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A bill to be entitled An act relating to education personnel; amending s. 943.0585, F.S.; providing for the expunging of criminal history records of applicants for employment at certain schools; amending s. 943.059, F.S.; providing an exception to sealed records provisions for applicants for employment at certain schools; amending s. 1004.04, F.S.; revising certain criteria for admission to approved teacher preparation programs; creating the Quest to Teach Program; amending s. 1012.05, F.S.; requiring guidelines for teacher mentors; requiring electronic access to professional resources for teachers; creating an Education Appreciation Week; amending s. 1012.35, F.S.; providing employment and training requirements for substitute teachers; amending s. 1012.39, F.S.; providing employment criteria for substitute teachers; amending s. 1012.55, F.S.; requiring certain teacher certification information to be in the Course Code Directory; amending s. 1012.56, F.S.; authorizing the filing of an affidavit with the application for a certificate; creating s. 1012.561, F.S.; requiring certified educators and applicants for certification to maintain a current address with the Department of Education; creating s. 1012.576, F.S.; creating the College Graduates to Classroom Teachers Alternative Certification program; amending s. 1012.585, F.S.; requiring

1 training in the teaching of reading for 2 certified personnel who teach students who have 3 limited English proficiency; amending s. 1012.79, F.S.; reducing the membership of 4 5 Education Practice Commission review panels; 6 amending s. 1012.795, F.S.; increasing the 7 discipline options available to the Education Practices Commission; amending s. 1012.796, 8 9 F.S.; revising the procedures for investigating 10 complaints against certified personnel; 11 providing the conditions of probation; amending s. 1012.798, F.S.; revising procedures for 12 13 accessing the recovery network program; providing an effective date. 14

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

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30 31 Section 1. Subsection (4) of section 943.0585, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.0585 Court-ordered expunction of criminal history records.—The courts of this state have jurisdiction over their own procedures, including the maintenance, expunction, and correction of judicial records containing criminal history information to the extent such procedures are not inconsistent with the conditions, responsibilities, and duties established by this section. Any court of competent jurisdiction may order a criminal justice agency to expunge the criminal history record of a minor or an adult who complies with the requirements of this section. The court shall not order a criminal justice agency to expunge a criminal history record until the person seeking to expunge a criminal history record

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has applied for and received a certificate of eligibility for expunction pursuant to subsection (2). A criminal history record that relates to a violation of s. 787.025, chapter 794, s. 796.03, s. 800.04, s. 817.034, s. 825.1025, s. 827.071, chapter 839, s. 847.0133, s. 847.0135, s. 847.0145, s. 893.135, or a violation enumerated in s. 907.041 may not be expunded, without regard to whether adjudication was withheld, if the defendant was found guilty of or pled guilty or nolo contendere to the offense, or if the defendant, as a minor, was found to have committed, or pled guilty or nolo contendere to committing, the offense as a delinquent act. The court may only order expunction of a criminal history record pertaining to one arrest or one incident of alleged criminal activity, except as provided in this section. The court may, at its sole discretion, order the expunction of a criminal history record pertaining to more than one arrest if the additional arrests directly relate to the original arrest. If the court intends to order the expunction of records pertaining to such additional arrests, such intent must be specified in the order. A criminal justice agency may not expunge any record pertaining to such additional arrests if the order to expunge does not articulate the intention of the court to expunge a record pertaining to more than one arrest. This section does not prevent the court from ordering the expunction of only a portion of a criminal history record pertaining to one arrest or one incident of alleged criminal activity. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a criminal justice agency may comply with laws, court orders, and official requests of other jurisdictions relating to expunction, correction, or confidential handling of criminal history records or information derived therefrom. This section does not confer 31

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any right to the expunction of any criminal history record, and any request for expunction of a criminal history record may be denied at the sole discretion of the court.

- (4) EFFECT OF CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORD EXPUNCTION.--Any criminal history record of a minor or an adult which is ordered expunged by a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to this section must be physically destroyed or obliterated by any criminal justice agency having custody of such record; except that any criminal history record in the custody of the department must be retained in all cases. A criminal history record ordered expunged that is retained by the department is confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution and not available to any person or entity except upon order of a court of competent jurisdiction. A criminal justice agency may retain a notation indicating compliance with an order to expunge.
- (a) The person who is the subject of a criminal history record that is expunged under this section or under other provisions of law, including former s. 893.14, former s. 901.33, and former s. 943.058, may lawfully deny or fail to acknowledge the arrests covered by the expunged record, except when the subject of the record:
- Is a candidate for employment with a criminal justice agency;
  - 2. Is a defendant in a criminal prosecution;
- 3. Concurrently or subsequently petitions for relief under this section or s. 943.059;
  - 4. Is a candidate for admission to The Florida Bar;
- 5. Is seeking to be employed or licensed by or to contract with the Department of Children and Family Services

 or the Department of Juvenile Justice or to be employed or used by such contractor or licensee in a sensitive position having direct contact with children, the developmentally disabled, the aged, or the elderly as provided in s. 110.1127(3), s. 393.063(15), s. 394.4572(1), s. 397.451, s. 402.302(3), s. 402.313(3), s. 409.175(2)(i), s. 415.102(4), s. 985.407, or chapter 400; or

- 6. Is seeking to be employed or licensed by the Office of Teacher Education, Certification, Staff Development, and Professional Practices of the Department of Education, any district school board, any university laboratory school, any charter school, any private or parochial school, or any local governmental entity that licenses child care facilities.
- (b) Subject to the exceptions in paragraph (a), a person who has been granted an expunction under this section, former s. 893.14, former s. 901.33, or former s. 943.058 may not be held under any provision of law of this state to commit perjury or to be otherwise liable for giving a false statement by reason of such person's failure to recite or acknowledge an expunged criminal history record.
- expunged criminal history record which is provided in accordance with paragraph (a) is confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution, except that the department shall disclose the existence of a criminal history record ordered expunged to the entities set forth in subparagraphs (a)1., 4., 5., and 6. for their respective licensing and employment purposes, and to criminal justice agencies for their respective criminal justice purposes. It is unlawful for any employee of an entity set forth in subparagraph (a)1., subparagraph (a)4.,

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subparagraph (a)5., or subparagraph (a)6. to disclose information relating to the existence of an expunged criminal history record of a person seeking employment or licensure with such entity or contractor, except to the person to whom the criminal history record relates or to persons having direct responsibility for employment or licensure decisions. Any person who violates this paragraph commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 2. Subsection (4) of section 943.059, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.059 Court-ordered sealing of criminal history records. -- The courts of this state shall continue to have jurisdiction over their own procedures, including the maintenance, sealing, and correction of judicial records containing criminal history information to the extent such procedures are not inconsistent with the conditions, responsibilities, and duties established by this section. Any court of competent jurisdiction may order a criminal justice agency to seal the criminal history record of a minor or an adult who complies with the requirements of this section. The court shall not order a criminal justice agency to seal a criminal history record until the person seeking to seal a criminal history record has applied for and received a certificate of eligibility for sealing pursuant to subsection (2). A criminal history record that relates to a violation of s. 787.025, chapter 794, s. 796.03, s. 800.04, s. 817.034, s. 825.1025, s. 827.071, chapter 839, s. 847.0133, s. 847.0135, s. 847.0145, s. 893.135, or a violation enumerated in s. 907.041 may not be sealed, without regard to whether 31 adjudication was withheld, if the defendant was found guilty

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of or pled guilty or nolo contendere to the offense, or if the defendant, as a minor, was found to have committed or pled guilty or nolo contendere to committing the offense as a delinquent act. The court may only order sealing of a criminal history record pertaining to one arrest or one incident of alleged criminal activity, except as provided in this section. The court may, at its sole discretion, order the sealing of a criminal history record pertaining to more than one arrest if the additional arrests directly relate to the original arrest. If the court intends to order the sealing of records pertaining to such additional arrests, such intent must be specified in the order. A criminal justice agency may not seal any record pertaining to such additional arrests if the order to seal does not articulate the intention of the court to seal records pertaining to more than one arrest. This section does not prevent the court from ordering the sealing of only a portion of a criminal history record pertaining to one arrest or one incident of alleged criminal activity. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a criminal justice agency may comply with laws, court orders, and official requests of other jurisdictions relating to sealing, correction, or confidential handling of criminal history records or information derived therefrom. This section does not confer any right to the sealing of any criminal history record, and any request for sealing a criminal history record may be denied at the sole discretion of the court.

(4) EFFECT OF CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORD SEALING.--A criminal history record of a minor or an adult which is ordered sealed by a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to this section is confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution

 and is available only to the person who is the subject of the record, to the subject's attorney, to criminal justice agencies for their respective criminal justice purposes, or to those entities set forth in subparagraphs (a)1., 4., 5., and 6. for their respective licensing and employment purposes.

- (a) The subject of a criminal history record sealed under this section or under other provisions of law, including former s. 893.14, former s. 901.33, and former s. 943.058, may lawfully deny or fail to acknowledge the arrests covered by the sealed record, except when the subject of the record:
- Is a candidate for employment with a criminal justice agency;
  - 2. Is a defendant in a criminal prosecution;
- 3. Concurrently or subsequently petitions for relief under this section or s. 943.0585;
  - 4. Is a candidate for admission to The Florida Bar;
- 5. Is seeking to be employed or licensed by or to contract with the Department of Children and Family Services or the Department of Juvenile Justice or to be employed or used by such contractor or licensee in a sensitive position having direct contact with children, the developmentally disabled, the aged, or the elderly as provided in s. 110.1127(3), s. 393.063(15), s. 394.4572(1), s. 397.451, s. 402.302(3), s. 402.313(3), s. 409.175(2)(i), s. 415.102(4), s. 415.103, s. 985.407, or chapter 400; or
- 6. Is seeking to be employed or licensed by the Office of Teacher Education, Certification, Staff Development, and Professional Practices of the Department of Education, any district school board, any university laboratory school, any charter school, any private or parochial school, or any local governmental entity that which licenses child care facilities.

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- Subject to the exceptions in paragraph (a), a person who has been granted a sealing under this section, former s. 893.14, former s. 901.33, or former s. 943.058 may not be held under any provision of law of this state to commit perjury or to be otherwise liable for giving a false statement by reason of such person's failure to recite or acknowledge a sealed criminal history record.
- (c) Information relating to the existence of a sealed criminal record provided in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (a) is confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution, except that the department shall disclose the sealed criminal history record to the entities set forth in subparagraphs (a)1., 4., 5., and 6. for their respective licensing and employment purposes. It is unlawful for any employee of an entity set forth in subparagraph (a)1., subparagraph (a)4., subparagraph (a)5., or subparagraph (a)6. to disclose information relating to the existence of a sealed criminal history record of a person seeking employment or licensure with such entity or contractor, except to the person to whom the criminal history record relates or to persons having direct responsibility for employment or licensure decisions. Any person who violates the provisions of this paragraph commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 3. Subsection (4) of section 1004.04, Florida Statutes, is amended, present subsection (12) of that section is redesignated as subsection (13), and a new subsection (12) is added to that section, to read:

1004.04 Public accountability and state approval for 31 | teacher preparation programs.--

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- (4) INITIAL STATE PROGRAM APPROVAL. --
- (a) A program approval process based on standards adopted pursuant to subsections (2) and (3) must be established for postsecondary teacher preparation programs, phased in according to timelines determined by the Department of Education, and fully implemented for all teacher preparation programs in the state. Each program shall be approved by the department, consistent with the intent set forth in subsection (1) and based primarily upon significant, objective, and quantifiable graduate performance measures.
- (b) Each teacher preparation program approved by the Department of Education, as provided for by this section, shall require students to meet the following as prerequisites for admission into the program:
- 1. Have a grade point average of at least 2.5 on a 4.0 scale for the general education component of undergraduate studies or have completed the requirements for a baccalaureate degree with a minimum grade point average of 2.5 on a 4.0 scale from any college or university accredited by a regional accrediting association as defined by State Board of Education rule or any college or university otherwise approved pursuant to State Board of Education rule.
- 2. Demonstrate mastery of general knowledge, including the ability to read, write, and compute, by passing the General Knowledge Test of the Florida Teacher Certification Examination, the College Level Academic Skills Test, a corresponding component of the National Teachers Examination series, or a similar test pursuant to rules of the State Board of Education.

Each teacher preparation program may waive these admissions requirements for up to 10 percent of the students admitted. Programs shall implement strategies to ensure that students admitted under a waiver receive assistance to demonstrate competencies to successfully meet requirements for certification.

institutions offering teacher preparation programs and community colleges, in collaboration with school districts, may develop and implement a Quest to Teach program. The program shall provide to individuals with baccalaureate degrees who are interested in the teaching profession short-term field experiences as teacher assistants, prior to beginning a teacher preparation or alternative certification program. This experience may be accepted for use in teacher preparation and competency-based alternative certification programs, if applicable.

Section 4. Section 1012.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1012.05 Teacher recruitment and retention.--

- (1) The Department of Education, in cooperation with teacher organizations, district personnel offices, and schools, colleges, and departments of all public and nonpublic postsecondary educational institutions, shall concentrate on the recruitment and retention of qualified teachers.
  - (2) The Department of Education shall:
- (a) Develop and implement a system for posting teaching vacancies and establish a database of teacher applicants that is accessible within and outside the state.
- (b) Advertise in major newspapers, nationalprofessional publications, and other professional publications

 and in public and nonpublic postsecondary educational institutions.

- (c) Utilize state and nationwide toll-free numbers.
- (d) Conduct periodic communications with district personnel directors regarding applicants.
- (e) Provide district access to the applicant database by computer or telephone.
- (f) Develop and distribute promotional materials related to teaching as a career.
- (g) Publish and distribute information pertaining to employment opportunities, application procedures, and all routes toward teacher certification in Florida, and teacher salaries.
- (h) Provide information related to certification procedures.
- (i) Develop and sponsor the Florida Future Educator of America Program throughout the state.
- (j) Develop, in consultation with school district staff including, but not limited to, district school superintendents, district school board members, and district human resources personnel, a long-range plan for educator recruitment and retention.
- (k) Identify best practices for retaining high-quality teachers.
- (1) Develop, in consultation with Workforce Florida, Inc., and the Agency for Workforce Innovation, created pursuant to ss. 445.004 and 20.50, respectively, a plan for accessing and identifying available resources in the state's workforce system for the purpose of enhancing teacher recruitment and retention.

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1 (m) Create guidelines and identify best practices for the mentors of first-time teachers and for new teacher-support 2 3 programs that focus on the professional assistance needed by first-time teachers throughout the first year of teaching. The 4 5 department shall consult with the Florida Center for Reading 6 Research and the Just Read, Florida! Office in developing the 7 quidelines.

(n) (m) Develop and implement a First Response Center to provide educator candidates one-stop shopping for information on teaching careers in Florida and establish the Teacher Lifeline Network to provide online support to beginning teachers and those needing assistance.

- (o) Develop and implement an online Teacher Toolkit that contains a menu of resources, based on the Sunshine State Standards, that all teachers can use to enhance classroom instruction and increase teacher effectiveness, thus resulting in improved student achievement.
- (p) Establish a week designated as Educator Appreciation Week to recognize the significant contributions made by educators to their students and school communities.
- (3) Each school board shall adopt policies relating to mentors and support for first-time teachers based upon guidelines issued by the Department of Education.
- (4) The Department of Education, in cooperation with district personnel offices, shall sponsor a job fair in a central part of the state to match in-state educators and potential educators and out-of-state educators and potential educators with teaching opportunities in this state.
- (5) $\frac{(4)}{(4)}$  Subject to proviso in the General Appropriations Act, the Commissioner of Education may use 31 funds appropriated by the Legislature and funds from federal

grants and other sources to provide incentives for teacher recruitment and preparation programs. The purpose of the use of such funds is to recruit and prepare individuals who do not graduate from state-approved teacher preparation programs to teach in a Florida public school. The commissioner may contract with entities other than, and including, approved teacher preparation programs to provide intensive teacher training leading to passage of the required certification exams for the desired subject area or coverage. The commissioner shall survey school districts to evaluate the effectiveness of such programs.

Section 5. Section 1012.35, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1012.35 Substitute teachers.--

- $\underline{(1)}$  Each district school board shall adopt rules prescribing the compensation of, and the procedure for employment of, substitute teachers.
- (a) The Such procedure for employment must shall include, but is not limited to, the filing of a complete set of fingerprints as required in s. 1012.32; documentation of a minimum education level of a high school diploma or equivalent; and completion of an initial orientation and training program in district policies and procedures addressing school safety and security procedures, educational liability laws, professional responsibilities, and ethics.
- (b) Candidates who have no prior teaching experience, as determined by the employing school district, must complete an additional training program that includes classroom management skills and instructional strategies.
- (c) The required training programs for substitute teachers may be provided by community colleges, colleges of

education, district school boards, educational consortia, or commercial vendors.

- (d) It is recommended that ongoing training and access to professional development offerings be made available to substitute teachers by the employing district.
- (2) The Department of Education shall develop web-based resources to enhance district substitute orientation programs.
- (3) Districts shall develop performance appraisal measures for assessing the quality of instruction delivered by substitutes who provide instruction for 30 or more days in a single classroom placement.
- Section 6. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 1012.39, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 1012.39 Employment of substitute teachers, teachers of adult education, nondegreed teachers of career education, and career specialists; students performing clinical field experience.--
- (1) Notwithstanding ss. 1012.32, 1012.55, 1012.56, and 1012.57, or any other provision of law or rule to the contrary, each district school board shall establish the minimal qualifications for:
- (a) Substitute teachers to be employed pursuant to s. 1012.35. The qualifications shall require the filing of a complete set of fingerprints in the same manner as required by s. 1012.32; documentation of a minimum education level of a high school diploma or equivalent; and completion of an initial orientation and training program in district policies and procedures addressing school safety and security procedures, educational liability laws, professional responsibilities, and ethics.

1 Section 7. Subsection (1) of section 1012.55, Florida 2 Statutes, is amended to read: 3 1012.55 Positions for which certificates required .--(1) The State Board of Education shall classify school 4 5 services, designate the certification subject areas, establish 6 competencies, including the use of technology to enhance 7 student learning, and certification requirements for all 8 school-based personnel, and adopt rules in accordance with 9 which the professional, temporary, and part-time certificates 10 shall be issued by the Department of Education to applicants 11 who meet the standards prescribed by such rules for their class of service. Each person employed or occupying a position 12 as school supervisor, school principal, teacher, library media 13 14 specialist, school counselor, athletic coach, or other 15 position in which the employee serves in an instructional capacity, in any public school of any district of this state 16 17 shall hold the certificate required by law and by rules of the State Board of Education in fulfilling the requirements of the 18 19 law for the type of service rendered. The Department of 20 Education shall annually publish a directory of course code 21 numbers for all programs and courses that are funded through 22 the Florida Education Finance Program. The directory must identify appropriate certification for specific courses. 23 24 However, the state board shall adopt rules authorizing 25 district school boards to employ selected noncertificated personnel to provide instructional services in the 26 individuals' fields of specialty or to assist instructional 27 28 staff members as education paraprofessionals. 29 Section 8. Subsections (2), (3), (4), and (5) of 30 section 1012.56, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 31 1012.56 Educator certification requirements.--

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- (2) ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA. -- To be eligible to seek certification, a person must:
  - (a) Be at least 18 years of age.
- File an affidavit a written statement, under oath, that the applicant subscribes to and will uphold the principles incorporated in the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Florida and the information provided in the application is true, accurate, and complete. The affidavit shall include substantially the following warning: GIVING FALSE INFORMATION IN ORDER TO OBTAIN OR RENEW A FLORIDA EDUCATOR'S CERTIFICATE IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE UNDER FLORIDA LAW. ANYONE GIVING FALSE INFORMATION ON THE AFFIDAVIT IS SUBJECT TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION, AS WELL AS DISCIPLINARY ACTION BY THE EDUCATION PRACTICES COMMISSION.
- (c) Document receipt of a bachelor's or higher degree from an accredited institution of higher learning, or a nonaccredited institution of higher learning that the Department of Education has identified as having a quality program resulting in a bachelor's degree, or higher. Each applicant seeking initial certification must have attained at least a 2.5 overall grade point average on a 4.0 scale in the applicant's major field of study. The applicant may document the required education by submitting official transcripts from institutions of higher education or by authorizing the direct submission of such official transcripts through established electronic network systems. The bachelor's or higher degree may not be required in areas approved in rule by the State Board of Education as nondegreed areas.
- (d) Submit to a fingerprint check from the Department of Law Enforcement and the Federal Bureau of Investigation 31 pursuant to s. 1012.32. If the fingerprint reports indicate a

criminal history or if the applicant acknowledges a criminal history, the applicant's records shall be referred to the investigative section in the Department of Education Bureau of Educator Standards for review and determination of eligibility for certification. If the applicant fails to provide the necessary documentation requested by the department Bureau of Educator Standards within 90 days after the date of the receipt of the certified mail request, the statement of eligibility and pending application shall become invalid.

- (e) Be of good moral character.
- (f) Be competent and capable of performing the duties, functions, and responsibilities of an educator.
- (g) Demonstrate mastery of general knowledge, pursuant to subsection (3).
- (h) Demonstrate mastery of subject area knowledge, pursuant to subsection (4).
- (i) Demonstrate mastery of professional preparation and education competence, pursuant to subsection (5).
- (3) MASTERY OF GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.--Acceptable means of demonstrating mastery of general knowledge are:
- (a) Achievement of passing scores on basic skills examination required by state board rule;
- (b) Achievement of passing scores on the College Level Academic Skills Test earned prior to July 1, 2002;
- (c) A valid professional standard teaching certificate issued by another state;  $\ensuremath{\text{c}}$
- (d) A valid certificate issued by the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards or a national educator credentialing board approved by the State Board of Education; or

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- (e) Documentation of two semesters of successful teaching in a community college, state university, or private college or university that awards an associate or higher degree and is an accredited institution or an institution of higher education identified by the Department of Education as having a quality program.
- (4) MASTERY OF SUBJECT AREA KNOWLEDGE. -- Acceptable means of demonstrating mastery of subject area knowledge are:
- (a) Achievement of passing scores on subject area examinations required by state board rule;
- (b) Completion of the subject area specialization requirements specified in state board rule and verification of the attainment of the essential subject matter competencies by the district school superintendent of the employing school district or chief administrative officer of the employing state-supported or private school for a subject area for which a subject area examination has not been developed and required by state board rule;
- (c) Completion of the subject area specialization requirements specified in state board rule for a subject coverage requiring a master's or higher degree and achievement of a passing score on the subject area examination specified in state board rule;
- (d) A valid professional standard teaching certificate issued by another state; or
- (e) A valid certificate issued by the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards or a national educator credentialing board approved by the State Board of Education.
- (5) MASTERY OF PROFESSIONAL PREPARATION AND EDUCATION COMPETENCE. -- Acceptable means of demonstrating mastery of 31 professional preparation and education competence are:

- (a) Completion of an approved teacher preparation program at a postsecondary educational institution within this state and achievement of a passing score on the professional education competency examination required by state board rule;
- (b) Completion of a teacher preparation program at a postsecondary educational institution outside Florida and achievement of a passing score on the professional education competency examination required by state board rule;
- (c) A valid professional standard teaching certificate
  issued by another state;
- (d) A valid certificate issued by the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards or a national educator credentialing board approved by the State Board of Education;
- (e) Documentation of two semesters of successful teaching in a community college, state university, or private college or university that awards an associate or higher degree and is an accredited institution or an institution of higher education identified by the Department of Education as having a quality program;
- (f) Completion of professional preparation courses as specified in state board rule, successful completion of a professional education competence demonstration program pursuant to paragraph (7)(b), and achievement of a passing score on the professional education competency examination required by state board rule; or
- (g) Successful completion of a professional preparation alternative certification and education competency program, outlined in paragraph (7)(a).
- Section 9. Section 1012.561, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

1 1012.561 Address of record.--Each certified educator or applicant for certification is solely responsible for 2 3 maintaining his or her current address with the Department of Education and for notifying the department in writing of a 4 5 change of address. By January 1, 2005, each educator and applicant for certification must have on file with the 6 7 department a current mailing address. Thereafter, a certified 8 educator or applicant for certification who is employed by a district school board shall notify his or her employing school 9 district within 10 days after a change of address. At a 10 11 minimum, the employing district school board shall notify the department monthly of the addresses of the certified educators 12 or applicants for certification in the manner prescribed by 13 the department. A certified educator or applicant for 14 certification who is not employed by a district school board 15 shall personally notify the department in writing within 30 16 days after a change of address. The department shall permit 17 electronic notification; however, it is the responsibility of 18 19 the certified educator or applicant for certification to ensure that the department has received the electronic 20 notification. 21 Section 10. Section 1012.576, Florida Statutes, is 22 created to read: 23 24 1012.576 College Graduates to Classroom Teachers 25 Alternative Certification program .--26 The College Graduates to Classroom Teachers 27 Alternative Certification program is created to increase the routes to the classroom for mid-career professionals who hold 28 29 a baccalaureate degree and for recent college graduates who 30 were not education majors. Providers of this program may 31 include colleges and universities that offer approved teacher

preparation programs and community colleges. Program providers
must submit proposed alternative certification programs to the
Commissioner of Education for approval. The Commissioner of
Education shall develop guidelines for receiving, evaluating,
and approving the proposals. Programs must be competency-based
and must:

- (a) Prepare individuals to pass all of the examinations (general knowledge, subject area, and professional education) required for a professional teaching certificate;
- (b) Provide opportunities and methods for assessing demonstration of the educator accomplished practices;
- (c) Provide field experiences with supervision from qualified educators; and
- (d) Prepare individuals to deliver scientifically based reading instruction and to employ strategies that research has shown to be successful in improving reading among low-performance readers.
- evaluation of approved alternative certification programs to ensure the quality of the teachers who have completed the College Graduates to Classroom Teachers Alternative Certification program. The Commissioner of Education shall establish standards of accountability for the program, which must include, but need not be limited to, the following outcome measures: pass rates of program completers on required teacher certification examinations, employment rates, and employer satisfaction survey data.

Section 11. Paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of section 1012.585, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1012.585 Process for renewal of professional certificates.--

- (3) For the renewal of a professional certificate, the following requirements must be met:
- (d) The State Board of Education shall adopt rules for the expanded use of training for renewal of the professional certificate for educators who are required to complete training in teaching students of limited English proficiency and training in the teaching of reading as follows:
- 1. A teacher who holds a professional certificate may use college credits or inservice points completed in English-for-Speakers-of-Other-Languages training and training in the teaching of reading in excess of 6 semester hours during one certificate-validity period toward renewal of the professional certificate during the subsequent validity periods.
- 2. A teacher who holds a temporary certificate may use college credits or inservice points completed in English-for-Speakers-of-Other-Languages training and training in the teaching of reading toward renewal of the teacher's first professional certificate. Such training must not have been included within the degree program, and the teacher's temporary and professional certificates must be issued for consecutive school years.

Section 12. Subsection (8) of section 1012.79, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 1012.79 Education Practices Commission; organization.--
- 29 (8)(a) The commission shall, from time to time, 30 designate members of the commission to serve on panels for the 31 purpose of reviewing and issuing final orders upon cases

 presented to the commission. A case concerning a complaint against a teacher shall be reviewed and a final order thereon shall be entered by a panel composed of <u>five</u> seven commission members, <u>three</u> four of whom shall be teachers. A case concerning a complaint against an administrator shall be reviewed and a final order thereon shall be entered by a panel composed of <u>five</u> seven commission members, <u>three</u> four of whom shall be administrators.

(b) A majority of a quorum of a panel of the commission shall have final agency authority in all cases involving the revocation, suspension, or other disciplining of certificates of teachers and school administrators. A majority of the membership of the panel shall constitute a quorum. The district school board shall retain the authority to discipline teachers and administrators pursuant to law.

Section 13. Subsections (1) and (6) of section 1012.795, Florida Statutes, are 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 a period of time not to exceed 5 3 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 a period of time not to exceed 10

 years, with reinstatement subject to the provisions of subsection (4); may revoke permanently the educator certificate of any person the 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; may suspend the educator certificate, upon order of the court, of any person found to have a delinquent child support obligation; or may impose any other penalty provided by law, provided it can be shown that the person:

- (a) Obtained <u>or attempted to obtain an</u> the educator certificate by fraudulent means.
- (b) Has proved to be incompetent to teach or to perform duties as an employee of the public school system or to teach in or to operate a private school.
- (c) Has been guilty of gross immorality or an act involving moral turpitude.
- (d) Has had an educator certificate <u>sanctioned by</u> revocation, suspension, or surrender <del>revoked</del> in another state.
- (e) Has been convicted of a misdemeanor, felony, or any other criminal charge, other than a minor traffic violation.
- (f) Upon investigation, has been found guilty of personal conduct which seriously reduces that person's effectiveness as an employee of the district school board.
- (g) Has breached a contract, as provided in s. 1012.33(2).
- (h) Has been the subject of a court order directing the Education Practices Commission to suspend the certificate as a result of a delinquent child support obligation.

- (i) Has violated the Principles of Professional Conduct for the Education Profession prescribed by State Board of Education rules.
- (j) Has otherwise violated the provisions of law, the penalty for which is the revocation of the educator certificate.
- (k) Has violated any order of the Education Practices Commission.
- (1) Has been the subject of a court order or plea agreement in any jurisdiction which requires the certificateholder to surrender or otherwise relinquish his or her educator's certificate. A surrender or relinquishment shall be for permanent revocation of the certificate. A person may not surrender or otherwise relinquish his or her certificate prior to a finding of probable cause by the commissioner as provided in s. 1012.796.
- (6)(a) When an individual violates any provision of the provisions of a settlement agreement enforced by a final order of the Education Practices Commission, the Department of Education may request an order to show cause may be issued by the clerk of the commission. The order shall require the individual to appear before the commission to show cause why further penalties should not be levied against the individual's certificate pursuant to the authority provided to the Education Practices Commission in subsection (1). The department may dismiss an order to show cause before the commission enters a final order. The Education Practices

  Commission may fashion further penalties under the authority of subsection (1) as it deems deemed appropriate when it considers the show cause order is responded to by the individual.

1	(b) The Education Practices Commission shall adopt
2	rules requiring the issuance of issue a final order
3	permanently revoking an individual's Florida educator's
4	certificate if the individual has been the subject of
5	sanctions by the Education Practices Commission on two
6	previous occasions. However, an individual is not subject to
7	this provision if the only reason for sanctions on any
8	occasion was one or more administrative violations. For
9	purposes of this paragraph the term "administrative violation"
10	means the failure of the individual to submit annual
11	performance reports or the failure to pay a probation fee as
12	required by a final order of the Education Practices
13	Commission. Furthermore, any sanction levied by the Education
14	Practices Commission against an applicant for certification is
15	not subject to this provision, if the applicant was not
16	previously sanctioned by the Education Practices Commission.
17	for a minimum of 1 year under the following circumstances:
18	1. If the individual:
19	a. Has been found to have violated the provisions of
20	this section, such that the Education Practices Commission has
21	the authority to discipline the individual's Florida
22	educator's certificate on two separate occasions;
23	b. Has twice entered into a settlement agreement
24	enforced by a final order of the Education Practices
25	<del>Commission; or</del>
26	c. Has been found to have violated the provisions of
27	this section, such that the Education Practices Commission has
28	the authority to discipline the individual's Florida
29	educator's certificate on one occasion and entered into a
30	settlement agreement enforced by a final order of the
31	Education Practices Commission on one occasion; and

2. A third finding of probable cause and a finding 1 2 that the allegations are proven or admitted to is subsequently 3 found by the Commissioner of Education. 4 5 If, in the third instance, the individual enters into a 6 settlement agreement with the Department of Education, that 7 agreement shall also include a penalty revoking that 8 individual's Florida educator's certificate for a minimum of 1 9 <del>year.</del> 10 Section 14. Subsections (1), (7), and (8) of section 11 1012.796, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 1012.796 Complaints against teachers and 12 administrators; procedure; penalties.--13 (1)(a) The Department of Education shall cause to be 14 15 investigated expeditiously any complaint filed before it or otherwise called to its attention which, if legally 16 17 sufficient, contains grounds for the revocation or suspension 18 of a certificate or any other appropriate penalty as set forth 19 in subsection (7). The complaint is legally sufficient if it 20 contains the ultimate facts which show a violation has occurred as provided in s. 1012.795. The department may 21 investigate or continue to investigate and take appropriate 22 action on a complaint even though the original complainant 23 24 withdraws the complaint or otherwise indicates a desire not to 25 cause it to be investigated or prosecuted to completion. The department may investigate or continue to investigate and take 26 action on a complaint filed against a person whose educator 27 28 certificate has expired if the act or acts which are the basis 29 for the complaint were allegedly committed while that person possessed an educator certificate. 30

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- (b) When an investigation is undertaken, the department shall notify the certificateholder or applicant for certification and the district school superintendent in the district in which the certificateholder is employed, or the university laboratory school, charter school, or private school in which the certificateholder or applicant for certification is employed or was employed at the time the alleged offense occurred. Further, the department and shall inform the certificateholder or applicant for certification of the substance of any complaint which has been filed against that certificateholder or applicant, unless the department determines that such notification would be detrimental to the investigation, in which case the department may withhold notification.
- (c) Each school district shall file in writing with the department all legally sufficient complaints within 30 days after the date on which subject matter of the complaint comes to the attention of the school district. The school district shall include all information relating to the complaint which is known to the school district at the time of filing. Each district school board shall develop policies and procedures to comply with this reporting requirement. The district school board policies and procedures shall include appropriate penalties for all personnel of the district school board for nonreporting and procedures for promptly informing the district school superintendent of each legally sufficient complaint. The district school superintendent is charged with knowledge of these policies and procedures. If the district school superintendent has knowledge of a legally sufficient complaint and does not report the complaint, or fails to 31 enforce the policies and procedures of the district school

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board, and fails to comply with the requirements of this subsection, in addition to other actions against certificateholders authorized by law, the district school superintendent shall be subject to penalties as specified in s. 1001.51(12) s. 1001.51(13). This paragraph does not limit or restrict the power and duty of the department to investigate complaints as provided in paragraphs (a) and (b), regardless of the school district's untimely filing, or failure to file, complaints and followup reports.

- (d) Notwithstanding any other law, all law enforcement agencies, state attorneys, social service agencies, district school boards, and the Division of Administrative Hearings shall fully cooperate with and, upon request, shall provide unredacted documents to the Department of Education to further investigations and prosecutions conducted pursuant to this section. Any document received pursuant to this paragraph may not be redisclosed except as authorized by law.
- (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.
- Imposition of an administrative fine not to exceed \$2,000 for each count or separate offense.
- (d) Placement of the teacher, administrator, or 31 supervisor on probation for a period of time and subject to

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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:

- 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 officer in the Department of Education.
- 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 in writing, with a copy to be placed in the certification file of such person.
- (g) Imposition of an administrative sanction, upon a 31 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, administer, or supervisor to the recovery network program provided in s. 1012.798 under such terms and conditions as the commission may specify.
- probation shall result in an order to show cause issued by the clerk of the Education Practices Commission if requested by the Department of Education. Upon failure of the educator probationer, at the time and place stated in the order, to show cause satisfactorily to the Education Practices

  Commission why a penalty for violating the provisions of a final order probation should not be imposed, the Education Practices Commission shall impose whatever penalty is appropriate as established in s. 1012.795(6). Any probation period will be tolled when an order to show cause has been issued until the issue is resolved by the Education Practices Commission; however, the other terms and conditions of the final order shall be in full force and effect until changed by the Education Practices Commission.

Section 15. Subsections (1), (3), (6), and (10) of section 1012.798, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1012.798 Recovery network program for educators.--

(1) RECOVERY NETWORK ESTABLISHED.--There is created within the Department of Education, a recovery network program to assist educators who are impaired as a result of alcohol abuse, drug abuse, or a mental condition to obtain treatment in obtaining treatment to permit their continued contribution to the education profession. Any person who has applied for

or holds certification issued by the department pursuant to s. 1012.56 is eligible for the program assistance. The individual may access the program voluntarily or be directed to participate through a deferred prosecution agreement with the Commissioner of Education or a final order of the Education Practices Commission pursuant to s. 1012.796.

- assist educators in obtaining treatment and services from approved treatment providers, but each impaired educator must pay for his or her treatment under terms and conditions agreed upon by the impaired educator and the treatment provider. A person who is admitted to the recovery network program must contract with the treatment provider and the program. The treatment contract must prescribe the type of treatment and the responsibilities of the impaired educator and of the provider and must provide that the impaired educator's progress will be monitored by the recovery network program.
- (6) PARTICIPATION. -- The recovery network program shall operate independently of employee assistance programs operated by local school districts, and the powers and duties of school districts to make employment decisions, including disciplinary decisions, is not affected except as provided in this section:
- (a) A person who is not subject to investigation or proceedings under ss. 1012.795 and 1012.796 may voluntarily seek assistance through a local school district employee assistance program for which he or she is eligible and through the recovery network, regardless of action taken against him or her by a school district. Voluntarily seeking assistance alone does not subject a person to proceedings under ss. 1012.795 and 1012.796.

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- (b) A person who is subject to investigation or proceedings under ss. 1012.795 and 1012.796 may be required to participate in the program. The program may approve a local employee assistance program as a treatment provider or as a means of securing a treatment provider. The program and the local school district shall cooperate so that the person may obtain treatment without limiting the school district's statutory powers and duties as an employer or the disciplinary procedures under ss. 1012.795 and 1012.796.
- (c) A person may be enrolled in a treatment program by the recovery network program after an investigation pursuant to s. 1012.796 has commenced, if the person A person who has not previously been under investigation by the department may be enrolled in a treatment program by the recovery network after an investigation has commenced, if the person:
  - Acknowledges his or her impairment.
- Agrees to evaluation, as approved by the recovery network.
- Agrees to enroll in an appropriate treatment program approved by the recovery network.
- Executes releases for all medical and treatment records regarding his or her impairment and participation in a treatment program to the recovery network, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. s. 290dd-3 and the federal regulations adopted thereunder.
- 5. Enters into a deferred prosecution agreement with the commissioner, which provides that no prosecution shall be instituted concerning the matters enumerated in the agreement if the person is properly enrolled in the treatment program and successfully completes the program as certified by the 31 recovery network. The commissioner is under no obligation to

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enter into a deferred prosecution agreement with the educator but may do so if he or she determines that it is in the best interest of the educational program of the state, and the educator.

- a.6. Has not previously entered a substance abuse program.
- b.7. Is not being investigated for any action involving commission of a felony or violent act against another person.
- c.8. Has not had multiple arrests for minor drug use, possession, or abuse of alcohol.
  - (10) DECLARATION OF INELIGIBILITY. --
- (a) A person may be declared ineligible for further assistance from the recovery network program if he or she does not progress satisfactorily in a treatment program or leaves a prescribed program or course of treatment without the approval of the treatment provider.
- (b) The determination of ineligibility must be made by the commissioner in cases referred to him or her by the program administrator or designee after review of the circumstances of the case. Before referring a case to the commissioner, the administrator must discuss the circumstances with the treatment provider. The commissioner may direct the Office of Professional Practices Services to investigate the case and provide a report.
- (c) If treatment through a treatment contract with the program is a condition of a deferred prosecution agreement, and the program administrator commissioner determines that the person is ineligible for further assistance, the commissioner may agree to modify the terms and conditions of the deferred 31 prosecution agreement or may issue an administrative

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complaint, pursuant to s. 1012.796, alleging the charges regarding which prosecution was deferred. The person may dispute the determination as an affirmative defense to the administrative complaint by including with his or her request for hearing on the administrative complaint a written statement setting forth the facts and circumstances that show that the determination of ineligibility was erroneous. If administrative proceedings regarding the administrative complaint, pursuant to ss. 120.569 and 120.57, result in a finding that the determination of ineligibility was erroneous, the person is eligible to participate in the program. If the determination of ineligibility was the only reason for setting aside the deferred prosecution agreement and issuing the administrative complaint and the administrative proceedings result in a finding that the determination was erroneous, the complaint shall be dismissed and the deferred prosecution agreement reinstated without prejudice to the commissioner's right to reissue the administrative complaint for other breaches of the agreement.

(d) If treatment through a treatment contract with the program is a condition of a final order of the Education Practices Commission, the program administrator's commissioner's determination of ineligibility constitutes a finding of probable cause that the person failed to comply with the final order. Pursuant to ss. 1012.795 and 1012.796, upon the request of the Department of Education, the clerk of the Education Practices Commission shall issue to the educator an order to show cause, or the Commissioner of Education may issue an administrative complaint The commissioner shall issue an administrative complaint, and the case shall proceed under ss. 1012.795 and 1012.796, in the same manner as for cases

based on a failure to comply with an order of the Education Practices Commission.

(e) If the person voluntarily entered into a treatment contract with the program, the <u>program administrator</u> commissioner shall issue a written notice stating the reasons for the determination of ineligibility. Within 20 days after the date of such notice, the person may contest the determination of ineligibility pursuant to ss. 120.569 and 120.57.

Section 16. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

## SENATE SUMMARY

Amends various provisions relating to education personnel. Provides for the expunging of criminal history records of applicants for employment at certain schools. Provides an exception to sealed records provisions for applicants for employment at certain schools. Revises certain criteria for admission to approved teacher preparation programs. Creates the Quest to Teach program. Requires guidelines for teacher mentors. Requires electronic access to professional resources for teachers. Creates an Education Appreciation Week. Provides employment and training requirements for substitute teachers. Provides employment criteria for substitute teachers. Requires certain teacher certification information to be in the Course Code Directory. Authorizes the filing of an affidavit with the application for a certificate. Requires certified educators and applicants for certification to maintain a current address with the Department of Education. Creates the College Graduates to Classroom Teachers Alternative Certification program. Requires training in the teaching of reading for certified personnel who teach students who have limited English proficiency. Reduces the membership of Education Practices Commission review panels. Increases the discipline options available to the Education Practices Commission. Revises the procedures for investigating complaints against certified personnel. Provides the conditions of probation. Revises procedures for accessing the recovery network program.