



# 2014 Legislative Overview

On Friday, May 2nd the House and Senate waived the ceremonial hanky [Sine Die](#), officially bringing the 2014 Legislative session in Florida to an end for another year. Out of 1,811 bills filed Lawmakers passed 264 bills in the 60-day legislative session, the fewest since at least 2001.

That's 22 percent less than the 10-year average of 338 bills passed per year for 2004 - 2013. Of the bills that passed this session, fewer than 70 bills have either a direct impact or a potential impact on Education.

With issues ranging from Personal Learning Accounts for students with disabilities to codifying a school districts constitutional responsibility for what material appears in text books. This session saw a variety of issues that impacts all levels of education.

For Adult Education there are a number of issues which will impact your programs and students, the biggest of these is the passage of [House Bill 851](#) which included language which all but eliminates any requirement to assess an out-of-state fee for adult education programs in the state, in essence eliminating out-of-state tuition for adult programs.

In addition to this great news, the legislature passed a \$77 billion budget which provides more than \$18.88 billion in total [FEFP funding](#) for Public Schools. Even though the funding for Adult Education remains flat, education as a whole did not see as large of an increase as originally was suggested.

As is customary after any session, we work through all of the bills that have passed and identify the various changes and additions to statute that occur. What follows is the Legislative Review which we have prepared on behalf of ACE of Florida and the Adult Education community.

In the pages that follow, you will find brief overviews of some of the bills that passed this session, including the Budget. While we have attempted to capture as many of the issues that passed in this review, the ones that follow may not represent all bills passed, or reflect every policy change impacting a given policy area.

ACE of Florida, Legislative Consultant  
Jon Conley, Director of Policy & Research  
Emergent Design & Development, Inc  
403 St. Francis Street  
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

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*The bills included in the review may not represent all bills passed, or reflect every policy change impacting a give policy area.  
 For additional information please review full bill text or contact appropriate staff.  
 All Legislation is contingent the Governor’s signature before becoming law.*

## Budget and Related Bills

### House Bill 5001 – Relating to State Appropriations (GAA)

The 2014-2015 state budget was funded at a record \$77 Billion, which is slightly more than a 3% increase over last year's appropriations. The budget, which is the only measure legislators are constitutionally required to enact, was fueled by the state's economic recovery, which gave lawmakers the luxury of having a \$1.2 billion budget surplus even after they had paid for school enrollment and other pressing needs such as growth in the state's Medicaid program. Most of that surplus was set aside for \$500 million in tax and fee cuts, including a rollback in auto registration fees and an additional \$3.1 Billion in Reserves.

You can find the complete budget document online. [Conference Report for HB 5001 \(2013-14 GAA\)](#).

#### Highlights of the 2014-2015 General Appropriations Act:

Total Budget: \$77 billion

- \$20.7 Billion for Education (K-20)
- \$544 Million for Building maintenance, repair, renovation and construction projects at Public K-12/Charter Schools, Colleges and Universities.
- It boosts spending for public schools by \$575 million and would increase per-student funding by about \$176. But the increase in school funding relies on a nearly \$400 million rise in local property taxes.
- There is no tuition hike included in the budget this year for the state universities. Plus, legislators have passed a bill that would curtail the ability of universities to charge tuition above the rate set annually by legislators.

#### Highlights of the 2014-2015 Workforce Education Budget

- \$4,982,722 is provided by the Department of Education to district workforce education programs for students who earn industry certifications. If any funds remain, the balance shall be allocated for performance in adult general education programs.
- Federal Flow-Through dollars are funded at current level of \$41,552,472.
- \$287,132,184 is provided for school district workforce education programs as defined in s. 1004.02(26) F.S.
- Up to \$340 per student may be used for high school equivalency examination fees for juvenile justice.
- \$2,500,000 is provided to expand a pilot online career education program to serve up to 1,000 inmates through an AdvancED/SACS accredited online school district that offers career-based online high school diplomas designed to prepare adults for transition into the workplace.
- \$10,793,484 is provided for school district and State College programs for Adults with Disabilities.
- \$3,000,000 is provided for a Career and Education Planning system.

#### Highlights of the 2014-2015 for State and Government Workers

- There are no across-the-board pay raises in this year's budget. Legislators did include a 5-percent pay raise for highway patrol troopers and other state law-enforcement officers. There are also pay increases for court employees and assistant prosecutors and public defenders.

## House Bill 5101 – Budget Conforming Bill

[House Bill 5101](#) is a budget conforming bill which conforms statute to the funding decisions in the 2014-2015 GAA (HB 5001) and addresses policy issues relating to education in Florida. The bill includes policy issues which accompany individual budget items in the appropriations bill; some of the issues addressed in House Bill 5101 Include:

- Requirements for the Commissioner to develop and implement a 5-year strategic plan for digital classrooms to assist school districts in their efforts to integrate technology into the classrooms and establish criteria and the types of digital tools and resources which can be utilized.
- It establishes the Florida Center for Cybersecurity at USF.
- Deletes statutory reference for the State’s Local instructional improvement systems.
- It transfers all existing resources and services of the Florida Virtual Campus (FLVC) to the University of West Florida and renames it Florida Academic Library Services Cooperative which will provide a single library automation system and associated resources and services for all public postsecondary institutions.
- Establishes the Complete Florida Plus Program at the University West Florida to facilitate degree completion for the state's adult learners through the Complete Florida Degree Initiative.
- Requires as part of the Complete Florida Plus Program there be a statewide internet-based catalog of distance learning courses; a statewide online student advising system and support a K-12 Career and Education Planning system, which allow a student to search public postsecondary institutions and identify course options, audit transcripts and serve as the official repository for student information on majors and career options, as well as financial aid options.
- Requires that the Department of Education (DOE) make recommendations regarding the cost and requirements to develop and implement an online system for collecting and analyzing data regarding requests for transfer of credit by postsecondary education students.
- Establishes computer science and technology instruction in public schools to provide students in grades K-12 opportunities for learning computer science, including, but not limited to, computer coding and computer programming.
- Clarifies dual enrollment requirements.

## Major Legislation

### House Bill 851 – Relating Postsecondary Education Tuition and Fees

[House Bill 851](#) establishes eligibility requirements for undocumented immigrant and other students and makes them eligible for a waiver of out-of-state fees at a public postsecondary education institution if he or she has spent three consecutive years in this state before graduating from high school; and requires public postsecondary education institutions to report the number and value of all fee waivers granted annually.

However, the bill provides that these undocumented immigrants are not eligible for state financial aid. The bill clarifies that U.S. citizens who are dependents of undocumented immigrants may not be denied in-state tuition solely based on the undocumented status of their parents.

Specific to Adult Education programs the bill also eliminates the out-of-state fee for adult general education programs at all school district and Florida College System Workforce Education programs. This provision establishes a single fee and removes any residency requirements for anyone seeking Adult Basic Education (ABE), Adult Secondary Education (ASE), and English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) credits. These programs emphasize basic skills such as reading, writing, math, and English language competency. Adult education programs also help adult learners gain the knowledge and skills they need to enter and succeed in postsecondary education.

The bill also establishes a priority to combat decorated veterans or families of active service men/women eligible for tuition waivers under the C.W. Bill Young Tuition Waiver Act.

### House Bill 7031 – High School Graduation Requirements \*

[House Bill 7031](#) repeals terminated or unfunded programs, corrects cross-references, removes obsolete effective dates, eliminates duplicate reporting requirements, repeals completed pilot programs, and updates nomenclature. Throughout the bill, references to common core standards and FCAT are removed, and more generic references to standards and statewide standardize assessments, are added.

The bill clarifies the graduation requirements for certain high school students. Last year, changes were made which dealt with course and testing requirements for high school graduation. HB 7031 further explains how the new graduation requirements impact students who were in high school before SB 1076 passed last year.

It also makes a number of other changes including reporting requirements for Auditor General for financial and audit reports; allowances for District School Boards to increase their number of members under certain circumstances; eliminates certain Charter School Requirements and makes changes to Charter School reporting requirements;

#### **Key Issues of HB 7031:**

- Section 23. – Clarifies that each student entering grade 9 in the 2011-2012 school year and thereafter who seeks a high school diploma must take at least one online course.
- Section 25. - Amends s. 1002.34(6)(d), F.S., relating to charter technical career centers. The language removes the requirement that DOE train applicants before they have been approved to offer a charter technical career center. The department is required to offer or arrange for training and technical assistance to centers. Approved applicants must participate in training at least 30 days before the first day of classes at the charter technical career center.

- Section 37. - Amends s. 1003.4156, F.S., relating to the general requirements for middle grades promotion. The language eliminates the must pass Algebra I EOC requirement for a middle grades student to earn high school credit, but beginning with the 2013-2014 school year and thereafter, like Geometry, the Algebra I assessment constitutes 30 percent of the student's final course grade.

The language also establishes a transfer policy for a middle grades student who transfers into the state's public school system from out of the country, out of state, a private school, or a home education program, which provides that if a student transfers in after the beginning of the second term of the eighth grade the student is not required to meet the civics education requirement for promotion from middle grades, if the student's transcript documents passage of three courses in social studies or two year-long courses in social studies that include coverage of civics education.

- Section 40. - Amends s. 1003.4282, F.S., relating to establishing new high school graduation requirements. The language states that the current law prohibiting the use of a driver education course to meet online course requirement only applies to students entering grade 9 in the 2013-2014 school year and thereafter.

Current law provides that students who earn an industry certification may substitute the certification for credit. The substitution may occur for up to two mathematics credits and one science credit. The bill requires that industry certifications must be included in an articulation agreement and prohibits substitution of industry certification for Algebra I, Geometry, and Biology I.

The bill adds the following adult standard diploma 18 credit graduation option:

- Four credits in English Language Arts;
- Four credits in mathematics;
- Three credits in science – two of the required three must have laboratory component. The laboratory requirement may be waived by the district school board;
- Three credits in social studies;
- One credit in fine or performing arts, speech and debate, or practical arts, or one elective credit may be used.
- Three credits in electives; and
- Earn a cumulative GPA of 2.0 on a 4.0 scale.

For the 24 credit standard high school diploma one elective credit may be substituted for the one credit requirement in fine arts, speech and debate, or practical arts; the requirement that two of the science credits include a laboratory component may be waived by the district school board; and the one credit in physical education may be substituted with an elective credit.

The bill provides that students who earn the required 24 credits or 18 credits but fail to pass the required assessments or earn a 2.0 GPA must be awarded a certificate of completion. The bill also imported language from a repealed section of law allowing a student entitled to a certificate of completion to remain in high school for an additional year, either full-time or part-time, in order to receive special instruction designed to remedy his or her identified deficiencies.

- Section 42. - Amends s. 1003.4285, F.S., relating to standard high school diploma designations. Current law authorizes a Scholar designation. The bill adds a new requirement that beginning with students entering grade 9 in the 2014-2015 school year, a student must also pass the statewide, standardized Geometry EOC assessment to earn a scholar designation.

The bill adds to the Scholar designation science requirement that a student enrolled in an AP, IB, or AICE Biology course who takes the respective AP, IB, or AICE Biology assessment and earns the minimum score necessary to earn college credit meets the science requirement without having to take the statewide, standardized Biology I EOC assessment.

The bill adds to the Scholar designation social studies requirement that student enrolled in an AP, IB, or AICE course that includes United States History topics who takes the respective AP, IB, or AICE assessment and earns the minimum score necessary to earn college credit meets the social studies requirement without having to take the statewide, standardized United States EOC assessment.

- Section 71. - Amends s. 1008.22, F.S., relating to student assessment program for public schools. References to the old high school graduation requirements are removed. The bill states that middle grade students enrolled in Algebra I, Geometry, or Biology I must take the statewide, standardized EOC assessment for those courses and must not take the corresponding subject and grade-level statewide, standardized assessment.

The bill requires that a student's performance on the Algebra II (when implemented) and Biology EOC assessment constitutes 30 percent of a student's final grade.

The bill specifies that the waiver of assessment results on a student's transcript, as currently required by law, must be limited to a statement that "performance on an assessment was waived for the purpose of receiving a course grade or a standard high school diploma, as applicable.

The bill was also amended to remove rulemaking requirements and instead require the commissioner to establish and publish on DOE's website an implementation schedule to transition from the statewide, standardized Reading and writing assessments to the ELA assessments and to the revised Mathematics assessments including the Algebra I and Geometry EOC assessments.

The bill removes the requirement that the state board designate an additional cut score on EOC assessments that identifies a student as high achieving; not necessary because EOC assessment results are already evaluated using 5 levels to indicate level performance.

- Section 100. - Amends s. 1012.98, F.S., which requires that teachers in 1<sup>st</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup> grade to participate in continuing education training provide by the Department of Children and Family Services on identifying and reporting child abuse and neglect. The bill adds the requirement that a kindergarten teacher must also participate in continuing education training provided by the Department of Children and Family Services on identifying and reporting child abuse and neglect.

*\*Portions of this bill review for HB 7031 courtesy of FADSS*

## Other Legislation

### Senate Bill 188 – Education Data Privacy

[Senate Bill 188](#) implements changes proposed by the Florida Department of Education (DOE) in its report on Student Data Privacy Recommendations. The bill contains provisions to make students and their parents aware of their educational privacy rights. The bill also prohibits the collection and limits the dissemination of certain types of information and requires the replacement of social security numbers with student identification numbers. The bill applies to K-12 schools and agencies that provide administrative control or direction or perform services for them.

The bill:

- Specifies that students and their parents must be notified annually about their rights regarding education records;
- Clarifies existing law to authorize that attorney fees and court costs be awarded upon receipt of injunctive relief, rather than when the parent or student’s rights are “vindicated”;
- Prohibits certain agencies or institutions from collecting or retaining information regarding the political affiliation, voting history, religious affiliation, or biometric information of a student, parent, or sibling of a student and defines biometric information but permits a school district that used a palm scanner on a certain date to continue to use the scanner for one additional school year;
- Prohibits the disclosure of confidential and exempt education records unless the disclosure is authorized by law;
- Requires governing boards, in a public meeting, to identify which student education records the board intends to include as publicly available student directory information; and
- Requires DOE to establish a process for assigning a non-social security number as a Florida student identification number, and once DOE completes the process, a school district may not use social security numbers as student identification numbers in its management information systems.

### Senate Bill 286 – Concrete Masonry Education

[Senate Bill 286](#) creates the “Concrete Masonry Education Act.” The bill creates the Florida Concrete Masonry Council, Inc., as a non-profit corporation operating under a written contract as a direct-support organization of the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity. Administrative powers and duties of the council include the power to plan, implement, and conduct educational programs related to the field of concrete masonry, particularly for individuals seeking employment. The bill provides for the appointment of a 13 member governing board.

The bill requires the council to plan, implement, and conduct programs of education for the purpose of training individuals in the field of concrete masonry; develop and improve educational access to individuals seeking employment in the field of concrete masonry; develop and implement outreach programs to ensure diversity among those trained in the field of concrete masonry.

The Council is also authorized to coordinate educational programs with other state or national programs in order to inform and educate the public concerning the sustainability and economic benefits of concrete masonry products in order to increase employment opportunities in the field of concrete masonry.



### HB 487 – Relating to Agricultural Industry Certifications

[House Bill 487](#) establishes and shifts the responsibility for developing any certifications related to agriculture over to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACS).

The bill now requires the Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Institute of Food and Agricultural Science at the University of Florida and the College of Agriculture and Food Sciences at Florida Agriculture and Mechanical University, to annually provide to the state board and the Department of Education (DOE) information and industry certifications for farm occupations to be considered for placement on the Industry Certification Funding List and the Postsecondary Industry Certification Funding List.

The bill defines industry certification as:

- A voluntary process through which students are assessed by an independent, third-party certifying entity using predetermined standards for knowledge, skills, and competencies, resulting in the award of a credential that is nationally recognized and must be:
- Within an industry that addresses a critical local or statewide economic need;
- Linked to an occupation that is included in the workforce (WF) system’s targeted occupation list; or
- Linked to an occupation that is identified as emerging.

The bill requires the state board to use the expertise of DACS to develop and adopt rules for implementing an industry certification process, and specifies that, for farm occupations, industry certification must demonstrate student skill proficiency and be based upon the best available data to address critical local or statewide economic needs.

*While the bill does not appear to have a fiscal impact on state or local governments it does set a new precedence in that a separate entity other than DOE and WF are now recommending certifications to the SBE. While this isn’t necessarily a problem now, who will be next to start creating certifications for their sector? Will we have DEP and DOT seeking such authority next?*

### Senate Bill 850 – Relating to Middle Grades and CAPE Education

[Senate Bill 850](#) includes a variety of education issues ranging from middle grades reform, hazing in Public Schools and the Non-Profit Scholarship programs to Colligate H.S. Program, Public School student progress and transitions to Postsecondary education.

The bill specifically modifies CAPE requirements and establishes new Digital Tools and online resource for the state’s CAPE academies and authorizing district school boards to execute a contract with a state university or certain independent colleges and universities to establish the collegiate high school programs.

It requires the reporting of Return on Investment (ROI) to parents of students who earn an industry certification, the value and estimated cost savings to the parent for the student to take career programs and industrial certification in high school versus the cost of acquiring such certification after high school graduation.

Senate Bill 850 establishes Personal Learning Scholarship Accounts to provide the option for a parent to better meet the individual educational needs of students with disabilities. In addition to a variety of postsecondary institutions a parent can utilize the scholarship at a school district technical center or an adult general education center

The bills also creates a new section of statute (§. 1003.5716 F.S.) relating to Students with Disabilities transition to Postsecondary, and Career Education and it calls for the development of a multiagency plan for career and professional education (CAPE) in DJJ programs.

## Senate Bill 864 – Relating to Instructional Materials for K-12 Public Education

[Senate Bill 864](#) modifies the State’s instructional materials review, selection and adoption process, and establishes that a district school board has a constitutional duty and responsibility to select and provide adequate instructional materials for K-12 public school students.

The bill incorporates certain elements of the current state-level review process and creates additional transparency and accountability provisions for district school board adoption of instructional materials, including the ability for public review and comment.

The bill retains current law that authorizes either a state-level or district-level adoption processes; it requires districts to use the publisher’s depository, and requires instructional materials to be in an electronic or digital format.

SB 864 in addition:

- Authorizes the Department of Education to charge publishers up to \$1,000, per instructional material submission, in order to pay reviewers a stipend.
- Requires a district school board to adopt policies that allow a parent to: object to his or her child’s use of a specific instructional material, and challenge the district school board’s adoption of a specific instructional material in a public hearing. CS/SB 864 contains a similar type of challenge process, but would allow appeals by any members of the public.
- Provides that district school board is responsible for the content of all instructional materials used or made available in a classroom in the school district.
- Confirms that the act does not limit or remove the responsibility of a school district to include required instruction (e.g., the history of the United States, the study of women’s contributions to the United States, and the principles of agriculture) in its curriculum.

## Senate Bill 940 –Relating to Florida Statutes (Revisers Bill)

[Senate Bill 940](#) is a reviser’s bill which by direction of the Division of Law Revision and Information changes the terms “General Educational Development test” or “GED test” to “high school equivalency examination” and the terms “general education diploma,” “graduate equivalency diploma,” or “GED” to “high school equivalency diploma” wherever those terms appear in the Florida Statutes.

While this is a reviser’s bill the changes are appropriate since Pearson bought the rights to the GED® assessment and has trademarked it as its own product. While the GED® is still the predominate assessment in the State, there may be other providers who can offer a high school equivalency examination as well. The state is in the process of adopting a state approved examination that will be used for a state-level HS equivalent diploma.

### Senate Bill 1524 – Security of Confidential Personal Information

[Senate Bill 1524](#) establishes the “Florida Information Protection Act of 2014”, and creates various definitions related to security of personal information and the roles of the state, entities holding citizens personal information and individuals. These entities are defined as “Covered entity” and include businesses or other commercial entity that acquires, maintains, stores, or uses personal information.

Under the bill, personal information or “Customer Records” is defined as personal information that is recorded or preserved by any means, including, but not limited to, written or spoken words, graphically depicted, printed, or electromagnetically transmitted that are provided by an individual in this state to a covered entity for the purpose of purchasing or leasing a product or obtaining a service.

The bill requires notice be given to affected customers and the Department of Legal Affairs (DLA) when a breach of security of personal information occurs that effects more than 500 individuals in the state. The bill requires such notice to be given within 30 days of the discovery of the breach or belief that a breach occurred, unless delayed at the request of law enforcement for investigative purposes or for other good cause shown.

Under this bill a breach would include any school or school district data held by a vendor or contractor doing business with a school or school district. The bill has no requirement to report such breaches to anyone other than the Department of Legal Affairs in such instances. It is assumed that DLA would in turn report such breaches to the public, and/or effected entities.

### Senate Bill 1642 – Education Accountability

[Senate Bill 1642](#) makes substantial changes to Florida’s public school statewide assessment and accountability system for K-12 Public Schools, including revisions to school grading and school improvement rating systems. The bill provides for a one-year transition period to new statewide, standardized assessments and establishes that no school grades will be reported for the 2014-15 School Year.

#### Highlights of the Bill:

- Makes changes to the School Grading system; Defines three terms: “achievement level,” “learning gains,” and “student performance.” “achievement level,” “student achievement,” or “achievement” describes the level of content mastery a student has acquired in a particular subject as measured by a statewide, standardized assessment.
- Amends requirements for school improvement plants to emphasize assistance when the school has not significantly increased the percentage of students passing statewide assessment or significantly increased percentage of students demonstrating Learning Gains, who passed statewide assessments; technical and conforming language.
- Language is added to require that if an alternative school does not have at least 10 students with complete data for an accountability component, that component may not be used in calculating the school’s improvement rating. The calculation of the school improvement rating must be based on the percentage of points earned from the accountability components.
- Child with Medical Complexity. – In addition to the exemption option provided for under s. 1008.212, F.S., effective July 1, 2014, a child with a medical complexity may be exempt from participating in statewide, standardized assessments.
- In addition to current a local assessment that measures student master of course content, local teacher-selected or principal-selected assessment are added.

### House Bill 5005 – Florida Retirement System

[House Bill 5005](#) relates to the Florida Retirement System for employees of the state and county government agencies, district school boards, state colleges and universities. It continues the FRS defined benefit plan and Public Employee Optional Retirement Program as the two options for employees.

In addition, the bill increases the employer-paid contributions for the Health Insurance Subsidy (HIS) from 1.20 to 1.26 percent of salaries. This increase will delay the projected depletion of reserves to August 2016. An increase of equivalent magnitude will likely be needed for FY 2015-16 to maintain the ability of the fund to continue to meet its future obligations.

HB 5005 also provides that a proper and legitimate state purpose is served, which includes providing benefits that are managed, administered, and funded in a sound actuarially manner. It conforms the law to the proposed House of Representative 2014-15 General Appropriations Act (GAA) as retirement and HIS contributions are included in the GAA.

The bill has a significant negative fiscal impact to the state and local governments: \$80.0 million in General Revenue (state, district school boards, state colleges and universities) and \$13.0 million in trust funds; \$53.7 million to local governments (county agencies, certain municipalities and special districts).

### House Bill 7015 – Relating to Military and Veteran Support

[House Bill 7015](#) contains provisions on a number of issues relating to employment, education, services, and benefits for current and former military personnel. The bill seeks to encourage veterans and recently separated service members to become permanent residents of Florida by promoting the state to veterans and by improving services, benefits, and honors.

The bill expands the Educational Dollars for Duty program with additional provisions for educational assistance for military personnel and their families, including: education assistance for training to obtain industry certifications approved by the Department of Education pursuant to s. 1008.44 F.S. and continuing education to maintain license certifications

The bill defines what courses and degree programs which are fee exempt, or the state will pay for on behalf of the Veteran or their family.

## House Bill 7029 – Relating to Code of Student Conduct

[House Bill 7029](#) clarifies that students should not be disciplined for simulating a firearm or weapon while playing or wearing clothing or accessories which depict a firearm or weapon or an opinion regarding Second Amendment rights. The bill defines simulating a firearm or weapon while playing to include:

- Brandishing a partially consumed pastry or other food item to simulate a firearm or weapon;
- Possessing a toy firearm or weapon which is two inches or less in overall length;
- Possessing a toy firearm or weapon made of plastic snap-together building blocks;
- Using a finger or hand to simulate a firearm or weapon;
- Vocalizing an imaginary firearm or weapon;
- Drawing a picture of, or possessing an image of, a firearm or weapon; or
- Using a pencil, pen, or other writing or drawing utensil to simulate a firearm or weapon.

The bill preserves school board authority to discipline students when simulating a firearm or weapon substantially disrupts student learning, causes bodily harm to another person, or places another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm. Consequences imposed upon a student must be proportionate to the severity of the infraction and consistent with school board policies for similar infractions.

Disciplinary actions involving student clothing or accessories must be addressed pursuant to the statutorily prescribed interventions for dress code violations, unless the wearing of the clothing item or accessory causes a substantial disruption to student learning. In such cases, the infraction may be addressed in a manner that is consistent with school board policies for similar infractions.

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## Other Bills of Interest

[SB 106](#) by Senator Dean - Relating to County Employees

[HB 271](#) by Representative Cummings - Relating to Workers' Compensation

[HB 337](#) by Representative Fresen - Relating to Florida Teachers Classroom Supply Assistance Program

[HB 433](#) by Representative Spano – Relating to Instructional Personnel and Education Certification

[HB 485](#) by Representative Raburn - Relating to Sexual Offenses Against Students by Authority Figures

[SB 646](#) by Senator Montford – Relating to Postsecondary Education Records and Applicant Record

[SB 648](#) by Senator Montford – Relating to K-12 Education Records

[SB 674](#) by Senator Bean – Relating Background Screening

[SB 846](#) by Senator Latvala - Relating to Governmental Ethics

[SB 1036](#) by Grimsley - Relating to Nursing Education Programs