By Senator Benacquisto

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30-00726B-15 20151552

A bill to be entitled An act relating to parent and student rights; amending s. 1002.20, F.S.; providing the right of a parent to know the average 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 and requiring the school districts to provide notification to parents; authorizing the information to be published in the student handbook or a similar publication; conforming a provision to changes made by the act; amending s. 1002.31, F.S.; deleting the definition of and provisions relating to controlled open enrollment; requiring each school district to instead establish a public school parental choice policy that allows students to attend any public school that has not reached capacity in their district; requiring assignments to be made on a first-come, first-served basis; defining the term "capacity" for the purposes of a district school board public school parental choice plan; authorizing a parent to enroll his or her child in any public school that has not reached capacity in the state; amending s. 1002.33, F.S.; requiring a charter school with space available to be open to any student in the state; amending s. 1002.451, F.S.; conforming a provision to changes made by the act; creating s. 1003.3101, F.S.; requiring each school district board to establish a classroom

teacher transfer process for parents, approve or deny

30-00726B-15 20151552

a request within a certain timeframe, and post an explanation of the transfer process in the student handbook; amending s. 1006.15, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 1012.42, F.S.; authorizing a parent who receives notification that a teacher is teaching outside his or her field to request that his or her child be transferred to another classroom teacher within the school and grade in which the child is currently enrolled; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Paragraph (a) of subsection (6) and paragraph (a) of subsection (13) 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 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 <u>public school parental choice</u> controlled open enrollment, single-gender programs, lab schools, virtual instruction programs, charter schools, charter technical

30-00726B-15 20151552

career centers, magnet schools, alternative schools, special programs, auditory-oral education 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 school choice options of the Opportunity Scholarship Program and the McKay Scholarships for Students with Disabilities Program.

- (13) STUDENT RECORDS.-
- (a) Parent rights.—Parents have rights regarding the student records of their children, including the right of access, the right of waiver of access, the right to challenge and hearing, and the right of privacy, in accordance with the provisions of s. 1002.22.
- (25) FISCAL TRANSPARENCY.—A parent has the right to know the average amount of money estimated to be expended from all sources, state, local, and federal, 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 in the student handbook or a similar publication.
 - Section 2. Section 1002.31, Florida Statutes, is amended to

30-00726B-15 20151552

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 that has not reached capacity, including charter schools, in the district. 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.

(2)(3) Each district school board offering controlled open enrollment shall adopt by rule and post on its website a <u>public school parental choice</u> controlled open enrollment plan which must:

- (a) Adhere to federal desegregation requirements.
- (b) Include an application process required to participate in <u>public school parental choice</u> controlled open enrollment that allows parents to declare school preferences, including placement of siblings within the same school.
- (c) Assign students on a first-come, first-served basis
 based upon the date and time complete applications are received
 by the school district Provide a lottery procedure to determine
 student assignment and establish an appeals process for hardship

30-00726B-15 20151552

cases.

(d) Afford parents of students in multiple session schools preferred access to controlled open enrollment.

- (e) Maintain socioeconomic, demographic, and racial balance.
 - (f) Address the availability of transportation.
- (g) Define the term "capacity" as a school in which the capital outlay FTE enrollment exceeds 95 percent of the space and occupant design capacity of its nonrelocatable facilities. However, if a school's initial design incorporated relocatable or modular instructional space, the term "capacity" shall mean a school in which the capital outlay FTE enrollment exceeds 95 percent of the space and occupant design capacity of its core facilities.
- (3) 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 school district in the 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 attending the various types of public schools of choice in the district, including schools such as virtual instruction programs, magnet schools, and public charter

30-00726B-15 20151552

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> <u>shall</u> 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> <u>shall</u> 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. <u>A charter school with space available must be open to any student in the state, pursuant to s. 1002.31(2). Any eligible student <u>must shall</u> be allowed interdistrict transfer to attend a charter school when based on good cause. Good cause <u>includes shall include</u>, but is not limited to, geographic proximity to a charter school in a neighboring school district.</u>

Section 4. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 1002.451, Florida Statutes, is 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

30-00726B-15 20151552

school district in which the innovation school of technology is 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 school parental choice</u> controlled open enrollment plan.

Section 5. Section 1003.3101, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

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 grant or deny the transfer within 2 weeks after receiving a request. If a request for transfer is denied, the school shall notify the parent and specify the reasons for a denial. An explanation of the transfer process must be made available in the student handbook or a similar publication.

Section 6. 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 participate at the public school to which the student would be

30-00726B-15 20151552___

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 beginning date of the season for the activity in which he or she

30-00726B-15 20151552

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 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.
 - 2. During the period of participation at a school, the

30-00726B-15 20151552

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 participate as a charter school student.

30-00726B-15 20151552_

(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 <u>public school parental choice controlled open enrollment</u> 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 7. 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

30-00726B-15 20151552 320 teacher is certified, outside the field that was the applicant's 321 minor field of study, or outside the field in which the 322 applicant has demonstrated sufficient subject area expertise, as 323 determined by district school board policy in the subject area 324 to be taught, the parents of all students in the class shall be 325 notified in writing of such assignment. A parent that receives 326 this notification may, after the October student membership 327 survey, request that his or her child be transferred to another 328 classroom teacher within the school and grade in which the child 329 is currently enrolled. The school district shall grant the 330 parent's request and transfer the student to a different 331 classroom teacher within a reasonable period of time, not to 332 exceed 2 weeks. This does not provide a parent the right to 333 choose a specific teacher.

Section 8. This act shall take effect July 1, 2015.