and nonprobationary teachers through joint agreement. If a school board and the exclusive representative of the teachers in the district do not agree to an annual teacher evaluation and peer review process, then the school board and the exclusive representative of the teachers must implement the state teacher evaluation plan developed under paragraph (c). The process must include having trained observers serve as peer coaches or having teachers participate in professional learning communities, consistent with paragraph (b).
- (b) To develop, improve, and support qualified teachers and effective teaching practices and improve student learning and success, and provide all enrolled students in a district or school with improved and equitable access to more effective and diverse teachers, the annual evaluation process for teachers:
- (1) must, for probationary teachers, provide for all evaluations required under subdivision 2;
- (2) must establish a three-year professional review cycle for each teacher that includes an individual growth and development plan, a peer review process, and at least one summative evaluation performed by a qualified and trained evaluator such as a school administrator;
- (3) must be based on professional teaching standards established in rule include a rubric of performance standards for teacher practice that: (i) is based on professional teaching standards established in rule; (ii) includes culturally responsive methodologies; and (iii) provides common descriptions of effectiveness using at least three levels of performance;
- (4) must coordinate staff development activities under sections 122A.60 and 122A.61 with this evaluation process and teachers' evaluation outcomes;
- (5) may provide time during the school day and school year for peer coaching and teacher 99.32 collaboration; 99.33

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- (6) may include job-embedded learning opportunities such as professional learning 100.1 communities; 100.2
 - (7) may include mentoring and induction programs for teachers, including teachers who are members of populations underrepresented among the licensed teachers in the district or school and who reflect the diversity of students under section 120B.35, subdivision 3, paragraph (b), clause (2), who are enrolled in the district or school;
 - (8) must include an option for teachers to develop and present a portfolio demonstrating evidence of reflection and professional growth, consistent with section 122A.187, subdivision 3, and include teachers' own performance assessment based on student work samples and examples of teachers' work, which may include video among other activities for the summative evaluation;
 - (9) must use data from valid and reliable assessments aligned to state and local academic standards and must use state and local measures of student growth and literacy that may include value-added models or student learning goals to determine 35 percent of teacher evaluation results;
- 100.16 (10) must use longitudinal data on student engagement and connection and other student outcome measures explicitly aligned with the elements of curriculum for which teachers 100.17 are responsible, including academic literacy, oral academic language, and achievement of 100.18 English learners; 100.19
 - (11) must require qualified and trained evaluators such as school administrators to perform summative evaluations and ensure school districts and charter schools provide for effective evaluator training specific to teacher development and evaluation;
- 100.23 (12) must give teachers not meeting professional teaching standards under clauses (3) through (11) support to improve through a teacher improvement process that includes 100.24 established goals and timelines; and 100.25
- (13) must discipline a teacher for not making adequate progress in the teacher 100.26 improvement process under clause (12) that may include a last chance warning, termination, 100.27 discharge, nonrenewal, transfer to a different position, a leave of absence, or other discipline 100.28 a school administrator determines is appropriate. 100.29
- 100.30 Data on individual teachers generated under this subdivision are personnel data under section 13.43. The observation and interview notes of peer coaches may only be disclosed 100.31 to other school officials with the consent of the teacher being coached. 100.32

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- (c) The department, in consultation with parents who may represent parent organizations and teacher and administrator representatives appointed by their respective organizations, representing the Professional Educator Licensing and Standards Board, the Minnesota Association of School Administrators, the Minnesota School Boards Association, the Minnesota Elementary and Secondary Principals Associations, Education Minnesota, and representatives of the Minnesota Assessment Group, the Minnesota Business Partnership, the Minnesota Chamber of Commerce, and Minnesota postsecondary institutions with research expertise in teacher evaluation, must create and publish a teacher evaluation process that complies with the requirements in paragraph (b) and applies to all teachers under this section and section 122A.40 for whom no agreement exists under paragraph (a) for an annual teacher evaluation and peer review process. The teacher evaluation process created under this subdivision does not create additional due process rights for probationary teachers under subdivision 2. 101.13
 - (d) Consistent with the measures of teacher effectiveness under this subdivision:
 - (1) for students in kindergarten through grade 4, a school administrator must not place or approve the placement of a student in the classroom of a teacher who is in the improvement process referenced in paragraph (b), clause (12), or has not had a summative evaluation if, in the prior year, that student was in the classroom of a teacher who received discipline pursuant to paragraph (b), clause (13), unless no other teacher at the school teaches that grade; and
 - (2) for students in grades 5 through 12, a school administrator must not place or approve the placement of a student in the classroom of a teacher who is in the improvement process referenced in paragraph (b), clause (12), or has not had a summative evaluation if, in the prior year, that student was in the classroom of a teacher who received discipline pursuant to paragraph (b), clause (13), unless no other teacher at the school teaches that subject area and grade.
- All data created and used under this paragraph retains its classification under chapter 13. 101.27
- 101.28 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective July 1, 2025.
- Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 123B.147, subdivision 3, is amended to read: 101.29
- Subd. 3. Duties; evaluation. (a) The principal shall provide administrative, supervisory, 101.30 and instructional leadership services, under the supervision of the superintendent of schools 101.31 101.32 of the district and according to the policies, rules, and regulations of the school board, for

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the planning, management, operation, and evaluation of the education program of the building or buildings to which the principal is assigned.

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- (b) To enhance a principal's <u>culturally responsive</u> leadership skills and support and improve teaching practices, school performance, and student achievement for diverse student populations, including at-risk students, children with disabilities, English learners, and gifted students, among others, a district must develop and implement a performance-based system for annually evaluating school principals assigned to supervise a school building within the district. The evaluation must be designed to improve teaching and learning by supporting the principal in shaping the school's professional environment and developing teacher quality, performance, and effectiveness. The annual evaluation must:
- (1) support and improve a principal's instructional leadership, organizational management, and professional development, and strengthen the principal's capacity in the areas of instruction, supervision, evaluation, and teacher development;
- 102.14 (2) support and improve a principal's culturally responsive leadership practices that
 102.15 create inclusive and respectful teaching and learning environments for all students, families,
 102.16 and employees;
- 102.17 (2) (3) include formative and summative evaluations based on multiple measures of student progress toward career and college readiness;
- 102.19 (3) (4) be consistent with a principal's job description, a district's long-term plans and goals, and the principal's own professional multiyear growth plans and goals, all of which must support the principal's leadership behaviors and practices, rigorous curriculum, school performance, and high-quality instruction;
- 102.23 (4) (5) include on-the-job observations and previous evaluations;
- 102.24 (5) (6) allow surveys to help identify a principal's effectiveness, leadership skills and processes, and strengths and weaknesses in exercising leadership in pursuit of school success;
- 102.26 (6) (7) use longitudinal data on student academic growth as 35 percent of the evaluation and incorporate district achievement goals and targets;
- 102.28 (7) (8) be linked to professional development that emphasizes improved teaching and learning, curriculum and instruction, student learning, culturally responsive leadership practices, and a collaborative professional culture; and
- 102.31 (8) (9) for principals not meeting standards of professional practice or other criteria 102.32 under this subdivision, implement a plan to improve the principal's performance and specify 102.33 the procedure and consequence if the principal's performance is not improved.

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The provisions of this paragraph are intended to provide districts with sufficient flexibility to accommodate district needs and goals related to developing, supporting, and evaluating principals.

Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 124D.861, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2024.

- Subd. 2. Plan implementation; components. (a) The school board of each eligible district must formally develop and implement a long-term plan under this section. The plan must be incorporated into the district's comprehensive strategic plan under section 120B.11. Plan components may include: innovative and integrated prekindergarten through grade 12 learning environments that offer students school enrollment choices; family engagement initiatives that involve families in their students' academic life and success; professional development opportunities for teachers and administrators focused on improving the academic achievement of all students, including teachers and administrators who are members of populations underrepresented among the licensed teachers or administrators in the district or school and who reflect the diversity of students under section 120B.35, subdivision 3, paragraph (b), clause (2), who are enrolled in the district or school; increased programmatic opportunities and effective and more diverse instructors focused on rigor and college and career readiness for underserved students, including students enrolled in alternative learning centers under section 123A.05, public alternative programs under section 126C.05, subdivision 15, and contract alternative programs under section 124D.69, among other underserved students; or recruitment and retention of teachers and administrators with diverse racial and ethnic backgrounds.
 - (b) The plan must contain goals for:
- (1) reducing the disparities in academic achievement and in equitable access to effective 103.24 and more diverse teachers among all students and specific categories of students under 103.25 section 120B.35, subdivision 3, paragraph (b), excluding the student categories of gender, 103.26 disability, and English learners; and 103.27
 - (2) increasing racial and economic diversity and integration in schools and districts.
 - (c) The plan must include strategies to validate, affirm, embrace, and integrate cultural and community strengths of all students, families, and employees in the district's curriculum as well as learning and work environments. The plan must address issues of institutional racism as defined in section 120B.11, subdivision 1, in schools that create opportunity and achievement gaps for students, families, and staff who are of color or who are American

104.1	Indian. Examples of institutional racism experienced by students who are of color or who			
104.2	are American Indian include policies and practices that intentionally or unintentionally			
104.3	result in disparate discipline referrals and suspension, inequitable access to advanced			
104.4	coursework, overrepresentation in lower-level coursework, inequitable participation in			
104.5	cocurricular activities, inequitable parent involvement, and lack of equitable access to			
104.6	racially and ethnically diverse teachers who reflect the racial or ethnic diversity of students			
104.7	because it has not been a priority to hire or retain such teachers.			
104.8	(d) School districts must use local data, to the extent practicable, to develop plan			
104.9	components and strategies. Plans may include:			
104.10	(1) innovative and integrated prekindergarten through grade 12 learning environments			
104.11	that offer students school enrollment choices;			
104.12	(2) family engagement initiatives that involve families in their students' academic life			
104.13	and success and improve relations between home and school;			
104.14	(3) opportunities for students, families, staff, and community members who are of color			
104.15	or American Indian to share their experiences in the school setting with school staff and			
104.16	administration and to inform the development of specific proposals for making school			
104.17	environments more validating, affirming, embracing, and integrating of their cultural and			
104.18	community strengths;			
104.19	(4) professional development opportunities for teachers and administrators focused on			
104.20	improving the academic achievement of all students, including knowledge, skills, and			
104.21	dispositions needed to be antiracist and culturally sustaining as defined in section 120B.11,			
104.22	subdivision 1, for serving students who are from racially and ethnically diverse backgrounds;			
104.23	(5) recruitment and retention of teachers, administrators, cultural and family liaisons,			
104.24	paraprofessionals, and other staff from racial, ethnic, and linguistic backgrounds represented			
104.25	in the student population to strengthen relationships with all students, families, and other			
104.26	members of the community;			
104.27	(6) collection, examination, and evaluation of academic and discipline data for			
104.28	institutional racism as defined in section 120B.11, subdivision 1, in structures, policies, and			
104.29	practices that result in the education disparities, in order to propose antiracist changes as			
104.30	defined in section 120B.11, subdivision 1, that increase access, meaningful participation,			
104.31	representation, and positive outcomes for students of color and American Indian students;			
104.32	(7) increased programmatic opportunities and effective and more diverse instructors			
104.33	focused on rigor and college and career readiness for students who are impacted by racial,			

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gender, linguistic, and economic disparities, including students enrolled in area learning centers or alternative learning programs under section 123A.05, state-approved alternative programs under section 126C.05, subdivision 15, and contract alternative programs under section 124D.69, among other underserved students;

- (8) ethnic studies curriculum as defined in section 120B.11, subdivision 1, to provide all students with opportunities to learn about their own and others' cultures and historical experiences; or
- (9) examination and revision of district curricula in all subjects to be inclusive of diverse racial and ethnic groups while meeting state academic standards and being culturally sustaining as defined in section 120B.11, subdivision 1, ensuring content being studied about any group is accurate and based in knowledge from that group.
- (b) (e) Among other requirements, an eligible district must implement effective, research-based interventions that include formative multiple measures of assessment practices and engagement in order to reduce the eliminate academic disparities in student academic performance among the specific categories of students as measured by student progress and growth on state reading and math assessments and for students impacted by racial, gender, linguistic, and economic inequities as aligned with section 120B.11.
- (e) (f) Eligible districts must create efficiencies and eliminate duplicative programs and services under this section, which may include forming collaborations or a single, seven-county metropolitan areawide partnership of eligible districts for this purpose.
- 105.21 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for all plans reviewed and updated after the day following final enactment.

105.23 **ARTICLE 7**

105.24 STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES AND STUDENTS IN NEED OF SPECIAL EDUCATION SERVICES

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 121A.17, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Screening program.** (a) A screening program must include at least the following components: developmental assessments, including virtual developmental screening for families who make the request based on their immunocompromised health status or other health conditions, hearing and vision screening or referral, immunization review and referral, the child's height and weight, the date of the child's most recent comprehensive vision examination, if any, identification of risk factors that may influence learning, an interview with the parent about the child, and referral for assessment, diagnosis, and treatment when

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potential needs are identified. The district and the person performing or supervising the screening must provide a parent or guardian with clear written notice that the parent or guardian may decline to answer questions or provide information about family circumstances that might affect development and identification of risk factors that may influence learning. The notice must state "Early childhood developmental screening helps a school district identify children who may benefit from district and community resources available to help in their development. Early childhood developmental screening includes a vision screening that helps detect potential eye problems but is not a substitute for a comprehensive eye exam." The notice must clearly state that declining to answer questions or provide information does not prevent the child from being enrolled in kindergarten or first grade if all other screening components are met. If a parent or guardian is not able to read and comprehend the written notice, the district and the person performing or supervising the screening must convey the information in another manner. The notice must also inform the parent or guardian that a child need not submit to the district screening program if the child's health records indicate to the school that the child has received comparable developmental screening performed within the preceding 365 days by a public or private health care organization or individual health care provider. The notice must be given to a parent or guardian at the time the district initially provides information to the parent or guardian about screening and must be given again at the screening location.

- (b) All screening components shall be consistent with the standards of the state commissioner of health for early developmental screening programs. A developmental screening program must not provide laboratory tests or a physical examination to any child. The district must request from the public or private health care organization or the individual health care provider the results of any laboratory test or physical examination within the 12 months preceding a child's scheduled screening. For the purposes of this section, "comprehensive vision examination" means a vision examination performed by an optometrist or ophthalmologist.
- 106.28 (c) If a child is without health coverage, the school district must refer the child to an appropriate health care provider.
- 106.30 (d) A board may offer additional components such as nutritional, physical and dental assessments, review of family circumstances that might affect development, blood pressure, laboratory tests, and health history.
- 106.33 (e) If a statement signed by the child's parent or guardian is submitted to the administrator 106.34 or other person having general control and supervision of the school that the child has not

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been screened because of conscientiously held beliefs of the parent or guardian, the screening 107.1 is not required. 107.2

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Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 125A.15, is amended to read:

125A.15 PLACEMENT IN ANOTHER DISTRICT; RESPONSIBILITY.

The responsibility for special instruction and services for a child with a disability temporarily placed in another district for care and treatment shall be determined in the following manner:

- (a) The district of residence of a child shall be the district in which the child's parent resides, if living, or the child's guardian. If there is a dispute between school districts regarding residency, the district of residence is the district designated by the commissioner.
- (b) If a district other than the resident district places a pupil for care and treatment, the 107.12 district placing the pupil must notify and give the resident district an opportunity to participate in the placement decision. When an immediate emergency placement of a pupil is necessary and time constraints foreclose a resident district from participating in the emergency placement decision, the district in which the pupil is temporarily placed must notify the resident district of the emergency placement within 15 days. The resident district has up to five business days after receiving notice of the emergency placement to request an 107.18 opportunity to participate in the placement decision, which the placing district must then 107.19 provide.
- (c) When a child is temporarily placed for care and treatment in a day program located 107.20 in another district and the child continues to live within the district of residence during the 107.21 care and treatment, the district of residence is responsible for providing transportation to 107.22 and from the care and treatment program and an appropriate educational program for the 107.23 child. The resident district may establish reasonable restrictions on transportation, except 107.24 if a Minnesota court or agency orders the child placed at a day care and treatment program 107.25 and the resident district receives a copy of the order, then the resident district must provide 107.26 transportation to and from the program unless the court or agency orders otherwise. 107.27 Transportation shall only be provided by the resident district during regular operating hours 107.28 of the resident district. The resident district may provide the educational program at a school 107.29 within the district of residence, at the child's residence, or in the district in which the day 107.30 treatment center is located by paying tuition to that district. If a child's district of residence, 107.31 district of open enrollment under section 124D.03, or charter school of enrollment under 107.32 section 124E.11 is authorized to provide online learning instruction under state statutes, the 107.33 child's district of residence may utilize that state-approved online learning program in 107.34

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fulfilling its educational program responsibility under this section if the child, or the child's parent or guardian for a pupil under the age of 18, agrees to that form of instruction.

- (d) When a child is temporarily placed in a residential program for care and treatment, the nonresident district in which the child is placed is responsible for providing an appropriate educational program for the child and necessary transportation while the child is attending the educational program; and must bill the district of the child's residence for the actual cost of providing the program, as outlined in section 125A.11, except as provided in paragraph (e). However, the board, lodging, and treatment costs incurred in behalf of a child with a disability placed outside of the school district of residence by the commissioner of human services or the commissioner of corrections or their agents, for reasons other than providing for the child's special educational needs must not become the responsibility of either the district providing the instruction or the district of the child's residence. For the purposes of this section, the state correctional facilities operated on a fee-for-service basis are considered to be residential programs for care and treatment. If a child's district of residence, district of open enrollment under section 124D.03, or charter school of enrollment under section 124E.11 is authorized to provide online learning instruction under state statutes, the nonresident district may utilize that state-approved online learning program in fulfilling its educational program responsibility under this section if the child, or the child's parent or guardian for a pupil under the age of 18, agrees to that form of instruction.
- (e) A privately owned and operated residential facility may enter into a contract to obtain appropriate educational programs for special education children and services with a joint powers entity. The entity with which the private facility contracts for special education services shall be the district responsible for providing students placed in that facility an appropriate educational program in place of the district in which the facility is located. If a privately owned and operated residential facility does not enter into a contract under this paragraph, then paragraph (d) applies.
- (f) The district of residence shall pay tuition and other program costs, not including 108.27 transportation costs, to the district providing the instruction and services. The district of 108.28 residence may claim general education aid for the child as provided by law. Transportation 108.29 costs must be paid by the district responsible for providing the transportation and the state 108.30 must pay transportation aid to that district. 108.31

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Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 125A.51, is amended to read:

125A.51 PLACEMENT OF CHILDREN WITHOUT DISABILITIES; EDUCATION AND TRANSPORTATION.

The responsibility for providing instruction and transportation for a pupil without a disability who has a short-term or temporary physical or emotional illness or disability, as determined by the standards of the commissioner, and who is temporarily placed for care and treatment for that illness or disability, must be determined as provided in this section.

- (a) The school district of residence of the pupil is the district in which the pupil's parent or guardian resides. If there is a dispute between school districts regarding residency, the district of residence is the district designated by the commissioner.
- (b) When parental rights have been terminated by court order, the legal residence of a child placed in a residential or foster facility for care and treatment is the district in which the child resides.
- (c) Before the placement of a pupil for care and treatment, the district of residence must be notified and provided an opportunity to participate in the placement decision. When an immediate emergency placement is necessary and time does not permit resident district participation in the placement decision, the district in which the pupil is temporarily placed, if different from the district of residence, must notify the district of residence of the emergency placement within 15 days of the placement. When a nonresident district makes an emergency placement without first consulting with the resident district, the resident district has up to five business days after receiving notice of the emergency placement to request an opportunity to participate in the placement decision, which the placing district must then provide.
- (d) When a pupil without a disability is temporarily placed for care and treatment in a day program and the pupil continues to live within the district of residence during the care 109.25 and treatment, the district of residence must provide instruction and necessary transportation 109.26 to and from the care and treatment program for the pupil. The resident district may establish 109.27 reasonable restrictions on transportation, except if a Minnesota court or agency orders the 109.28 child placed at a day care and treatment program and the resident district receives a copy of the order, then the resident district must provide transportation to and from the program 109.30 unless the court or agency orders otherwise. Transportation shall only be provided by the 109.31 resident district during regular operating hours of the resident district. The resident district 109.32 may provide the instruction at a school within the district of residence; at the pupil's 109.33 residence;; through an authorized online learning program provided by the pupil's resident 109.34

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district, district of open enrollment under section 124D.03, or charter school of enrollment under section 124E.11 if the child, or the child's parent or guardian for a pupil under the age of 18, agrees to that form of instruction; or, in the case of a placement outside of the resident district, in the district in which the day treatment program is located by paying tuition to that district. The district of placement may contract with a facility to provide instruction by teachers licensed by the Professional Educator Licensing and Standards Board.

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- (e) When a pupil without a disability is temporarily placed in a residential program for care and treatment, the district in which the pupil is placed must provide instruction for the pupil and necessary transportation while the pupil is receiving instruction, and in the case of a placement outside of the district of residence, the nonresident district must bill the district of residence for the actual cost of providing the instruction for the regular school year and for summer school, excluding transportation costs. If a pupil's district of residence, district of open enrollment under section 124D.03, or charter school of enrollment under section 124E.11 is authorized to provide online learning instruction under state statutes, the district in which the pupil is placed may utilize that state-approved online learning program in fulfilling its responsibility to provide instruction under this section if the child, or the child's parent or guardian for a pupil under the age of 18, agrees to that form of instruction.
- (f) Notwithstanding paragraph (e), if the pupil is homeless and placed in a public or private homeless shelter, then the district that enrolls the pupil under section 120A.20, subdivision 2, paragraph (b), shall provide the transportation, unless the district that enrolls the pupil and the district in which the pupil is temporarily placed agree that the district in which the pupil is temporarily placed shall provide transportation. When a pupil without a disability is temporarily placed in a residential program outside the district of residence, the administrator of the court placing the pupil must send timely written notice of the placement to the district of residence. The district of placement may contract with a residential facility to provide instruction by teachers licensed by the Professional Educator Licensing and Standards Board. For purposes of this section, the state correctional facilities operated on a fee-for-service basis are considered to be residential programs for care and treatment.
- (g) The district of residence must include the pupil in its residence count of pupil units and pay tuition as provided in section 123A.488 to the district providing the instruction. Transportation costs must be paid by the district providing the transportation and the state must pay transportation aid to that district. For purposes of computing state transportation aid, pupils governed by this subdivision must be included in the disabled transportation

category if the pupils cannot be transported on a regular school bus route without special accommodations.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 125A.515, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Responsibilities for providing education.** (a) The district in which the children's residential facility is located must provide education services, including special education if eligible, to all students placed in a facility. If a child's district of residence, district of open enrollment under section 124D.03, or charter school of enrollment under section 124E.11 is authorized to provide online learning instruction under state statutes, the district in which the children's residential facility is located may utilize that state-approved online learning program in fulfilling its education services responsibility under this section if the child, or the child's parent or guardian for a pupil under the age of 18, agrees to that form of instruction.

(b) For education programs operated by the Department of Corrections, the providing district shall be the Department of Corrections. For students remanded to the commissioner of corrections, the providing and resident district shall be the Department of Corrections.

ARTICLE 8 EARLY CHILDHOOD AND EARLY LEARNING

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 124D.03, subdivision 5a, is amended to read:

Subd. 5a. Lotteries. If a school district has more applications than available seats at a 111.19 specific grade level, it must hold an impartial lottery following the January 15 deadline to 111.20 determine which students will receive seats. The district must give priority to enrolling 111.21 siblings of currently enrolled students, students seeking enrollment into kindergarten who 111.22 were open enrolled in voluntary prekindergarten or school readiness plus programs in the 111.23 district, students whose applications are related to an approved integration and achievement 111.24 plan, and children of the school district's staff, and students residing in that part of a 111.25 municipality, defined under section 469.1812, subdivision 3, where: 111.26

- (1) the student's resident district does not operate a school building;
- 111.28 (2) the municipality is located partially or fully within the boundaries of at least five 111.29 school districts;
- 111.30 (3) the nonresident district in which the student seeks to enroll operates one or more
 111.31 school buildings within the municipality; and

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(4) no other nonresident, independent, special, or common school district operates a school building within the municipality.

The process for the school district lottery must be established in school district policy, approved by the school board, and posted on the school district's website.

- Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 124D.03, subdivision 12, is amended to read:
- Subd. 12. Termination of enrollment. A district may terminate the enrollment of a 112.6 nonresident student enrolled under this section or section 124D.08 at the end of a school 112.7 year if the student meets the definition of a habitual truant under section 260C.007, 112.8 subdivision 19, the student has been provided appropriate services under chapter 260A, and 112.9 the student's case has been referred to juvenile court. A district may also terminate the 112.10 enrollment of a nonresident student over the age of 17 enrolled under this section if the 112.11 student is absent without lawful excuse for one or more periods on 15 school days and has not lawfully withdrawn from school under section 120A.22, subdivision 8. Starting in the 112.13 112.14 2023-2024 school year, a district may terminate the enrollment of a nonresident preschool student under this section or section 125A.13 when the student meets age eligibility 112.15 requirements for kindergarten or reaches age five by September 1.
- Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 124D.141, subdivision 2, is amended to read:
- Subd. 2. **Additional duties.** The following duties are added to those assigned to the council under federal law:
- (1) make recommendations on the most efficient and effective way to leverage state and federal funding streams for early childhood and child care programs;
- (2) make recommendations on how to coordinate or colocate early childhood and child 112.22 care programs in one state Office of Early Learning. The council shall establish a task force 112.23 to develop these recommendations. The task force shall include two nonexecutive branch 112.24 or nonlegislative branch representatives from the council; six representatives from the early 112.25 childhood caucus; two representatives each from the Departments of Education, Human 112.26 Services, and Health; one representative each from a local public health agency, a local 112.27 county human services agency, and a school district; and two representatives from the 112.28 private nonprofit organizations that support early childhood programs in Minnesota. In developing recommendations in coordination with existing efforts of the council, the task 112.30 112.31 force shall consider how to:

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113.1	(i) consolidate and coordinate resources and public funding streams for early childhood
113.2	education and child care, and ensure the accountability and coordinated development of all
113.3	early childhood education and child care services to children from birth to kindergarten
113.4	entrance;
113.5	(ii) create a seamless transition from early childhood programs to kindergarten;
113.6	(iii) encourage family choice by ensuring a mixed system of high-quality public and
113.7	private programs, with local points of entry, staffed by well-qualified professionals;
113.8	(iv) ensure parents a decisive role in the planning, operation, and evaluation of programs
113.9	that aid families in the care of children;
113.10	(v) provide consumer education and accessibility to early childhood education and child
113.11	care resources;
113.12	(vi) advance the quality of early childhood education and child care programs in order
113.13	to support the healthy development of children and preparation for their success in school;
113.14	(vii) develop a seamless service delivery system with local points of entry for early
113.15	childhood education and child care programs administered by local, state, and federal
113.16	agencies;
113.17	(viii) ensure effective collaboration between state and local child welfare programs and
113.18	early childhood mental health programs and the Office of Early Learning;
113.19	(ix) develop and manage an effective data collection system to support the necessary
113.20	functions of a coordinated system of early childhood education and child care in order to
113.21	enable accurate evaluation of its impact;
113.22	(x) respect and be sensitive to family values and cultural heritage; and
113.23	(xi) establish the administrative framework for and promote the development of early
113.24	childhood education and child care services in order to provide that these services, staffed
113.25	by well-qualified professionals, are available in every community for all families that express
113.26	a need for them.
113.27	In addition, the task force must consider the following responsibilities for transfer to the
113.28	Office of Early Learning:
113.29	(A) responsibilities of the commissioner of education for early childhood education
113.30	programs and financing under sections 119A.50 to 119A.535, 121A.16 to 121A.19, and
112 21	124D 129 to 124D 2211:

(B) responsibilities of the commissioner of human services for child care assistance, 114.1 child care development, and early childhood learning and child protection facilities programs 114.2 and financing under chapter 119B and section 256E.37; and 114.3 (C) responsibilities of the commissioner of health for family home visiting programs 114.4 114.5 and financing under section 145A.17. Any costs incurred by the council in making these recommendations must be paid from 114.6 private funds. If no private funds are received, the council must not proceed in making these 114.7 recommendations. The council must report its recommendations to the governor and the 114.8 legislature by January 15, 2011; 114.9 (3) (2) review program evaluations regarding high-quality early childhood programs; 114.10 (4) (3) make recommendations to the governor and legislature, including proposed 114.11 legislation on how to most effectively create a high-quality early childhood system in Minnesota in order to improve the educational outcomes of children so that all children are 114.13 school-ready by 2020; and 114.14 (5) make recommendations to the governor and the legislature by March 1, 2011, on the 114.15 creation and implementation of a statewide school readiness report card to monitor progress toward the goal of having all children ready for kindergarten by the year 2020. The recommendations shall include what should be measured including both children and system 114 18 indicators, what benchmarks should be established to measure state progress toward the 114.19 goal, and how frequently the report card should be published. In making their 114.20 recommendations, the council shall consider the indicators and strategies for Minnesota's 114.21 early childhood system report, the Minnesota school readiness study, developmental assessment at kindergarten entrance, and the work of the council's accountability committee. Any costs incurred by the council in making these recommendations must be paid from 114.24 private funds. If no private funds are received, the council must not proceed in making these 114.25 recommendations; and 114.26 114.27 (6) make recommendations to the governor and the legislature on how to screen earlier and comprehensively assess children for school readiness in order to provide increased early 114.28 interventions and increase the number of children ready for kindergarten. In formulating 114.29 their recommendations, the council shall consider (i) ways to interface with parents of 114.30 children who are not participating in early childhood education or care programs, (ii) ways 114.31 to interface with family child care providers, child care centers, and school-based early childhood and Head Start programs, (iii) if there are age-appropriate and culturally sensitive 114.33 screening and assessment tools for three-, four-, and five-year-olds, (iv) the role of the 114.34

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medical community in screening, (v) incentives for parents to have children screened at an earlier age, (vi) incentives for early education and care providers to comprehensively assess children in order to improve instructional practice, (vii) how to phase in increases in screening and assessment over time, (viii) how the screening and assessment data will be collected and used and who will have access to the data, (ix) how to monitor progress toward the goal of having 50 percent of three-year-old children screened and 50 percent of entering kindergarteners assessed for school readiness by 2015 and 100 percent of three-year-old children screened and entering kindergarteners assessed for school readiness by 2020, and (x) costs to meet these benchmarks. The council shall consider the screening instruments and comprehensive assessment tools used in Minnesota early childhood education and care programs and kindergarten. The council may survey early childhood education and care programs in the state to determine the screening and assessment tools being used or rely on previously collected survey data, if available. For purposes of this subdivision, "school readiness" is defined as the child's skills, knowledge, and behaviors at kindergarten entrance in these areas of child development: social; self-regulation; cognitive, including language, literacy, and mathematical thinking; and physical. For purposes of this subdivision, "screening" is defined as the activities used to identify a child who may need further evaluation to determine delay in development or disability. For purposes of this subdivision, "assessment" is defined as the activities used to determine a child's level of performance in order to promote the child's learning and development. Work on this duty will begin in fiscal year 2012. Any costs incurred by the council in making these recommendations must be paid from private funds. If no private funds are received, the council must not proceed in making these recommendations. The council must report its recommendations to the governor and legislature by January 15, 2013, with an interim report on February 15, 2011. (4) review and provide input on the recommendations and implementation timelines developed by the Great Start For All Minnesota Children Task Force under Laws 2021, First Special Session chapter 7, article 14, section 18, subdivision 2.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 124D.165, subdivision 2, is amended to read: 115.28

Subd. 2. Family eligibility. (a) For a family to receive an early learning scholarship, parents or guardians must have an eligible child and meet at least one of the following eligibility requirements:

(1) have an eligible child; and

(2) (1) have income equal to or less than $\frac{185}{200}$ percent of federal poverty level income 115.33 in the current calendar year, or; 115.34

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116.1	(2) be able to document their child's current participation in the free and reduced-price
116.2	lunch meal program or Child and Adult Care Food Program, National School Lunch Act,
116.3	United States Code, title 42, sections 1751 and 1766; the Food Distribution Program on
116.4	Indian Reservations, Food and Nutrition Act, United States Code, title 7, sections 2011-2036;
116.5	Head Start under the federal Improving Head Start for School Readiness Act of 2007;
116.6	Minnesota family investment program under chapter 256J; child care assistance programs
116.7	under chapter 119B; the supplemental nutrition assistance program; or placement
116.8	(3) have a child referred as in need of child protection services or placed in foster care
116.9	under section 260C.212.
116.10	(b) An "eligible child" means a child who has not yet enrolled in kindergarten and is:
116.11	(1) at least three but not yet five years of age on September 1 of the current school year;.
116.12	(2) a sibling from birth to age five of a child who has been awarded a scholarship under
116.13	this section provided the sibling attends the same program as long as funds are available;
116.14	(3) the child of a parent under age 21 who is pursuing a high school degree or a course
116.15	of study for a high school equivalency test; or
116.16	(4) homeless, in foster care, or in need of child protective services.
116.17	(c) A child who has received a scholarship under this section must continue to receive
116.18	a scholarship each year until that child is eligible for kindergarten under section 120A.20
116.19	and as long as funds are available.
116.20	(d) Early learning scholarships may not be counted as earned income for the purposes
116.21	of medical assistance under chapter 256B, MinnesotaCare under chapter 256L, Minnesota
116.22	family investment program under chapter 256J, child care assistance programs under chapter
116.23	119B, or Head Start under the federal Improving Head Start for School Readiness Act of
116.24	2007.
116.25	(e) A child from an adjoining state whose family resides at a Minnesota address as
116.26	assigned by the United States Postal Service, who has received developmental screening
116.27	under sections 121A.16 to 121A.19, who intends to enroll in a Minnesota school district,
116.28	and whose family meets the criteria of paragraph (a) is eligible for an early learning
116.29	scholarship under this section.
116.30	Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 124D.165, subdivision 3, is amended to read:
116.31	Subd. 3. Administration. (a) The commissioner shall establish application timelines

and determine the schedule for awarding scholarships that meets operational needs of eligible

families and programs. The commissioner must give highest priority to applications from children who:

(1) are not yet four years of age;

- 117.4 (1) (2) have a parent under age 21 who is pursuing a high school diploma or a course of study for a high school equivalency test;
- 117.6 (2) (3) are in foster care or otherwise;
- 117.7 (4) have been referred as in need of child protection or services; or
- 117.8 (5) have an incarcerated parent; or
- 117.9 (3) (6) have experienced homelessness in the last 24 months, as defined under the federal McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, United States Code, title 42, section 11434a.
- (b) The commissioner may prioritize applications on additional factors including family income, geographic location, and whether the child's family is on a waiting list for a publicly funded program providing early education or child care services.
- 117.14 (b) (c) The commissioner shall establish a target for the average scholarship amount per 117.15 child based on the results of the rate survey conducted under section 119B.02.
- (e) (d) A four-star rated program that has children eligible for a scholarship enrolled in 117.16 or on a waiting list for a program beginning in July, August, or September may notify the 117.17 commissioner, in the form and manner prescribed by the commissioner, each year of the program's desire to enhance program services or to serve more children than current funding 117.19 provides. The commissioner may designate a predetermined number of scholarship slots 117.20 for that program and notify the program of that number. For fiscal year 2018 and later, the 117.21 statewide amount of funding directly designated by the commissioner must not exceed the 117.22 funding directly designated for fiscal year 2017. Beginning July 1, 2016, a school district 117.23 or Head Start program qualifying under this paragraph may use its established registration 117.24 process to enroll scholarship recipients and may verify a scholarship recipient's family income in the same manner as for other program participants. 117.26
- (d) (e) A scholarship is awarded for a 12-month period. If the scholarship recipient has not been accepted and subsequently enrolled in a rated program within ten three months of the awarding of the scholarship, the scholarship cancels and the recipient must reapply in order to be eligible for another scholarship. An extension can be requested if a program is unavailable for the child within the three-month timeline. A child may not be awarded more than one scholarship in a 12-month period.

(e) (f) A child who receives a scholarship who has not completed development screening under sections 121A.16 to 121A.19 must complete that screening within 90 days of first attending an eligible program or within 90 days after the child's third birthday if awarded a scholarship under the age of three.

(f) (g) For fiscal year 2017 and later, a school district or Head Start program enrolling scholarship recipients under paragraph (c) may apply to the commissioner, in the form and manner prescribed by the commissioner, for direct payment of state aid. Upon receipt of the application, the commissioner must pay each program directly for each approved scholarship recipient enrolled under paragraph (c) according to the metered payment system or another schedule established by the commissioner.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 125A.13, is amended to read:

125A.13 SCHOOL OF PARENTS' CHOICE.

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- (a) Nothing in this chapter must be construed as preventing parents of a child with a disability from sending the child to a school of their choice, if they so elect, subject to admission standards and policies adopted according to sections 125A.62 to 125A.64 and 125A.66 to 125A.73, and all other provisions of chapters 120A to 129C.
- (b) The parent of a student with a disability not yet enrolled in kindergarten and not open enrolled in a nonresident district may request that the resident district enter into a tuition agreement with elect a school in the nonresident district if:
- 118.20 (1) where the child is enrolled in a Head Start program or a licensed child care setting in the nonresident district; and, provided
- 118.22 (2) the child can be served in the same setting as other children in the nonresident district with the same level of disability.

120B.02 EDUCATIONAL EXPECTATIONS AND GRADUATION REQUIREMENTS FOR MINNESOTA'S STUDENTS.

- Subd. 3. Required knowledge and understanding of civics. (a) For purposes of this subdivision, "civics test questions" means 50 of the 100 questions that, as of January 1, 2015, United States Citizenship and Immigration Services officers use to select the questions they pose to applicants for naturalization so the applicants can demonstrate their knowledge and understanding of the fundamentals of United States history and government, as required by United States Code, title 8, section 1423. The Learning Law and Democracy Foundation, in consultation with Minnesota civics teachers, must select by July 1 each year 50 of the 100 questions under this paragraph to serve as the state's civics test questions for the proximate school year and immediately transmit the 50 selected civics test questions to the department and to the Legislative Coordinating Commission, which must post the 50 questions it receives on the Minnesota's Legacy website by August 1 of that year.
- (b) A student enrolled in a public school must correctly answer at least 30 of the 50 civics test questions. A school or district may record on a student's transcript that the student answered at least 30 of 50 civics test questions correctly. A school or district may exempt a student with disabilities from this requirement if the student's individualized education program team determines the requirement is inappropriate and establishes an alternative requirement. A school or district may administer the civics test questions in a language other than English to students who qualify for English learner services.
- (c) Schools and districts may administer civics test questions as part of the social studies curriculum. A district must not prevent a student from graduating or deny a student a high school diploma for failing to correctly answer at least 30 of 50 civics test questions.
- (d) The commissioner and public schools and school districts must not charge students any fees related to this subdivision.

120B.35 STUDENT ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AND GROWTH.

- Subd. 5. Improving graduation rates for students with emotional or behavioral disorders. (a) A district must develop strategies in conjunction with parents of students with emotional or behavioral disorders and the county board responsible for implementing sections 245.487 to 245.4889 to keep students with emotional or behavioral disorders in school, when the district has a drop-out rate for students with an emotional or behavioral disorder in grades 9 through 12 exceeding 25 percent.
- (b) A district must develop a plan in conjunction with parents of students with emotional or behavioral disorders and the local mental health authority to increase the graduation rates of students with emotional or behavioral disorders. A district with a drop-out rate for children with an emotional or behavioral disturbance in grades 9 through 12 that is in the top 25 percent of all districts shall submit a plan for review and oversight to the commissioner.

124D.095 ONLINE LEARNING OPTION.

Subdivision 1. Citation. This section may be cited as the "Online Learning Option Act."

- Subd. 2. **Definitions.** For purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given them.
- (a) "Digital learning" is learning facilitated by technology that offers students an element of control over the time, place, path, or pace of their learning and includes blended and online learning.
- (b) "Blended learning" is a form of digital learning that occurs when a student learns part time in a supervised physical setting and part time through digital delivery of instruction, or a student learns in a supervised physical setting where technology is used as a primary method to deliver instruction.
- (c) "Online learning" is a form of digital learning delivered by an approved online learning provider under paragraph (d).
- (d) "Online learning provider" is a school district, an intermediate school district, an organization of two or more school districts operating under a joint powers agreement, or a charter school located in Minnesota that provides online learning to students and is approved by the department to provide online learning courses.
- (e) "Student" is a Minnesota resident enrolled in a school under section 120A.22, subdivision 4, in kindergarten through grade 12.

- (f) "Online learning student" is a student enrolled in an online learning course or program delivered by an online learning provider under paragraph (d).
- (g) "Enrolling district" means the school district or charter school in which a student is enrolled under section 120A.22, subdivision 4, for purposes of compulsory attendance.
- (h) "Supplemental online learning" means an online learning course taken in place of a course period at a local district school.
- (i) "Full-time online learning provider" means an enrolling school authorized by the department to deliver comprehensive public education at any or all of the elementary, middle, or high school levels.
- (j) "Online learning course syllabus" is a written document that an online learning provider transmits to the enrolling district using a format prescribed by the commissioner to identify the state academic standards embedded in an online course, the course content outline, required course assessments, expectations for actual teacher contact time and other student-to-teacher communications, and the academic support available to the online learning student.
- Subd. 3. Authorization; notice; limitations on enrollment. (a) A student may apply for full-time enrollment in an approved online learning program under section 124D.03 or 124D.08 or chapter 124E. Notwithstanding sections 124D.03 and 124D.08 and chapter 124E, procedures for enrolling in supplemental online learning are as provided in this subdivision. A student age 17 or younger must have the written consent of a parent or guardian to apply. No school district or charter school may prohibit a student from applying to enroll in online learning. In order to enroll in online learning, the student and the student's parents must submit an application to the online learning provider and identify the student's reason for enrolling. An online learning provider that accepts a student under this section must notify the student and the enrolling district in writing within ten days if the enrolling district is not the online learning provider. The student and the student's parent must notify the online learning provider of the student's intent to enroll in online learning within ten days of being accepted, at which time the student and the student's parent must sign a statement indicating that they have reviewed the online course or program and understand the expectations of enrolling in online learning. The online learning provider must use a form provided by the department to notify the enrolling district of the student's application to enroll in online learning.
- (b) The supplemental online learning notice to the enrolling district when a student applies to the online learning provider will include the courses or program, credits to be awarded, and the start date of the online course or program. An online learning provider must make available the supplemental online course syllabus to the enrolling district. Within 15 days after the online learning provider makes information in this paragraph available to the enrolling district, the enrolling district must notify the online provider whether the student, the student's parent, and the enrolling district agree or disagree that the course meets the enrolling district's graduation requirements. A student may enroll in a supplemental online learning course up to the midpoint of the enrolling district's term. The enrolling district may waive this requirement for special circumstances and with the agreement of the online provider. An online learning course or program that meets or exceeds a graduation standard or the grade progression requirement of the enrolling district as described in the provider's online course syllabus meets the corresponding graduation requirements applicable to the student in the enrolling district. If the enrolling district does not agree that the course or program meets its graduation requirements, then:
- (1) the enrolling district must make available an explanation of its decision to the student, the student's parent, and the online provider; and
- (2) the online provider may make available a response to the enrolling district, showing how the course or program meets the graduation requirements of the enrolling district.
- (c) An online learning provider must notify the commissioner that it is delivering online learning and report the number of online learning students it accepts and the online learning courses and programs it delivers.
- (d) An online learning provider may limit enrollment if the provider's school board or board of directors adopts by resolution specific standards for accepting and rejecting students' applications.
- (e) An enrolling district may reduce an online learning student's regular classroom instructional membership in proportion to the student's membership in online learning courses.
- (f) The online provider must report or make available information on an individual student's progress and accumulated credit to the student, the student's parent, and the enrolling district in a

manner specified by the commissioner unless the enrolling district and the online provider agree to a different form of notice and notify the commissioner. The enrolling district must designate a contact person to help facilitate and monitor the student's academic progress and accumulated credits towards graduation.

- Subd. 4. **Online learning parameters.** (a) An online learning student must receive academic credit for completing the requirements of an online learning course or program. Secondary credits granted to an online learning student count toward the graduation and credit requirements of the enrolling district. The enrolling district must apply the same graduation requirements to all students, including online learning students, and must continue to provide nonacademic services to online learning students. If a student completes an online learning course or program that meets or exceeds a graduation standard or the grade progression requirement at the enrolling district, that standard or requirement is met. The enrolling district must use the same criteria for accepting online learning credits or courses as it does for accepting credits or courses for transfer students under section 124D.03, subdivision 9. The enrolling district may reduce the course schedule of an online learning student in proportion to the number of online learning courses the student takes from an online learning provider that is not the enrolling district.
 - (b) An online learning student may:
- (1) enroll in supplemental online learning courses equal to a maximum of 50 percent of the student's full schedule of courses per term during a single school year and the student may exceed the supplemental online learning registration limit if the enrolling district permits supplemental online learning enrollment above the limit, or if the enrolling district and the online learning provider agree to the instructional services;
- (2) complete course work at a grade level that is different from the student's current grade level; and
- (3) enroll in additional courses with the online learning provider under a separate agreement that includes terms for paying any tuition or course fees.
- (c) An online learning student has the same access to the computer hardware and education software available in a school as all other students in the enrolling district. An online learning provider must assist an online learning student whose family qualifies for the education tax credit under section 290.0674 to acquire computer hardware and educational software for online learning purposes.
- (d) An enrolling district may offer digital learning to its enrolled students. Such digital learning does not generate online learning funds under this section. An enrolling district that offers digital learning only to its enrolled students is not subject to the reporting requirements or review criteria under subdivision 7, unless the enrolling district is a full-time online learning provider. A teacher with a Minnesota license must assemble and deliver instruction to enrolled students receiving online learning from an enrolling district. The delivery of instruction occurs when the student interacts with the computer or the teacher and receives ongoing assistance and assessment of learning. The instruction may include curriculum developed by persons other than a teacher holding a Minnesota license.
- (e) Both full-time and supplemental online learning providers are subject to the reporting requirements and review criteria under subdivision 7. A teacher holding a Minnesota license must assemble and deliver instruction to online learning students. The delivery of instruction occurs when the student interacts with the computer or the teacher and receives ongoing assistance and assessment of learning. The instruction may include curriculum developed by persons other than a teacher holding a Minnesota license. Unless the commissioner grants a waiver, a teacher providing online learning instruction must not instruct more than 40 students in any one online learning course or program.
- (f) To enroll in more than 50 percent of the student's full schedule of courses per term in online learning, the student must qualify to exceed the supplemental online learning registration limit under paragraph (b) or apply to enroll in an approved full-time online learning program, consistent with subdivision 3, paragraph (a). Full-time online learning students may enroll in classes at a local school under a contract for instructional services between the online learning provider and the school district.
- Subd. 5. **Participation in extracurricular activities.** An online learning student may participate in the extracurricular activities of the enrolling district on the same basis as other enrolled students.

- Subd. 6. **Information.** School districts and charter schools must make available information about online learning to all interested people.
- Subd. 7. **Department of Education.** (a) The department must review and approve or disapprove online learning providers within 90 calendar days of receiving an online learning provider's completed application. The commissioner, using research-based standards of quality for online learning programs, must review all approved online learning providers on a cyclical three-year basis. Approved online learning providers annually must submit program data to, confirm statements of assurances for, and provide program updates including a current course list to the commissioner.
- (b) The online learning courses and programs must be rigorous, aligned with state academic standards, and contribute to grade progression in a single subject. The online learning provider, other than a digital learning provider offering digital learning to its enrolled students only under subdivision 4, paragraph (d), must give the commissioner written assurance that: (1) all courses meet state academic standards; and (2) the online learning curriculum, instruction, and assessment, expectations for actual teacher-contact time or other student-to-teacher communication, and academic support meet nationally recognized professional standards and are described as such in an online learning course syllabus that meets the commissioner's requirements. Once an online learning provider is approved under this paragraph, all of its online learning course offerings are eligible for payment under this section unless a course is successfully challenged by an enrolling district or the department under paragraph (c).
- (c) An enrolling district may challenge the validity of a course offered by an online learning provider. The department must review such challenges based on the approval procedures under paragraph (b). The department may initiate its own review of the validity of an online learning course offered by an online learning provider.
- (d) The department may collect a fee not to exceed \$250 for approving online learning providers or \$50 per course for reviewing a challenge by an enrolling district.
- (e) The department must develop, publish, and maintain a list of online learning providers that it has reviewed and approved.
- (f) The department may review a complaint about an online learning provider, or a complaint about a provider based on the provider's response to notice of a violation. If the department determines that an online learning provider violated a law or rule, the department may:
 - (1) create a compliance plan for the provider; or
- (2) withhold funds from the provider under sections 124D.095, 124E.25, and 127A.42. The department must notify an online learning provider in writing about withholding funds and provide detailed calculations.
- Subd. 8. **Financial arrangements.** (a) For a student enrolled in an online learning course, the department must calculate average daily membership and make payments according to this subdivision.
- (b) The initial online learning average daily membership equals 1/12 for each semester course or a proportionate amount for courses of different lengths. The adjusted online learning average daily membership equals the initial online learning average daily membership times .88.
- (c) No online learning average daily membership shall be generated if: (1) the student does not complete the online learning course, or (2) the student is enrolled in online learning provided by the enrolling district.
- (d) Online learning average daily membership under this subdivision for a student currently enrolled in a Minnesota public school shall be used only for computing average daily membership according to section 126C.05, subdivision 19, paragraph (a), clause (2), and for computing online learning aid according to section 124D.096.