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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to parent empowerment in education; amending s. 1001.10, F.S.; conforming a crossreference; amending s. 1002.20, F.S.; authorizing parents of students who are assigned to certain underperforming public schools to submit a petition to the school district requesting implementation of a school turnaround option; requiring a school district, upon request, to provide a parent with a performance evaluation for each classroom teacher assigned to his or her child; requiring notification to the parent of each student who is assigned to a classroom teacher who is teaching out-of-field or who has received unsatisfactory performance evaluations; requiring such notification to include information about the availability of virtual instruction; amending s. 1002.32, F.S.; correcting a cross-reference; amending s. 1002.33, F.S.; prohibiting a charter school operator from being a foreign national principal, from having officers or partners who are not citizens of the United States and who are not lawfully admitted for permanent residence, or from being registered in a foreign country; requiring charter schools to be in compliance with statutes relating to notifications and assignment of teachers; creating s. 1003.07, F.S., the Parent Empowerment Act; requiring each school district to notify parents of students attending a lowestperforming school that has been unable to improve performance and must implement a school turnaround

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option; authorizing parents to submit a petition requesting implementation of an available school turnaround option; providing requirements for submission of a petition and its consideration and adoption by the district school board; requiring the State Board of Education to adopt rules for the petition process and specifying requirements therefor; amending s. 1008.33, F.S.; identifying the options for improving a school identified in the lowest-performing category as school turnaround options; authorizing parents to submit a petition to the school district to implement a school turnaround option; amending s. 1012.2315, F.S.; requiring that each district school board adopt rules to implement an assistance plan for out-of-field classroom teachers and requiring their participation in certain programs; requiring that the school district annually notify the parent of each student assigned to an out-of-field classroom teacher or a classroom teacher who has received unsatisfactory performance evaluations; requiring such notification to include information about the availability of virtual instruction; requiring that a school district, upon request, provide a parent with the performance evaluation of each classroom teacher assigned to his or her child; prohibiting the consecutive assignment of students to classroom teachers who receive certain performance evaluations; providing for conditions for implementation of the act; repealing s. 1012.42, F.S., relating to teachers teaching out-of-field; providing

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an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Subsection (3) of section 1001.10, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1001.10 Commissioner of Education; general powers and duties.—

(3) To facilitate innovative practices and to allow local selection of educational methods, the State Board of Education may authorize the commissioner to waive, upon the request of a district school board, state board of Education rules that relate to district school instruction and school operations, except those rules pertaining to civil rights, and student health, safety, and welfare. The Commissioner of Education is not authorized to grant waivers for any provisions in rule pertaining to the allocation and appropriation of state and local funds for public education; the election, compensation, and organization of school board members and superintendents; graduation and state accountability standards; financial reporting requirements; reporting of out-of-field teaching assignments under s. 1012.2315(5) 1012.42; public meetings; public records; or due process hearings governed by chapter 120. No later than January 1 of each year, the commissioner shall report to the Legislature and the State Board of Education all approved waiver requests in the preceding year.

Section 2. Paragraph (d) is added to subsection (21) of section 1002.20, Florida Statutes, and subsections (24) and (25) are added to that section, to read:

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1002.20 K-12 student and parent rights.—Parents of public school students must receive accurate and timely information regarding their child's academic progress and must be informed of ways they can help their child to succeed in school. K-12 students and their parents are afforded numerous statutory rights including, but not limited to, the following:

- (21) PARENTAL INPUT AND MEETINGS.-
- (d) Parent empowerment.—Parents of students who are assigned to a public school that is required to implement a school turnaround option under s. 1008.33 may submit a petition to the school district requesting implementation of a school turnaround option pursuant to s. 1003.07.
- (24) PERSONNEL EVALUATION REPORTS.—Upon request by the parent of a public school student, the school district must provide the parent with the performance evaluation for each classroom teacher assigned to his or her child, pursuant to s. 1012.31.
  - (25) ASSIGNMENT TO TEACHERS.-
- (a) Out-of-field classroom teachers.—Each school district shall annually notify the parent of each public school student assigned to a classroom teacher who is teaching out-of-field regarding such assignment. The notification must inform the parent that virtual instruction from a certified in-field teacher with an annual performance evaluation rating of effective or highly effective is available pursuant to s. 1012.2315(5).
- (b) Underperforming classroom teachers.—When a student is assigned to a classroom teacher who has received two consecutive annual performance evaluation ratings of unsatisfactory, two

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annual performance evaluation ratings of unsatisfactory within a 3-year period, or three consecutive annual performance evaluation ratings of needs improvement or a combination of needs improvement and unsatisfactory under s. 1012.34, the school district shall notify the parent regarding the performance evaluation rating of the classroom teacher. The notification must inform the parent that virtual instruction from a teacher with an annual performance evaluation rating of effective or highly effective is available pursuant to s. 1012.2315(7).

Section 3. Paragraph (c) of subsection (7) of section 1002.32, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1002.32 Developmental research (laboratory) schools.-

- (7) PERSONNEL.—
- (c) Lab school faculty members shall meet the certification requirements of s. ss. 1012.32 and 1012.42.

Section 4. Paragraph (q) is added to subsection (9) of section 1002.33, Florida Statutes, and paragraph (b) of subsection (16) of that section is amended to read:

1002.33 Charter schools.-

- (9) CHARTER SCHOOL REQUIREMENTS. -
- (q) A charter school operator may not be a foreign national principal as defined in 22 U.S.C. s. 611(b), have officers or partners who are not citizens of the United States and who are not lawfully admitted for permanent residence as defined in 8 U.S.C. s. 1101(a)(20), or be registered in a foreign country.
  - (16) EXEMPTION FROM STATUTES.-
- (b) Additionally, a charter school shall be in compliance with the following statutes:

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- 1. Section 286.011, relating to public meetings and records, public inspection, and criminal and civil penalties.
  - 2. Chapter 119, relating to public records.
- 3. Section 1003.03, relating to the maximum class size, except that the calculation for compliance pursuant to s. 1003.03 shall be the average at the school level.
- 4. Section 1012.22(1)(c), relating to compensation and salary schedules.
  - 5. Section 1012.33(5), relating to workforce reductions.
  - 6. Section 1012.335, relating to contracts with instructional personnel hired on or after July 1, 2011.
  - 7. Section 1012.34, relating to the substantive requirements for performance evaluations for instructional personnel and school administrators.
  - 8. Section 1012.2315(5) and (7), relating to notifications and assignment of teachers.
  - Section 5. Section 1003.07, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

## 1003.07 Parent empowerment.

- (1) This section may be cited as the "Parent Empowerment Act."
- (2) Each school district must provide written notification to the parents of eligible students, as defined in paragraph (3)(b), and the school advisory council when a public school has been unable to improve performance and must implement a school turnaround option as required under s. 1008.33. The written notification shall inform parents that they may, by petition, request implementation of a school turnaround option by the school in the following school year. The notification shall be

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provided to parents within 30 calendar days after the school district receives notice from the Department of Education that the school must implement a school turnaround option. The notification by the school district shall include:

- (a) A description of each school turnaround option available for selection under s. 1008.33;
- (b) A description of the process for implementing school turnaround options, including the date by which the school district must submit its implementation plan to the State Board of Education;
  - (c) The date and location for submission of the petition;
- (d) The date and location of the publicly noticed district school board meeting required under paragraph (4)(a) at which the school board will consider any school turnaround option, including a parent petition; and
  - (e) School district contact information for questions.
- (3) (a) Prior to the school district's selection and implementation of a school turnaround option for the following school year, parents may submit a petition selecting an available school turnaround option, as described pursuant to paragraph (2)(a), for consideration by the district school board.
- (b) Up to one parental vote per eligible student may be counted with respect to parent signatures on the petition. An eligible student is a student enrolled in the school in which the school turnaround option will be implemented and, according to the district school board's enrollment policies, the student is scheduled the following school year for assignment to that school. A student who is graduating or being promoted out of the

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current school that is eligible for turnaround and who will not be enrolled in the school the following school year is not considered an eligible student.

- 1. A parental vote is the signature of one parent unless the other parent objects in writing to the petition vote, in which case the parental vote counts for one-half per eligible student. The objection must be made before the date the petition is to be submitted pursuant to subsection (2).
- 2. Notwithstanding subparagraph 1., a parental vote is the signature of the parent who has been assigned sole parental responsibility or ultimate responsibility for education decisions pursuant to s. 61.13.
- (c) A parent must date each petition on the day it is signed and identify each eligible student on the petition. The parent's signature shall constitute a certification that the parent has a present intention to enroll each eligible student in the school if the school turnaround option identified on the petition is selected. A parent may sign the petition prior to the initial notification provided to the parents of eligible students pursuant to subsection (2).
- (d) The school district shall verify at least a majority of the signatures on the petition using existing student enrollment documentation or other records containing parent signatures.

  However, a notarized signature of a person who is a parent of an eligible student shall be treated as valid.
- (e) A signature gatherer may not be paid per signature and, if asked, must disclose the organization he or she represents. A for-profit corporation, business, or entity is prohibited from gathering signatures and paying others to gather signatures.

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- (f) A signature gatherer may not offer monetary
  compensation, rewards, or promise of employment to parents for
  signing a petition.
- (4) (a) The school turnaround option selected by parents must be considered for implementation by the district school board at a publicly noticed school board meeting if the petition is signed and dated by a majority of the parents of eligible students. A majority is more than one-half of the parents who are eligible to sign the petition pursuant to paragraph (3) (b). If petitions for more than one school turnaround option are signed by a majority of the parents, the petition having the most such signatures shall be deemed the official turnaround option selected by parents.
- (b) The district school board may adopt the school turnaround option selected by parents or a different school turnaround option selected by the school board. If the district school board does not adopt the school turnaround option selected by parents, it must include that option with the implementation plan submitted to the State Board of Education under s. 1008.33. If the state board determines that the school turnaround option selected by parents is more likely to improve the academic performance of students at the school, it shall return the district school board's implementation plan to the school board. The district school board shall submit to the state board an implementation plan for the school turnaround option selected by parents.
- (5) The State Board of Education shall adopt rules to establish a model petition format, the petition submission process, standards for verifying signatures, and timelines for

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district school board validation and consideration of a petition at a publicly noticed meeting. The rules must provide a sample petition form for each school turnaround option available for selection under s. 1008.33 with easy-to-understand instructions. Each petition form shall clearly identify only one school turnaround option on the front page of the petition and each page thereafter. The petition forms must be provided or made easily accessible to parents at the time of notification by the school district pursuant to subsection (2). The rules shall provide for the following:

- (a) A minimum of 30 days after initial notification, pursuant to subsection (2), must be provided for the parents of eligible students to gather petition signatures.
- (b) A maximum of 30 days after the date the petition is submitted must be provided for the school district to verify the signatures.
- (c) A minimum of 30 days must be provided between the submission of a petition and the district school board meeting to consider the petition.
- (d) A submitted petition may list only one school turnaround option identified in s. 1008.33 that is not currently being implemented at the school.
- (e) A parent may sign a petition for each school turnaround option.
- (f) A school district may not reject a parent signature on a petition based on a lack of conformity to signatures in school records if the parent's identity and signature can be easily validated with a photographic identification, a notarized signature verifying the identity of the signer, or by the

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personal knowledge of a school employee.

(g) A school district may not reject a parent signature on a petition on the basis that the parent signed the petition prior to the initial notification pursuant to subsection (2).

Section 6. Subsection (5) of section 1008.33, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1008.33 Authority to enforce public school improvement.-

- (5) (a) In the school year after a school is initially identified as a school in the lowest-performing category, the school district must submit a plan, which is subject to approval by the State Board of Education, for implementing one of the following school turnaround options at the beginning of the next school year. The plan must be implemented unless the school moves from the lowest-performing category:
- 1. Convert the school to a district-managed turnaround school by means that include implementing a turnaround plan approved by the Commissioner of Education which shall become the school's improvement plan;
- 2. Reassign students to another school and monitor the progress of each reassigned student;
- 3. Close the school and reopen the school as one or more charter schools, each with a governing board that has a demonstrated record of effectiveness; or
- 4. Contract with an outside entity that has a demonstrated record of effectiveness to operate the school.
- (b) If a school does not move from the lowest-performing category during the initial year of implementing one of the <a href="mailto:school turnaround">school turnaround</a> options in paragraph (a), the school district must submit a plan, which is subject to approval by the State

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Board of Education, for implementing a different <u>school</u> <u>turnaround</u> option in paragraph (a) at the beginning of the next school year, unless the State Board of Education determines that the school is likely to move from the lowest-performing category if additional time is provided to implement intervention and support strategies. The State Board of Education shall determine whether a school district may continue to implement <u>a school</u> <u>turnaround</u> <u>an</u> option beyond 1 year while a school remains in the lowest-performing category.

(c) Parents of students who are assigned to a public school that is required by the State Board of Education to implement a school turnaround option may petition the school district to implement one of the school turnaround options in paragraph (a) selected by the parents pursuant to s. 1003.07. A school implementing a school turnaround option during the 2011-2012 or 2012-2013 school year is not subject to the requirements of s. 1003.07 until the school is required to implement a different school turnaround option.

Section 7. Section 1012.2315, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1012.2315 Assignment of teachers.-

(1) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND INTENT.—The Legislature finds disparities between teachers assigned to teach in a majority of schools that do not need improvement and schools that do need improvement pursuant to s. 1008.33. The disparities may be found in the assignment of temporarily certified teachers, teachers in need of improvement, and out-of-field teachers and in the performance of the students. It is the intent of the Legislature that district school boards have flexibility through the

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collective bargaining process to assign teachers more equitably across the schools in the district.

- (2) ASSIGNMENT TO SCHOOLS CATEGORIZED AS IN NEED OF IMPROVEMENT.—School districts may not assign a higher percentage than the school district average of temporarily certified teachers, teachers in need of improvement, or out-of-field teachers to schools in one of the three lowest-performing categories under s. 1008.33(3)(b). Each school district shall annually certify to the Commissioner of Education that this requirement has been met. If the commissioner determines that a school district is not in compliance with this subsection, the State Board of Education shall be notified and shall take action pursuant to s. 1008.32 in the next regularly scheduled meeting to require compliance.
- (3) SALARY INCENTIVES.—District school boards <u>may are</u> authorized to provide salary incentives to meet the requirement of subsection (2). A district school board may not sign a collective bargaining agreement that precludes the school district from providing sufficient incentives to meet this requirement.
- (4) COLLECTIVE BARGAINING.—Notwithstanding provisions of chapter 447 relating to district school board collective bargaining, collective bargaining provisions may not preclude a school district from providing incentives to high-quality teachers and assigning such teachers to low-performing schools.
  - (5) ASSISTANCE TO OUT-OF-FIELD TEACHERS.-
- (a) Each district school board shall adopt rules for implementing an assistance plan for each classroom teacher who is teaching out-of-field. The assistance plan must provide

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teachers who are teaching out-of-field with priority
consideration in professional development activities and require
such teachers to participate in a certification or staff
development program that provides the competencies required for
the assigned duties. A district school board may reimburse a
teacher who is teaching out-of-field for a certification fee.
The assistance plan must also include duties of administrative
personnel and other instructional personnel for assisting a
teacher who is teaching out-of-field in providing instructional
services to students.

- (b) The school district shall annually notify the parent of each student who is assigned to a classroom teacher who is teaching subject matter that is:
  - 1. Outside the field in which the teacher is certified;
- 2. Outside the field that was the teacher's minor field of study; or
- 3. Outside the field in which the teacher has demonstrated sufficient subject area expertise, as determined by district school board policy in the subject area to be taught.

The notification must inform the parent that virtual instruction from a certified in-field teacher with an annual performance evaluation rating of effective or highly effective under s.

1012.34 is available to his or her child through the virtual instruction options listed under s. 1002.321(4).

 $(6)\frac{(5)}{(5)}$  REPORT.

(a) By July 1, 2012, the Department of Education shall annually report on its website, in a manner that is accessible to the public, the performance rating data reported by district

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school boards under s. 1012.34. The report must include the percentage of classroom teachers, instructional personnel, and school administrators receiving each performance rating aggregated by school district and by school.

- (a) (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of s.

  1012.31(3)(a)2., each school district shall annually notify report to the parent of any student who is assigned to a classroom teacher or school administrator having two consecutive annual performance evaluation ratings of unsatisfactory under s.

  1012.34, two annual performance evaluation ratings of unsatisfactory within a 3-year period under s. 1012.34, or three consecutive annual performance evaluation ratings of needs improvement or a combination of needs improvement and unsatisfactory under s. 1012.34. The notification must inform the parent that virtual instruction from a teacher with a performance evaluation rating of highly effective or effective under s. 1012.34 is available to his or her child through the virtual instruction options listed under s. 1002.321(4).
- (b) Upon request by the parent of a public school student, the school district shall provide the parent with the performance evaluation for each classroom teacher assigned to his or her child, pursuant to s. 1012.31.
- (c) If a student is currently taught by a classroom teacher who receives, in that school year, a performance evaluation rating of needs improvement or unsatisfactory under s. 1012.34, the student may not be assigned the following school year to a classroom teacher in the same subject area who received a

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performance evaluation rating of needs improvement or
unsatisfactory in the preceding school year. For purposes of
implementation, the initial year of eligible schools subject to
the provisions of s. 1003.07 are the schools that received a
grade of "F" pursuant to s. 1008.34 in the 2010-2011 and 2011-
2012 school years and were not previously exempted in this
paragraph.
Section 8. Section 1012.42, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 9. This act shall take effect July 1, 2012.

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