Bill	Bill Summary	Impact to Schools/District
HB 1 School Choice	Expands Florida's school voucher program to reduce most restrictions for eligibility, and it provides some regulatory relief for school districts.	-Expands Family Empowerment and Florida Tax Credit scholarships to all students in Florida; financial impact of scholarships unknown at this time -Educator certification modifications: • Extends temporary certificates from 3 to 5 years. • Valid temporary certificates will be updated within the certification management system automatically by 06/30/23.
HB 19 Individual Education Plans	Addresses the transition from PreK-12 education to postsecondary and career opportunities for ESE students and requires districts to notify the student and parent of legal rights and responsibilities that transfer when student turns 18.	ESE will provide technical assistance for staff, parents and students. Requires IEP teams to discuss the implications of the student turning 18-years-old at least one year beforehand (all rights transfer to the student at age 18). The discussion "must include the ways in which the student may provide informed consent to allow his or her parent to continue to participate in educational decisions."
HJR 31 Partisan Election of Members of District School Boards	Proposes an amendment to State Constitution to require members of a district school board to be elected in a partisan election.	If approved by 60% of the voters during the 2024 general election, it would apply to elections on or after November 3, 2026.
SB 190 Interscholastic Extracurricular Activities	Allows charter school and full-time FLVS students to enter into an agreement with a private school to participate in extracurricular activities at that school.	This new law only affects students attending charter schools or FLVS. If a private school is willing to enter into an agreement, it will be up to the parents of charter and FLVS students to work out an agreement with the school.
SB 196 Guidance Services on Academic and Career Planning	Amends the required parental notification of acceleration options to now include acceleration, academic, and career planning options, and requires the middle school promotion plan to also inform students about the career and technical education pathway to a standard high school diploma, as well as work-based learning opportunities.	 Procedures will need to be updated to ensure that students and parents receive the appropriate notice of acceleration, academic, and career planning options. The parental notification must be in a language that is understandable to both parents and students and requires districts to provide parents and students with the contact information of a certified school counselor who can offer advice to students on these options. The middle school promotion plan will need to be amended to comply with the law.
HB 225 Interscholastic and Intrascholastic Activities	Transfer students may finish the season at their previous school if they began participating in a sport prior to transferring.	Transfer students can play at one HCPS school and attend another HCPS school.

Bill	Bill Summary	Impact to Schools/District
	 Public school students whose school does not offer a sport may participate in that sport for another HCPS public school or a private school. The enrollment cap for non-member private school students is increased to 200 students or fewer. Students attending these schools may participate in sports at a HCPS public school. Charter school students and full time FLVS students may participate for a HCPS public school or a private school. 	Sustaining full athletic programs will become more challenging for some HCPS schools. Private school students at non-member schools can fill roster spots at HCPS public schools. Charter school students and full time FLVS students can fill roster spots at HCPS public schools.
SB 240 Education	Strengthens opportunities for students to engage in work-based learning by: •Requiring each district school board to provide all students enrolled in grades 9-12 with at least one work-based learning opportunity. •Provides flexibility for district school boards in recruiting CTE teachers. •Provides discretion to district school boards to certify instructors to teach CTE programs. •Requires school boards to give teachers credit toward continuing education requirements for supporting students in extracurricular CTE activities. •Provides flexibility to CTE programs to choose the courses in which students may earn industry certifications identified in the Funding List.	Increase number of sites offering work-based learning courses (OJT) from 23 to 32 Continue local and regional career fairs for high school seniors Coordinate with Guidance Services on career education requirements Increased funding through industry certification and course completers District certified teachers now require less in-field experience Teachers are rewarded for time spent chaperoning students to competitions Allows supervisors to continue to work with teachers to choose which certifications are aligned to each course
SB 256 Employee Organizations Representing Public Employees	Prohibits most public-sector unions from collecting their dues through payroll deductions If the union membership drops below 60% in any given year, the union will have to petition for recertification	HCTA and HSEF unions are transitioning members to e-dues and all payroll deductions end on 06/30/23.
SB 258 Prohibited Applications on Government-issued Devices	Instructs the Department of Management Services to create a list of prohibited applications and requires public employers (including public education institutions) to block access to prohibited applications on any wireless network that it owns, operates, or maintains; and restrict access to prohibited applications on any government-issued device.	Applications are not generally educational in nature; however, some applications used in classes or requested by teachers may be included in the list, therefore they would be removed.
HB 265 High School Equivalency Diplomas	Prohibits a school district from requiring a student who has reached the age of 16 to take any course prior to the GED	Underage students will only need to have a passing score on the official practice test to get an underage GED waiver, pending the Superintendent's approval.

Bill	Bill Summary	Impact to Schools/District
	exam unless the student failed to attain a passing score on the GED practice test.	After the Superintendent signs the underage waiver, the district submits the underage student's waiver to the FLDOE for final approval. • Updates will be made to procedures.
SB 290 Public School Student Progression for Students with Disabilities	 Allows the parent of a pre-K ESE student to retain the student in pre-K at age 4 in consultation with the IEP team. Those students who are retained at age 4 must then receive instruction in early literacy skills. 	ESE will provide technical assistance for staff, parents and students. The Student Progression Plan will be updated to comply with the law.
HB 301 Emergency Response Mapping Data	Grant program to allow each district to produce emergency response mapping data for every public school in the district.	HCPS already has this in place. HCPS could apply for the grant to help with current cost.
HB 379 Technology in K-12 Public Schools HB 389 Menstrual Hygiene Products in Public Schools	 Requires instruction for students in grades 6-12 on the social, emotional, and physical effects of social media; requires FLDOE to make the instructional material available online School boards must provide and adopt an Internet safety policy for student access to the Internet provided by the school district Prohibits a student from using a wireless communications device during instructional time, except when directed by a teacher for educational purposes, and allows a teacher to designate an area for wireless communications devices during instructional time. School districts may make menstrual hygiene products available, at no charge, in each school. 	When social media safety material is provided by FLDOE, school districts must notify parents of the material's availability Requires an Internet safety policy for student access to the Internet provided by the school district Prohibits a student from using a cell phone during instructional time, unless directed by a teacher. Students may access social media platforms through the school district Internet when directed by a teacher for educational purposes. A teacher may designate an area for wireless communications devices during instructional time. Waiting for guidance from FLDOE on any requirements and implementation. Feedback will be needed from secondary school leaders prior to
HB 411 District School Board Elections	Requires an elected candidate for district school board to reside in the district school board member residence area by the date she or he assumes office instead of upon qualifying for such office. Requires the name of each candidate on the ballot to be listed according to the district school board member residence area in which she or he is a candidate, rather than the residence area in which she or he currently resides.	implementation. Candidates for Hillsborough County School Board must be a resident of the district in which they were elected by the date they assume office, not upon qualifying.

Bill	Bill Summary	Impact to Schools/District
HB 443 Education (Charter Schools)	Adds charter school enrollment preference to students who are the children of a safe-school officer at the school. Requires a charter school to place a student on a progress monitoring plan for at least one semester before dismissing the student when the school limits enrollment based on academic, artistic or other standards. Authorizes a not-for-profit charter entity to loan certain assets to other charter schools in the state that are operated by the same entity, provided the loan is repaid within five years. Requires the sponsor to make timely payments and reimbursement, defined as 60 days, of eligible federal grant funds.	Some safe school officers might choose to send their children to the charter school they are assigned to. Progress monitoring plan requirement is addressed in the charter application that is approved by our school board. Any loans will be monitored via the annual audit. No change in our process for reimbursing federal grant funds.
HB 477 Term Limits for District School Board Members	 In 2022, the Legislature established a term limit of 12 years for district school board members who were elected on or after November 8, 2022. This bill reduces the term limit to 8 years and still applies to those individuals elected on or after November 8, 2022. 	Reduces the term limits for Hillsborough County School Board members from 12 years to 8.
SB 478 Early Childhood Music Education Incentive Program	Converts the Early Childhood Music Education Incentive Program from pilot status to permanent. FLDOE to administer the program and interested districts can apply.	Waiting for FLDOE guidance on program application, requirements and implementation.
HB 551 Required African-American Instruction	Requires school districts to provide evidence that requirements relating to the instruction of African-American history are being met.	Requires school districts to submit to FLDOE and post online an implementation plan for required instruction topics that includes methods in which instruction will be delivered for each grade level, professional qualifications of instructional personnel, and a description of instructional materials.
HB 633 K-12 Education	Class Size Removes the financial penalty for noncompliance with class size requirements but does not change the class size requirement in the State Constitution. Requires districts to report to FLDOE how they intend to resolve the issue before the next October survey. Controlled Open Enrollment	Class Size Waives penalty for not meeting class size. Controlled Open Enrollment Some schools may see an increase in military- connected student enrollment.

Bill	Bill Summary	Impact to Schools/District
UD 057 Feference of 40 decel	A student of a military parent transferred after the controlled open enrollment window closes may enroll in any school within the state. The bill requires that a student whose parent is active-duty military personnel and who meets the eligibility criteria for special academic programs offered through public schools must be enrolled in such a program if the student's parent is transferred to the state during the school year. A thin is transferred to the state during the school year.	
HB 657 Enforcement of School Zone Speed Limits	Authorizes a county or municipality to install a speed detection system in a school zone after the county/municipality enacts an ordinance that authorizes its placement.	The county/municipality initiates the process. The district will need to work with the other entities to help identify to the highest need.
SB 662 Student Online Personal Information Protection	Creates the Student Online Personal Information Protection Act, which restricts the operator of a website, online service, or online application that is used for K-12 school purposes from collecting, disclosing, or selling student data, or from using student data to engage in targeted advertising.	If a school administrator is looking to incorporate a new program, application or web service, the district will need to review the applicability of entering into a data sharing agreement.
SB 710 Financial Literacy Month	Recognizing April 2023 and each April thereafter as "Financial Literacy Month" in Florida.	FLDOE will more than likely provide guidance and resources for district implementation of the recognition.
HB 733 Middle School and High School Start Times	No middle school can start before 8:00 am, and no high school can start before 8:30 am.	HCPS is currently in compliance with this requirement and is receiving solicitation from other districts on implementation strategies.
SB 766 Enforcement of School Bus Passing Infractions	Allows districts to install and operate a bus infraction detection system on a school bus and enter into an interlocal agreement with law enforcement.	If HCPS chooses to participate, the district will need to solicit an RFP to initiate and administer the program.
HB 795 Private Instructional Personnel	Lifts the restriction that behavior techs must work for a Medicaid provider and would apply to those working under the supervision of a certified behavior analyst.	If the bill is signed into law, the district will need to review current district policy and procedural documents related to private instructional personnel.
HB 891 Year-round School Pilot Program	Create a pilot program for up to 5 districts to open one or more elementary schools on a year-round schedule beginning in 2024-25. The pilot would last for 4 years.	Waiting for FLDOE guidance on program application, requirements and implementation.
HB 1035 K-12 Teachers	 Authorizes teacher preparation programs to be eligible for the "buy-one-get-one" tuition and fee waiver. Establishes the Dual Enrollment Educator Scholarship Program to assist public high school teachers in obtaining 	New educator programs could potentially assist the district with the recruitment and retaining of educators.

Bill	Bill Summary	Impact to Schools/District
	the credentials necessary to provide dual enrollment coursework on the high school campus. • Establishes the Teacher Apprenticeship Program as an alternative pathway for individuals to enter the teaching profession and authorizes a five-year temporary apprenticeship certificate. • Waives teacher certification initial exam and certification fees for a specified retired first responder. • Establishes the Heroes in the Classroom Bonus Program to provide a one-time sign-on bonus to retired first responders and veterans who become full-time classroom teacher. • Creates new statute to catalog a number of teachers' rights that are currently guaranteed in law regarding employment, continuing education, controlling the classroom, directing classroom instruction, and receiving timely assessment data. • Authorizes the Office of Inspector General to investigate allegations of suspected violations of a student's, parent's or teacher's rights.	
HB 1069 Education	 Defines "sex" to be the classification of a person as either male or female based on their gender at birth. Requires a policy recognizing that "sex is an immutable biological trait and that it is false to ascribe to a person a pronoun that does not correspond to such person's sex." Expand the prohibition on classroom instruction about sexual orientation or gender identity from the current K-3 to PreK-8. Require health education classes to teach that "biological males impregnate biological females by fertilizing the female's egg with the male's sperm; that the female then gestates the offspring; and that these reproductive roles are binary, stable, and unchangeable." Require schools to remove books within 5 days that have been challenged until the objection is resolved. Clarify that the law applies to classroom libraries and charter schools. 	Reproductive Health, Instructional Materials • FLDOE now approves of reproductive health materials • District will review and update current objection procedures. • Development of a process for limiting student access to the media center. • Requires significant investment of time for media specialists to approve libraries and review materials based on new legislation. • Financial impact for purchases and maintenance of an inventory system for classroom libraries. Preferred Title/Pronoun Usage • Amend and update LGBTQ+ Critical Resource Guide as appropriate • Develop training for school leaders and staff

Bill	Bill Summary	Impact to Schools/District
Jiii	Personal titles and pronouns created to read: An employee, contractor or student may not be required to refer to another person using that person's preferred personal title or pronouns if such do not correspond to that person's sex. A student may not be asked to provide his or her preferred personal title or pronouns or be penalized or subjected to adverse or discriminatory treatment for not providing. An employee or contractor may not provide to a student his or her preferred personal title or pronouns	impact to denotis/bistrict
HB 1121 Florida Retirement System	if such do not correspond to his or her sex. Allows former employees to volunteer during the first year of their retirement without FRS penalty. Employers could choose to establish a post-employment volunteer program.	HCPS has this program currently through our rehired retiree status.
HB 1125 Interstate Education Compacts	Florida may take part in the Interstate Teacher Mobility Compact with other states to facilitate the mobility of teachers between states. Requires Florida to recognize licenses and education from other member states in the issuance of certification.	Provides HCPS with an additional opportunity to recruit educators.
HB 1259 Education	Requires school districts to share capital outlay dollars with charter schools.	Estimated costs to HCPS based on current funding levels: - FY 2023/2024 = \$5,747,027 (20% of \$28,735,134) - FY 2024/2025 = \$11,494,054 (40% of \$28,735,134) - FY 2025/2026 = \$17,241,081 (60% of \$28,735,134) - FY 2026/2027 = \$22,988,107 (80% of \$28,735,134) - FY 2027/2028 = \$28,735,134 (100% of \$28,735,134)
HB 1521 Facility Requirements Based on Sex	Creates the "Safety in Private Spaces Act." Each school district, within its Student Code of Conduct, must establish disciplinary procedures for any student who willfully enters a restroom or changing facility designated for the opposite sex on the premises of the educational institution and refuses to depart when asked to do so by any instructional personnel, administrative personnel or a safe-school officer. Key Definitions:	Student Code of Conduct must establish disciplinary procedures for any student who enters a restroom or changing facility of the opposite sex and refuses to depart when asked to do so. HCPS LGBTQ+ Handbook will be reviewed and updated as necessary.

Bill	Bill Summary	Impact to Schools/District
	"Restroom" means a room that includes one or more water closets. This term does not include a unisex restroom. "Sex" means the classification of a person as either female or male based on the organization of the body of such person for a specific reproductive role, as indicated by the person's sex chromosomes, naturally occurring sex hormones, and internal and external genitalia present at birth	
HB 1537 Education	This is a multi-subject education train bill with 40 sections. It addresses concordant scores for graduation, charter schools, required instruction, year-round schools, graduation requirements, teacher preparation programs, independent colleges and universities, student behavior and searches, dual enrollment, additional standardized assessment options, school grading formulas, Bright Futures, teacher evaluations, teacher certification, professional development (now professional learning), and charter school capital outlay funding.	 New concordant scores for class of 2023 Concordant scores for class of 2024 same as in the current rule (no PERT option and higher ELA requirements) Allows districts to offer the Classic Learning Test to 11th graders in addition to the SAT or ACT. Adds new grading component for elementary schools: the percentage of 3rd graders scoring level 3 or above. State colleges and universities to develop new courses for acceleration to compete with AP classes. Establishes 9/11 Heroes Day Required instruction in the history of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders Students can combine volunteer hours and paid work for Bright Futures, after legislation last year allowed paid work instead of volunteer services.

Bill	Bill Summary	Impact to Schools/District
		Allows one credit in CTE to satisfy graduation requirement in the arts.
		Creates a temporary certification program for people enrolled in a teacher preparation program who have completed at least 60 college credits.
HB 1597 Florida Virtual School	Permits the parent or guardian of students enrolled full-time at the Florida Virtual School but living out-of-state due to the location of their parent's or guardian's military duty station to make a written request for flexibility in assessment administration. If granted, the flexibility in assessment administration permits the students to take the assessment in-person in a secure, proctored setting at the out-of-state military duty station.	School districts currently provide assistance with assessment administration for FLVS students. This bill allows flexibility in the assessment administration location when the student is living out-of-state.
SB 2500 Appropriations	This is the General Appropriations Act for 2023-24. The Legislature significantly altered the way the FEFP is built, and the result for all districts is an increase in funding. However, the large increase in the BSA is a result of multiple categorical allocations that are now rolled into the BSA (with the policy requirements remaining). Also, there will be an increase in employer contributions for FRS as a result of SB 7024 Retirement.	•BSA increase of \$552.33 to \$5,139.73, due to collapsing seven categoricals into the BSA (Funding Compression and Hold Harmless, Instructional Materials Allocation, Reading Allocation, Sparsity Supplement, Teacher Salary Increase Allocation, Teachers Classroom Supply Assistance, Turnaround Supplemental Services Allocation) •Total funds per student (unweighted FTE) increase by \$404.67 for an average of \$8,648.11
		Safe Schools increase of \$40 million to \$250 million Mental Health Allocation increase of \$20 million to \$160 million \$350 million placed in the new Education Enrollment Stabilization Program to help protect school districts and charter schools from financial instability if they face unexpected enrollment changes caused by the expansion of school vouchers. The Teacher Salary Increase Allocation is now called

Bill	Bill Summary	Impact to Schools/District
		the Classroom Teacher and Other Instructional Personnel Salary Increase but is part of the BSA (salary restrictions remain). Additionally, the requirements to implement a reading plan and purchase instructional materials remain. Thus, the additional \$552.33 per student in the BSA does not mean unrestricted access to the funds.
SB 7014 Juvenile Justice	Establishes the Florida Scholars Academy within the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) developing a single-uniform education system that the DJJ will oversee and provide educational opportunities to students in the DJJ residential commitment programs. The Florida Scholars Academy is a component of the delivery of public education within Florida's Early Learning-20 education system.	 Effects 7 DJJ commitments programs Does not impact Detention, Day Tx, Adult Jail Planning stage begins 7/1/23 w/ \$12 million budget Full implementation 7/1/24 w/ \$24 million budget RFI sent out to business community seeking oversight of the Florida Scholars Academy (RFI deadline is 6/30/23). More info to come as planning rolls out
SB 7024 Retirement	Each year, the Legislature adjusts the FRS employer contribution rates. This year, significant changes were made to the retirement system as a whole, particularly with respect to DROP.	 DROP participation is extended from 5 to 8 years for all FRS pension employees who are eligible to retire DROP participation for teachers is extended from 8 to 10 years until 2029 DROP account interest rate increases from 1.3% to 4% Employees may enter DROP at any time after reaching normal retirement date (eliminates the 12-month window to use it or lose it at age 57)
HB 7039 Student Outcomes	 Requires school districts to identify and provide instruction to students in grades K-4 who exhibit a substantial deficiency in math or characteristics of dyscalculia. Schools must create individualized plans that incorporate specific elements including goal setting on students not meeting grade level expectations on the coordinated progress monitoring assessments or the Algebra EOC. Expands the coordinated screening and progress monitoring system to include identifying and 	The progress alert used as parent notification will need to be updated to include the language of "characteristics of dyslexia" and include only options for programs that include explicit and systematic instruction, not use of the 3-cueing system. This progress alert will also need be updated to include students with a substantial deficiency in mathematics and the "characteristics of dyscalculia". For students a scoring below grade level on the coordinated progress monitoring system, or EOC, identify assessment and criteria for determining the

Bill	Bill Summary	Impact to Schools/District
	reporting the number of students with a substantial deficiency in math or characteristics of dyscalculia. • Parental notification requirements are expanded to include immediate notification of dyslexia characteristics for K-3 students and substantial deficiency in math or characteristics of dyscalculia for K-4 students. • Instructional materials for foundational reading skills must be based on the science of reading. • Requirements for retained third grade students with a previous retention in grades K, 1 or 2 includes intensive reading acceleration where applicable. • Reading plans must prioritize the assignment of highly effective teachers to K-2 classrooms and the assignment of reading coaches to individual schools. • Expands the New Worlds Reading Initiative to VPK students in public and private provider programs.	nature of the student's difficulty the areas of academic need, and strategies for providing academic supports in both ELA and Math. •Time must be allocated for small group intervention in both ELA and Math. •Utilize DIBELS as a screening tool for dyslexia and dyscalculia in grades K-3. Train school leaders and teachers on the information it provides and how it can be used to support instructional decisions and goal setting. •District to update the tiered curriculum list to assist schools with purchasing SOR aligned materials. •District to utilize an SOR aligned (UFLI) as a core phonics program. Training to begin this summer.
HB 7063 Taxation	The 2023-24 tax bill includes two back-to-school tax holidays: July 24-August 6, 2023, and January 1-14, 2024.	Provides families with the opportunity to purchase clothing, footwear, bookbags, books, learning aides, computers, and school supplies tax free.