	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate		House
Comm: RS		
04/11/2014		
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Appropriations Subcommittee on Education (Thrasher) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert:

Section 1. Paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (h) of subsection (6), subsection (7), paragraphs (n) and (o) of subsection (9), paragraphs (e), (g), and (i) of subsection (10), paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (15), paragraph (c) of subsection (20), paragraph (a) of subsection (21), and subsection (25) of section 1002.33, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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1002.33 Charter schools.-

- (6) APPLICATION PROCESS AND REVIEW.—Charter school applications are subject to the following requirements:
- (a) A person or entity that wants wishing to open a charter school shall prepare and submit an application on the $\frac{1}{2}$ model application form prepared by the Department of Education which:
- 1. Demonstrates how the school will use the guiding principles and meet the statutorily defined purpose of a charter school and describes the school's mission, the students to be served, and the ages and grades to be included.
- 2. Describes the focus of the curriculum, the instructional methods to be used, any distinctive instructional techniques to be employed, and the identification and acquisition of appropriate technologies needed to improve educational and administrative performance, which include a means for promoting safe, ethical, and appropriate uses of technology that comply with legal and professional standards. The Provides a detailed curriculum plan must illustrate that illustrates how students will be provided instruction on services to attain the Sunshine state standards.
- a. Reading shall be a primary focus of the curriculum. The curriculum plan must describe the differentiated strategies that will be used for students reading at grade level or higher and a separate curriculum and strategies for students who are reading below grade level. Resources must be provided to identify and provide specialized instruction for students who are reading below grade level. The curriculum and instructional strategies for reading must be consistent with state standards and grounded in scientifically based reading research.

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- b. In order to provide students with access to diverse instructional delivery models, to facilitate the integration of technology within traditional classroom instruction, and to provide students with the skills they need to compete in the 21st century economy, the Legislature encourages instructional methods for blended learning courses consisting of both traditional classroom and virtual instructional techniques. Charter schools may implement blended learning courses that combine traditional classroom instruction and virtual instruction. Students in a blended learning course must be fulltime students of the charter school and receive the virtual instruction in a classroom setting at the charter school. Instructional personnel certified pursuant to s. 1012.55 who provide virtual instruction for blended learning courses may be employees of the charter school or may be under contract to provide instructional services to charter school students. At a minimum, such instructional personnel must hold an active state or school district adjunct certification under s. 1012.57 for the subject area of the blended learning course. The funding and performance accountability requirements for blended learning courses are the same as those for traditional courses.
- 3. Contains goals and objectives for improving student learning and measuring that improvement. These goals and objectives must indicate how much academic improvement students are expected to show each year, how success will be evaluated, and the specific results to be attained through instruction.
- 4. Provides the methods used to identify the educational strengths and needs of students and how well educational goals and performance standards are met by students attending the

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charter school. The methods shall provide a means for the charter school to ensure accountability to its constituents by analyzing student performance data and by evaluating the effectiveness and efficiency of its major educational programs. Students in charter schools shall, at a minimum, participate in the statewide assessment program created under s. 1008.22.

- 5. For the establishment of a secondary charter school, provides a method for determining that a student has satisfied the requirements for graduation in s. 1003.4282.
- 4. Describes the reading curriculum and differentiated strategies that will be used for students reading at grade level or higher and a separate curriculum and strategies for students who are reading below grade level. A sponsor shall deny a charter if the school does not propose a reading curriculum that is consistent with effective teaching strategies that are grounded in scientifically based reading research.
- 5. Contains an annual financial plan for each year requested by the charter for operation of the school for up to 5 years. This plan must contain anticipated fund balances based on revenue projections, a spending plan based on projected revenues and expenses, and a description of controls that will safequard finances and projected enrollment trends.
- 6. Documents that the applicant has participated in the training required in subparagraph (f) 2. A sponsor may require an applicant to provide additional information as an addendum to the charter school application described in this paragraph.
- 7. For the establishment of a virtual charter school, documents that the applicant has contracted with a provider of virtual instruction services pursuant to s. 1002.45(1)(d).

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- 98 7. Describes the admissions procedures and dismissal 99 procedures, including the school's code of student conduct.
 - 8. Describes the ways by which the school will achieve a racial/ethnic balance reflective of the community it serves or within the racial/ethnic range of other public schools in the same school district.
 - 9. Contains an annual financial plan for each year that the applicant intends to operate the school for up to 5 years. This plan must contain anticipated fund balances based on revenue projections, a spending plan based on projected revenues and expenses, and a description of controls that will safeguard finances and projected enrollment trends.
 - 10. Describes the financial and administrative management of the school, including a reasonable demonstration of the professional experience or competence of those individuals or organizations applying to operate the charter school or those individuals or organizations hired or retained to perform such professional services and a description of clearly delineated responsibilities of those individuals or organizations and the policies and practices needed to effectively manage the charter school. A description of internal audit procedures and establishment of controls to ensure that financial resources are properly managed must be included. Both public sector and private sector professional experience are equally valid in such a consideration.
 - 11. Describes procedures that identify various risks and provide for a comprehensive approach to reduce the impact of losses; plans to ensure the safety and security of students and staff; plans to identify, minimize, and protect others from

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violent or disruptive student behavior; and the manner in which the school will be insured, including whether the school will be required to have liability insurance, and, if so, the terms and conditions thereof and the amounts of coverage.

- 12. Includes the qualifications to be required of the teachers and the potential strategies used to recruit, hire, train, and retain qualified staff to achieve best value.
- 13. Describes the governance structure of the school, including the status of the charter school as a public or private employer as required in paragraph (12)(i).
- 14. Includes a timetable for implementing the charter which addresses the implementation of each element thereof and the date by which the charter will be awarded in order to meet this timetable.
- 15. In the case of an existing public school that is being converted to charter status, includes alternative arrangements for current students who choose not to attend the charter school and for current teachers who choose not to teach in the charter school after conversion in accordance with the existing collective bargaining agreement or district school board rule in the absence of a collective bargaining agreement. However, alternative arrangements are not required for current teachers who choose not to teach in a charter lab school, except as authorized by the employment policies of the state university that grants the charter to the lab school.
- (b) A sponsor shall receive and review all applications for a charter school using the an evaluation instrument developed by the Department of Education. A sponsor shall receive and consider charter school applications received on or before

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August 1 of each calendar year for charter schools to be opened at the beginning of the school district's next school year, or to be opened at a time agreed to by the applicant and the sponsor. A sponsor may not refuse to receive a charter school application submitted before August 1 and may receive an application submitted later than August 1 if it chooses. In order to facilitate greater collaboration in the application process, an applicant may submit a draft charter school application on or before May 1 with an application fee of \$500. If a draft application is timely submitted, the sponsor shall review and provide feedback as to material deficiencies in the application by July 1. The applicant shall then have until August 1 to resubmit a revised and final application. The sponsor may approve the draft application. A sponsor may not charge an applicant for a charter any fee for the processing or consideration of an application, and a sponsor may not base its consideration or approval of a final application upon the promise of future payment of any kind. Before approving or denying any final application, the sponsor shall allow the applicant, upon receipt of written notification, at least 7 calendar days to make technical or nonsubstantive corrections and clarifications to address any deficiencies, including, but not limited to, corrections of grammatical, typographical, and like errors or missing signatures, if such errors are identified by the sponsor as cause to deny the final application.

1. In order to facilitate an accurate budget projection process, a sponsor shall be held harmless for FTE students who are not included in the FTE projection due to approval of charter school applications after the FTE projection deadline.

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In a further effort to facilitate an accurate budget projection, within 15 calendar days after receipt of a charter school application, a sponsor shall report to the Department of Education the name of the applicant entity, the proposed charter school location, and its projected FTE.

- 2. In order to ensure fiscal responsibility, an application for a charter school shall include a full accounting of expected assets, a projection of expected sources and amounts of income, including income derived from projected student enrollments and from community support, and an expense projection that includes full accounting of the costs of operation, including start-up costs.
- 3.a. A sponsor shall by a majority vote approve or deny an application no later than 60 calendar days after the application is received, unless the sponsor and the applicant mutually agree in writing to temporarily postpone the vote to a specific date, at which time the sponsor shall by a majority vote approve or deny the application. If the sponsor fails to act on the application, an applicant may appeal to the State Board of Education as provided in paragraph (c). If an application is denied, the sponsor shall, within 10 calendar days after such denial, articulate in writing the specific reasons, based upon good cause, supporting its denial of the charter application and shall provide the letter of denial and supporting documentation to the applicant and to the Department of Education.
- b. An application submitted by a high-performing charter school identified pursuant to s. 1002.331 or an application submitted by or on behalf of a military-related or military community-related organization to open a charter school on or

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near a military base may be denied by the sponsor only if the sponsor demonstrates by clear and convincing evidence that:

- (I) The application does not materially comply with the requirements in paragraph (a);
- (II) The charter school proposed in the application does not materially comply with the requirements in paragraphs (9)(a)-(f);
- (III) The proposed charter school's educational program does not substantially replicate that of the applicant or one of the applicant's high-performing charter schools;
- (IV) The applicant has made a material misrepresentation or false statement or concealed an essential or material fact during the application process; or
- (V) The proposed charter school's educational program and financial management practices do not materially comply with the requirements of this section.

Material noncompliance is a failure to follow requirements or a violation of prohibitions applicable to charter school applications, which failure is quantitatively or qualitatively significant either individually or when aggregated with other noncompliance. An applicant is considered to be replicating a high-performing charter school if the proposed school is substantially similar to at least one of the applicant's highperforming charter schools and the organization or individuals involved in the establishment and operation of the proposed school are significantly involved in the operation of replicated schools.

c. If the sponsor denies an application submitted by a

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high-performing charter school, the sponsor must, within 10 calendar days after such denial, state in writing the specific reasons, based upon the criteria in sub-subparagraph b., supporting its denial of the application and must provide the letter of denial and supporting documentation to the applicant and to the Department of Education. The applicant may appeal the sponsor's denial of the application directly to the State Board of Education pursuant to paragraph (c) and must provide the sponsor with a copy of the appeal sub-subparagraph (c) 3.b.

- 4. For budget projection purposes, the sponsor shall report to the Department of Education the approval or denial of a charter application within 10 calendar days after such approval or denial. In the event of approval, the report to the Department of Education shall include the final projected FTE for the approved charter school.
- 5. Upon approval of a charter application, the initial startup shall commence with the beginning of the public school calendar for the district in which the charter is granted unless the sponsor allows a waiver of this subparagraph for good cause.
- (c)1. An applicant may appeal any denial of that applicant's application or failure to act on an application to the State Board of Education within no later than 30 calendar days after receipt of the sponsor's decision or failure to act and shall notify the sponsor of its appeal. Any response of the sponsor shall be submitted to the State Board of Education within 30 calendar days after notification of the appeal. Upon receipt of notification from the State Board of Education that a charter school applicant is filing an appeal, the Commissioner of Education shall convene a meeting of the Charter School

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Appeal Commission to study and make recommendations to the State Board of Education regarding its pending decision about the appeal. The commission shall forward its recommendation to the state board at least 7 calendar days before the date on which the appeal is to be heard. An appeal regarding the denial of an application submitted by a high-performing charter school pursuant to s. 1002.331 shall be conducted by the State Board of Education in accordance with this paragraph, except that the commission shall not convene to make recommendations regarding the appeal. However, the Commissioner of Education shall review the appeal and make a recommendation to the state board.

- 2. The Charter School Appeal Commission or, in the case of an appeal regarding an application submitted by a highperforming charter school, the State Board of Education may reject an appeal submission for failure to comply with procedural rules governing the appeals process. The rejection shall describe the submission errors. The appellant shall have 15 calendar days after notice of rejection in which to resubmit an appeal that meets the requirements set forth in State Board of Education rule. An appeal submitted subsequent to such rejection is considered timely if the original appeal was filed within 30 calendar days after receipt of notice of the specific reasons for the sponsor's denial of the charter application.
- 3.a. The State Board of Education shall by majority vote accept or reject the decision of the sponsor no later than 90 calendar days after an appeal is filed in accordance with State Board of Education rule. The State Board of Education shall remand the application to the sponsor with its written decision that the sponsor approve or deny the application. The sponsor



301 shall implement the decision of the State Board of Education. 302 The decision of the State Board of Education is not subject to the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 120. 303 304 b. If an appeal concerns an application submitted by a 305 high-performing charter school identified pursuant to s. 306 1002.331, the State Board of Education shall determine whether 307 the sponsor's denial of the application complies with the 308 requirements in sub-subparagraph (b) 3.b. sponsor has shown, by 309 clear and convincing evidence, that: 310 (I) The application does not materially comply with the 311 requirements in paragraph (a); 312 (II) The charter school proposed in the application does 313 not materially comply with the requirements in paragraphs 314 (9)(a)-(f);315 (III) The proposed charter school's educational program 316 does not substantially replicate that of the applicant or one of 317 the applicant's high-performing charter schools; (IV) The applicant has made a material misrepresentation or 318 319 false statement or concealed an essential or material fact 320 during the application process; or (V) The proposed charter school's educational program and 321 322 financial management practices do not materially comply with the 323 requirements of this section. 324 325 The State Board of Education shall approve or reject the 326 sponsor's denial of an application no later than 90 calendar 327 days after an appeal is filed in accordance with State Board of 328 Education rule. The State Board of Education shall remand the

application to the sponsor with its written decision that the

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sponsor approve or deny the application. The sponsor shall implement the decision of the State Board of Education. The decision of the State Board of Education is not subject to the Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 120.

(h) The terms and conditions for the operation of a charter school shall be set forth by the sponsor and the applicant in a written contractual agreement, called a charter. The sponsor may not impose unreasonable rules or regulations that violate the intent of giving charter schools greater flexibility to meet educational goals. The sponsor has 30 days after approval of the application to provide to the charter school a standard an initial proposed charter contract developed by the Department of Education, which shall consist of the approved application and any addenda and the elements specified in paragraph (7)(a) to the charter school. The applicant and the sponsor have 40 days thereafter to negotiate the remaining or additional terms and notice the charter contract for final approval by the sponsor unless both parties agree to an extension. The standard charter contract shall become effective by operation of law only if the parties have not come to a final agreement after the negotiation period has expired. The proposed charter contract shall be provided to the charter school at least 7 calendar days before prior to the date of the meeting at which the charter is scheduled to be voted upon by the sponsor. A provision of a charter contract inconsistent with or prohibited by the requirements of this section is void and unenforceable. The department of Education shall provide mediation services for any dispute regarding this section subsequent to the approval of a charter application and for any dispute relating to the approved

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charter, except disputes regarding charter school application denials. If the Commissioner of Education determines that the dispute cannot be settled through mediation, the dispute may be appealed to an administrative law judge appointed by the Division of Administrative Hearings. The administrative law judge has final order authority to rule on issues of equitable treatment of the charter school as a public school, whether proposed provisions of the charter violate the intended flexibility granted charter schools by statute, or on any other matter regarding this section except a charter school application denial, a charter termination, or a charter nonrenewal and shall award the prevailing party reasonable attorney attorney's fees and costs incurred to be paid by the losing party. The costs of the administrative hearing shall be paid by the party whom the administrative law judge rules against. The charter school may open and operate during the pendency of any negotiation, mediation, or administrative proceeding.

(7) CHARTER. - The major issues involving the operation of a charter school shall be set forth in considered in advance and written into the charter. The governing board of the charter school and the sponsor shall use the standard charter contract developed by the department, which shall incorporate the approved application and any addenda. Matters included in the approved application and any addenda are deemed settled for purposes of negotiating the charter; however, the parties may agree to address such matters in the charter. The charter shall be signed by the governing board of the charter school and the sponsor, following a public hearing to ensure community input.

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(a) The charter shall address and criteria for approval of the charter shall be based on:

1. The school's mission, the students to be served, and the ages and grades to be included.

2. The focus of the curriculum, the instructional methods to be used, any distinctive instructional techniques to be employed, and identification and acquisition of appropriate technologies needed to improve educational and administrative performance which include a means for promoting safe, ethical, and appropriate uses of technology which comply with legal and professional standards.

a. The charter shall ensure that reading is a primary focus of the curriculum and that resources are provided to identify and provide specialized instruction for students who are reading below grade level. The curriculum and instructional strategies for reading must be consistent with the Next Generation Sunshine State Standards and grounded in scientifically based reading research.

b. In order to provide students with access to diverse instructional delivery models, to facilitate the integration of technology within traditional classroom instruction, and to provide students with the skills they need to compete in the 21st century economy, the Legislature encourages instructional methods for blended learning courses consisting of both traditional classroom and online instructional techniques. Charter schools may implement blended learning courses which combine traditional classroom instruction and virtual instruction. Students in a blended learning course must be fulltime students of the charter school and receive the online

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instruction in a classroom setting at the charter school. Instructional personnel certified pursuant to s. 1012.55 who provide virtual instruction for blended learning courses may be employees of the charter school or may be under contract to provide instructional services to charter school students. At a minimum, such instructional personnel must hold an active state or school district adjunct certification under s. 1012.57 for the subject area of the blended learning course. The funding and performance accountability requirements for blended learning courses are the same as those for traditional courses.

- 1.3. The current incoming baseline standard of student academic achievement, the outcomes to be achieved, and the method of measurement that will be used. The criteria listed in this subparagraph shall include a detailed description of:
- a. How the baseline student academic achievement levels and prior rates of academic progress will be established.
- b. How these baseline rates will be compared to rates of academic progress achieved by these same students while attending the charter school.
- c. To the extent possible, how these rates of progress will be evaluated and compared with rates of progress of other closely comparable student populations.

The district school board is required to provide academic student performance data to charter schools for each of their students coming from the district school system, as well as rates of academic progress of comparable student populations in the district school system.

4. The methods used to identify the educational strengths

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and needs of students and how well educational goals and performance standards are met by students attending the charter school. The methods shall provide a means for the charter school to ensure accountability to its constituents by analyzing student performance data and by evaluating the effectiveness and efficiency of its major educational programs. Students in charter schools shall, at a minimum, participate in the statewide assessment program created under s. 1008.22.

5. In secondary charter schools, a method for determining that a student has satisfied the requirements for graduation in s. 1003.428 or s. 1003.4282.

2.6. A method for resolving conflicts between the governing board of the charter school and the sponsor.

7. The admissions procedures and dismissal procedures, including the school's code of student conduct.

8. The ways by which the school will achieve a racial/ethnic balance reflective of the community it serves or within the racial/ethnic range of other public schools in the same school district.

9. The financial and administrative management of the school, including a reasonable demonstration of the professional experience or competence of those individuals or organizations applying to operate the charter school or those hired or retained to perform such professional services and the description of clearly delineated responsibilities and the policies and practices needed to effectively manage the charter school. A description of internal audit procedures and establishment of controls to ensure that financial resources are properly managed must be included. Both public sector and

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private sector professional experience shall be equally valid in such a consideration.

10. The asset and liability projections required in the application which are incorporated into the charter and shall be compared with information provided in the annual report of the charter school.

11. A description of procedures that identify various risks and provide for a comprehensive approach to reduce the impact of losses; plans to ensure the safety and security of students and staff; plans to identify, minimize, and protect others from violent or disruptive student behavior; and the manner in which the school will be insured, including whether or not the school will be required to have liability insurance, and, if so, the terms and conditions thereof and the amounts of coverage.

3.12. The term of the charter which shall provide for cancellation of the charter if insufficient progress has been made in attaining the student achievement objectives of the charter and if it is not likely that such objectives can be achieved before expiration of the charter. The initial term of the a charter, which shall be for 4 or 5 years. In order to facilitate access to long-term financial resources for charter school construction, Charter schools that are operated by a municipality or other public entity, as provided by law, or a private, not-for-profit, s. 501(c)(3) status corporation are eligible for up to a 15-year charter, subject to approval by the district school board, which consent may not unreasonably withheld. A charter lab school is also eligible for a charter for a term of up to 15 years. In addition, to facilitate access to long-term financial resources for charter school

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construction, charter schools that are operated by a private, not-for-profit, s. 501(c)(3) status corporation are eligible for up to a 15-year charter, subject to approval by the district school board. Such long-term charters remain subject to annual review and may be terminated during the term of the charter, but only according to the provisions set forth in subsection (8).

- 4. Termination or nonrenewal of the charter pursuant to subsection (8), including termination for failure to make sufficient progress towards attaining the student achievement objectives of the charter or likely failure to meet such objectives before expiration of the charter.
- 5.13. The facilities to be used and their location. The sponsor may not require a charter school to have a certificate of occupancy or a temporary certificate of occupancy for such a facility earlier than 15 calendar days before the first day of school.
- 14. The qualifications to be required of the teachers and the potential strategies used to recruit, hire, train, and retain qualified staff to achieve best value.
- 15. The governance structure of the school, including the status of the charter school as a public or private employer as required in paragraph (12)(i).
- 16. A timetable for implementing the charter which addresses the implementation of each element thereof and the date by which the charter shall be awarded in order to meet this timetable.
- 17. In the case of an existing public school that is being converted to charter status, alternative arrangements for current students who choose not to attend the charter school and

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current teachers who choose not to teach in the charter school after conversion in accordance with the existing collective bargaining agreement or district school board rule in the absence of a collective bargaining agreement. However, alternative arrangements shall not be required for current teachers who choose not to teach in a charter lab school, except as authorized by the employment policies of the state university which grants the charter to the lab school.

6.18. Full disclosure of the identity of all relatives employed by the charter school who are related to the charter school owner, president, chairperson of the governing board of directors, superintendent, governing board member, principal, assistant principal, or any other person employed by the charter school who has equivalent decisionmaking authority. For the purpose of this subparagraph, the term "relative" means father, mother, son, daughter, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, first cousin, nephew, niece, husband, wife, father-in-law, mother-inlaw, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, stepfather, stepmother, stepson, stepdaughter, stepbrother, stepsister, half brother, or half sister.

7.19. Implementation of the activities authorized under s. 1002.331 by the charter school when it satisfies the eligibility requirements for a high-performing charter school. A highperforming charter school shall notify its sponsor in writing by March 1 if it intends to increase enrollment or expand grade levels the following school year. The written notice shall specify the amount of the enrollment increase and the grade levels that will be added, as applicable.

(b) 1. A charter may be renewed provided that a program

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review demonstrates that the criteria in paragraph (a) have been successfully accomplished and that none of the grounds for nonrenewal established by paragraph (8)(a) has been documented. In order to facilitate long-term financing for charter school construction, charter schools operating for a minimum of 3 years and demonstrating exemplary academic programming and fiscal management are eligible for a 15-year charter renewal. Such long-term charter is subject to annual review and may be terminated during the term of the charter.

- 2. The 15-year charter renewal that may be granted pursuant to subparagraph 1. shall be granted to a charter school that has received a school grade of "A" or "B" pursuant to s. 1008.34 in 3 of the past 4 years and is not in a state of financial emergency or deficit position as defined by this section. Such long-term charter is subject to annual review and may be terminated during the term of the charter pursuant to subsection (8).
- (c) A charter may be modified during its initial term or any renewal term upon the recommendation of the sponsor or the charter school's governing board and the approval of both parties to the agreement. Modification may include, but is not limited to, consolidation of multiple charters into a single charter if the charters are operated under the same governing board and physically located on the same campus, regardless of the renewal cycle.
- (d) 1. Each charter school's governing board must appoint a representative to facilitate parental involvement, provide access to information, assist parents and others with questions and concerns, and resolve disputes. The representative must

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reside in the school district in which the charter school is located and may be a governing board member, charter school employee, or individual contracted to represent the governing board. If the governing board oversees multiple charter schools in the same school district, the governing board must appoint a separate individual representative for each charter school in the district. The representative's contact information must be provided annually in writing to parents and posted prominently on the charter school's website if a website is maintained by the school. The sponsor may not require that governing board members reside in the school district in which the charter school is located if the charter school complies with this paragraph.

- 2. Each charter school's governing board must hold at least two public meetings per school year in the school district. The meetings must be noticed, open, and accessible to the public, and attendees must be provided an opportunity to receive information and provide input regarding the charter school's operations. The appointed representative and charter school principal or director, or his or her equivalent, must be physically present at each meeting.
 - (9) CHARTER SCHOOL REQUIREMENTS.-
- (n)1. The director and a representative of the governing board of a charter school that has earned a grade of "D" or "F" pursuant to s. 1008.34(2) shall appear before the sponsor to present information concerning each contract component having noted deficiencies. The director and a representative of the governing board shall submit to the sponsor for approval a school improvement plan to raise student achievement. Upon

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approval by the sponsor, the charter school shall begin implementation of the school improvement plan. The department shall offer technical assistance and training to the charter school and its governing board and establish guidelines for developing, submitting, and approving such plans.

- 2.a. If a charter school earns three consecutive grades of "D," two consecutive grades of "D" followed by a grade of "F," or two nonconsecutive grades of "F" within a 3-year period, the charter school governing board shall choose one of the following corrective actions:
- (I) Contract for educational services to be provided directly to students, instructional personnel, and school administrators, as prescribed in state board rule;
- (II) Contract with an outside entity that has a demonstrated record of effectiveness to operate the school;
- (III) Reorganize the school under a new director or principal who is authorized to hire new staff; or
 - (IV) Voluntarily close the charter school.
- b. The charter school must implement the corrective action in the school year following receipt of a third consecutive grade of "D," a grade of "F" following two consecutive grades of "D," or a second nonconsecutive grade of "F" within a 3-year period.
- c. The sponsor may annually waive a corrective action if it determines that the charter school is likely to improve a letter grade if additional time is provided to implement the intervention and support strategies prescribed by the school improvement plan. Notwithstanding this sub-subparagraph, a charter school that earns a second consecutive grade of "F" is



subject to subparagraph 4.

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- d. A charter school is no longer required to implement a corrective action if it improves by at least one letter grade. However, the charter school must continue to implement strategies identified in the school improvement plan. The sponsor must annually review implementation of the school improvement plan to monitor the school's continued improvement pursuant to subparagraph 5.
- e. A charter school implementing a corrective action that does not improve by at least one letter grade after 2 full school years of implementing the corrective action must select a different corrective action. Implementation of the new corrective action must begin in the school year following the implementation period of the existing corrective action, unless the sponsor determines that the charter school is likely to improve a letter grade if additional time is provided to implement the existing corrective action. Notwithstanding this sub-subparagraph, a charter school that earns a second consecutive grade of "F" while implementing a corrective action is subject to subparagraph 4.
- 3. A charter school with a grade of "D" or "F" that improves by at least one letter grade must continue to implement the strategies identified in the school improvement plan. The sponsor must annually review implementation of the school improvement plan to monitor the school's continued improvement pursuant to subparagraph 5.
- 4. A charter school's charter is automatically terminated if the charter school earns a second consecutive grade of "F," after all school grade appeals are final, The sponsor shall



terminate a charter if the charter school earns two grades of "F" unless:

- a. The charter school is established to turn around the performance of a district public school pursuant to s. 1008.33(4)(b)3. Such charter schools shall be governed by s. 1008.33;
- b. The charter school serves a student population the majority of which resides in a school zone served by a district public school that earned a grade of "F" in the year before the charter school opened and the charter school earns at least a grade of "D" in its third year of operation. The exception provided under this sub-subparagraph does not apply to a charter school in its fourth year of operation and thereafter; or
- c. The state board grants the charter school a waiver of termination. The charter school must request the waiver within 15 days after the department's official release of school grades. The state board may waive termination if the charter school demonstrates that the learning gains of its students on statewide assessments are comparable to or better than the learning gains of similarly situated students enrolled in nearby district public schools. The waiver is valid for 1 year and may only be granted once. Charter schools that have been in operation for more than 5 years are not eligible for a waiver under this sub-subparagraph.

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The sponsor shall notify in writing the charter school's governing board, the charter school principal, and the department when a charter is terminated under this subparagraph. A charter terminated under this subparagraph is governed by the

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requirements of paragraphs (8)(e)-(g) and (9)(o).

- 5. The director and a representative of the governing board of a graded charter school that has implemented a school improvement plan under this paragraph shall appear before the sponsor at least once a year to present information regarding the progress of intervention and support strategies implemented by the school pursuant to the school improvement plan and corrective actions, if applicable. The sponsor shall communicate at the meeting, and in writing to the director, the services provided to the school to help the school address its deficiencies.
- 6. Notwithstanding any provision of this paragraph except sub-subparagraphs 4.a.-c., the sponsor may terminate the charter at any time pursuant to subsection (8).
- (o)1. Upon initial notification of nonrenewal, closure, or termination of its charter, a charter school may not expend more than \$10,000 per expenditure without prior written approval from the sponsor unless such expenditure was included within the annual budget submitted to the sponsor pursuant to the charter contract, is for reasonable attorney fees and costs during the pendency of any hearing or appeal, or is for reasonable fees and costs to conduct an independent audit.
- 2. An independent audit shall be completed within 30 days after notice of nonrenewal, closure, or termination to account for all public funds and assets.
- 3. A provision in a charter contract that contains an acceleration clause requiring the expenditure of funds based upon closure or upon notification of nonrenewal or termination is void and unenforceable.

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- 4. A charter school may not enter into a contract with an employee that exceeds the term of the school's charter contract with its sponsor.
- 5. A violation of this paragraph triggers a reversion or clawback power by the sponsor allowing for collection of an amount equal to or less than the accelerated amount that exceeds normal expenditures. The reversion or clawback plus legal fees and costs shall be levied against the person or entity receiving the accelerated amount.
 - (10) ELIGIBLE STUDENTS.-
- (e) A charter school may limit the enrollment process only to target the following student populations:
 - 1. Students within specific age groups or grade levels.
- 2. Students considered at risk of dropping out of school or academic failure. Such students shall include exceptional education students.
- 3. Students enrolling in a charter school-in-the-workplace, or charter school-in-a-municipality established pursuant to subsection (15).
- 4. Students residing within a reasonable distance of the charter school, as described in paragraph (20)(c). Such students shall be subject to a random lottery and to the racial/ethnic balance provisions described in subparagraph (6) (a) 8. $\frac{(7)(a)8}{}$. or any federal provisions that require a school to achieve a racial/ethnic balance reflective of the community it serves or within the racial/ethnic range of other public schools in the same school district.
- 5. Students who meet reasonable academic, artistic, or other eligibility standards established by the charter school

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and included in the charter school application and charter or, in the case of existing charter schools, standards that are consistent with the school's mission and purpose. Such standards shall be in accordance with current state law and practice in public schools and may not discriminate against otherwise qualified individuals.

- 6. Students articulating from one charter school to another pursuant to an articulation agreement between the charter schools that has been approved by the sponsor.
- 7. Students living in a development in which a business entity provides the school facility and related property having an appraised value of at least \$10 million to be used as a charter school for the development. Students living in the development shall be entitled to 50 percent of the student stations in the charter school. The students who are eligible for enrollment are subject to a random lottery, the racial/ethnic balance provisions, or any federal provisions, as described in subparagraph 4. The remainder of the student stations shall be filled in accordance with subparagraph 4.
- (g) 1. A student may withdraw from a charter school at any time and enroll in another public school as determined by district school board rule. A charter school must request, but may not require, that the student withdrawing or the parent of the student withdrawing complete a survey and provide information concerning the student's experiences at the charter school and reasons for withdrawal. A charter school must provide in its annual report to its sponsor and the Department of Education the total number of students that leave the charter school and their reasons for leaving the charter school,

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including but not limited to, withdrawal, suspension, and dismissal, if known.

- 2. A student may only receive disciplinary action, including but not limited to suspension or dismissal, for the grounds and in the manner specified in the charter school's code of student conduct.
- (i) The capacity of a high-performing charter school identified pursuant to s. 1002.331 shall be determined annually by the governing board of the charter school. The governing board shall notify the sponsor of any increase in enrollment by March 1 of the school year preceding the increase. A sponsor may not require a charter school to identify the names of students to be enrolled or to limit enrollment or capacity to enroll those students enrolled before the start of the school year as a condition of approval or renewal of a charter.
- (15) CHARTER SCHOOLS-IN-THE-WORKPLACE; CHARTER SCHOOLS-IN-A-MUNICIPALITY.-
- (b) A charter school-in-the-workplace may be established when a business partner provides the school facility to be used; enrolls students based upon a random lottery that involves all of the children of employees of that business or corporation who are seeking enrollment, as provided for in subsection (10); and enrolls students according to the racial/ethnic balance provisions described in subparagraph (6) (a) 8. $\frac{(7)}{(a)}$ Any portion of a facility used for a public charter school shall be exempt from ad valorem taxes, as provided for in s. 1013.54, for the duration of its use as a public school.
- (c) A charter school-in-a-municipality designation may be granted to a municipality that possesses a charter; enrolls

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students based upon a random lottery that involves all of the children of the residents of that municipality who are seeking enrollment, as provided for in subsection (10); and enrolls students according to the racial/ethnic balance provisions described in subparagraph (6)(a)8. $\frac{(7)(a)8}{}$. When a municipality has submitted charter applications for the establishment of a charter school feeder pattern, consisting of elementary, middle, and senior high schools, and each individual charter application is approved by the district school board, such schools shall then be designated as one charter school for all purposes listed pursuant to this section. Any portion of the land and facility used for a public charter school shall be exempt from ad valorem taxes, as provided for in s. 1013.54, for the duration of its use as a public school.

(20) SERVICES.-

- (c) Transportation of charter school students shall be provided, at by the charter school's discretion, and shall be school consistent with the requirements of subpart I.E. of chapter 1006 and s. 1012.45. The governing body of the charter school may provide transportation through an agreement or contract with the district school board, a private provider, or parents. The charter school and the sponsor shall cooperate in making arrangements that ensure that transportation is not a barrier to equal access for all students residing within a reasonable distance of the charter school as determined in its charter.
 - (21) PUBLIC INFORMATION ON CHARTER SCHOOLS.
- (a) The Department of Education shall provide information to the public, directly and through sponsors, on how to form and

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operate a charter school and how to enroll in a charter school once it is created. This information shall include a model application form, standard charter contract, standard application evaluation instrument, and standard charter renewal contract, which shall include the information specified in subsections (6) and subsection (7), as applicable, and shall be developed by consulting and negotiating with both school districts and charter schools before implementation. The model application form, standard charter contract, standard application evaluation instrument, and standard charter renewal contract must clearly identify the specific statutes and rules from which charter schools are statutorily exempted from compliance. The department shall develop a model application form, standard charter contract, standard application evaluation instrument, and standard charter renewal contract uniquely tailored to virtual charter schools established under subsection (1) and high-performing charter schools under s. 1002.331(3). The charter and charter renewal contracts shall be used by charter school sponsors.

(25) LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY STATUS FOR CERTAIN CHARTER SCHOOL SYSTEMS.—A charter school system shall be designated a local educational agency for the purpose of receiving federal funds, the same as though the charter school system were a school district, if the governing board of the charter school system has adopted and filed a resolution with its sponsoring district school board and the Department of Education in which the governing board of the charter school system accepts the full responsibility for all local education agency requirements and the charter school system meets all of the following:



881	(a) Includes both conversion charter schools and	
882	nonconversion charter schools;	
883	(b) Has all schools located in the same county;	
884	(c) Has a total enrollment exceeding the total enrollment	
885	of at least one school district in the state; and	
886	(b)(d) Has the same governing board; and	
887	(e) Does not contract with a for-profit service provider	
888	for management of school operations.	
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890	Such designation does not apply to other provisions unless	
891	specifically provided in law.	
892	Section 2. Subsection (1), paragraph (e) of subsection (2),	
893	and subsection (5) of section 1002.331, Florida Statutes, are	
894	amended to read:	
895	1002.331 High-performing charter schools	
896	(1) A charter school is a high-performing charter school if	
897	it:	
898	(a) Received at least two school grades of "A" and no	
899	school grade below "B," pursuant to s. 1008.34, during each of	
900	the previous 3 school years.	
901	(b) Received an unqualified opinion on each annual	
902	financial audit required under s. 218.39 in the most recent 3	
903	fiscal years for which such audits are available.	
904	(c) Did not receive a financial audit that revealed one or	
905	more of the financial emergency conditions set forth in s.	
906	218.503(1) in the most recent 3 fiscal years for which such	
907	audits are available. However, this requirement is deemed met	
908	for a charter school-in-the-workplace if there is a finding in	
909	an audit that the school has the monetary resources available to	



cover any reported deficiency or that the deficiency does not result in a deteriorating financial condition pursuant to s. 1002.345(1)(a)3.

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A virtual charter school established under s. 1002.33 is not eligible for designation as a high-performing charter school. A charter school that is established in this state and operated by an entity classified as a high-performing charter school system pursuant to s. 1002.332(2) is deemed a high-performing charter school during its first 3 years of operation. Beginning in the fourth year of operation and thereafter, such a charter school must meet the criteria in this subsection to maintain the designation.

- (2) A high-performing charter school is authorized to:
- (e) Receive a modification of its charter to a term of 15 years or a 15-year charter renewal. The charter may be modified or renewed for a shorter term at the option of the highperforming charter school. The charter must be consistent with s. $1002.33(7)(a)7. \frac{1002.33(7)(a)19}{}$ and (10)(h) and (i), is subject to annual review by the sponsor, and may be terminated during its term pursuant to s. 1002.33(8).

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A high-performing charter school shall notify its sponsor in writing by March 1 if it intends to increase enrollment or expand grade levels the following school year. The written notice shall specify the amount of the enrollment increase and the grade levels that will be added, as applicable. If a charter school notifies the sponsor of its intent to expand, the sponsor shall modify the charter within 90 days to include the new

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enrollment maximum and may not make any other changes. The sponsor may deny a request to increase the enrollment of a highperforming charter school if the commissioner has declassified the charter school as high-performing. If a high-performing charter school requests to consolidate multiple charters, the sponsor shall have 40 days after receipt of that request to provide an initial draft charter to the charter school. The sponsor and charter school shall have 50 days thereafter to negotiate and notice the charter contract for final approval by the sponsor.

(5) The Commissioner of Education, upon request by a charter school, shall verify that the charter school meets the criteria in subsection (1) and provide a letter to the charter school and the sponsor stating that the charter school is a high-performing charter school pursuant to this section. The commissioner shall annually determine whether a high-performing charter school under subsection (1) continues to meet the criteria in that subsection. Such high-performing charter school shall maintain its high-performing status unless the commissioner determines that the charter school no longer meets the criteria in subsection (1), at which time the commissioner shall send a letter to the charter school and its sponsor providing notification that the charter school has been declassified of its declassification as a high-performing charter school.

Section 3. Paragraph (d) of subsection (8) of section 1002.45, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1002.45 Virtual instruction programs.

(8) ASSESSMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY.-

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(d) An approved provider's contract is automatically must be terminated if the provider earns two consecutive school grades of receives a school grade of "D" or "F" under s. 1008.34, two consecutive or a school improvement ratings rating of "Declining" under s. 1008.341, for 2 years during any consecutive 4-year period or has violated any qualification requirement pursuant to subsection (2). A provider that has a contract terminated under this paragraph may not be an approved provider for a period of at least 1 year after the date upon which the contract was terminated and until the department determines that the provider is in compliance with subsection (2) and has corrected each cause of the provider's low performance.

Section 4. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 1013.62, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1013.62 Charter schools capital outlay funding.-

- (1) In each year in which funds are appropriated for charter school capital outlay purposes, the Commissioner of Education shall allocate the funds among eligible charter schools.
- (a) To be eligible for a funding allocation, a charter school must:
 - 1.a. Have been in operation for 3 or more years;
- b. Be governed by a governing board established in the state for 3 or more years which operates both charter schools and conversion charter schools within the state;
- c. Be an expanded feeder chain of a charter school within the same school district that is currently receiving charter school capital outlay funds;

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- 997 d. Have been accredited by the Commission on Schools of the 998 Southern Association of Colleges and Schools; or
 - e. Serve students in facilities that are provided by a business partner for a charter school-in-the-workplace pursuant to s. 1002.33(15)(b).
 - 2. For the most recent fiscal year for which an audit is available, have an audit that does not reveal one or more of the following emergency financial conditions: stability for future operation as a charter school.
 - a. During that fiscal year, failure to pay short-term loans and failure to timely make bond debt service or other long-term debt payments due to a lack of funds.
 - b. Failure to pay uncontested claims from creditors within 90 days after the claim is presented due to a lack of funds.
 - c. Failure to transfer at the appropriate time, due to lack of funds:
 - (I) Taxes withheld on the income of employees; or
 - (II) Employer and employee contributions for federal social security or any other pension, retirement, or benefit plan of an employee.
 - d. Failure for one pay period to pay, due to lack of funds:
 - (I) Wages and salaries owed to employees; or
 - (II) Retirement benefits owed to former employees.
 - 3. Have satisfactory student achievement based on state accountability standards applicable to the charter school.
 - 4. Have received final approval from its sponsor pursuant to s. 1002.33 for operation during that fiscal year.
 - 5. Serve students in facilities that are not provided by the charter school's sponsor.

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1026 Section 5. Subsection (14) of section 1003.01, Florida 1027 Statutes, is amended to read: 1003.01 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term: 1028

(14) "Core-curricula courses" means:

- (a) Courses in language arts/reading, mathematics, social studies, and science in prekindergarten through grade 3, excluding any extracurricular courses pursuant to subsection (15);
- (b) Courses in grades 4 through 8 in subjects that are measured by state assessment at any grade level and courses required for middle school promotion, excluding any extracurricular courses pursuant to subsection (15);
- (c) Courses in grades 9 through 12 in subjects that are measured by state assessment at any grade level and courses that are specifically identified by name in statute as required for high school graduation and that are not measured by state assessment, excluding any extracurricular courses pursuant to subsection (15);
 - (d) Exceptional student education courses; and
 - (e) English for Speakers of Other Languages courses.

The term is limited in meaning and used for the sole purpose of designating classes that are subject to the maximum class size requirements established in s. 1, Art. IX of the State Constitution. This term does not include courses offered under ss. 1002.321(4) (e), 1002.33(6) (a) 2.b. $\frac{1002.33(7)}{(a)2.b.}$, 1002.37, 1002.415, 1002.45, and 1003.499.

Section 6. This act shall take effect July 1, 2014.

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1055 ========= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ========== 1056 And the title is amended as follows:

Delete everything before the enacting clause and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to school choice; amending s. 1002.33, F.S.; revising required contents of charter school applications and charter contracts; authorizing a sponsor to require an applicant to provide additional information as an addendum to a charter school application; requiring a sponsor to allow an applicant an opportunity to correct both material and technical deficiencies in the application; conforming provisions regarding the appeal process for denial of highperforming charter school applications; requiring sponsors and applicants to use a standard charter contract; specifying that the standard charter contract consists of the approved application and addenda and other specified elements; conforming provisions; specifying that a charter contract provision that is inconsistent with or prohibited by law is void and unenforceable; authorizing a sponsor and applicant to negotiate additional terms after charter approval; authorizing a charter school to open and operate during such negotiation; providing that matters included in the approved application and addenda are deemed settled for purposes of negotiating the charter; clarifying provisions regarding long-term charters and charter terminations; specifying that a

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charter is automatically terminated when a charter school earns a second consecutive grade of "F" after all appeals unless an exception applies; specifying requirements regarding such terminations; conforming cross-references; prohibiting a sponsor from requiring a high-performing charter school to limit enrollment or capacity to students enrolled before the start of the school year; clarifying that sponsors must make unused school facilities available to charter schools; specifying requirements for such use of facilities; providing that a charter school may only discipline students for the grounds and in the manner specified in the code of student conduct; specifying that a charter school provide transportation for students at its discretion; requiring the Department of Education to develop a model application form, standard charter contract, standard application evaluation instrument, and standard charter renewal contract; requiring the department to develop such documents for virtual charter schools; revising requirements determining a charter school system's designation as a local educational agency; amending s. 1002.331, F.S.; specifying that charter schools established by certain high-performing charter school systems qualify for high-performing charter school status for the first 3 years of operation; correcting a cross-reference; specifying the reasons for which a high-performing charter school may submit an application to establish and operate a new charter school in a school district;



amending s. 1002.45, F.S.; specifying conditions under		
which an approved virtual instruction provider's		
contract is automatically terminated; amending s.		
1013.62, F.S.; requiring that a charter school not		
have financial emergency conditions on an annual audit		
in order to qualify for capital outlay funding;		
amending s. 1003.01, F.S.; correcting a cross-		
reference; providing an effective date.		