By Senator Cruz

18-01718-19 20191628

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to out-of-school and in-school suspension; amending s. 1002.20, F.S.; authorizing a parent to give public testimony regarding a district school board's out-of-school and in-school suspension policy at a specified meeting; amending s. 1006.07, F.S.; requiring a district school board to review its rules authorizing out-of-school and in-school suspension during a specified timeframe at a district school board meeting; requiring the review to include specified data and examinations of certain programs available to suspended students; requiring the board to take public testimony at the meeting; providing that the rules expire under certain circumstances; providing that all suspension hearings are exempt from specified provisions; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) 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:

- (4) DISCIPLINE.-
- (a) Suspension of public school student.-

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1. In accordance with the provisions of s. 1006.09(1) - (4):

<u>a.1.</u> A student may be suspended only as provided by rule of the district school board. A good faith effort must be made to immediately inform the parent by telephone of the student's suspension and the reason. Each suspension and the reason must be reported in writing within 24 hours to the parent by United States mail. A good faith effort must be made to use parental assistance before suspension unless the situation requires immediate suspension.

- $\underline{\text{b.2.}}$ A student with a disability may only be recommended for suspension or expulsion in accordance with State Board of Education rules.
- 2. In accordance with s. 1006.07(1)(a), a parent may give public testimony at a district school board meeting that reviews the board's rules authorizing out-of-school and in-school suspension.

Section 2. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 1006.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1006.07 District school board duties relating to student discipline and school safety.—The district school board shall provide for the proper accounting for all students, 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, including:

- (1) CONTROL OF STUDENTS.-
- (a) Adopt rules for the control, discipline, in-school suspension, suspension, and expulsion of students and decide all cases recommended for expulsion. Once every 3 years, the district school board shall review its rules authorizing

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suspension, also referred to as out-of-school suspension, and in-school suspension as a form of discipline during a district school board meeting held pursuant to s. 1001.372. The review must include school district data regarding the disability status, race, gender, and rate of recidivism of each student in the school district who has received an out-of-school or inschool suspension since the district school board's last review. The review must include an examination of the academic and counseling programs that are made available to suspended students. The district school board shall take public testimony at the meeting. If such a meeting is not held in accordance with this paragraph, the board's rules authorizing out-of-school and in-school suspensions expire. All suspension hearings are exempted from the provisions of chapter 120. Expulsion hearings shall be governed by ss. 120.569 and 120.57(2) and are exempt from s. 286.011. However, the student's parent must be given notice of the provisions of s. 286.011 and may elect to have the hearing held in compliance with that section. The district school board may prohibit the use of corporal punishment, if the district school board adopts or has adopted a written program of alternative control or discipline.

Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2019.