By Senator Soto

	14-00028-14 201488
1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to school attendance; amending s.
3	1002.20, F.S.; providing that compulsory school
4	attendance laws apply to all children between the ages
5	of 6 and 18 years; providing that a student who
6	attains the dropout age does not need a parent's
7	signature to file a declaration of intent to terminate
8	school; removing the requirement that a school notify
9	the student's parent of such declaration; amending s.
10	1003.21, F.S.; requiring students to attend school
11	until the age of 18 years; amending s. 1003.435, F.S.;
12	providing that a candidate for a high school
13	equivalency diploma must be at least 18 years of age
14	on the date of the examination; repealing s.
15	1003.51(4), F.S., relating to a requirement that
16	district school boards make available a GED program to
17	students in juvenile justice facilities who attain the
18	age of 16 years or notify such students that they are
19	no longer required to attend school; providing an
20	effective date.
21	
22	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
23	
24	Section 1. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (2) of
25	section 1002.20, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
26	1002.20 K-12 student and parent rights.—Parents of public
27	school students must receive accurate and timely information
28	regarding their child's academic progress and must be informed
29	of ways they can help their child to succeed in school. K-12

Page 1 of 4

14-00028-14 201488 30 students and their parents are afforded numerous statutory 31 rights including, but not limited to, the following: (2) ATTENDANCE.-32 (a) Compulsory school attendance.-The compulsory school 33 34 attendance laws apply to all children between the ages of 6 and 18 16 years, as provided in s. 1003.21(1) and (2)(a), and, in 35 36 accordance with the provisions of s. 1003.21(1) and (2)(a): 37 1. A student who attains the age of 18 16 years during the 38 school year has the right to file a formal declaration of intent 39 to terminate school enrollment if the declaration is signed by the parent. The parent has the right to be notified by the 40 school district of the district's receipt of the student's 41 42 declaration of intent to terminate school enrollment. 43 2. Students who become or have become married or who are 44 pregnant and parenting have the right to attend school and 45 receive the same or equivalent educational instruction as other 46 students. 47 (b) Regular school attendance.-Parents of students who have 48 attained the age of 6 years by February 1 of any school year but 49 who have not attained the age of 18 16 years must comply with 50 the compulsory school attendance laws. Parents have the option 51 to comply with the school attendance laws by attendance of the 52 student in a public school; a parochial, religious, or 53 denominational school; a private school; a home education 54 program; or a private tutoring program, in accordance with the 55 provisions of s. 1003.01(13). 56 Section 2. Paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (1) of 57 section 1003.21, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 58 1003.21 School attendance.-

Page 2 of 4

	14-00028-14 201488
59	(1)(a)1. All children who have attained the age of 6 years
60	or who will have attained the age of 6 years by February 1 of
61	any school year or who are older than 6 years of age but who
62	have not attained the age of $\underline{18}$ $\underline{16}$ years, except as otherwise
63	provided, are required to attend school regularly during the
64	entire school term.
65	2. Children who will have attained the age of 5 years on or
66	before September 1 of the school year are eligible for admission
67	to public kindergartens during that school year under rules
68	adopted by the district school board.
69	(c) A student who attains the age of $\underline{18}$ $\underline{16}$ years during the
70	school year is not subject to compulsory school attendance
71	beyond the date upon which he or she attains that age if the
72	student files a formal declaration of intent to terminate school
73	enrollment with the district school board. Public school
74	students who have attained the age of $\underline{18}$ $\underline{16}$ years and who have
75	not graduated are subject to compulsory school attendance until
76	the formal declaration of intent is filed with the district
77	school board. The declaration must acknowledge that terminating
78	school enrollment is likely to reduce the student's earning
79	potential and must be signed by the student and the student's
80	parent. The school district shall notify the student's parent of
81	receipt of the student's declaration of intent to terminate
82	school enrollment. The student's certified school counselor or
83	other school personnel shall conduct an exit interview with the
84	student to determine the reasons for the student's decision to
85	terminate school enrollment and actions that could be taken to
86	keep the student in school. The student's certified school
87	counselor or other school personnel shall inform the student of

Page 3 of 4

	14-00028-14 201488
88	opportunities to continue his or her education in a different
89	environment, including, but not limited to, adult education and
90	GED test preparation. Additionally, the student shall complete a
91	survey in a format prescribed by the Department of Education to
92	provide data on student reasons for terminating enrollment and
93	actions taken by schools to keep students enrolled.
94	Section 3. Subsection (4) of section 1003.435, Florida
95	Statutes, is amended to read:
96	1003.435 High school equivalency diploma program.—
97	(4) A candidate for a high school equivalency diploma <u>must</u>
98	shall be at least 18 years of age on the date of the
99	examination, except that in extraordinary circumstances, as
100	provided for in rules of the district school board of the
101	district in which the candidate resides or attends school, a
102	candidate may take the examination after reaching the age of 16.
103	Section 4. Subsection (4) of section 1003.51, Florida
104	Statutes, is repealed.
105	Section 5. This act shall take effect July 1, 2014.

Page 4 of 4