By Senator Flores

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38-00506A-11 20111620___ A bill to be entitled

An act relating to K-12 educational instruction; amending s. 163.3180, F.S.; conforming crossreferences to changes made by the act; amending s. 1002.20, F.S.; adding statewide virtual providers to the list of public school choices; amending s. 1002.33, F.S.; authorizing the creation of a virtual charter school; requiring the virtual charter school to contract with an approved statewide virtual provider; providing for funding of the virtual charter school; providing that specified provisions governing facilities and transportation do not apply to a virtual charter school; providing for a blendedlearning charter school; defining the term; exempting blended-learning charter schools from the application process required of other institutions that wish to become statewide or district virtual instruction program providers; providing for funding; authorizing the sponsoring district of a virtual charter school to withhold a specified administrative fee to cover the cost of oversight; amending s. 1002.34, F.S.; conforming cross-references to changes made by the act; amending s. 1002.37, F.S.; redefining the term "full-time equivalent student" as it applies to the Florida Virtual School; amending s. 1002.41, F.S.; providing that home education students may enroll in certain virtual education courses or courses offered in the school district in which they reside; amending s. 1002.45, F.S.; expanding the scope of virtual

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education programs; providing legislative findings and purpose; providing definitions; requiring the Department of Education to provide an application form and specifying a timeframe for posting the list of providers approved to offer virtual education programs; deleting the requirement that a provider's administrative office be located in this state; providing additional criteria that must be met by providers seeking approval to operate virtual programs, including requirements for professional staff, course standards, detailed curriculum plans and course content, determination of student completion of graduation requirements, and a parent handbook; specifying that, beginning in the 2012-2013 school year, provider approval is for 3 years; providing an exception for providers approved before that date; specifying that after a certain date providers must provide necessary instructional materials and specified computer equipment and Internet access or reimbursement for Internet services to certain lowincome students; prohibiting tuition or registration fees; authorizing school districts to provide eligible students with the option of participating in a district virtual instruction program; stating the purpose of the district program; specifying that the district program may be offered on a part-time basis for students in certain grades; authorizing school districts to enter into contracts with the Florida Virtual School, approved providers, or a charter

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school or to enter into cooperative agreements with other school districts to provide access to virtual instruction to students in their district; authorizing multidistrict contracts that may be executed by regional consortiums; requiring school district virtual instruction programs to align course curriculum and content to certain standards and to offer courses that meet certain standards; requiring district programs to provide certain low-income students with specified computer equipment, Internet access, or reimbursement for Internet services; requiring school districts to provide students enrolled in a virtual program with access to district testing facilities; specifying minimum criteria for provider contracts and exempting from those criteria providers of certain digital or online content or curriculum who serve students who are not enrolled in a district program; providing student eligibility and enrollment criteria; providing for full-time or parttime enrollment in district programs and programs offered by an approved statewide virtual provider; specifying a timeframe for the registration period for virtual programs; deleting existing enrollment criteria related to attendance during the previous year at a public school or in a virtual program, dependency on a member of the United States Armed Forces, and sibling enrollment in a virtual program; providing student participation requirements; requiring school districts to provide access to

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district testing facilities, to provide information to parents and students about student rights, and to post certain information on the district's website; requiring the Department of Education to review the qualifications of statewide virtual providers and to approve those who meet qualification standards; requiring the department to establish a process for the review and approval of course content and to develop a process to evaluate the performance of parttime virtual providers; authorizing the department to charge reasonable fees to providers to cover the cost of this review; providing evaluation criteria; requiring the department to post on its website information on virtual instruction programs and approved providers; requiring the development of disclosure requirements that must be provided to parents; requiring that the department provide notice to parents of the enrollment period for full-time virtual programs; specifying the funding mechanism and formula for statewide and district virtual education programs; requiring the department to disqualify and remove a provider that receives a school grade of "D" or "F"; providing for a 1-year extension of eligibility to a provider that receives a school grade of "D" under certain circumstances; requiring that the State Board of Education adopt rules related to the approval process for virtual courses and ensure student choice of programs and courses; amending s. 1003.02, F.S.; requiring notice to parents of courses

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offered through statewide virtual providers, school district virtual instruction programs, and virtual charter schools; amending s. 1003.03, F.S.; including courses from statewide virtual providers and virtual charter schools in the options a school district must consider in meeting class size requirements; amending s. 1003.428, F.S.; requiring that certain students take an online course beginning in the 2011-2012 school year; creating s. 1003.07, F.S.; creating the "Digital Learning Now Act"; providing legislative findings related to the elements to be included in high-quality digital learning; providing that a public school, private school, or home education student is eligible to participate in a state virtual program; providing for customized and accelerated learning; providing that students enrolled in a public school district may register and enroll in an online course identified in the course code directory offered by another district and limiting that registration to courses offered directly by the school districts; requiring the district that offers the course to report the student's completion for funding purposes; providing that online content may be aligned with Next Generation Sunshine Standards or core curricular standards; authorizing school districts to use online instructors who reside outside the district; amending s. 1008.22, F.S.; requiring that all statewide assessments be available in an online format by a certain date; deleting a requirement that the

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Commissioner of Education study the cost and student achievement impact of secondary end-of-course assessments; amending s. 1011.61, F.S.; redefining the term "full-time equivalent student" for purposes of full-time and part-time virtual instruction programs and the Florida Virtual School; specifying how each successfully completed credit earned through an online course delivered by a district other than the one in which the student resides shall be calculated for the purpose of full-time equivalency; conforming a crossreference; amending s. 1011.68, F.S.; conforming cross-references to changes made by the act; amending s. 1012.57, F.S.; revising legislative intent regarding the issuance of adjunct certificates to qualified in-state and out-of-state applicants; providing strategies for the use of adjunct certificateholders; revising the period during which an adjunct teaching certificate is valid; requiring the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability or an independent research organization selected by the department to evaluate and submit a report to the Governor and Legislature on the best methods for implementing part-time virtual education in kindergarten through grade 5; providing for severability; amending s. 1013.62, F.S.; conforming cross-references to changes made by the act; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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Section 1. Paragraph (e) of subsection (13) of section 163.3180, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

163.3180 Concurrency.

- (13) School concurrency shall be established on a districtwide basis and shall include all public schools in the district and all portions of the district, whether located in a municipality or an unincorporated area unless exempt from the public school facilities element pursuant to s. 163.3177(12). The application of school concurrency to development shall be based upon the adopted comprehensive plan, as amended. All local governments within a county, except as provided in paragraph (f), shall adopt and transmit to the state land planning agency the necessary plan amendments, along with the interlocal agreement, for a compliance review pursuant to s. 163.3184(7) and (8). The minimum requirements for school concurrency are the following:
- (e) Availability standard.—Consistent with the public welfare, a local government may not deny an application for site plan, final subdivision approval, or the functional equivalent for a development or phase of a development authorizing residential development for failure to achieve and maintain the level-of-service standard for public school capacity in a local school concurrency management system where adequate school facilities will be in place or under actual construction within 3 years after the issuance of final subdivision or site plan approval, or the functional equivalent. School concurrency is satisfied if the developer executes a legally binding commitment to provide mitigation proportionate to the demand for public

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school facilities to be created by actual development of the property, including, but not limited to, the options described in subparagraph 1. Options for proportionate-share mitigation of impacts on public school facilities must be established in the public school facilities element and the interlocal agreement pursuant to s. 163.31777.

- 1. Appropriate mitigation options include the contribution of land; the construction, expansion, or payment for land acquisition or construction of a public school facility; the construction of a charter school that complies with the requirements of s. $1002.33(19) \frac{1002.33(18)}{}$; or the creation of mitigation banking based on the construction of a public school facility in exchange for the right to sell capacity credits. Such options must include execution by the applicant and the local government of a development agreement that constitutes a legally binding commitment to pay proportionate-share mitigation for the additional residential units approved by the local government in a development order and actually developed on the property, taking into account residential density allowed on the property prior to the plan amendment that increased the overall residential density. The district school board must be a party to such an agreement. As a condition of its entry into such a development agreement, the local government may require the landowner to agree to continuing renewal of the agreement upon its expiration.
- 2. If the education facilities plan and the public educational facilities element authorize a contribution of land; the construction, expansion, or payment for land acquisition; the construction or expansion of a public school facility, or a

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portion thereof; or the construction of a charter school that complies with the requirements of s. $\underline{1002.33(19)}$ $\underline{1002.33(18)}$, as proportionate-share mitigation, the local government shall credit such a contribution, construction, expansion, or payment toward any other impact fee or exaction imposed by local ordinance for the same need, on a dollar-for-dollar basis at fair market value.

- 3. Any proportionate-share mitigation must be directed by the school board toward a school capacity improvement identified in a financially feasible 5-year district work plan that satisfies the demands created by the development in accordance with a binding developer's agreement.
- 4. If a development is precluded from commencing because there is inadequate classroom capacity to mitigate the impacts of the development, the development may nevertheless commence if there are accelerated facilities in an approved capital improvement element scheduled for construction in year four or later of such plan which, when built, will mitigate the proposed development, or if such accelerated facilities will be in the next annual update of the capital facilities element, the developer enters into a binding, financially guaranteed agreement with the school district to construct an accelerated facility within the first 3 years of an approved capital improvement plan, and the cost of the school facility is equal to or greater than the development's proportionate share. When the completed school facility is conveyed to the school district, the developer shall receive impact fee credits usable within the zone where the facility is constructed or any attendance zone contiguous with or adjacent to the zone where

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262 the facility is constructed.

5. This paragraph does not limit the authority of a local government to deny a development permit or its functional equivalent pursuant to its home rule regulatory powers, except as provided in this part.

Section 2. Paragraph (a) of subsection (6) of section 1002.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1002.20 K-12 student and parent rights.—Parents of public school students must receive accurate and timely information regarding their child's academic progress and must be informed of ways they can help their child to succeed in school. K-12 students and their parents are afforded numerous statutory rights including, but not limited to, the following:

- (6) EDUCATIONAL CHOICE.-
- students may seek whatever public school choice options that are applicable to their students and are available to students in their school districts. These options may include controlled open enrollment, single-gender programs, lab schools, school district virtual instruction programs, statewide virtual providers, charter schools, charter technical career centers, magnet schools, alternative schools, special programs, advanced placement, dual enrollment, International Baccalaureate, International General Certificate of Secondary Education (pre-AICE), Advanced International Certificate of Education, early admissions, credit by examination or demonstration of competency, the New World School of the Arts, the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, and the Florida Virtual School. These options may also include the public school choice options

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of the Opportunity Scholarship Program and the McKay Scholarships for Students with Disabilities Program.

Section 3. Subsection (1) and paragraph (a) of subsection (20) of section 1002.33, Florida Statutes, are amended, present subsections (16) through (26) of that section are renumbered as subsections (17) through (27), respectively, and a new subsection (16) is added to that section to read:

1002.33 Charter schools.-

- (1) AUTHORIZATION.—Charter schools shall be part of the state's program of public education. All charter schools in Florida are public schools. A charter school may be formed by creating a new school or converting an existing public school to charter status. A virtual charter school may be created to provide full-time online instruction. The virtual charter school must contract with a statewide virtual provider that is approved under s. 1002.45. Funding is as prescribed in s. 1002.45(10)(b). The provider of online instruction for a virtual charter school must follow the charter application process specified in this section and serve students in the school district in which the charter is granted. However, the provisions of subsection (18) and paragraph (20)(c) do not apply to a virtual charter school. A public school may not use the term charter in its name unless it has been approved under this section.
 - (16) BLENDED-LEARNING CHARTER SCHOOLS.-
- (a) As used in this section, the term "blended-learning charter school" means a school that combines traditional classroom and virtual instruction.
- (b) A blended-learning charter school does not have to apply to become a statewide or district virtual instruction

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program provider pursuant to s. 1002.45 and may provide online instruction only to students enrolled in the charter school.

- (c) Funding for students in a blended-learning charter school is calculated as follows:
- 1. Courses taken in a traditional classroom setting are funded pursuant to s. 1011.61(1)(c)1.b.(I).
- 2 Online courses are funded based upon student completion of the course as provided in s. 1011.61(1)(c)1.b.(IV).

(21) (20) SERVICES.—

(a) 1. A sponsor shall provide certain administrative and educational services to charter schools. These services shall include contract management services; full-time equivalent and data reporting services; exceptional student education administration services; services related to eligibility and reporting duties required to ensure that school lunch services under the federal lunch program, consistent with the needs of the charter school, are provided by the school district at the request of the charter school, that any funds due to the charter school under the federal lunch program be paid to the charter school as soon as the charter school begins serving food under the federal lunch program, and that the charter school is paid at the same time and in the same manner under the federal lunch program as other public schools serviced by the sponsor or the school district; test administration services, including payment of the costs of state-required or district-required student assessments; processing of teacher certificate data services; and information services, including equal access to student information systems that are used by public schools in the district in which the charter school is located. Student

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performance data for each student in a charter school, including, but not limited to, FCAT scores, standardized test scores, previous public school student report cards, and student performance measures, shall be provided by the sponsor to a charter school in the same manner provided to other public schools in the district.

- 2. A total administrative fee for the provision of such services shall be calculated based upon up to 5 percent of the available funds defined in paragraph (17)(b) for all students. However, a sponsor may only withhold up to a 5 percent 5-percent administrative fee for enrollment for up to and including 250 students. For charter schools with a population of 251 or more students, the difference between the total administrative fee calculation and the amount of the administrative fee withheld may only be used for capital outlay purposes specified in s. 1013.62(2).
- 3. In addition, a sponsor may withhold only up to a $\underline{5}$ percent $\underline{5}$ -percent administrative fee for enrollment for up to and including 500 students within a system of charter schools which meets all of the following:
- a. Includes both conversion charter schools and nonconversion charter schools;
 - b. Has all schools located in the same county;
- c. Has a total enrollment exceeding the total enrollment of at least one school district in the state;
 - d. Has the same governing board; and
- e. Does not contract with a for-profit service provider for management of school operations.
 - 4. The difference between the total administrative fee

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calculation and the amount of the administrative fee withheld pursuant to subparagraph 3. may be used for instructional and administrative purposes as well as for capital outlay purposes specified in s. 1013.62(2).

- 5. Each charter school shall receive 100 percent of the funds awarded to that school pursuant to s. 1012.225. Sponsors shall not charge charter schools any additional fees or surcharges for administrative and educational services in addition to the maximum <u>5 percent</u> <u>5-percent</u> administrative fee withheld pursuant to this paragraph.
- 6. The sponsoring district of a virtual charter school may withhold an administrative fee of up to 2 percent to cover the cost of oversight.
- Section 4. Paragraph (c) of subsection (10) and subsection (13) of section 1002.34, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 1002.34 Charter technical career centers.—
 - (10) EXEMPTION FROM STATUTES.-
- (c) A center must comply with the antidiscrimination provisions in s. 1000.05 and the provisions in s. $\underline{1002.33(25)}$ which relate to the employment of relatives.
- (13) BOARD OF DIRECTORS AUTHORITY.—The board of directors of a center may decide matters relating to the operation of the school, including budgeting, curriculum, and operating procedures, subject to the center's charter. The board of directors is responsible for performing the duties provided in s. 1002.345, including monitoring the corrective action plan. The board of directors must comply with s. 1002.33(26) 1002.33(25).
 - Section 5. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section

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407 1002.37, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 408 1002.37 The Florida Virtual School.—

- (3) Funding for the Florida Virtual School shall be provided as follows:
- (a) 1. For a student in grades 9 through 12, a "full-time equivalent student" for the Florida Virtual School is one student who has successfully completed six full credit courses credits that shall count toward the minimum number of credits required for high school graduation. A student who completes fewer less than six full credit courses is credits shall be a fraction of a full-time equivalent student. Successful completion of one semester of course content is equivalent to one-twelfth of a full-time equivalent student. Half-credit completions shall be included in determining a full-time equivalent student. Credit completed by a student in excess of the minimum required for that student for high school graduation is not eligible for funding.
- 2. For a student in kindergarten through grade 8, a "full-time equivalent student" is one student who has successfully completed six courses or the prescribed level of content that counts toward promotion to the next grade. A student who completes fewer than six courses or the prescribed level of content shall be a fraction of a full-time equivalent student.

The Florida Virtual School may enroll students in a full-time program for students in kindergarten through grade 12. For purposes of this paragraph, the calculation of "full-time equivalent student" shall be as prescribed in s. 1002.45(10)(a).

Section 6. Present subsections (4) through (9) of section

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1002.41, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (5)
through (10), respectively, and a new subsection (4) is added to
that section, to read:

1002.41 Home education programs.-

(4) A home education student may enroll in courses offered by the Florida Virtual School or a franchise of the Florida Virtual School, courses offered by statewide virtual providers, or courses offered in the school district in which the student resides.

Section 7. Section 1002.45, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1002.45 <u>Virtual education programs</u> School district virtual instruction programs.—

- (1) FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.-
- (a) The Legislature finds that:
- 1. Virtual education is teacher-led instruction provided in an interactive, technological learning environment in which students are separated from their teachers by time or space, or both, and in which a certified teacher is responsible for planning instruction, diagnosing learning needs, prescribing content delivery, assessing student learning, reporting outcomes, and evaluating the effects of instruction.
- 2. Virtual education is an essential ingredient to a high-quality, public education system that can help ensure that each student has access to all types of programs and courses.
- 3. Access to rigorous courses and content, such as Advanced Placement, International Baccalaureate, foreign language, and honors courses, must be available to each student regardless of where the student lives and attends school.

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4. Students throughout Florida must have access to as many high-quality education options as possible.

- 5. The State Board of Education must provide expanded access to online education options to ensure a uniform system of high-quality education.
 - (b) The purpose of this section is to:
- $\underline{\text{1. Provide quality online education options to each student}}$ in Florida.
- 2. Promote consistency in the qualifications, funding, and accountability applied to virtual education programs.
 - (2) (1) DEFINITIONS PROGRAM.
 - (a) As used in For purposes of this section, the term:
- $\underline{(a)}$ "Approved provider" means a provider that is approved by the Department of Education under subsection $\underline{(3)}$ $\underline{(2)}$, the Florida Virtual School, a franchise of the Florida Virtual School, or a community college.
- (b) "Statewide virtual provider" means an approved provider of full-time virtual education to a student in kindergarten through grade 12 or an approved provider of part-time virtual education to a student in grade 6 through grade 12. The term does not include a school district that offers a virtual instruction program.
- 2. "Virtual instruction program" means a program of instruction provided in an interactive learning environment created through technology in which students are separated from their teachers by time or space, or both, and in which a Florida-certified teacher under chapter 1012 is responsible for at least:
 - a. Fifty percent of the direct instruction to students in

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494 kindergarten through grade 5; or

b. Eighty percent of the direct instruction to students in grades 6 through 12.

(b) Beginning with the 2009-2010 school year, each school district shall provide eligible students within its boundaries the option of participating in a virtual instruction program. The purpose of the program is to make instruction available to students using online and distance learning technology in the nontraditional classroom. The program shall be:

1. Full-time for students enrolled in kindergarten through grade 12.

2. Full-time or part-time for students in grades 9 through 12 who are enrolled in dropout prevention and academic intervention programs under s. 1003.53, Department of Juvenile Justice education programs under s. 1003.52, core-curricula courses to meet class size requirements under s. 1003.03, or community colleges under this section.

(c) To provide students with the option of participating in virtual instruction programs as required by paragraph (b), a school district may:

1. Contract with the Florida Virtual School or establish a franchise of the Florida Virtual School for the provision of a program under paragraph (b). Using this option is subject to the requirements of this section and s. 1011.61(1)(c)1.b.(III) and (IV).

2. Contract with an approved provider under subsection (2) for the provision of a full-time program under subparagraph (b)1. or a full-time or part-time program under subparagraph (b)2.

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3. Enter into an agreement with another school district to allow the participation of its students in an approved virtual instruction program provided by the other school district. The agreement must indicate a process for the transfer of funds required by paragraph (7)(b).

- Contracts under subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2. may include multidistrict contractual arrangements that may be executed by a regional consortium for its member districts. A multidistrict contractual arrangement or an agreement under subparagraph 3. is not subject to s. 1001.42(4)(d) and does not require the participating school districts to be contiguous.
- (d) A charter school may enter into a joint agreement with the school district in which it is located for the charter school's students to participate in the school district's virtual instruction program.
 - (3) PROVIDER QUALIFICATIONS.
- (a) The department shall provide an application form to a provider seeking to operate a virtual instruction program. The application form must be available to a provider of full-time virtual education by October 31 of each year. By March 1 of each year, the department shall post annually provide school districts with a list of providers approved to offer virtual instruction programs. To be approved by the department, a provider must document that it:
- 1. Is nonsectarian in its programs, admission policies, employment practices, and operations;
- 2. Complies with the antidiscrimination provisions of s.
 1000.05;

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3. Locates an administrative office or offices in this state, requires its administrative staff to be state residents, Requires all instructional staff to be Florida-certified teachers under chapter 1012, to hold a teaching certificate from another state, or to hold a National Board Certification or American Board Certification, and that it conducts background screenings for all employees or contracted personnel, as required by s. 1012.32, using state and national criminal history records;

- 4. Possesses prior, successful experience offering online courses to elementary, middle, or high school students;
- 5. Is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools Council on Accreditation and School Improvement, the North Central Association Commission on Accreditation and School Improvement, the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools Commission on Elementary Schools and Commission on Secondary Schools, the New England Association of Schools and Colleges, the Northwest Association of Accredited Schools, the Western Association of Schools and Colleges, or the Commission on International and Trans-Regional Accreditation; and
- 6. Offers courses that meet the standards of the International Association for K-12 Online Learning and the Southern Regional Education Board;
- 7. Has a detailed curriculum plan and course content that align to the Next Generation Sunshine State Standards or core curricular standards, as appropriate;
- 8. Has a method for determining that a student has satisfied requirements for graduation under s. 1003.428 or s. 1003.429 if the provider offers a full-time virtual instruction

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program to students in grades 9 through 12;

9. Has provided to the department a parent handbook that outlines teacher qualifications and duties, instructional time, and parental participation and required responsibilities for participating in the program; and

- 10.6. If the provider is a <u>state</u> community college, employs instructors who meet the certification requirements for instructional staff under chapter 1012.
- (b) Beginning in the 2012-2013 school year, a provider that is approved under paragraph (a) An approved provider shall retain its approved status for a period of 3 years after the date of the department's approval under paragraph (a) as long as the provider continues to comply with all requirements of this section.
- (c) A provider that is approved by the State Board of Education for the 2011-2012 school year is automatically approved as a provider for the 2012-2013 school year. After the 2012-2013 school year, the provider is subject to the application procedure specified in paragraph (a).
 - (d) Each provider must:
- 1. Provide each student enrolled in the program with all necessary instructional materials.
- 2. Provide, when appropriate, each full-time student enrolled in the program who meets the eligibility requirements for free or reduced-priced lunch and who does not have a computer or Internet access in his or her home with:
- a. All equipment necessary for participants in the virtual instruction program, including, but not limited to, a computer, computer monitor, and printer if a printer is required to

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610 participate in the program; and

- b. Access to or reimbursement for all Internet services necessary for online delivery of instruction.
 - 3. Not require tuition or student registration fees.
 - (4) SCHOOL DISTRICT VIRTUAL INSTRUCTION PROGRAMS.—
- (a) Each school district may provide eligible students the option of participating in a district virtual instruction program. The purpose of the program is to make instruction available to students using online and distance learning technology in the nontraditional classroom. The program may be:
 - 1. Full-time for students in kindergarten through grade 12.
 - 2. Part-time for students in grades 6 through 12.
- (b) To provide students with the option of participating in virtual instruction programs as authorized by paragraph (a), a school district may:
- 1. Contract with the Florida Virtual School or establish a franchise of the Florida Virtual School for the provision of a program under paragraph (a). This option is subject to the requirements of this section and s. 1011.61(1)(c)1.b.(III) and (IV).
 - 2. Contract with a provider approved under subsection (3).
- 3. Enter into an agreement with another school district to allow the participation of its students in an approved virtual instruction program provided by the other school district. The agreement must state the process for the transfer of funds.

Contracts under subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2. may include multidistrict contractual arrangements that may be executed by a regional consortium for its member districts. A multidistrict

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contractual arrangement or an agreement under subparagraph 3. is
not subject to s. 1001.42(4)(d) and does not require the
participating school districts to be contiguous.

- (c) A charter school may enter into a joint agreement with the school district in which it is located for the charter school to be an approved provider or for a charter school's students to participate in the school district's virtual instruction program.
- (d) (3) SCHOOL DISTRICT VIRTUAL INSTRUCTION PROGRAM

 REQUIREMENTS.—Each school district virtual instruction program under this section must:
- 1.(a) Align virtual course curriculum and course content to the <u>Next Generation</u> Sunshine State Standards under s. 1003.41 <u>or</u> core curricular standards, as appropriate.
- 2. Have courses that meet the standards of the International Association for K-12 Online Learning and the Southern Regional Education Board.
- 3.(b) Offer instruction that is designed to enable a student to gain proficiency in each virtually delivered course of study.
- $\underline{4.(c)}$ Provide each student enrolled in the program with all the necessary instructional materials.
- 5.(d) Provide, when appropriate, each full-time student enrolled in the program who meets the eligibility requirements for free or reduced-price lunch and who does not have a computer or Internet access in his or her home with:
- $\underline{a.1.}$ All equipment necessary for participants in the school district virtual instruction program, including, but not limited to, a computer, computer monitor, and printer, if a printer is

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requirements of this section.

38-00506A-11 20111620 668 required to participate in the program; and 669 b.2. Access to or reimbursement for all Internet services 670 necessary for online delivery of instruction. 671 6.(e) Not require tuition or student registration fees. 672 7. Provide access to the district's testing facilities to 673 students enrolled in the virtual instruction program, the 674 Florida Virtual School, or a franchise of the Florida Virtual 675 School who are required or who choose to participate in state 676 assessments. 677 (5) (4) CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS.—Each contract with an 678 approved provider must, at a minimum: 679 (a) Set forth a detailed curriculum plan that illustrates 680 how students will be provided services to attain proficiency in the Sunshine State Standards. 681 682 (b) Provide a method for determining that a student has 683 satisfied the requirements for graduation in s. 1003.428, s. 684 1003.429, or s. 1003.43 if the contract is for the provision of 685 a full-time virtual instruction program to students in grades 9 686 through 12. (a) (c) Specify a method for resolving conflicts among the 687 688 parties. 689 (b) (d) Specify authorized reasons for termination of the 690 contract. 691 (c) (e) Require the approved provider to be responsible for 692 all debts of the school district virtual instruction program if 693 the contract is not renewed or is terminated. 694 (d) (f) Require the approved provider to comply with all

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A provider of digital or online content or curriculum that is used to supplement the instruction of students who are not enrolled in a school district virtual instruction program under this section is not required to meet the requirements of this subsection.

- (6) (5) STUDENT ELIGIBILITY AND ENROLLMENT.—
- (a) A student who is a resident of this state may enroll full-time or part-time in:
- $\underline{\text{1.}}$ A <u>district</u> virtual instruction program provided by the school district in which he or she resides.
- 2. A virtual instruction program offered by a statewide virtual provider that is approved by the State Board of Education under subsection (3).
- (b) Part-time enrollment in a district virtual instruction program or a virtual instruction program offered by a statewide virtual provider may be permitted throughout the school year.
- (c) The registration period for enrollment in a full-time district virtual instruction program or a virtual instruction program that is approved by the State Board of Education must be at least 90 days and may not end earlier than 30 days before the first day of each semester of the virtual program. if the student meets at least one of the following conditions:
- (a) The student has spent the prior school year in attendance at a public school in this state and was enrolled and reported by a public school district for funding during the preceding October and February for purposes of the Florida Education Finance Program surveys.
- (b) The student is a dependent child of a member of the United States Armed Forces who was transferred within the last

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726 12 months to this state from another state or from a foreign
727 country pursuant to the parent's permanent change of station
728 orders.

- (c) The student was enrolled during the prior school year in a school district virtual instruction program under this section or a K-8 Virtual School Program under s. 1002.415.
- (d) The student has a sibling who is currently enrolled in a school district virtual instruction program and that sibling was enrolled in such program at the end of the prior school year.
- $\underline{(7)}$ STUDENT PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENTS.—Each student enrolled in a $\underline{\text{full-time}}$ school district virtual instruction program must:
- (a) Comply with the compulsory attendance requirements of s. 1003.21. Student attendance must be verified by the school district.
- (b) Take state assessment tests within the school district in which such student resides, which must provide the student with access to the district's testing facilities.
- (8) SCHOOL DISTRICT OBLIGATIONS.—Each school district
 shall:
- (a) Provide access to the district's testing facilities to a student enrolled in a virtual instruction program, a virtual charter school, the Florida Virtual School, or a franchise of the Florida Virtual School who is required or chooses to participate in state assessments.
- (b) Provide information to parents and students about the student's right to participate in a school district virtual instruction program or in courses offered by a statewide virtual

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provider under this section and in courses offered by the Florida Virtual School under s. 1002.37.

- (c) Post on the district's website information regarding online instruction opportunities, including a link to the website of each approved statewide provider, the school district virtual instruction program, the virtual charter schools, the Florida Virtual School, or any franchise of the Florida Virtual School.
 - (9) DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION OBLIGATIONS.—
- (a)1. The department shall review the qualifications of each statewide virtual provider as described in subsection (3).
- 2. The State Board of Education must approve each statewide virtual provider that meets the qualifications under subsection (3).
- 3. The State Board of Education shall establish a process to review and approve the content of each individual course for each provider of part-time statewide virtual education in grades 6 through 12.
- The department may charge reasonable fees, as approved by the State Board of Education, to each provider for the administrative costs of reviewing the qualifications of providers and the content of the virtual courses. The fees may not exceed the actual cost of the review.
- (b) The department shall develop a process to evaluate the performance of part-time virtual providers. The evaluation must include, but need not be limited to, the percentage of students:
 - 1. Making learning gains;
 - 2. Successfully passing the required end-of-course

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784 assessments; and

- 3. Taking and scoring a three or higher on advanced placement course exams.
- (c) The department shall disqualify and remove any fulltime statewide virtual provider that receives a "D" or an "F" as a school grade.
- (d) The department may develop a standard that indicates whether or not a part-time virtual provider is successfully achieving the standards of the program. The department may use school grades to rate how the part-time virtual provider achieves the standards.
- (e) The department must post on its website information on virtual instruction programs, including the approved statewide virtual providers, school district virtual instruction programs, virtual charter schools, the Florida Virtual School, or franchises of the Florida Virtual School. A set of disclosure requirements must be developed and provided to all interested parents for each of the full-time and part-time programs. The disclosure must include information concerning the curriculum, parental expectations and responsibilities, school policies, the number of full-time and part-time teachers, student-teacher ratios, and course-completion data.
- (f) The department shall provide notice to all parents of the enrollment period for full-time virtual programs.
 - $(10)\frac{(7)}{(7)}$ FUNDING.—
- (a) Statewide virtual education programs approved under subsection (3) shall report the number of full-time equivalent students for funding to the Department of Education in the manner prescribed by the department and shall be funded through

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the Florida Education Finance Program in a method similar to the Florida Virtual School Program and follow the specifications delineated in s. 1002.37(3)(e), (f), and (g).

- 1. A "full-time equivalent student" for a student enrolled in a kindergarten through grade 12 full-time program shall be calculated and reported as follows:
- <u>a. Twenty percent for each quarter of delivered</u> <u>instruction</u>, with an additional 10 percent earned after successful completion of the first and second quarters.
- b. After successful completion of all four quarters of instruction, another 10 percent earned for students in kindergarten through grade 5 who are promoted to the next grade level or passage of the course for students in grades 6 through 12.
- c. A student may not be reported for more than 1.0 fulltime equivalent in any given school year.
- 2. A "full-time equivalent student" for a student enrolled part-time in a grade 6 through grade 12 program shall have the same meaning as provided in s. 1011.61(1)(c)1.b.(IV).
- (b) School district virtual instruction programs authorized in subsection (4) shall report the number of full-time equivalent students to the Department of Education in the manner prescribed by the department and shall be funded through the Florida Education Finance Program; however, such funds may not be provided for the purpose of fulfilling the class size requirements in ss. 1003.03 and 1011.685.
- 1. A "full-time equivalent student" for a student enrolled in a kindergarten through grade 12 full-time program shall be calculated and reported as follows:

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<u>a. Twenty percent for each quarter of delivered</u>
<u>instruction</u>, with an additional 10 percent after the student's successful completion of the first and second quarters.

- b. After successful completion of all four quarters of instruction, an additional 10 percent for students in kindergarten through grade 5 who are promoted to the next grade level or passage of the course for students in grades 6 through 12.
- 2. A "full-time equivalent student" for a student enrolled part-time in a grade 6 through 12 program shall have the same meaning as provided in s. 1011.61(1)(c)1.b.(IV).
- 3. A student may not be reported as more than 1.0 full-time equivalent in any given school year.
- (a) For purposes of a school district virtual instruction program, "full-time equivalent student" has the same meaning as provided in s. 1011.61(1)(c)1.b.(III) or (IV).
- (b) The school district in which the student resides shall report full-time equivalent students for the school district virtual instruction program to the department in a manner prescribed by the department, and funding shall be provided through the Florida Education Finance Program. Funds received by the school district of residence for a student in a virtual instruction program provided by another school district under this section shall be transferred to the school district providing the virtual instruction program.
- (c) A community college provider may not report students who are served in a school district virtual instruction program for funding under the Community College Program Fund.
 - (11) (8) ASSESSMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY.-

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(a) Each <u>statewide virtual provider and each</u> approved provider contracted under this section must:

- 1. Participate in the statewide assessment program under s. 1008.22 and in the state's education performance accountability system under s. 1008.31.
- 2. Receive a school grade under s. 1008.34 or a school improvement rating under s. 1008.341, as applicable. The school grade or school improvement rating received by each approved provider shall be based upon the aggregated assessment scores of all students served by the provider statewide. The department shall publish the school grade or school improvement rating received by each approved provider on its Internet website.
- (b) The performance of part-time students in grades 9 through 12 shall not be included for purposes of school grades or school improvement ratings under subparagraph (a)2.; however, their performance shall be included for school grading or school improvement rating purposes by the nonvirtual school providing the student's primary instruction.
- (c) An approved provider that receives a school grade of "D" or "F" under s. 1008.34 or a school improvement rating of "Declining" under s. 1008.341 must file a school improvement plan with the department for consultation to determine the causes for low performance and to develop a plan for correction and improvement.
- (c) (d) An approved provider's contract must be terminated, and the department shall disqualify and remove a provider from the list of approved providers, if the provider receives a school grade of "D" or "F" under s. 1008.34 or a school improvement rating of "Declining" under s. 1008.341 for 2 years

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during any consecutive 4-year period. The State Board of
Education may extend the eligibility of a provider that receives
a school grade of "D" by 1 year if the provider submits a school
improvement plan to the department. A disqualified provider is
not eligible to resubmit an application for 2 years after the
year in which the provider is disqualified. A provider that has
a contract terminated under this paragraph may not be an
approved provider for a period of at least 1 year after the date
upon which the contract was terminated and until the department
determines that the provider is in compliance with subsection
(2) and has corrected each cause of the provider's low
performance.

- (12) (9) EXCEPTIONS.—A provider of digital or online content or curriculum that is used to supplement the instruction of students who are not enrolled in a school district virtual instruction program under this section is not required to meet the requirements of this section.
- (10) MARKETING.—Each school district shall provide information to parents and students about the parent's and student's right to participate in a school district virtual instruction program under this section and in courses offered by the Florida Virtual School under s. 1002.37.
- (13) (11) RULES.—The State Board of Education shall adopt rules necessary to administer this section, including rules that establish the approval process for virtual courses in grades 6 through 12, rules that prescribe school district reporting requirements under subsection (10), and rules that ensure that students are able to enroll and participate in the full-time or part-time virtual program or course of their choice and are not

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assigned by their resident district to any virtual program or course without their consent (7).

Section 8. Paragraph (i) of subsection (1) of section 1003.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1003.02 District school board operation and control of public K-12 education within the school district.—As provided in part II of chapter 1001, district school boards are constitutionally and statutorily charged with the operation and control of public K-12 education within their school district. The district school boards must establish, organize, and operate their public K-12 schools and educational programs, employees, and facilities. Their responsibilities include staff development, public K-12 school student education including education for exceptional students and students in juvenile justice programs, special programs, adult education programs, and career education programs. Additionally, district school boards must:

- (1) Provide for the proper accounting for all students of school age, for the attendance and control of students at school, and for proper attention to health, safety, and other matters relating to the welfare of students in the following fields:
- (i) Parental notification of acceleration mechanisms.—At the beginning of each school year, notify parents of students in or entering high school of the opportunity and benefits of advanced placement, International Baccalaureate, Advanced International Certificate of Education, dual enrollment, courses offered through statewide virtual providers, school district virtual instruction programs, virtual charter schools, and

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958 Florida Virtual School courses.

Section 9. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 1003.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1003.03 Maximum class size.-

- (3) IMPLEMENTATION OPTIONS.—District school boards must consider, but are not limited to, implementing the following items in order to meet the constitutional class size maximums described in subsection (1):
- (b) Adopt policies to encourage students to take courses from the Florida Virtual School, statewide virtual providers, virtual charter schools, and school district virtual instruction programs.

Section 10. Subsection (2) of section 1003.428, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1003.428 General requirements for high school graduation; revised.—

- (2) The 24 credits may be earned through applied, integrated, and combined courses approved by the Department of Education. The 24 credits shall be distributed as follows:
 - (a) Sixteen core curriculum credits:
- 1. Four credits in English, with major concentration in composition, reading for information, and literature.
- 2. Four credits in mathematics, one of which must be Algebra I, a series of courses equivalent to Algebra I, or a higher-level mathematics course. Beginning with students entering grade 9 in the 2010-2011 school year, in addition to the Algebra I credit requirement, one of the four credits in mathematics must be geometry or a series of courses equivalent to geometry as approved by the State Board of Education.

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Beginning with students entering grade 9 in the 2010-2011 school year, the end-of-course assessment requirements under s. 1008.22(3)(c)2.a.(I) must be met in order for a student to earn the required credit in Algebra I. Beginning with students entering grade 9 in the 2011-2012 school year, the end-of-course assessment requirements under s. 1008.22(3)(c)2.a.(I) must be met in order for a student to earn the required credit in geometry. Beginning with students entering grade 9 in the 2012-2013 school year, in addition to the Algebra I and geometry credit requirements, one of the four credits in mathematics must be Algebra II or a series of courses equivalent to Algebra II as approved by the State Board of Education.

- 3. Three credits in science, two of which must have a laboratory component. Beginning with students entering grade 9 in the 2011-2012 school year, one of the three credits in science must be Biology I or a series of courses equivalent to Biology I as approved by the State Board of Education. Beginning with students entering grade 9 in the 2011-2012 school year, the end-of-course assessment requirements under s. 1008.22(3)(c)2.a.(II) must be met in order for a student to earn the required credit in Biology I. Beginning with students entering grade 9 in the 2013-2014 school year, one of the three credits must be Biology I or a series of courses equivalent to Biology I as approved by the State Board of Education, one credit must be chemistry or physics or a series of courses equivalent to chemistry or physics as approved by the State Board of Education, and one credit must be an equally rigorous course, as determined by the State Board of Education.
 - 4. Three credits in social studies as follows: one credit

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in United States history; one credit in world history; one-half credit in economics; and one-half credit in United States government.

- 5. One credit in fine or performing arts, speech and debate, or a practical arts course that incorporates artistic content and techniques of creativity, interpretation, and imagination. Eligible practical arts courses shall be identified through the Course Code Directory.
- 6. One credit in physical education to include integration of health. Participation in an interscholastic sport at the junior varsity or varsity level for two full seasons shall satisfy the one-credit requirement in physical education if the student passes a competency test on personal fitness with a score of "C" or better. The competency test on personal fitness must be developed by the Department of Education. A district school board may not require that the one credit in physical education be taken during the 9th grade year. Completion of one semester with a grade of "C" or better in a marching band class, in a physical activity class that requires participation in marching band activities as an extracurricular activity, or in a dance class shall satisfy one-half credit in physical education or one-half credit in performing arts. This credit may not be used to satisfy the personal fitness requirement or the requirement for adaptive physical education under an individual education plan (IEP) or 504 plan. Completion of 2 years in a Reserve Officer Training Corps (R.O.T.C.) class, a significant component of which is drills, shall satisfy the one-credit requirement in physical education and the one-credit requirement in performing arts. This credit may not be used to satisfy the

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personal fitness requirement or the requirement for adaptive physical education under an individual education plan (IEP) or 504 plan.

- (b) Eight credits in electives.
- 1. For each year in which a student scores at Level 1 on FCAT Reading, the student must be enrolled in and complete an intensive reading course the following year. Placement of Level 2 readers in either an intensive reading course or a content area course in which reading strategies are delivered shall be determined by diagnosis of reading needs. The department shall provide guidance on appropriate strategies for diagnosing and meeting the varying instructional needs of students reading below grade level. Reading courses shall be designed and offered pursuant to the comprehensive reading plan required by s. 1011.62(9).
- 2. For each year in which a student scores at Level 1 or Level 2 on FCAT Mathematics, the student must receive remediation the following year. These courses may be taught through applied, integrated, or combined courses and are subject to approval by the department for inclusion in the Course Code Directory.

Beginning with students entering grade 9 in the 2011-2012 school year, at least one course must be taken online. However, an online course taken during grades 6 through 8 fulfills this requirement. A student who is eligible for dual enrollment may fulfill this requirement through participation in any online course offered by a state college, state university, or an independent college or university.

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38-00506A-11 20111620 1074 Section 11. Section 1003.07, Florida Statutes, is created 1075 to read: 1076 1003.07 Digital Learning Now.—There is created the Digital 1077 Learning Now Act. 1078 (1) ELEMENTS OF HIGH-QUALITY DIGITAL LEARNING.—The 1079 Legislature finds that each student enrolled as a public school, 1080 private school, or home education student should have access to 1081 multiple high-quality digital learning providers that provide 1082 the following elements, which are essential for a high-quality 1083 digital learning environment in the state: 1084 (a) Access to digital learning. 1085 (b) Access to high-quality digital content and online 1086 courses. 1087 (c) Education that is customized to the needs of the 1088 student using digital content provided by state-approved 1089 providers. 1090 (d) A means for the student to demonstrate competency in 1091 completed coursework. 1092 (e) High-quality digital content, instructional materials, 1093 and online and blended-learning courses. 1094 (f) High-quality digital instruction and teachers. 1095 (g) Content and instruction that are evaluated on the metric of student learning. 1096 1097 (h) The use of funding as an incentive for performance, 1098 options, and innovation. 1099 (i) Infrastructure that supports digital learning. 1100 (j) Online administration of state assessments.

(2) STUDENT ELIGIBILITY AND ACCESS.—Each student,

regardless of whether he or she is enrolled in a public school

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or private school or is a home education student, is eligible to
participate in full-time or part-time state virtual programs
through:

- (a) The Florida Virtual School established in s. 1002.37(1)(b).
 - (b) Virtual education programs established in s. 1002.45.
 - (c) Virtual charter schools as authorized in s. 1002.33.
- (3) DIGITAL PREPARATION.—Each student must graduate from high school having had experience in taking an online course as provided in s. 1003.428.
- (4) CUSTOMIZED AND ACCELERATED LEARNING.—Any student who is enrolled in a public school district may register and enroll in an online course identified in the course code directory offered by any other district in the state. The student may register and enroll only in those courses offered directly by the school district and may not enroll in courses offered through district virtual instruction programs. The district that offers the course and in which the student completes the course shall report the student's completion in the course for funding pursuant to s. 1011.61(1)(c)1.b.(VI).
 - (5) ONLINE CONTENT AND INSTRUCTION.—
- (a) A district may offer online content that is aligned with Next Generation Sunshine Standards or core curricular standards, as appropriate.
- (b) A district may use an online instructor who resides within or outside the district in a full-time capacity or as an adjunct educator pursuant to s. 1012.57.
- Section 12. Paragraph (g) of subsection (3) of section 1131 1008.22, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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1008.22 Student assessment program for public schools.-

- (3) STATEWIDE ASSESSMENT PROGRAM.—The commissioner shall design and implement a statewide program of educational assessment that provides information for the improvement of the operation and management of the public schools, including schools operating for the purpose of providing educational services to youth in Department of Juvenile Justice programs. The commissioner may enter into contracts for the continued administration of the assessment, testing, and evaluation programs authorized and funded by the Legislature. Contracts may be initiated in 1 fiscal year and continue into the next and may be paid from the appropriations of either or both fiscal years. The commissioner is authorized to negotiate for the sale or lease of tests, scoring protocols, test scoring services, and related materials developed pursuant to law. Pursuant to the statewide assessment program, the commissioner shall:
- (g) <u>Beginning in 2014-2015 school year, administer all</u> <u>statewide assessment, including end-of-course assessments, in an online format. Study the cost and student achievement impact of secondary end-of-course assessments, including web-based and performance formats, and report to the Legislature prior to implementation.</u>

Section 13. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 1011.61, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1011.61 Definitions.—Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 1000.21, the following terms are defined as follows for the purposes of the Florida Education Finance Program:

(1) A "full-time equivalent student" in each program of the district is defined in terms of full-time students and part-time

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1161 students as follows:

- (c) 1. A "full-time equivalent student" is:
- a. A full-time student in any one of the programs listed in s. 1011.62(1)(c); or
 - b. A combination of full-time or part-time students in any one of the programs listed in s. 1011.62(1)(c) which is the equivalent of one full-time student based on the following calculations:
 - (I) A full-time student, except a postsecondary or adult student or a senior high school student enrolled in adult education when such courses are required for high school graduation, in a combination of programs listed in s.

 1011.62(1)(c) shall be a fraction of a full-time equivalent membership in each special program equal to the number of net hours per school year for which he or she is a member, divided by the appropriate number of hours set forth in subparagraph (a)1. or subparagraph (a)2. The difference between that fraction or sum of fractions and the maximum value as set forth in subsection (4) for each full-time student is presumed to be the balance of the student's time not spent in such special education programs and shall be recorded as time in the appropriate basic program.
 - (II) A prekindergarten handicapped student shall meet the requirements specified for kindergarten students.
 - (III) A full-time equivalent student for students in kindergarten through grade $\underline{12}$ 5 in a <u>full-time school district</u> virtual instruction program under s. 1002.45 shall consist of a student who has successfully completed a basic program listed in s. 1011.62(1)(c)1. or 3., as prescribed in s. 1002.45 s.

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1190 1011.62(1)(c)1.a. or b., and who is promoted to a higher grade 1191 level.

- (IV) A full-time equivalent student for students in grades 6 through 12 in a part-time school district virtual instruction program under s. 1002.45(1)(b)1. and 2. shall consist of six full credit course completions in programs listed in s. 1011.62(1)(c)1.b. or c. and 3. Course Credit completions may can be a combination of full-credit courses or half-credit courses either full credits or half credits.
- (V) A Florida Virtual School full-time equivalent student shall consist of six full credit course completions or the prescribed level of content that counts toward promotion to the next grade in the programs listed in s. 1011.62(1)(c)1.a. and b. for kindergarten grades 6 through grade 8 and the programs listed in s. 1011.62(1)(c)1.c. and 3. for grades 9 through 12. Course Credit completions may can be a combination of full-credit courses or half-credit courses either full credits or half-credits.
- (VI) Each successfully completed credit earned though an online course delivered by a district other than the district in which the student resides shall be calculated as 1/6 FTE.
- (VII) (VI) Each successfully completed credit earned under the alternative high school course credit requirements authorized in s. 1002.375, which is not reported as a portion of the 900 net hours of instruction pursuant to subparagraph (1)(a)1., shall be calculated as 1/6 FTE.
- 2. A student in membership in a program scheduled for more or less than 180 school days or the equivalent on an hourly basis as specified by rules of the State Board of Education is a

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fraction of a full-time equivalent membership equal to the
number of instructional hours in membership divided by the
appropriate number of hours set forth in subparagraph (a)1.;
however, for the purposes of this subparagraph, membership in
programs scheduled for more than 180 days is limited to students
enrolled in juvenile justice education programs and the Florida
Virtual School.

The department shall determine and implement an equitable method of equivalent funding for experimental schools and for schools operating under emergency conditions, which schools have been approved by the department to operate for less than the minimum school day.

Section 14. Section 1011.68, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1011.68 Funds for student transportation.—The annual allocation to each district for transportation to public school programs, including charter schools as provided in s.

1002.33(18)(b) 1002.33(17)(b), of students in membership in kindergarten through grade 12 and in migrant and exceptional student programs below kindergarten shall be determined as follows:

- (1) Subject to the rules of the State Board of Education, each district shall determine the membership of students who are transported:
 - (a) By reason of living 2 miles or more from school.
- (b) By reason of being students with disabilities or enrolled in a teenage parent program, regardless of distance to school.

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(c) By reason of being in a state prekindergarten program, regardless of distance from school.

- (d) By reason of being career, dual enrollment, or students with disabilities transported from one school center to another to participate in an instructional program or service; or students with disabilities, transported from one designation to another in the state, provided one designation is a school center and provided the student's individual educational plan (IEP) identifies the need for the instructional program or service and transportation to be provided by the school district. A "school center" is defined as a public school center, community college, state university, or other facility rented, leased, or owned and operated by the school district or another public agency. A "dual enrollment student" is defined as a public school student in membership in both a public secondary school program and a community college or a state university program under a written agreement to partially fulfill ss. 1003.435 and 1007.23 and earning full-time equivalent membership under s. 1011.62(1)(i).
- (e) With respect to elementary school students whose grade level does not exceed grade 6, by reason of being subjected to hazardous walking conditions en route to or from school as provided in s. 1006.23. Such rules shall, when appropriate, provide for the determination of membership under this paragraph for less than 1 year to accommodate the needs of students who require transportation only until such hazardous conditions are corrected.
- (f) By reason of being a pregnant student or student parent, and the child of a student parent as provided in s.

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1277 1003.54, regardless of distance from school.

(2) The allocation for each district shall be calculated annually in accordance with the following formula:

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T = B + EX. The elements of this formula are defined as follows: T is the total dollar allocation for transportation. B is the base transportation dollar allocation prorated by an adjusted student membership count. The adjusted membership count shall be derived from a multiplicative index function in which the base student membership is adjusted by multiplying it by index numbers that individually account for the impact of the price level index, average bus occupancy, and the extent of rural population in the district. EX is the base transportation dollar allocation for disabled students prorated by an adjusted disabled student membership count. The base transportation dollar allocation for disabled students is the total state base disabled student membership count weighted for increased costs associated with transporting disabled students and multiplying it by an average per student cost for transportation as determined by the Legislature. The adjusted disabled student membership count shall be derived from a multiplicative index function in which the weighted base disabled student membership is adjusted by multiplying it by index numbers that individually account for the impact of the price level index, average bus occupancy, and the extent of rural population in the district. Each adjustment factor shall be designed to affect the base allocation by no more or less than 10 percent.

(3) The total allocation to each district for transportation of students shall be the sum of the amounts

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determined in subsection (2). If the funds appropriated for the purpose of implementing this section are not sufficient to pay the base transportation allocation and the base transportation allocation for disabled students, the Department of Education shall prorate the available funds on a percentage basis. If the funds appropriated for the purpose of implementing this section exceed the sum of the base transportation allocation and the base transportation allocation for disabled students, the base transportation allocation for disabled students shall be limited to the amount calculated in subsection (2), and the remaining balance shall be added to the base transportation allocation.

- (4) No district shall use funds to purchase transportation equipment and supplies at prices which exceed those determined by the department to be the lowest which can be obtained, as prescribed in s. 1006.27(1).
- (5) Funds allocated or apportioned for the payment of student transportation services may be used to pay for transportation of students to and from school on local general purpose transportation systems. Student transportation funds may also be used to pay for transportation of students to and from school in private passenger cars and boats when the transportation is for isolated students, or students with disabilities as defined by rule. Subject to the rules of the State Board of Education, each school district shall determine and report the number of assigned students using general purpose transportation private passenger cars and boats. The allocation per student must be equal to the allocation per student riding a school bus.
 - (6) Notwithstanding other provisions of this section, in no

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case shall any student or students be counted for transportation funding more than once per day. This provision includes counting students for funding pursuant to trips in school buses, passenger cars, or boats or general purpose transportation.

Section 15. Section 1012.57, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1012.57 Certification of adjunct educators.-

- (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of ss. 1012.32, 1012.55, and 1012.56, or any other provision of law or rule to the contrary, district school boards shall adopt rules to allow for the issuance of an adjunct teaching certificate to any applicant who fulfills the requirements of s. 1012.56(2)(a)-(f) and (10) and who has expertise in the subject area to be taught. An applicant shall be considered to have expertise in the subject area to be taught if the applicant demonstrates sufficient subject area mastery through passage of a subject area test. The adjunct teaching certificate shall be used for part-time teaching positions.
- (2) The Legislature intends that this section The intent of this provision is to allow:
- (a) School districts to tap the wealth of talent and expertise represented in Florida's citizens who may wish to teach part-time in a Florida public school by permitting school districts to issue adjunct certificates to qualified applicants.
- (b) School districts to use the expertise of individuals in this state or other states who wish to provide online instruction to Florida students by permitting school districts to issue adjunct certificates to qualified applicants.
 - (3) Adjunct certificateholders should be used as a strategy

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Florida students. reduce the teacher shortage; thus, adjunct certificateholders should supplement a school's instructional staff, not supplant it. Each school principal shall assign an experienced peer mentor to assist the adjunct teaching certificateholder during the certificateholder's first year of teaching, and an adjunct certificateholder may participate in a district's new teacher training program. District school boards shall provide the adjunct teaching certificateholder an orientation in classroom management prior to assigning the certificateholder to a school.

- (4) Each adjunct teaching certificate is valid through the term of the contract between the educator and the school district for 5 school years and is renewable if the applicant has received satisfactory performance evaluations during each year of teaching under adjunct teaching certification.
- (2) Individuals who are certified and employed under this section shall have the same rights and protection of laws as teachers certified under s. 1012.56.

Section 16. Paragraphs (a) and (e) of subsection (1) and paragraph (h) of subsection (2) of section 1013.62, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1013.62 Charter schools capital outlay funding.-

- (1) In each year in which funds are appropriated for charter school capital outlay purposes, the Commissioner of Education shall allocate the funds among eligible charter schools.
- (a) To be eligible for a funding allocation, a charter school must:

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- 1.a. Have been in operation for 3 or more years;
- b. Be governed by a governing board established in the state for 3 or more years which operates both charter schools and conversion charter schools within the state;
- c. Be an expanded feeder chain of a charter school within the same school district that is currently receiving charter school capital outlay funds;
- d. Have been accredited by the Commission on Schools of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools; or
- e. Serve students in facilities that are provided by a business partner for a charter school-in-the-workplace pursuant to s. 1002.33(16) (b) 1002.33(15) (b).
- 2. Have financial stability for future operation as a charter school.
- 3. Have satisfactory student achievement based on state accountability standards applicable to the charter school.
- 4. Have received final approval from its sponsor pursuant to s. 1002.33 for operation during that fiscal year.
- 5. Serve students in facilities that are not provided by the charter school's sponsor.
- (e) Unless otherwise provided in the General Appropriations Act, the funding allocation for each eligible charter school is determined by multiplying the school's projected student enrollment by one-fifteenth of the cost-per-student station specified in s. 1013.64(6)(b) for an elementary, middle, or high school, as appropriate. If the funds appropriated are not sufficient, the commissioner shall prorate the available funds among eligible charter schools. However, a charter school or charter lab school may not receive state charter school capital

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outlay funds greater than the one-fifteenth cost per student station formula if the charter school's combination of state charter school capital outlay funds, capital outlay funds calculated through the reduction in the administrative fee provided in s. 1002.33(21) 1002.33(20), and capital outlay funds allowed in s. 1002.32(9)(e) and (h) exceeds the one-fifteenth cost per student station formula.

- (2) A charter school's governing body may use charter school capital outlay funds for the following purposes:
- (h) Purchase, lease-purchase, or lease of driver's education vehicles; motor vehicles used for the maintenance or operation of plants and equipment; security vehicles; or vehicles used in storing or distributing materials and equipment.

Conversion charter schools may use capital outlay funds received through the reduction in the administrative fee provided in s. $\underline{1002.33(21)}$ $\underline{1002.33(20)}$ for renovation, repair, and maintenance of school facilities that are owned by the sponsor.

Section 17. By December 1, 2011, the Office of Program
Policy Analysis and Government Accountability, or an independent
research organization selected by the department, shall submit a
report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the
Speaker of the House of Representatives which evaluates the best
methods for implementing part-time virtual education in
kindergarten through grade 5.

Section 18. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of the act

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1451	which can be given effect without the invalid provision or
1452	application, and to this end the provisions of this act are
1453	severable.
1454	Section 19. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.