

Florida School Boards Association
Summary of HB 1145 – Education by Sprowls

Parental Public School Choice

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, 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 FEFP funding. The bill defines capacity by grade level to mean 90% of the allowable core class size for class average based upon class size calculation.

Transfers to Another Classroom Teacher

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.

Adjunct Educator Certification

The bill requires the state board to adopt rules to allow for the issuance of an adjunct teaching certificate by both district school boards and charter school boards. The bill allows an adjunct certificate to be used for a full-time position upon the teacher demonstrating competency in the following:

- The Florida Educator Accomplished Practices;
- The state-adopted student content standards;
- Scientifically research-based reading instruction;
- Content literacy and mathematical practices;
- Strategies appropriate for instruction of English language learners; and
- Strategies appropriate for instruction of students with disabilities

The bill states that adjunct certification enables school districts and charter schools to issue adjunct certificates to enhance the diversity of course offerings, whether face-to-face or online, by using the wealth of talent and expertise represented in Florida's residents.

Fiscal Transparency

The bill requires the school financial report to include the average amount expended per student in the school, including operating and capital outlay expenses. In addition, the report must also be included in the school's parent guide and posted to the school's website.

Other Provisions

The bill provides that career and professional education digital tools, career and professional education industry certifications, and collegiate high school programs can be considered public educational choice options. In addition, the bill specifies that the Florida Personal Learning Scholarship Accounts Program is a private educational choice option.