1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to education; amending s. 1002.20, 3 F.S.; including specific certifications and programs 4 in the public educational choice options available to 5 students; providing that parents of certain public 6 school students may use the Florida Personal Learning 7 Scholarship Accounts Program to seek private 8 educational choice options; providing that parents of 9 public school students have the right to certain 10 information relating to school district finances and the school district's annual financial report; 11 12 specifying that certain financial information be included and other information not be included in the 13 14 school report card; requiring that certain financial 15 information be included in the school district's parent guide or a similar publication; amending s. 16 1002.21, F.S.; requiring state universities and 17 Florida College System institutions to annually notify 18 19 students of certain financial information related to the cost of instruction; amending 1002.31, F.S.; 20 21 requiring school districts to establish a controlled 2.2 open enrollment process; requiring school districts to define school capacity; requiring that a district 23 school board annually report the number of students 24 25 exercising school choice; authorizing a parent to 26 enroll his or her child in any public school in the

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state that has not reached capacity; providing that a student may continue to attend a chosen school until the student completes the highest grade offered by the school; requiring district school boards to establish a process for a parent to request that his or her child be transferred to another classroom teacher; amending s. 1002.33, F.S.; authorizing a charter school not having reached capacity to be open to any student in the state; amending s. 1012.2315, F.S.; specifying which teachers are deemed to be in need of improvement for certain purposes; deleting a provision related to rulemaking; renaming the term "salary incentives" as "salary supplements"; amending s. 1012.57, F.S.; requiring the State Board of Education to adopt rules for the issuance of adjunct teaching certificates; providing that adjunct teaching certificates may be used for full-time teaching positions in certain circumstances; authorizing charter school governing boards to issue adjunct teaching certificates; providing an effective date.

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

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51 52 Section 1. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (6) and subsection (16) of section 1002.20, Florida Statutes, are 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.-

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Public educational school choices.—Parents of public school students may seek 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, career and professional education (CAPE) digital tool certificates, CAPE industry certifications, collegiate high school 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 educational school choice options of the Opportunity Scholarship Program and the McKay Scholarships for Students with Disabilities Program.

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(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.

- 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 educational purposes pursuant to s. 1002.385.
- (16) SCHOOL ACCOUNTABILITY AND SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT RATING REPORTS; FISCAL TRANSPARENCY.—Parents of public school students have the right are entitled to an easy-to-read report card about the school's grade designation or, if applicable under s. 1008.341, the school's improvement rating;, and the school's accountability report, including the school financial report as required under s. 1010.215; and the school district's annual financial report, including expenditures by fund type for the

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105	district's general fund, special revenue funds, debt service
106	funds, capital projects funds, and the total of such
107	expenditures, calculated per full-time equivalent student.
108	Fiduciary funds, enterprise funds, and internal service funds
109	shall not be included in the report card. The total expenditures
110	per full-time equivalent student as reported in the school
111	district's annual financial report, at a minimum, must be
112	included in the parent guide or a similar publication.
113	Section 2. Subsection (6) is added to section 1002.21,
114	Florida Statutes, to read:
115	1002.21 Postsecondary student and parent rights
116	(6) FISCAL TRANSPARENCY.—Each state university and Florida
117	College System institution shall annually notify students of the
118	amount and percentage of tuition per credit hour subsidized by
119	the state in accordance with rules of the State Board of
120	Education and regulations of the Board of Governors. This
121	information shall also include the average amount of money, by
122	source, estimated to be expended for the education of the
123	student.
124	Section 3. Section 1002.31, Florida Statutes, is amended
125	to read:
126	1002.31 Controlled open enrollment; public school parental
127	choice
128	(1) As used in this section, "controlled open enrollment"
129	means a public education delivery system that allows school
130	districts to make student school assignments using parents'

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131 indicated preferential school choice as a significant factor.

- choice programs provided in s. 1002.20(6)(a), each district school board shall allow a parent 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. For purposes of continuity of educational choice, a student may continue to attend the chosen school until the student completes the highest grade offered by 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 annually adopt by rule and post on its website, no later than January 1, the process required to participate in controlled open enrollment. The process a controlled open enrollment 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

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preferred access to controlled open enrollment.

- (e) Maintain socioeconomic, demographic, and racial balance.
 - (f) Address the availability of transportation.
- (g) Identify schools that have not reached capacity, determined as 90 percent of the total student stations of the school by program and grade level. In making its determination, each school district shall consider the specifications, plans, elements, and commitments contained in the school district educational facilities plan and the long-term work programs required under s. 1013.35.
- (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 of choice 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) (a) Beginning in the 2016-2017 school year, a parent may enroll his or her child in and transport his or her child to any public school that has not reached capacity in any school district in the state. The school district shall accept the student and report the student for purposes of the school district's funding pursuant to the Florida Education Finance Program.

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(b) If a parent chooses to enroll his or her child in a school in another school district pursuant to paragraph (a) for the 2016-2017 school year, the parent shall notify the district of residence and the district of choice no later than November 15, 2015. For the 2017-2018 school year and each school year thereafter, the parent shall notify the district of residence and the district of choice of his or her intention to enroll his or her child in the district of choice no later than February 15 of each preceding school year. For purposes of continuity of educational choice, a student may continue to attend the chosen school until he or she completes the highest grade offered by the school For a school or program that is a public school of choice under this section, the calculation for compliance with maximum class size pursuant to s. 1003.03 is the average number of students at the school level.

(6) Each district school board shall establish a transfer process for a parent to request that his or her child be transferred to another classroom teacher. This subsection does not give a parent the right to choose a specific classroom teacher. A school must grant or deny the transfer within 2 weeks after receiving the request. If a request for transfer is denied, the school shall notify the parent and specify the reasons for the denial. An explanation of the transfer process must be made available in the parent guide or a similar publication.

Section 4. Paragraph (a) of subsection (10) of section

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209 1002.33, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1002.33 Charter schools.-

- (10) ELIGIBLE STUDENTS.-
- (a) A charter school shall be open to any student covered in an interdistrict agreement or residing in the school district in which the charter school is located; however, in the case of a charter lab school, the charter lab school shall be open to any student eligible to attend the lab school as provided in s. 1002.32 or who resides in the school district in which the charter lab school is located. Any eligible student shall be allowed interdistrict transfer to attend a charter school when based on good cause. Good cause shall include, but is not limited to, geographic proximity to a charter school in a neighboring school district. A charter school that has not reached capacity as defined in s. 1002.31(3)(g) may be open to any student in the state.
- Section 5. Subsections (1), (2), (3), and (4) and paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 1012.2315, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 1012.2315 Assignment of teachers.-
- (1) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND INTENT.—The Legislature finds disparities between teachers assigned to teach in a majority of schools that do not need improvement and schools that do need improvement pursuant to s. 1008.33. The disparities may be found in the assignment of temporarily certified teachers, teachers who received a performance evaluation rating of needs

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improvement or unsatisfactory pursuant to s. 1012.34 in need of improvement, and out-of-field teachers and in the performance of the students. It is the intent of the Legislature that district school boards have flexibility through the collective bargaining process to assign teachers more equitably across the schools in the district.

(2) ASSIGNMENT TO SCHOOLS GRADED "D" or "F".-

- (a) A school district may not assign a higher percentage than the school district average of temporarily certified teachers, teachers who received a performance evaluation rating of needs improvement or unsatisfactory pursuant to s. 1012.34 in need of improvement, or out-of-field teachers to schools graded "D" or "F" pursuant to s. 1008.34.
- (b)1. Beginning July 1, 2014, A school district may assign an individual newly hired as instructional personnel to a school that has earned a grade of "F" in the previous year or any combination of three consecutive grades of "D" or "F" in the previous 3 years pursuant to s. 1008.34 if the individual:
- a. Has received an effective rating or highly effective rating in the immediate prior year's performance evaluation pursuant s. 1012.34;
- b. Has successfully completed or is enrolled in a teacher preparation program pursuant to s. 1004.04, s. 1004.85, or s. 1012.56, or a teacher preparation program specified in State Board of Education rule, is provided with high quality mentoring during the first 2 years of employment, holds a certificate

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issued pursuant to s. 1012.56, and holds a probationary contract pursuant to s. 1012.335(2)(a); or

- c. Holds a probationary contract pursuant to s. 1012.335(2)(a), holds a certificate issued pursuant to s. 1012.56, and has successful teaching experience, and if, in the judgment of the school principal, students would benefit from the placement of that individual.
- 2. As used in this paragraph, the term "mentoring" includes the use of student achievement data combined with at least monthly observations to improve the educator's effectiveness in improving student outcomes. Mentoring may be provided by a school district, a teacher preparation program approved pursuant to s. 1004.04, s. 1004.85, or s. 1012.56, or a teacher preparation program specified in State Board of Education rule.
- 3. The State Board of Education shall adopt rules under ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement this paragraph.

Each school district shall annually certify to the Commissioner of Education that the requirements in this subsection have been met. If the commissioner determines that a school district is not in compliance with this subsection, the State Board of Education shall be notified and shall take action pursuant to s. 1008.32 in the next regularly scheduled meeting to require compliance.

(3) SALARY <u>SUPPLEMENTS</u> <u>INCENTIVES</u>.—District school boards

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are authorized to provide salary <u>supplements</u> incentives to meet the requirement of subsection (2). A district school board may not sign a collective bargaining agreement that precludes the school district from providing sufficient <u>supplements</u> incentives to meet this requirement.

- (4) COLLECTIVE BARGAINING.—Notwithstanding provisions of chapter 447 relating to district school board collective bargaining, collective bargaining provisions may not preclude a school district from providing <u>supplements</u> incentives to high-quality teachers and assigning such teachers to low-performing schools.
 - (5) REPORT.-

(a) By July 1, 2012, The Department of Education shall annually report on its website, in a manner that is accessible to the public, the performance rating data reported by district school boards under s. 1012.34. The report must include the percentage of classroom teachers, instructional personnel, and school administrators receiving each performance rating aggregated by school district and by school.

Section 6. 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, the State Board of Education district school boards shall adopt rules to allow for the issuance of an adjunct

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teaching certificate by a district school board and charter school governing board 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 pursuant to rules of the state board through passage of a subject area test. The adjunct teaching certificate shall be used for part-time teaching positions and may be used for full-time teaching positions upon demonstrating competency in each of the following:

- (a) The Florida Educator Accomplished Practices.
- (b) The state-adopted student content standards.
- (c) Scientifically research-based reading instruction.
- (d) Content literacy and mathematical practices.
- (e) Strategies appropriate for instruction of English language learners.
- (f) Strategies appropriate for instruction of students with disabilities.
- (2) Adjunct certification enables The Legislature intends that this section allow 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 and charter schools to enhance the diversity of course offerings, whether face-to-face or online, by using the wealth of talent and expertise represented by the residents of

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the state issue adjunct certificates to qualified applicants.

 (3) Adjunct certificateholders should be used as a strategy to enhance the diversity of course offerings offered to all students. School districts may use the expertise of individuals in the state who wish to provide online instruction to students by issuing adjunct certificates to qualified applicants.

(3)(4) Each adjunct teaching certificate is valid through the term of the annual contract between the educator and the school district or charter school. An additional annual certification and an additional annual contract may be awarded by the district at the district's discretion but only if the applicant is rated effective or highly effective under s. 1012.34 during each year of teaching under adjunct teaching certification.

 $\underline{(4)}$ (5) 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 7. This act shall take effect July 1, 2015.

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