

Western High School
School Advisory Council
Agenda for September Meeting
September 29, 2026
3:00 PM – Media Center

Co-Chairpersons:

TBA*

TBA

Recording Secretary:

TBA

Principal:

Michelle Padura

*-This meeting presided by Acting Chair, Michael Levinson, pending election of Co-Chairpersons for new term.

Meeting shall be promptly called to order.

I. Introduction of New Members of SAC per Peer Groups: [Staff | Parents | Students]

Election of Officers: Members Vote For Two (2) Co-Chairpersons and Recording Secretary

II. Annual Review Of Florida Sunshine Law and SESIR Data (See Reverse of Agenda)

III. Review and acceptance of the minutes from the May and August 2026 meetings.

IV. Report on the latest SAC Budget information

Bal: \$15,501.00 less Contingency Reserve: \$1,000 = Avail Bal: \$14,501.00—Subject To Verification With District

V. Adoption of 2026-2027 SAC By-Laws

VI. News Report from the Principal And Presentation On School Performance

VII. Funding Requests passed by the SAC Budget Committee

NO FUNDING REQUESTS FOR THIS MEETING.

VIII. About The School Improvement Plan (“SIP”)

Scan the QR Code to access our SIP >>>

IX. New business before the SAC.

X. Adjournment—Next Mtg: 10/27/26



SCAN ME

School	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
WESTERN HIGH	8	17	11	4	2	19	14	19	30	23	1
Alcohol Possession and/or Use	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Disruption on Campus - Major (Disorderly Conduct)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Drug Possession and/or Use (excluding alcohol)	0	6	1	2	0	4	2	5	6	4	0
Fighting (serious mutual combat or mutual altercation only)	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	2	6	0
Other Major Unclassified Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Physical Attack	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	3	1	1	0
Sexual Offenses (Other)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Tobacco Possession and/or Use	8	9	8	2	2	10	7	7	19	12	1
Trespassing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Vandalism	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Key Components of a School Improvement Plan:

Needs Assessment: An initial data review evaluating current student performance, attendance, school climate, and instructional gaps.

Priority Goals: A small, focused set of high-impact objectives (typically two to four), such as improving math scores or reducing chronic absenteeism.

Evidence-Based Strategies: Research-backed instructional methods or structural changes chosen to address the specific goals.

Action Steps & Timelines: Clear breakdowns of who is responsible for each task, the resources required, and deadlines for implementation.

Progress Monitoring: Defined metrics and regular review cycles to evaluate whether the strategies are working and where adjustments are needed.



SESIR INFO

THE "SUNSHINE" LAW

To assist the public and governmental agencies in understanding the requirements and exemptions to Florida's open government laws, the Attorney General's Office compiles a comprehensive guide known as the Government-in-the-Sunshine manual. The manual is published each year at no taxpayer expense by the First Amendment Foundation in Tallahassee.

Florida began its tradition of openness back in 1909 with the passage of [Chapter 119](#) of the Florida Statutes or the "Public Records Law." This law provides that any records made or received by any public agency in the course of its official business are available for inspection, unless specifically exempted by the Florida Legislature. Over the years, the definition of what constitutes "public records" has come to include not just traditional written documents such as papers, maps and books, but also tapes, photographs, film, sound recordings and records stored in computers.

Florida's Government-in-the-Sunshine Law was enacted in 1967. Today, the Sunshine Law regarding open government can be found in [Chapter 286](#) of the Florida Statutes. These statutes establish a basic right of access to most meetings of boards, commissions and other governing bodies of state and local governmental agencies or authorities.

Throughout the history of Florida's open government, its courts have consistently supported the public's right of access to governmental meetings and records. As such, they also have been defining and redefining what a public record is and who is covered under the open meetings law. One area of public concern was whether or not the Legislature was covered under the open meetings requirements. To address that concern, a Constitutional amendment was passed overwhelmingly by the voters in 1990 providing for open meetings in the legislative branch of government.

The Attorney General's Office has consistently sought to safeguard Florida's pioneering Government-in-the-Sunshine laws. Our attorneys have worked, both in the courtroom and out, to halt public records violations. In 1991, a decision by the Florida Supreme Court raised questions which made it clear that the best way to ensure the public's right of access to all three branches of government was to secure that right through the Florida Constitution. The Attorney General's Office then drafted a definitive constitutional amendment, which guaranteed continued openness in the state's government and reaffirmed the application of open government to the legislative branch and expanded it to the judiciary. This amendment passed in 1992.