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By Senators Gaetz and Stargel

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to choice in sports; amending s. 1002.20, F.S.; revising public school choice options available to students to include CAPE digital tools, CAPE industry certifications, and collegiate high school programs; authorizing parents of public school students to seek private educational choice options through the Florida Personal Learning Scholarship Accounts Program under certain circumstances; revising student eligibility requirements for participating in high school athletic competitions; authorizing public schools to provide transportation to students participating in open enrollment; amending s. 1002.31, F.S.; requiring each district school board and charter school governing board to authorize a parent to have his or her child participate in controlled open enrollment; requiring the school district to report the student for purposes of the school district's funding; authorizing a school district to provide transportation to such students; requiring that each district school board adopt and publish on its website a controlled open enrollment process; specifying criteria for the process; prohibiting a school district from delaying or preventing a student who participates in controlled open enrollment from being immediately eligible to participate in certain activities; amending s. 1006.15, F.S.; defining the term "eligible to participate"; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; prohibiting a school

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district from delaying or preventing a student who participates in open controlled enrollment from being immediately eligible to participate in certain activities; authorizing a transfer student to immediately participate in interscholastic or intrascholastic activities under certain circumstances; prohibiting a school district or the Florida High School Athletic Association (FHSAA) from declaring a transfer student ineligible under certain circumstances; amending s. 1006.20, F.S.; requiring the FHSAA to allow a school to maintain full membership in the association or to join by sport; prohibiting the FHSAA from discouraging a school from maintaining membership in the FHSAA and another athletic association; specifying penalties for recruiting violations; requiring a school to forfeit a competition in which a student who was recruited by specified adults participated; revising circumstances under which a student may be declared ineligible; requiring student ineligibility to be established by a preponderance of the evidence; amending ss. 1012.795 and 1012.796, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (6), paragraph (a) of subsection (17), and paragraph (a) of subsection (22) of section 1002.20, Florida Statutes, are

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amended to read:

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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.-
- (a) Public school choices.—Parents of public school students may seek any whatever public school choice options that are applicable and available to students in their school districts. These options may include controlled open enrollment, single-gender programs, lab schools, virtual instruction programs, charter schools, charter technical career centers, magnet schools, alternative schools, special programs, auditoryoral education programs, advanced placement, dual enrollment, International Baccalaureate, International General Certificate of Secondary Education (pre-AICE), CAPE digital tools, CAPE industry certifications, collegiate high school programs, 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 educational school choice options of the Opportunity Scholarship Program and the McKay Scholarships for Students with Disabilities Program.
- (b) Private <u>educational</u> <u>school</u> choices.—Parents of public school students may seek private <u>educational</u> <u>school</u> choice options under certain programs.

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1. Under the McKay Scholarships for Students with Disabilities Program, the parent of a public school student with a disability may request and receive a McKay Scholarship for the student to attend a private school in accordance with s. 1002.39.

- 2. Under the Florida Tax Credit Scholarship Program, the parent of a student who qualifies for free or reduced-price school lunch or who is currently placed, or during the previous state fiscal year was placed, in foster care as defined in s. 39.01 may seek a scholarship from an eligible nonprofit scholarship-funding organization in accordance with s. 1002.395.
- 3. Under the Florida Personal Learning Scholarship Accounts
 Program, the parent of a student with a qualifying disability
 may apply for a personal learning scholarship to be used for
 individual educational needs in accordance with s. 1002.385.
 - (17) ATHLETICS; PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL.-
- (a) Eligibility.—Eligibility requirements for all students participating in high school athletic competition must allow a student to be <u>immediately</u> eligible in the school in which he or she first enrolls each school year, the school in which the student makes himself or herself a candidate for an athletic team by engaging in practice before enrolling, or the school to which the student has transferred with approval of the district school board, in accordance with the provisions of s. 1006.20(2)(a).
 - (22) TRANSPORTATION. -
- (a) Transportation to school.—Public school students shall be provided transportation to school, in accordance with the provisions of s. 1006.21(3)(a). Public school students may be

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provided transportation to school in accordance with the controlled open enrollment provisions of s. 1002.31(2).

Section 2. Section 1002.31, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1002.31 Controlled open enrollment; public school parental choice.—

- (1) As used in this section, "controlled open enrollment" means a public education delivery system that allows school districts to make student school assignments using parents' indicated preferential school choice as a significant factor.
- enrollment, and in addition to the existing public school choice programs provided in s. 1002.20(6)(a), each district school board shall allow a parent from any school district in the state whose child is not subject to a current expulsion order to enroll his or her child in and transport his or her child to any public school that has not reached capacity in the district, subject to the maximum class size pursuant to s. 1003.03 and s. 1, Art. IX of the State Constitution. The school district shall accept the student, pursuant to that school district's controlled open enrollment participation process, and report the student for purposes of the school district's funding pursuant to the Florida Education Finance Program. A school district may provide transportation to students described under this subsection at the district school board's discretion.
- (b) Each charter school governing board shall allow a parent whose child is not subject to a current expulsion order to enroll his or her child in and transport his or her child to the charter school if the school has not reached capacity,

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subject to the maximum class size pursuant to s. 1003.03 and s.

1, Art. IX of the State Constitution, and the enrollment

limitations pursuant to s. 1002.33(10)(e)1., 2., 5., 6., and 7.

A charter school may provide transportation to students

described under this subsection at the discretion of the charter

school's governing board.

- (c) For purposes of continuity of educational choice, a student who transfers pursuant to paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) may remain at the school chosen by the parent until the student completes the highest grade level at the school may offer controlled open enrollment within the public schools which is in addition to the existing choice programs such as virtual instruction programs, magnet schools, alternative schools, special programs, advanced placement, and dual enrollment.
- (3) Each district school board offering controlled open enrollment shall adopt by rule and post on its website the process required to participate in controlled open enrollment.

 The process a controlled open enrollment plan which must:
 - (a) Adhere to federal desegregation requirements.
- (b) Allow Include an application process required to participate in controlled open enrollment that allows parents to declare school preferences, including placement of siblings within the same school.
- (c) Provide a lottery procedure to determine student assignment and establish an appeals process for hardship cases.
- (d) Afford parents of students in multiple session schools preferred access to controlled open enrollment.
- (e) Maintain socioeconomic, demographic, and racial balance.

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- (f) Address the availability of transportation.
- (g) Maintain existing academic eligibility criteria for public school choice programs pursuant to s. 1002.20(6)(a).
- (h) Identify schools that have not reached capacity, as determined by the school district. In determining the capacity of each school, the district school board shall incorporate the specifications, plans, elements, and commitments contained in the school district educational facilities plan and the longterm work programs required under s. 1013.35.
- (i) Ensure that each district school board adopts a policy to provide preferential treatment to all of the following:
- 1. Dependent children of active duty military personnel whose move resulted from military orders.
- 2. Children who have been relocated due to a foster care placement in a different school zone.
- 3. Children who move due to a change in custody due to separation, divorce, the serious illness of a custodial parent, the death of a parent, or a court order.
 - 4. Students residing in the school district.
- (4) In accordance with the reporting requirements of s. 1011.62, each district school board shall annually report the number of students exercising public school choice, by type attending the various types of public schools of choice in the district, in accordance with including schools such as virtual instruction programs, magnet schools, and public charter schools, according to rules adopted by the State Board of Education.
- (5) For a school or program that is a public school of choice under this section, the calculation for compliance with

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maximum class size pursuant to s. 1003.03 is the average number of students at the school level.

(6) A school district may not delay eligibility or otherwise prevent a student participating in controlled open enrollment or a choice program from being immediately eligible to participate in interscholastic and intrascholastic extracurricular activities.

Section 3. Subsection (3) and paragraph (a) of subsection (8) of section 1006.15, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (9) is added to that section, to read:

1006.15 Student standards for participation in interscholastic and intrascholastic extracurricular student activities; regulation.—

- "eligible to participate" includes, but is not limited to, a student participating in tryouts, off-season conditioning, summer workouts, preseason conditioning, in-season practice, or contests. The term does not mean that a student must be placed on any specific team for interscholastic or intrascholastic extracurricular activities. To be eligible to participate in interscholastic extracurricular student activities, a student must:
- 1. Maintain a grade point average of 2.0 or above on a 4.0 scale, or its equivalent, in the previous semester or a cumulative grade point average of 2.0 or above on a 4.0 scale, or its equivalent, in the courses required by s. 1002.3105(5) or s. 1003.4282.
- 2. Execute and fulfill the requirements of an academic performance contract between the student, the district school

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board, the appropriate governing association, and the student's parents, if the student's cumulative grade point average falls below 2.0, or its equivalent, on a 4.0 scale in the courses required by s. 1002.3105(5) or s. 1003.4282. At a minimum, the contract must require that the student attend summer school, or its graded equivalent, between grades 9 and 10 or grades 10 and 11, as necessary.

- 3. Have a cumulative grade point average of 2.0 or above on a 4.0 scale, or its equivalent, in the courses required by s. 1002.3105(5) or s. 1003.4282 during his or her junior or senior year.
- 4. Maintain satisfactory conduct, including adherence to appropriate dress and other codes of student conduct policies described in s. 1006.07(2). If a student is convicted of, or is found to have committed, a felony or a delinquent act that would have been a felony if committed by an adult, regardless of whether adjudication is withheld, the student's participation in interscholastic extracurricular activities is contingent upon established and published district school board policy.
- (b) Any student who is exempt from attending a full school day based on rules adopted by the district school board for double session schools or programs, experimental schools, or schools operating under emergency conditions must maintain the grade point average required by this section and pass each class for which he or she is enrolled.
- (c) An individual home education student is eligible to participate at the public school to which the student would be assigned according to district school board attendance area policies or which the student could choose to attend pursuant to

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district or interdistrict controlled open enrollment provisions, or may develop an agreement to participate at a private school, in the interscholastic extracurricular activities of that school, provided the following conditions are met:

- 1. The home education student must meet the requirements of the home education program pursuant to s. 1002.41.
- 2. During the period of participation at a school, the home education student must demonstrate educational progress as required in paragraph (b) in all subjects taken in the home education program by a method of evaluation agreed upon by the parent and the school principal which may include: review of the student's work by a certified teacher chosen by the parent; grades earned through correspondence; grades earned in courses taken at a Florida College System institution, university, or trade school; standardized test scores above the 35th percentile; or any other method designated in s. 1002.41.
- 3. The home education student must meet the same residency requirements as other students in the school at which he or she participates.
- 4. The home education student must meet the same standards of acceptance, behavior, and performance as required of other students in extracurricular activities.
- 5. The student must register with the school his or her intent to participate in interscholastic extracurricular activities as a representative of the school before the beginning date of the season for the activity in which he or she wishes to participate. A home education student must be able to participate in curricular activities if that is a requirement for an extracurricular activity.

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6. A student who transfers from a home education program to a public school before or during the first grading period of the school year is academically eligible to participate in interscholastic extracurricular activities during the first grading period provided the student has a successful evaluation from the previous school year, pursuant to subparagraph 2.

- 7. Any public school or private school student who has been unable to maintain academic eligibility for participation in interscholastic extracurricular activities is ineligible to participate in such activities as a home education student until the student has successfully completed one grading period in home education pursuant to subparagraph 2. to become eligible to participate as a home education student.
- (d) An individual charter school student pursuant to s. 1002.33 is eligible to participate at the public school to which the student would be assigned according to district school board attendance area policies or which the student could choose to attend, pursuant to district or interdistrict controlled openentelment provisions, in any interscholastic extracurricular activity of that school, unless such activity is provided by the student's charter school, if the following conditions are met:
- 1. The charter school student must meet the requirements of the charter school education program as determined by the charter school governing board.
- 2. During the period of participation at a school, the charter school student must demonstrate educational progress as required in paragraph (b).
- 3. The charter school student must meet the same residency requirements as other students in the school at which he or she

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participates.

4. The charter school student must meet the same standards of acceptance, behavior, and performance that are required of other students in extracurricular activities.

- 5. The charter school student must register with the school his or her intent to participate in interscholastic extracurricular activities as a representative of the school before the beginning date of the season for the activity in which he or she wishes to participate. A charter school student must be able to participate in curricular activities if that is a requirement for an extracurricular activity.
- 6. A student who transfers from a charter school program to a traditional public school before or during the first grading period of the school year is academically eligible to participate in interscholastic extracurricular activities during the first grading period if the student has a successful evaluation from the previous school year, pursuant to subparagraph 2.
- 7. Any public school or private school student who has been unable to maintain academic eligibility for participation in interscholastic extracurricular activities is ineligible to participate in such activities as a charter school student until the student has successfully completed one grading period in a charter school pursuant to subparagraph 2. to become eligible to participate as a charter school student.
- (e) A student of the Florida Virtual School full-time program may participate in any interscholastic extracurricular activity at the public school to which the student would be assigned according to district school board attendance area

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policies or which the student could choose to attend, pursuant to district or interdistrict controlled open enrollment policies, if the student:

- 1. During the period of participation in the interscholastic extracurricular activity, meets the requirements in paragraph (a).
- 2. Meets any additional requirements as determined by the board of trustees of the Florida Virtual School.
- 3. Meets the same residency requirements as other students in the school at which he or she participates.
- 4. Meets the same standards of acceptance, behavior, and performance that are required of other students in extracurricular activities.
- 5. Registers his or her intent to participate in interscholastic extracurricular activities with the school before the beginning date of the season for the activity in which he or she wishes to participate. A Florida Virtual School student must be able to participate in curricular activities if that is a requirement for an extracurricular activity.
- (f) A student who transfers from the Florida Virtual School full-time program to a traditional public school before or during the first grading period of the school year is academically eligible to participate in interscholastic extracurricular activities during the first grading period if the student has a successful evaluation from the previous school year pursuant to paragraph (a).
- (g) A public school or private school student who has been unable to maintain academic eligibility for participation in interscholastic extracurricular activities is ineligible to

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participate in such activities as a Florida Virtual School student until the student successfully completes one grading period in the Florida Virtual School pursuant to paragraph (a).

- (h) A school district may not delay eligibility or otherwise prevent a student participating in controlled open enrollment, or a choice program, from being immediately eligible to participate in interscholastic and intrascholastic extracurricular activities.
- (8) (a) The Florida High School Athletic Association (FHSAA), in cooperation with each district school board, shall facilitate a program in which a middle school or high school student who attends a private school shall be eligible to participate in an interscholastic or intrascholastic sport at a public high school, a public middle school, or a 6-12 public school that is zoned for the physical address at which the student resides if:
- 1. The private school in which the student is enrolled is not a member of the FHSAA and does not offer an interscholastic or intrascholastic athletic program.
- 2. The private school student meets the guidelines for the conduct of the program established by the FHSAA's board of directors and the district school board. At a minimum, such guidelines shall provide:
- a. A deadline for each sport by which the private school student's parents must register with the public school in writing their intent for their child to participate at that school in the sport.
- b. Requirements for a private school student to participate, including, but not limited to, meeting the same

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standards of eligibility, acceptance, behavior, educational progress, and performance which apply to other students participating in interscholastic or intrascholastic sports at a public school or FHSAA member private school.

(9) A student who transfers to a school during the school year may seek to immediately join an existing team if the roster for the specific interscholastic or intrascholastic extracurricular activity has not reached the activity's identified maximum size and if the coach for the activity determines that the student has the requisite skill and ability to participate. The FHSAA and school district may not declare such a student ineligible because the student did not have the opportunity to comply with qualifying requirements.

Section 4. Subsection (1) and paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (g) of subsection (2) of section 1006.20, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1006.20 Athletics in public K-12 schools.-

(1) GOVERNING NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION.—The Florida High School Athletic Association (FHSAA) is designated as the governing nonprofit organization of athletics in Florida public schools. If the FHSAA fails to meet the provisions of this section, the commissioner shall designate a nonprofit organization to govern athletics with the approval of the State Board of Education. The FHSAA is not a state agency as defined in s. 120.52. The FHSAA shall be subject to the provisions of s. 1006.19. A private school that wishes to engage in high school athletic competition with a public high school may become a member of the FHSAA. Any high school in the state, including charter schools, virtual schools, and home education

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cooperatives, may become a member of the FHSAA and participate in the activities of the FHSAA. However, membership in the FHSAA is not mandatory for any school. The FHSAA must allow a school the option of maintaining full membership in the association or joining by sport and may not discourage a school from simultaneously maintaining membership in another athletic association. The FHSAA may not deny or discourage interscholastic competition between its member schools and non-FHSAA member Florida schools, including members of another athletic governing organization, and may not take any retributory or discriminatory action against any of its member schools that participate in interscholastic competition with non-FHSAA member Florida schools. The FHSAA may not unreasonably withhold its approval of an application to become an affiliate member of the National Federation of State High School Associations submitted by any other organization that governs interscholastic athletic competition in this state. The bylaws of the FHSAA are the rules by which high school athletic programs in its member schools, and the students who participate in them, are governed, unless otherwise specifically provided by statute. For the purposes of this section, "high school" includes grades 6 through 12.

- (2) ADOPTION OF BYLAWS, POLICIES, OR GUIDELINES. -
- (a) The FHSAA shall adopt bylaws that, unless specifically provided by statute, establish eligibility requirements for all students who participate in high school athletic competition in its member schools. The bylaws governing residence and transfer shall allow the student to be <u>immediately</u> eligible in the school in which he or she first enrolls each school year or the school

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in which the student makes himself or herself a candidate for an athletic team by engaging in a practice prior to enrolling in the school. The bylaws shall also allow the student to be immediately eligible in the school to which the student has transferred during the school year if the transfer is made by a deadline established by the FHSAA, which may not be prior to the date authorized for the beginning of practice for the sport. These transfers shall be allowed pursuant to the district school board policies in the case of transfer to a public school or pursuant to the private school policies in the case of transfer to a private school. The student shall be eligible in that school so long as he or she remains enrolled in that school. Subsequent eligibility shall be determined and enforced through the FHSAA's bylaws. Requirements governing eligibility and transfer between member schools shall be applied similarly to public school students and private school students.

- (b) The FHSAA shall adopt bylaws that specifically prohibit the recruiting of students for athletic purposes. The bylaws shall prescribe penalties and an appeals process for athletic recruiting violations.
- 1. If it is determined that a school has recruited a student in violation of FHSAA bylaws, the FHSAA may require the school to participate in a higher classification for the sport in which the recruited student competes for a minimum of one classification cycle, in addition to the penalties in subparagraphs 2. and 3., and any other appropriate fine or and sanction imposed on the school, its coaches, or adult representatives who violate recruiting rules.
 - 2. Any recruitment by a school district employee or

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contractor in violation of FHSAA bylaws results in escalating
punishments as follows:

- a. For a first offense, a \$5,000 forfeiture of pay for the school district employee or contractor who committed the violation.
- b. For a second offense, suspension without pay for 12 months from coaching, directing, or advertising an extracurricular activity and a \$5,000 forfeiture of pay for the school district employee or contractor who committed the violation.
- c. For a third offense, a \$5,000 forfeiture of pay for the school district employee or contractor who committed the violation. If the individual who committed the violation holds an educator certificate, the FHSAA shall also refer the violation to the department for review pursuant to s. 1012.796 to determine whether probable cause exists, and, if there is a finding of probable cause, the commissioner shall file a formal complaint against the individual. If the complaint is upheld, the individual's educator certificate shall be revoked for 3 years, in addition to any penalties available under s. 1012.796. Additionally, the department shall revoke any adjunct teaching certificates issued pursuant to s. 1012.57 and all permissions under ss. 1012.39 and 1012.43, and the educator is ineligible for such certificates or permissions for a period of time equal to the period of revocation of his or her state-issued certificate.
- 3. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a school shall forfeit every competition in which a student participated who was recruited by an adult who is not a school district

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employee or contractor in violation of FHSAA bylaws.

- <u>4.</u> A student may not be declared ineligible based on violation of recruiting rules unless the student or parent has falsified any enrollment or eligibility document or accepted any benefit or any promise of benefit if such benefit is not generally available to the school's students or family members or is based in any way on athletic interest, potential, or performance.
- (c) The FHSAA shall adopt bylaws that require all students participating in interscholastic athletic competition or who are candidates for an interscholastic athletic team to satisfactorily pass a medical evaluation each year prior to participating in interscholastic athletic competition or engaging in any practice, tryout, workout, or other physical activity associated with the student's candidacy for an interscholastic athletic team. Such medical evaluation may be administered only by a practitioner licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 460, or s. 464.012, and in good standing with the practitioner's regulatory board. The bylaws shall establish requirements for eliciting a student's medical history and performing the medical evaluation required under this paragraph, which shall include a physical assessment of the student's physical capabilities to participate in interscholastic athletic competition as contained in a uniform preparticipation physical evaluation and history form. The evaluation form shall incorporate the recommendations of the American Heart Association for participation cardiovascular screening and shall provide a place for the signature of the practitioner performing the evaluation with an attestation that

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each examination procedure listed on the form was performed by the practitioner or by someone under the direct supervision of the practitioner. The form shall also contain a place for the practitioner to indicate if a referral to another practitioner was made in lieu of completion of a certain examination procedure. The form shall provide a place for the practitioner to whom the student was referred to complete the remaining sections and attest to that portion of the examination. The preparticipation physical evaluation form shall advise students to complete a cardiovascular assessment and shall include information concerning alternative cardiovascular evaluation and diagnostic tests. Results of such medical evaluation must be provided to the school. A student is not No student shall be eligible to participate, as provided in s. 1006.15(3), in any interscholastic athletic competition or engage in any practice, tryout, workout, or other physical activity associated with the student's candidacy for an interscholastic athletic team until the results of the medical evaluation have been received and approved by the school.

- (g) The FHSAA shall adopt bylaws establishing the process and standards by which FHSAA determinations of eligibility are made. Such bylaws shall provide that:
- 1. Ineligibility must be established by a preponderance of the clear and convincing evidence;
- 2. Student athletes, parents, and schools must have notice of the initiation of any investigation or other inquiry into eligibility and may present, to the investigator and to the individual making the eligibility determination, any information or evidence that is credible, persuasive, and of a kind

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reasonably prudent persons rely upon in the conduct of serious affairs;

- 3. An investigator may not determine matters of eligibility but must submit information and evidence to the executive director or a person designated by the executive director or by the board of directors for an unbiased and objective determination of eligibility; and
- 4. A determination of ineligibility must be made in writing, setting forth the findings of fact and specific violation upon which the decision is based.

Section 5. Paragraph (o) is added to subsection (1) of section 1012.795, Florida Statutes, and subsection (5) of that section is amended, to read:

1012.795 Education Practices Commission; authority to discipline.—

(1) The Education Practices Commission may suspend the educator certificate of any person as defined in s. 1012.01(2) or (3) for up to 5 years, thereby denying that person the right to teach or otherwise be employed by a district school board or public school in any capacity requiring direct contact with students for that period of time, after which the holder may return to teaching as provided in subsection (4); may revoke the educator certificate of any person, thereby denying that person the right to teach or otherwise be employed by a district school board or public school in any capacity requiring direct contact with students for up to 10 years, with reinstatement subject to the provisions of subsection (4); may revoke permanently the educator certificate of any person thereby denying that person the right to teach or otherwise be employed by a district school

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board or public school in any capacity requiring direct contact with students; may suspend the educator certificate, upon an order of the court or notice by the Department of Revenue relating to the payment of child support; or may impose any other penalty provided by law, if the person:

- (o) Has committed a third recruiting offense as determined by the Florida High School Athletic Association (FHSAA) pursuant to s. 1006.20(2)(b).
- (5) Each district school superintendent and the governing authority of each university lab school, state-supported school, or private school, and the FHSAA shall report to the department the name of any person certified pursuant to this chapter or employed and qualified pursuant to s. 1012.39:
- (a) Who has been convicted of, or who has pled nolo contendere to, a misdemeanor, felony, or any other criminal charge, other than a minor traffic infraction;
- (b) Who that official has reason to believe has committed or is found to have committed any act which would be a ground for revocation or suspension under subsection (1); or
- (c) Who has been dismissed or severed from employment because of conduct involving any immoral, unnatural, or lascivious act.
- Section 6. Subsections (3) and (7) of section 1012.796, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 1012.796 Complaints against teachers and administrators; procedure; penalties.—
- (3) The department staff shall advise the commissioner concerning the findings of the investigation <u>and of all</u> referrals by the Florida High School Athletic Association

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(FHSAA) pursuant to ss. 1006.20(2)(b) and 1012.795. The department general counsel or members of that staff shall review the investigation or the referral and advise the commissioner concerning probable cause or lack thereof. The determination of probable cause shall be made by the commissioner. The commissioner shall provide an opportunity for a conference, if requested, prior to determining probable cause. The commissioner may enter into deferred prosecution agreements in lieu of finding probable cause if, in his or her judgment, such agreements are in the best interests of the department, the certificateholder, and the public. Such deferred prosecution agreements shall become effective when filed with the clerk of the Education Practices Commission. However, a deferred prosecution agreement shall not be entered into if there is probable cause to believe that a felony or an act of moral turpitude, as defined by rule of the State Board of Education, has occurred, or for referrals by the FHSAA. Upon finding no probable cause, the commissioner shall dismiss the complaint.

- (7) A panel of the commission shall enter a final order either dismissing the complaint or imposing one or more of the following penalties:
- (a) Denial of an application for a teaching certificate or for an administrative or supervisory endorsement on a teaching certificate. The denial may provide that the applicant may not reapply for certification, and that the department may refuse to consider that applicant's application, for a specified period of time or permanently.
 - (b) Revocation or suspension of a certificate.
 - (c) Imposition of an administrative fine not to exceed

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\$2,000 for each count or separate offense.

- (d) Placement of the teacher, administrator, or supervisor on probation for a period of time and subject to such conditions as the commission may specify, including requiring the certified teacher, administrator, or supervisor to complete additional appropriate college courses or work with another certified educator, with the administrative costs of monitoring the probation assessed to the educator placed on probation. An educator who has been placed on probation shall, at a minimum:
- 1. Immediately notify the investigative office in the Department of Education upon employment or termination of employment in the state in any public or private position requiring a Florida educator's certificate.
- 2. Have his or her immediate supervisor submit annual performance reports to the investigative office in the Department of Education.
- 3. Pay to the commission within the first 6 months of each probation year the administrative costs of monitoring probation assessed to the educator.
- 4. Violate no law and shall fully comply with all district school board policies, school rules, and State Board of Education rules.
- 5. Satisfactorily perform his or her assigned duties in a competent, professional manner.
- 6. Bear all costs of complying with the terms of a final order entered by the commission.
- (e) Restriction of the authorized scope of practice of the teacher, administrator, or supervisor.
 - (f) Reprimand of the teacher, administrator, or supervisor

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in writing, with a copy to be placed in the certification file of such person.

- (g) Imposition of an administrative sanction, upon a person whose teaching certificate has expired, for an act or acts committed while that person possessed a teaching certificate or an expired certificate subject to late renewal, which sanction bars that person from applying for a new certificate for a period of 10 years or less, or permanently.
- (h) Refer the teacher, administrator, or supervisor to the recovery network program provided in s. 1012.798 under such terms and conditions as the commission may specify.

The penalties imposed under this subsection are in addition to, and not in lieu of, the penalties required for a third recruiting offense pursuant to s. 1006.20(2)(b).

Section 7. This act shall take effect July 1, 2016.