



Choice & Innovation Subcommittee

Wednesday, January 20, 2016

12:00 P.M. – 2:00 P.M.

306 HOB

Meeting Packet

**Steve Crisafulli
Speaker**

**Manny Diaz
Chair**



AGENDA

Choice & Innovation Subcommittee
Wednesday, January 20, 2016
12:00 P.M. – 2:00 P.M.
306 HOB

- I. Call to Order/Roll Call
- II. Welcome/Opening Remarks
- III. Consideration of the Following bill(s):
 - HB 669 by Sprowls
- IV. Closing Remarks and Adjournment

Amendment No. 1

COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION

ADOPTED	___	(Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	___	(Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	___	(Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT	___	(Y/N)
WITHDRAWN	___	(Y/N)
OTHER	_____	

1 Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Choice & Innovation
2 Subcommittee

3 Representative Sprowls offered the following:

4

5 **Amendment**

6 Remove lines 89-97 and insert:

7 1008.341, the school's improvement rating, and the school's
8 accountability report, including the school financial report as
9 required under s. 1010.215. The school financial report,
10 provided by the Department of Education, must indicate the
11 average amount of money expended per student in the school and
12 must be provided to the parents.

13 Section 2. Paragraph (1) of subsection (12) of section
14 1001.42, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

15 1001.42 Powers and duties of district school board.—The
16 district school board, acting as a board, shall exercise all
17 powers and perform all duties listed below:

COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE AMENDMENT

Bill No. HB 669 (2016)

Amendment No. 1

18 (12) FINANCE.—Take steps to assure students adequate
19 educational facilities through the financial procedure
20 authorized in chapters 1010 and 1011 and as prescribed below:

21 (1) *Internal auditor.*—May employ an internal auditor to
22 perform ongoing financial verification of the financial records
23 of the school district and such other audits and reviews as the
24 district school board directs for the purpose of determining:

25 1. The adequacy of internal controls designed to prevent
26 and detect fraud, waste, and abuse.

27 2. Compliance with applicable laws, rules, contracts,
28 grant agreements, district school board-approved policies, and
29 best practices.

30 3. The efficiency of operations.

31 4. The reliability of financial records and reports.

32 5. The safeguarding of assets.

33

34 The internal auditor shall report directly to the district
35 school board or its designee.

36

COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE AMENDMENT

Bill No. HB 669 (2016)

Amendment No. 2

COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION

ADOPTED _____ (Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED _____ (Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION _____ (Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT _____ (Y/N)
WITHDRAWN _____ (Y/N)
OTHER _____

1 Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Choice & Innovation
2 Subcommittee

3 Representative Sprowls offered the following:

4
5 **Amendment**

6 Remove lines 103-185 and insert:

7 means a public education delivery system that allows school
8 districts to make student school assignments using parents'
9 indicated preferential educational ~~school~~ choice as a
10 significant factor.

11 (2) In addition to the existing choice programs provided
12 in s. 1002.20(6)(a), each district school board shall allow a
13 parent to seek enrollment in and transport his or her child to
14 any public school that has not reached capacity in the district
15 by filing an application in accordance with subsection (3).
16 However, a school district may provide transportation to
17 students at the school district's discretion ~~may offer~~

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Amendment No. 2

18 ~~controlled open enrollment within the public schools which is in~~
19 ~~addition to the existing choice programs such as virtual~~
20 ~~instruction programs, magnet schools, alternative schools,~~
21 ~~special programs, advanced placement, and dual enrollment.~~

22 (3) Each district school board ~~offering controlled open~~
23 ~~enrollment~~ shall annually by January 1 ~~adopt by rule and post on~~
24 its website the application process required to participate in
25 controlled open enrollment. The process ~~a controlled open~~
26 ~~enrollment plan which~~ must:

27 (a) Adhere to federal desegregation requirements.

28 (b) Allow ~~Include an application process required to~~
29 ~~participate in controlled open enrollment that allows parents to~~
30 declare school preferences, ~~including placement of siblings~~
31 ~~within the same school.~~

32 (c) Provide a lottery procedure to determine student
33 assignment and establish an appeals process for hardship cases.

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

36 (e) Maintain socioeconomic, demographic, and racial
37 balance.

38 (f) Address the availability of transportation.

39 (g) Identify schools that have not reached capacity, as
40 determined by the school district. In making its determination
41 of capacity, each school district shall consider the
42 specifications, plans, elements, and commitments contained in
43 the school district educational facilities plan and the long-

Amendment No. 2

44 term work programs required under s. 1013.35.

45 (h) Provide priority preference for the placement of
46 siblings and students residing in the district. Students
47 residing in the district shall not be displaced by a student
48 from another district seeking enrollment under the controlled
49 open enrollment process.

50 (i) Provide a preference for the placement of military
51 students, in addition to the preferences required under s.
52 1003.05.

53 (j) Allow a student to attend the chosen school of
54 enrollment until the student completes the highest grade offered
55 by the school in accordance with the priorities of the
56 district's plan. However, students residing in the district
57 shall not be displaced by a student from another district.

58 (4) In accordance with the reporting requirements of s.
59 1011.62, each district school board shall annually report the
60 number of students exercising public educational choice, by type
61 of choice, in accordance with ~~attending the various types of~~
62 ~~public schools of choice in the district, including schools such~~
63 ~~as virtual instruction programs, magnet schools, and public~~
64 ~~charter schools, according to~~ rules adopted by the State Board
65 of Education.

66 (5) (a) Beginning in the 2017-2018 school year, or earlier
67 if authorized by the school district, a parent may seek
68 enrollment in and transport his or her child to any public
69 school that has not reached capacity in any school district in

Amendment No. 2

70 the state by filing an application in accordance with subsection
71 (3). The school district shall enroll an eligible student and
72 report the student for purposes of the school district's funding
73 pursuant to the Florida Education Finance Program in accordance
74 with the preferences provided in subsection (3).

75 (b) If a parent is seeking to enroll his or her child in a
76 school in another school district pursuant to subsection (3),
77 the parent shall notify the school district of residence and the
78 school district of choice at the time of application but no
79 later than February 15 of each preceding school year, whichever
80 is later. ~~For a school or program that is a public school of~~
81 ~~choice under this section, the calculation for compliance with~~
82 ~~maximum class size pursuant to s. 1003.03 is the average number~~
83 ~~of students at the school level.~~

84 (6) Each district school board shall establish a transfer
85 process for a parent to request that his or her child be
86 transferred to another classroom teacher. This subsection does
87 not give a parent the right to choose a specific classroom
88 teacher. A school must grant or deny the transfer within 2 weeks
89 after receiving the request. If a request for transfer is
90 denied, the school shall notify the parent and specify the
91 reasons for the denial. An explanation of the transfer process
92 must be made available in the parent guide or similar
93 publication.

94 Section 3. The Department of Education shall contract with
95 the Economic Analysis Program at the Florida Polytechnic

COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE AMENDMENT

Bill No. HB 669 (2016)

Amendment No. 2

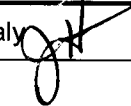
96 University to determine the portability of the local portion of
97 the Florida Education Finance Program funds. The bureau shall
98 research the feasibility of and recommend options for
99 transferring local funds with students who enroll in a public
100 school in a district other than their district of residence. The
101 research results shall be reported to the Legislature no later
102 than November 1, 2017.
103
104

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: HB 669 Educational Choice

SPONSOR(S): Sprowls and others

TIED BILLS: IDEN./SIM. BILLS:

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
1) Choice & Innovation Subcommittee		Dehmer DO	Healy 
2) Education Appropriations Subcommittee			
3) Education Committee			

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

The bill enhances K-20 fiscal transparency and revises provisions relating to public and private educational choice options by:

- Specifying that career and professional education (CAPE) digital tools, CAPE industry certifications, and collegiate high school programs are considered public educational choice options and the Florida Personal Learning Savings Account Program is a private educational choice option.
- Requiring that parents be provided information about the average amount expended per student in their child’s school using the parent guide or a similar publication.
- Requiring district school boards to publish a controlled open enrollment process that allows a parent to enroll his or her child and transport the child to any public school in the district and, beginning in 2017-2018, any public school in the state that has not reached capacity.
- Specifying that a charter school that has not reached capacity may be open to any student in the state.
- Requiring district school boards to establish a transfer process by which a parent may request that his or her child be transferred to another teacher.

The bill revises the Credit Acceleration Program (CAP) to allow students to earn high school credit in a course by passing an Advanced Placement Examination.

The authorization in the bill for students to enroll in any district in the state would result in redistribution of funding among the 67 school districts in the Florida Education Finance Program (FEFP). See fiscal comments.

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2016.

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Fiscal Transparency

Present Situation

Each public school must provide parents of students a school financial report as part of its annual public school accountability report.¹ The purpose of the school financial report is to better inform parents and the public concerning how funds were spent to operate the school during the prior fiscal year.²

Each school's financial report must follow a uniform, districtwide format that is easy to read and understand.³ The report must indicate revenues and their sources.⁴ In addition, the report must include expenditures per unweighted full-time equivalent student at the district and state levels for teachers, substitute teachers, other instructional personnel, contracted instructional services, school administration and support personnel, certain materials and supplies, food services, support services, operation and maintenance of the school plant, and district-level expenditures that support the school's operations.⁵

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill requires that parents receive, in lieu of the school financial report, an easy-to-read fiscal transparency notification that includes the estimated amount of funding allocated for a student similar to the parent's child and the estimated average amount of funds expended per FTE student from state, local, and federal funding sources.

Public and Private Education Choice Options

Present Situation

Parents of public school students may seek school choice options such as controlled open enrollment, lab schools, virtual instruction programs, charter schools, charter technical career centers, magnet schools, alternative schools, special programs, auditory-oral education programs, advanced placement, dual enrollment, International Baccalaureate, Advanced International Certificate of Education, credit by examination or demonstration of competency, the School for Deaf and the Blind, the Florida Virtual School, and the public school options for the Opportunity Scholarship Program and the McKay Scholarships for Students with Disabilities Program (McKay Scholarship Program).⁶

Controlled Open Enrollment

Controlled open enrollment is a public education delivery system that gives school districts the option of making student school assignments using a parent's indicated preferential public school choice as a significant factor.⁷

Each district school board offering the controlled open enrollment must adopt by rule a controlled open enrollment plan and post the plan on the district's website.⁸ The plan must:⁹

¹ See ss. 1002.20(16); 1010.215(5), F.S.

² *Id.*

³ Section 1010.215(5), F.S.

⁴ See s. 1010.215(5)(a), F.S.

⁵ See s. 1010.215(5)(b) and (c), F.S.

⁶ Section 1002.20(6), F.S.

⁷ Section 1002.31(1), F.S.; Implementation of the plan by a district school board is optional. Section 1002.31(2), F.S.

⁸ Section 1002.31(3), F.S.

- Adhere to federal desegregation requirements.
- Include an application process required to participate in controlled open enrollment that allows parents to declare school preferences, including placement of siblings within the same school.
- Provide a lottery procedure to determine student assignment and establish an appeals process for hardship cases.
- Afford parents of students in multiple session schools preferred access to controlled open enrollment.
- Maintain socioeconomic, demographic, and racial balance.
- Address the availability of transportation.

Credit Acceleration Options

The Credit Acceleration Program (CAP) allows middle and high school students to earn high school credit in Algebra I, Algebra II, geometry, United States history, or biology if the student passes the statewide, standardized assessment. Students who are not enrolled in or who have not completed the course may take the statewide, standardized assessment during the regular administration of the assessment.¹⁰

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill requires each district school board to allow parents, as part of controlled open enrollment, to enroll their child in any public school in the state that has not reached capacity. A student enrolling in a school as part of controlled open enrollment cannot displace a student assigned to that school according to school zones.

If a parent chooses to enroll his or her child in a school of another school district, beginning with the 2017-2018 school year, the parent must notify the district of residence and the district of choice no later than February 15 of each proceeding school year. The school district must accept the student and report the student for purposes of the district's funding pursuant to the FERP. Students may continue attending the chosen school until they complete the highest grade offered by the school.

The bill requires each district school board to annually post on its website the application process required to participate in controlled open enrollment. The process must:

- Identify schools that have not reached capacity as defined by the school district. The determination of capacity considers the specifications, plans, elements, and commitments contained in the school district's educational facilities plan and long-term work programs.
- Provide a preference for the placement of students residing in the district.

The bill requires each district school board to 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 must notify the parent and specify the reasons for a denial. An explanation of the transfer process must be made available in the parent guide or a similar publication.

The bill clarifies language for the acceleration options and allows passage of an Advanced Placement (AP) Examination to qualify for high school course credits. The bill also clarifies that a district shall allow any public or home education student not enrolled in the corresponding course to take an end-of-course assessment or AP Examination during the regular administration of the assessment.

The bill specifies that CAPE digital tool certificates, CAPE industry certifications, and collegiate high school programs are public educational choices.

⁹ Section 1002.31(3), F.S.

¹⁰ Section 1003.4295(3), F.S.

The bill includes the Florida Personal Learning Scholarship Accounts Program as a private educational choice.

B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1. Amends s. 1002.20, F.S.; including certain public and private education options.

Section 2. Amends s. 1002.31, F.S.; requiring districts to publish a process for controlled open enrollment; defining capacity; requiring a district school board to annually report the number of students exercising school choice; allowing a parent to enroll his or her child in a public school in the state that has not reached capacity; requiring districts to establish a process for a parent to request his or her child to be transferred to another teacher and providing requirements for the process.

Section 3. Amends s 1003.4295, F. S. relating to acceleration options.

Section 4. Provides an effective date of July 1, 2016.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

The bill requires each district school board to allow 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 in the district. Further, the bill provides that a parent may enroll his or her child in and transport his or her child to any public school, including charter schools, that has not reached capacity in any school district in the state. The school district must accept the student and report the student for purposes of the district's funding pursuant to the FEFP.

The authorization in the bill for students to enroll in any district in the state would result in a redistribution of funding among the 67 school districts in the FEFP. The bill could result in increased state funding needs in the FEFP depending on the choices of parents to enroll in neighboring districts. If students choice into a district where the millage produces more than 90 percent of a district's total FEFP entitlement, the FEFP formula will require more state funding to cover the cost of the student as there would be a corresponding increase in local millage rate as the 90 percent gap decreases. The bill could also result in significant losses of funding in districts where large numbers of parents and

students choice into another district creating a financial hardship in the home district as the funding will be reduced after budget planning has taken place.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

Not applicable. The bill does not appear to affect municipal or local governments.

2. Other:

None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

None.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

Not Applicable.

27 district school boards to establish a process for a
 28 parent to request that his or her child be transferred
 29 to another classroom teacher; amending s. 1003.4295,
 30 F.S.; revising the courses in which a student may earn
 31 high school credit through the Credit Acceleration
 32 Program; revising the assessments used in such
 33 program; providing an effective date.

34
 35 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

36
 37 Section 1. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (6) and
 38 subsection (16) of section 1002.20, Florida Statutes, are
 39 amended to read:

40 1002.20 K-12 student and parent rights.—Parents of public
 41 school students must receive accurate and timely information
 42 regarding their child's academic progress and must be informed
 43 of ways they can help their child to succeed in school. K-12
 44 students and their parents are afforded numerous statutory
 45 rights including, but not limited to, the following:

46 (6) EDUCATIONAL CHOICE.—

47 (a) Public educational ~~school~~ choices.—Parents of public
 48 school students may seek whatever public educational ~~school~~
 49 choice options that are applicable and available to students
 50 throughout the state ~~in their school districts~~. These options
 51 may include controlled open enrollment, single-gender programs,
 52 lab schools, virtual instruction programs, charter schools,

53 charter technical career centers, magnet schools, alternative
 54 schools, special programs, auditory-oral education programs,
 55 career and professional education (CAPE) digital tool
 56 certificates, CAPE industry certifications, collegiate high
 57 school programs, advanced placement, dual enrollment,
 58 International Baccalaureate, International General Certificate
 59 of Secondary Education (pre-AICE), Advanced International
 60 Certificate of Education, early admissions, credit by
 61 examination or demonstration of competency, the New World School
 62 of the Arts, the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, and
 63 the Florida Virtual School. These options may also include the
 64 public educational ~~school~~ choice options of the Opportunity
 65 Scholarship Program and the McKay Scholarships for Students with
 66 Disabilities Program.

67 (b) Private educational ~~school~~ choices.—Parents of public
 68 school students may seek private educational ~~school~~ choice
 69 options under certain programs.

70 1. Under the McKay Scholarships for Students with
 71 Disabilities Program, the parent of a public school student with
 72 a disability may request and receive a McKay Scholarship for the
 73 student to attend a private school in accordance with s.
 74 1002.39.

75 2. Under the Florida Tax Credit Scholarship Program, the
 76 parent of a student who qualifies for free or reduced-price
 77 school lunch or who is currently placed, or during the previous
 78 state fiscal year was placed, in foster care as defined in s.

79 39.01 may seek a scholarship from an eligible nonprofit
 80 scholarship-funding organization in accordance with s. 1002.395.

81 3. Under the Florida Personal Learning Scholarship
 82 Accounts Program, the parent of a student with a qualifying
 83 disability may apply for a personal learning scholarship to be
 84 used for educational purposes pursuant to s. 1002.385.

85 (16) SCHOOL ACCOUNTABILITY AND SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT RATING
 86 REPORTS; FISCAL TRANSPARENCY.—Parents of public school students
 87 have the right ~~are entitled~~ to an easy-to-read report card about
 88 the school's grade designation or, if applicable under s.
 89 1008.341, the school's improvement rating; ~~and~~ the school's
 90 accountability report; and an easy-to-read fiscal transparency
 91 notification that includes the estimated amount of funding,
 92 based on grade level and support, allocated for a student
 93 similar to his or her child and the estimated average amount of
 94 funds expended per full-time equivalent student from state,
 95 local, and federal funding sources, including operating and
 96 capital outlay expenses, ~~including the school financial report~~
 97 ~~as required under s. 1010.215.~~

98 Section 2. Section 1002.31, Florida Statutes, is amended
 99 to read:

100 1002.31 Controlled open enrollment; public school parental
 101 choice.—

102 (1) As used in this section, "controlled open enrollment"
 103 means a public education delivery system that allows parents to
 104 enroll their child in any public school in the state that has

105 | not reached capacity and school districts to make student school
 106 | assignments using parents' indicated preferential educational
 107 | ~~school~~ choice as a significant factor. A student assigned to a
 108 | school according to the school zones established by a school
 109 | district may not be displaced by a child enrolling in the school
 110 | under the school district's controlled open enrollment process.
 111 | For purposes of continuity of educational choice, a student may
 112 | continue to attend the chosen school of enrollment until the
 113 | student completes the highest grade offered by the school.

114 | (2) In addition to the existing choice programs provided
 115 | in s. 1002.20(6)(a), each district school board shall allow a
 116 | parent to enroll his or her child in and transport his or her
 117 | child to any public school that has not reached capacity in the
 118 | district. However, a school district may provide transportation
 119 | to students at the school district's discretion may offer
 120 | ~~controlled open enrollment within the public schools which is in~~
 121 | ~~addition to the existing choice programs such as virtual~~
 122 | ~~instruction programs, magnet schools, alternative schools,~~
 123 | ~~special programs, advanced placement, and dual enrollment.~~

124 | (3) Each district school board ~~offering controlled open~~
 125 | ~~enrollment~~ shall annually by January 1 adopt by rule and post on
 126 | its website the application process required to participate in
 127 | controlled open enrollment. The process a controlled open
 128 | ~~enrollment plan which~~ must:

- 129 | (a) Adhere to federal desegregation requirements.
- 130 | (b) Allow ~~Include an application process required to~~

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131 ~~participate in controlled open enrollment that allows~~ parents to
132 declare school preferences, including placement of siblings
133 within the same school.

134 (c) Provide a lottery procedure to determine student
135 assignment and establish an appeals process for hardship cases.

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

138 (e) Maintain socioeconomic, demographic, and racial
139 balance.

140 (f) Address the availability of transportation.

141 (g) Identify schools that have not reached capacity, as
142 determined by the school district. In making its determination
143 of capacity, each school district shall consider the
144 specifications, plans, elements, and commitments contained in
145 the school district educational facilities plan and the long-
146 term work programs required under s. 1013.35.

147 (h) Provide a preference for the placement of military
148 students, in addition to the preferences required under s.
149 1003.05.

150 (i) Provide a preference for the placement of students
151 residing in the district.

152 (4) In accordance with the reporting requirements of s.
153 1011.62, each district school board shall annually report the
154 number of students exercising public educational choice, by type
155 of choice, in accordance with attending the various types of
156 ~~public schools of choice in the district, including schools such~~

157 ~~as virtual instruction programs, magnet schools, and public~~
 158 ~~charter schools, according to~~ rules adopted by the State Board
 159 of Education.

160 (5) (a) Beginning in the 2017-2018 school year, or earlier
 161 if authorized by the school district, a parent may enroll his or
 162 her child in and transport his or her child to any public school
 163 that has not reached capacity in any school district in the
 164 state. Consistent with the priorities specified in subsection
 165 (3), the school district shall accept the student and report the
 166 student for purposes of the school district's funding pursuant
 167 to the Florida Education Finance Program.

168 (b) If a parent chooses to enroll his or her child in a
 169 school in another school district pursuant to paragraph (a), the
 170 parent shall notify the school district of residence and the
 171 school district of choice no later than February 15 of each
 172 preceding school year ~~For a school or program that is a public~~
 173 ~~school of choice under this section, the calculation for~~
 174 ~~compliance with maximum class size pursuant to s. 1003.03 is the~~
 175 ~~average number of students at the school level.~~

176 (6) Each district school board shall establish a transfer
 177 process for a parent to request that his or her child be
 178 transferred to another classroom teacher. This subsection does
 179 not give a parent the right to choose a specific classroom
 180 teacher. A school must grant or deny the transfer within 2 weeks
 181 after receiving the request. If a request for transfer is
 182 denied, the school shall notify the parent and specify the

183 reasons for the denial. An explanation of the transfer process
 184 must be made available in the parent guide or similar
 185 publication.

186 Section 3. Subsection (3) of section 1003.4295, Florida
 187 Statutes, is amended to read:

188 1003.4295 Acceleration options.—

189 (3) The Credit Acceleration Program (CAP) is created for
 190 the purpose of allowing a student to earn high school credit in
 191 courses required for high school graduation through the passage
 192 of an end-of-course Algebra I, Algebra II, geometry, United
 193 States history, or biology if the student passes the statewide,
 194 standardized assessment administered under s. 1008.22 or an
 195 Advanced Placement Examination. Notwithstanding s. 1003.436, a
 196 school district shall award course credit to a student who is
 197 not enrolled in the course, or who has not completed the course,
 198 if the student attains a passing score on the corresponding end-
 199 of-course assessment or Advanced Placement Examination
 200 statewide, standardized assessment. The school district shall
 201 permit a public school or home education student who is not
 202 enrolled in the course, or who has not completed the course, to
 203 take the assessment or examination during the regular
 204 administration of the assessment or examination.

205 Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2016.

