A bill to be entitled

An act relating to student discipline in the public schools; amending s. 1002.20, F.S., relating to student and parent rights; prohibiting the use of corporal punishment as a form of discipline; amending s. 1003.01, F.S.; deleting the definition of corporal punishment for purposes of the chapter; amending s. 1003.32, F.S.; deleting authority of teachers to administer corporal punishment; amending s. 1006.07, F.S.; revising district school board duties and the code of student conduct relating to the control and discipline of students; amending s. 1012.28, F.S.; deleting authority of principals to administer corporal punishment; amending ss. 414.1251, 1002.01, 1002.42, 1002.43, 1003.26, and 1003.52, F.S.; conforming cross references; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) and paragraph (c) of subsection (4) of section 1002.20, Florida Statutes, are 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:

(2) ATTENDANCE.--

- (b) Regular school attendance.—Parents of students who have attained the age of 6 years by February 1 of any school year but who have not attained the age of 16 years must comply with the compulsory school attendance laws. Parents have the option to comply with the school attendance laws by attendance of the student in a public school; a parochial, religious, or denominational school; a private school; a home education program; or a private tutoring program, in accordance with the provisions of s. 1003.01(12)(13).
 - (4) DISCIPLINE.--
- (c) Corporal punishment.--In accordance with the provisions of s. 1003.32, corporal punishment of A public school student may not be disciplined by the use of corporal punishment only be administered by a teacher or school principal within guidelines of the school principal and according to district school board policy. Another adult must be present and must be informed in the student's presence of the reason for the punishment. Upon request, the teacher or school principal must provide the parent with a written explanation of the reason for the punishment and the name of the other adult who was present.
- Section 2. Subsections (8) through (15) of section 1003.01, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsection (7) through (14), respectively, and subsection (7) of said section is amended to read:
 - 1003.01 Definitions.--As used in this chapter, the term:
- (7) "Corporal punishment" means the moderate use of physical force or physical contact by a teacher or principal as

may be necessary to maintain discipline or to enforce school rule. However, the term "corporal punishment" does not include the use of such reasonable force by a teacher or principal as may be necessary for self-protection or to protect other students from disruptive students.

Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 1003.32, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1003.32 Authority of teacher; responsibility for control of students; district school board and principal duties.—Subject to law and to the rules of the district school board, each teacher or other member of the staff of any school shall have such authority for the control and discipline of students as may be assigned to him or her by the principal or the principal's designated representative and shall keep good order in the classroom and in other places in which he or she is assigned to be in charge of students.

- (1) In accordance with this section and within the framework of the district school board's code of student conduct, teachers and other instructional personnel shall have the authority to undertake any of the following actions in managing student behavior and ensuring the safety of all students in their classes and school and their opportunity to learn in an orderly and disciplined classroom:
 - (a) Establish classroom rules of conduct.
- (b) Establish and implement consequences, designed to change behavior, for infractions of classroom rules.

(c) Have disobedient, disrespectful, violent, abusive, uncontrollable, or disruptive students removed from the classroom for behavior management intervention.

- (d) Have violent, abusive, uncontrollable, or disruptive students directed for information or assistance from appropriate school or district school board personnel.
- (e) Assist in enforcing school rules on school property, during school-sponsored transportation, and during school-sponsored activities.
- (f) Request and receive information as to the disposition of any referrals to the administration for violation of classroom or school rules.
- (g) Request and receive immediate assistance in classroom management if a student becomes uncontrollable or in case of emergency.
- (h) Request and receive training and other assistance to improve skills in classroom management, violence prevention, conflict resolution, and related areas.
- (i) Press charges if there is a reason to believe that a crime has been committed on school property, during school-sponsored transportation, or during school-sponsored activities.
- (j) Use reasonable force, according to standards adopted by the State Board of Education, to protect himself or herself or others from injury.
- (k) Use corporal punishment according to school board policy and at least the following procedures, if a teacher feels that corporal punishment is necessary:

1. The use of corporal punishment shall be approved in principle by the principal before it is used, but approval is not necessary for each specific instance in which it is used. The principal shall prepare guidelines for administering such punishment which identify the types of punishable offenses, the conditions under which the punishment shall be administered, and the specific personnel on the school staff authorized to administer the punishment.

- 2. A teacher or principal may administer corporal punishment only in the presence of another adult who is informed beforehand, and in the student's presence, of the reason for the punishment.
- 3. A teacher or principal who has administered punishment shall, upon request, provide the student's parent with a written explanation of the reason for the punishment and the name of the other adult who was present.
- Section 4. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 1006.07, Florida Statutes, are 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. 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 shall adopt may prohibit the use of corporal punishment, if the district school board adopts or has adopted a written program of alternative control or discipline that may include parent conference, revocation of student privileges, work detail, community service, Saturday school, and in-school restriction.

- (2) CODE OF STUDENT CONDUCT.--Adopt a code of student conduct for elementary schools and a code of student conduct for middle and high schools and distribute the appropriate code to all teachers, school personnel, students, and parents, at the beginning of every school year. Each code shall be organized and written in language that is understandable to students and parents and shall be discussed at the beginning of every school year in student classes, school advisory council meetings, and parent and teacher association or organization meetings. Each code shall be based on the rules governing student conduct and discipline adopted by the district school board and shall be made available in the student handbook or similar publication. Each code shall include, but is not limited to:
- (b) Procedures to be followed for acts requiring discipline, excluding the use of including corporal punishment.

Section 5. Subsection (5) of section 1012.28, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1012.28 Public school personnel; duties of school principals.--

- (5) Each school principal shall perform such duties as may be assigned by the district school superintendent, pursuant to the rules of the district school board. Such rules shall include, but are not limited to, rules relating to administrative responsibility, instructional leadership in implementing the Sunshine State Standards and the overall educational program of the school to which the school principal is assigned, submission of personnel recommendations to the district school superintendent, administrative responsibility for records and reports, administration of corporal punishment, and student suspension.
- Section 6. Subsection (1) of section 414.1251, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 414.1251 Learnfare program.--
- (1) The department shall reduce the temporary cash assistance for a participant's eligible dependent child or for an eligible teenage participant who has not been exempted from education participation requirements, if the eligible dependent child or eligible teenage participant has been identified either as a habitual truant, pursuant to s. 1003.01(7)(8), or as a dropout, pursuant to s. 1003.01(8)(9). For a student who has been identified as a habitual truant, the temporary cash assistance must be reinstated after a subsequent grading period in which the child's attendance has substantially improved. For

a student who has been identified as a dropout, the temporary cash assistance must be reinstated after the student enrolls in a public school, receives a high school diploma or its equivalency, enrolls in preparation for the General Educational Development Tests, or enrolls in other educational activities approved by the district school board. Good cause exemptions from the rule of unexcused absences include the following:

- (a) The student is expelled from school and alternative schooling is not available.
- (b) No licensed day care is available for a child of teen parents subject to Learnfare.
- (c) Prohibitive transportation problems exist (e.g., to and from day care).

Within 10 days after sanction notification, the participant
parent of a dependent child or the teenage participant may file
an internal fair hearings process review procedure appeal, and

no sanction shall be imposed until the appeal is resolved.

Section 7. Subsection (2) of section 1002.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1002.01 Definitions.--

(2) A "private school" is a nonpublic school defined as an individual, association, copartnership, or corporation, or department, division, or section of such organizations, that designates itself as an educational center that includes kindergarten or a higher grade or as an elementary, secondary, business, technical, or trade school below college level or any organization that provides instructional services that meet the

intent of s. 1003.01(12)(13) or that gives preemployment or supplementary training in technology or in fields of trade or industry or that offers academic, literary, or career training below college level, or any combination of the above, including an institution that performs the functions of the above schools through correspondence or extension, except those licensed under the provisions of chapter 1005. A private school may be a parochial, religious, denominational, for-profit, or nonprofit school. This definition does not include home education programs conducted in accordance with s. 1002.41.

Section 8. Subsection (7) of section 1002.42, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1002.42 Private schools.--

- (7) ATTENDANCE REQUIREMENTS.--Attendance of a student at a private, parochial, religious, or denominational school satisfies the attendance requirements of ss. 1003.01(12)(13) and 1003.21(1).
- Section 9. Subsection (1) of section 1002.43, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1002.43 Private tutoring programs. --

- (1) Regular school attendance as defined in s. $1003.01\underline{(12)(13)}$ may be achieved by attendance in a private tutoring program if the person tutoring the student meets the following requirements:
- (a) Holds a valid Florida certificate to teach the subjects or grades in which instruction is given.
- (b) Keeps all records and makes all reports required by the state and district school board and makes regular reports on

the attendance of students in accordance with the provisions of s. 1003.23(2).

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(c) Requires students to be in actual attendance for the minimum length of time prescribed by s. 1011.60(2).

Section 10. Paragraph (f) of subsection (1) of section 1003.26, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1003.26 Enforcement of school attendance. -- The Legislature finds that poor academic performance is associated with nonattendance and that schools must take an active role in enforcing attendance as a means of improving the performance of many students. It is the policy of the state that each district school superintendent be responsible for enforcing school attendance of all students subject to the compulsory school age in the school district. The responsibility includes recommending to the district school board policies and procedures to ensure that schools respond in a timely manner to every unexcused absence, or absence for which the reason is unknown, of students enrolled in the schools. District school board policies must require each parent of a student to justify each absence of the student, and that justification will be evaluated based on adopted district school board policies that define excused and unexcused absences. The policies must provide that schools track excused and unexcused absences and contact the home in the case of an unexcused absence from school, or an absence from school for which the reason is unknown, to prevent the development of patterns of nonattendance. The Legislature finds that early intervention in school attendance matters is the most effective way of producing good attendance habits that will lead to

improved student learning and achievement. Each public school shall implement the following steps to enforce regular school attendance:

(1) CONTACT, REFER, AND ENFORCE. --

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- If the parent of a child who has been identified as exhibiting a pattern of nonattendance enrolls the child in a home education program pursuant to chapter 1002, the district school superintendent shall provide the parent a copy of s. 1002.41 and the accountability requirements of this paragraph. The district school superintendent shall also refer the parent to a home education review committee composed of the district contact for home education programs and at least two home educators selected by the parent from a district list of all home educators who have conducted a home education program for at least 3 years and who have indicated a willingness to serve on the committee. The home education review committee shall review the portfolio of the student, as defined by s. 1002.41, every 30 days during the district's regular school terms until the committee is satisfied that the home education program is in compliance with s. 1002.41(1)(b). The first portfolio review must occur within the first 30 calendar days of the establishment of the program. The provisions of subparagraph 2. do not apply once the committee determines the home education program is in compliance with s. 1002.41(1)(b).
- 2. If the parent fails to provide a portfolio to the committee, the committee shall notify the district school superintendent. The district school superintendent shall then terminate the home education program and require the parent to

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enroll the child in an attendance option that meets the definition of "regular school attendance" under s. $1003.01(12)\frac{(13)}{(13)}(a)$, (b), (c), or (e), within 3 days. Upon termination of a home education program pursuant to this subparagraph, the parent shall not be eligible to reenroll the child in a home education program for 180 calendar days. Failure of a parent to enroll the child in an attendance option as required by this subparagraph after termination of the home education program pursuant to this subparagraph shall constitute noncompliance with the compulsory attendance requirements of s. 1003.21 and may result in criminal prosecution under s. 1003.27(2). Nothing contained herein shall restrict the ability of the district school superintendent, or the ability of his or her designee, to review the portfolio pursuant to s. 1002.41(1)(b). Section 11. Subsection (4) of section 1003.52, Florida

Statutes, is amended to read:

1003.52 Educational services in Department of Juvenile Justice programs. --

Educational services shall be provided at times of the day most appropriate for the juvenile justice program. School programming in juvenile justice detention, commitment, and rehabilitation programs shall be made available by the local school district during the juvenile justice school year, as defined in s. $1003.01(10)\frac{(11)}{(11)}$. In addition, students in juvenile justice education programs shall have access to Florida Virtual School courses. The Department of Education and the school districts shall adopt policies necessary to ensure such access.

333 Section 12. This act shall take effect July 1, 2005.

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.