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By the Committee on Appropriations; and Senator Benacquisto 576-04231-16 2016886c1

A bill to be entitled An act relating to parent and student rights; amending s. 1002.20, F.S.; revising public school educational choice options available to students throughout the state to include CAPE Digital Tool certificates, 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; providing the right of a parent to know an estimated amount of money expended for the education of his or her child; requiring the Department of Education to provide each school district with such information; requiring the school districts to provide notification to parents; authorizing the information to be published in the student handbook or a similar publication; amending s. 1002.31, F.S.; deleting the definition of and provisions relating to the term "controlled open enrollment"; requiring each school district to establish a public school parental choice policy that authorizes parents to choose to enroll their child in and transport their child to any public school that has not reached capacity in the state; authorizing a school district to provide transportation to students who participate in the public school parental choice; prohibiting the displacement of certain students who participate in public school parental choice; authorizing a student participating in the public school parental choice to remain at a school until a certain time; revising requirements for the public school parental choice

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plan; requiring a district school board to incorporate certain information in its determination of the capacity of each school; authorizing a parent to enroll and transport his or her child to a public school that has not reached capacity by a specified date; requiring the school district to report a student for purposes of the school district's funding; amending s. 1002.33, F.S.; requiring a charter school with space available to be open to any student in the state; creating s. 1003.3101, F.S.; requiring each school district board to establish a classroom teacher transfer process for parents, to approve or deny a transfer request within a certain timeframe, to notify a parent of a denial, and to post an explanation of the transfer process in the student handbook or a similar publication; amending s. 1012.42, F.S.; authorizing a parent of a child whose teacher is teaching outside the teacher's field to request that the child be transferred to another classroom teacher within the school and grade in which the child is currently enrolled within a specified timeframe; specifying that a transfer does not provide a parent the right to choose a specific teacher; amending ss. 1002.38, 1002.451, and 1006.15, 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) of section 1002.20, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (25) is added to that section, 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.-
- (a) Public <u>educational</u> school choices.—Parents of public school students may seek whatever public educational school choice options that are applicable and available to students throughout the state in their school districts. These options may include public school parental choice controlled open enrollment, single-gender programs, lab schools, virtual instruction programs, charter schools, charter technical career centers, magnet schools, alternative schools, special programs, auditory-oral education programs, 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

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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.

- 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 needs in accordance with s. 1002.385.
- (25) FISCAL TRANSPARENCY.—A parent has the right to know the average amount of money estimated to be expended from all local, state, and federal sources, for the education of his or her child, including operating and capital outlay expenses. The department shall annually provide each district the estimated amount of funding allocated for a student in the district by grade level and level of support. Each district must notify parents of the estimated amount of funding allocated for a student similar to their child, based upon grade level and level of support. The fiscal transparency notification may be included

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which must:

576-04231-16 2016886c1 in the student handbook or a similar publication. 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. (1) (2) Each district school board shall establish a public school parental choice policy that authorizes a parent to choose to enroll his or her child in and transport his or her child to any public school in the state which has not reached capacity, including charter schools. This policy 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. The district may provide transportation to the students at the district's discretion. A student assigned to a school may not be displaced by the public school parental choice policy included in the district's plan. For the 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. (2) (3) Each district school board offering controlled open enrollment shall adopt by rule and post on its website a public

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school parental choice controlled open enrollment plan that

(a) Adhere to federal desegregation requirements.

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(b) 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.

- (e) Provide a lottery procedure to determine student assignment and establish an appeals process for hardship cases.
- (c) (d) Afford parents of students in multiple session schools preferred access to controlled open enrollment.
- (d) (e) Maintain socioeconomic, demographic, and racial balance.
  - (e) (f) Address the availability of transportation.
- (f) Maintain existing eligibility criteria for educational choice, pursuant to s. 1002.20(6)(a).
- (g) Identify schools that have not reached capacity. 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 long-term work programs required under s. 1013.35.
  - (h) Provide preferential treatment to all of the following:
  - 1. Dependent children of active duty military personnel.
  - 2. Siblings who could attend the same school.
  - 3. Students residing in the district.
- 4. Children who have been relocated due to a foster care placement.
- (3) Beginning in the 2017-2018 school year, or earlier if authorized by the district, a parent may choose to enroll his or her child in and transport his or her child to any public school that has not reached capacity, including charter schools, in any

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school district in this state. The school district shall accept the student and report the student for purposes of the district's funding pursuant to the Florida Education Finance Program.

- (4) For a student in grades 9 through 12, interscholastic and intrascholastic extracurricular student activity eligibility may be impacted by choosing to attend a school other than the school assigned by the district.
- (5)(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 educational choice, in accordance with attending the various types of public schools of choice in the district, including schools such as virtual instruction programs, magnet schools, and public charter schools, according to rules adopted by the State Board of Education.
- $\underline{(6)}$  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.
- Section 3. Paragraph (a) of subsection (10) of section 1002.33, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 1002.33 Charter schools.-
  - (10) ELIGIBLE STUDENTS.—
- (a) A charter school <u>must</u> 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 <u>must</u> shall be open to any student eligible to attend the lab school as

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provided in s. 1002.32 or who resides in the school district in which the charter lab school is located. A charter school with space available must be open to any student in the state, pursuant to s. 1002.31. Any eligible student must shall be allowed interdistrict transfer to attend a charter school when based on good cause. Good cause includes shall include, but is not limited to, geographic proximity to a charter school in a neighboring school district.

Section 4. Section 1003.3101, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

school district board shall establish a transfer process for a parent to request his or her child be transferred to another classroom teacher. A school must approve or deny the transfer within 2 weeks after receiving a request. If a request for transfer is denied, the school must notify the parent and specify the reasons for the denial. An explanation of the transfer process must be made available in the student handbook or a similar publication.

Section 5. Subsection (2) of section 1012.42, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1012.42 Teacher teaching out-of-field.

(2) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—When a teacher in a district school system is assigned teaching duties in a class dealing with subject matter that is outside the field in which the teacher is certified, outside the field that was the applicant's minor field of study, or outside the field in which the applicant has demonstrated sufficient subject area expertise, as determined by district school board policy in the subject area

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to be taught, the parents of all students in the class shall be notified in writing of such assignment. A parent who receives this notification may, after the October student membership survey, request that his or her child be transferred to another classroom teacher within the school and grade in which the student is currently enrolled. The school district shall grant the parent's request and transfer the student to a different classroom teacher within a reasonable period of time, not to exceed 2 weeks. This subsection does not provide a parent the right to choose a specific teacher.

Section 6. Paragraph (e) of subsection (3) of section 1002.38, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1002.38 Opportunity Scholarship Program.-

- (3) SCHOOL DISTRICT OBLIGATIONS.-
- (e) If the parent chooses to request that the student be enrolled in a higher-performing public school in the school district, transportation costs to the higher-performing public school shall be the responsibility of the school district. The district may utilize state categorical transportation funds or state-appropriated public <u>educational</u> school choice incentive funds for this purpose.

Section 7. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) and paragraph (a) of subsection (6) of section 1002.451, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1002.451 District innovation school of technology program.-

- (1) DISTRICT INNOVATION SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY.-
- (c) An innovation school of technology must be open to any student covered in an interdistrict agreement or residing in the school district in which the innovation school of technology is

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located. An innovation school of technology shall enroll an eligible student who submits a timely application if the number of applications does not exceed the capacity of a program, class, grade level, or building. If the number of applications exceeds capacity, all applicants shall have an equal chance of being admitted through a public random selection process. However, a district may give enrollment preference to students who identify the innovation school of technology as the student's preferred choice pursuant to the district's <u>public</u> school parental choice controlled open enrollment plan.

- (6) APPLICATION PROCESS AND PERFORMANCE CONTRACT.-
- (a) A district school board may apply to the State Board of Education for an innovation school of technology if the district:
- 1. Has at least 20 percent of its total enrollment in public <u>educational</u> <u>school</u> choice programs or at least 5 percent of its total enrollment in charter schools;
- 2. Has no material weaknesses or instances of material noncompliance noted in the annual financial audit conducted pursuant to s. 218.39; and
- 3. Has received a district grade of "A" or "B" in each of the past 3 years.

Section 8. Paragraphs (c), (d), and (e) of subsection (3) of section 1006.15, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

- (3)
- (c) An individual home education student is eligible to

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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 public school parental choice 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

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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.

- 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 <u>public school</u> <u>parental choice controlled open-enrollment</u> 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.

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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 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

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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 policies or which the student could choose to attend, pursuant to district or interdistrict public school parental choice 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.
  - Section 9. This act shall take effect July 1, 2016.