By Senator Burgess

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to education; amending s. 1002.45, F.S.; requiring virtual instruction program providers and virtual charter schools to provide specified information to school districts; providing requirements for testing site locations; requiring school districts to provide certain students with access to the district testing facility and certain information; creating s. 1003.052, F.S.; requiring the Department of Education to create the Purple Star School District program; providing program requirements; authorizing the department to establish additional criteria; authorizing the State Board of Education to adopt rules; amending s. 1003.53, F.S.; authorizing district school boards to assign certain students to an alternative-to-expulsion program; providing that student eligibility to receive certain services may not be based solely on a student's disability; deleting the definition of the term "second chance schools"; deleting provisions authorizing a district school board to open a second chance school; deleting provisions relating to second chance schools; requiring that an academic intervention plan be developed for students enrolled in dropout prevention and academic intervention programs; requiring a school principal to notify a parent or quardian in a specified manner regarding a student's placement in such a program; amending s. 1006.38, F.S.; requiring publishers and manufacturers

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of instructional materials to make available, electronically and freely, sample copies of instructional materials for a specified purpose; amending s. 1008.33, F.S.; revising a timeframe for a school district to provide the Department of Education with a memorandum of understanding; revising requirements for a district-managed turnaround plan; requiring a school district to continue to operate a school that closes and reopens as a charter school for the following school year and to execute a charter school turnaround contract with specified provisions; prohibiting the school district from reducing or removing resources from such school during a certain timeframe; requiring a charter school operator to provide enrollment preference to certain students following a charter school turnaround; requiring the school district to consult and negotiate with the charter school every 3 years regarding the attendance zone; requiring the charter school operator to serve the existing grade levels served by the school; prohibiting the school district from charging a rental or leasing fee; prohibiting the school district from withholding an administrative fee for certain services; requiring the State Board of Education to adopt rules relating to specified timelines; making technical changes; amending s. 1012.79, F.S.; authorizing the Commissioner of Education to appoint and remove an executive director of the Education Practices Commission; making technical changes;

amending ss. 1002.33, 1002.332, 1002.333, 1008.34, and 1011.62, F.S.; conforming cross-references; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Paragraph (b) of subsection (5) of section 1002.45, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1002.45 Virtual instruction programs.-

- (5) STUDENT PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENTS.—Each student enrolled in the school district's virtual instruction program authorized pursuant to paragraph (1)(c) must:
- (b) Take statewide assessments pursuant to s. 1008.22 and participate in the coordinated screening and progress monitoring system under s. 1008.25(9). Statewide assessments and progress monitoring may be administered within the school district in which such student resides, or as specified in the contract in accordance with s. 1008.24(3). If requested by the approved virtual instruction program provider or virtual charter school, the district of residence must provide the student with access to the district's testing facilities.
- 1. The virtual instruction program provider or virtual charter school shall provide to the school district a list of students to be tested, which includes student names, Florida Education Identifiers, grade levels, assessments to be administered, and contact information.
- 2. Unless an alternative testing site is mutually agreed to by the virtual instruction program provider or virtual charter school and the school district, or as contracted under s.

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1008.24, all progress monitoring under s. 1008.25(9) and statewide assessments must be taken at the school to which the student would be assigned according to district school board attendance areas.

3. A school district shall provide the student with access to the school or district testing facilities and the date and time of the administration of each statewide assessment.

Section 2. Section 1003.052, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

1003.052 Purple Star School Districts.-

- (1) (a) The Department of Education shall establish the Purple Star School District program. At a minimum, the program shall require a participating school district to:
- 1. Have at least 75 percent of the schools in the school district designated as a Purple Star School of Distinction according to s. 1003.051.
- 2. Maintain a web page on the school district's web site which includes resources for military students and their families and provides a link to each Purple Star School of Distinction's military web page.
- (b) The department may establish additional criteria to identify school districts that demonstrate a commitment to or provide critical coordination of services for military-connected families, such as establishing a council consisting of a representative from each Purple Star School of Distinction in the school district and one school district-level representative to ensure alignment of military student-focused policies and procedures within the school district.
 - (2) The State Board of Education may adopt rules to

implement this section.

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Section 3. Paragraphs (a) and (d) of subsection (1), paragraph (a) of subsection (2), and subsections (3), (4), and (5) of section 1003.53, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraph (c) is added to subsection (2) of that section, to read:

1003.53 Dropout prevention and academic intervention.-

(1)(a) Dropout prevention and academic intervention programs may differ from traditional educational programs and schools in scheduling, administrative structure, philosophy, curriculum, or setting and shall employ alternative teaching methodologies, curricula, learning activities, and diagnostic and assessment procedures in order to meet the needs, interests, abilities, and talents of eligible students. The educational program shall provide curricula, character development and law education, and related services that support the program goals and lead to improved performance in the areas of academic achievement, attendance, and discipline. Student participation in such programs is shall be voluntary. District school boards may, however, assign students to a disciplinary program for disruptive students or an alternative-to-expulsion program pursuant to s. 1006.13. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, a no student may not shall be identified as being eligible to receive services funded through the dropout prevention and academic intervention program based solely on the student being from a single-parent family or based on a disability.

(d) 1. "Second chance schools" means district school board programs provided through cooperative agreements between the

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Department of Juvenile Justice, private providers, state or local law enforcement agencies, or other state agencies for students who have been disruptive or violent or who have committed serious offenses. As partnership programs, second chance schools are eligible for waivers by the Commissioner of Education from State Board of Education rules that prevent the provision of appropriate educational services to violent, severely disruptive, or delinquent students in small nontraditional settings or in court-adjudicated settings.

2. District school boards seeking to enter into a partnership with a private entity or public entity to operate a second chance school for disruptive students may apply to the Department of Education for startup grants. These grants must be available for 1 year and must be used to offset the startup costs for implementing such programs off public school campuses. General operating funds must be generated through the appropriate programs of the Florida Education Finance Program. Grants approved under this program shall be for the full operation of the school by a private nonprofit or for-profit provider or the public entity. This program must operate under rules adopted by the State Board of Education and be implemented to the extent funded by the Legislature.

3. A student enrolled in a sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, or tenth grade class may be assigned to a second chance school if the student meets the following criteria:

a. The student is a habitual truant as defined in s. 1003.01.

b. The student's excessive absences have detrimentally affected the student's academic progress and the student may

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have unique needs that a traditional school setting may not meet.

- c. The student's high incidences of truancy have been directly linked to a lack of motivation.
- d. The student has been identified as at risk of dropping out of school.
- 4. A student who is habitually truant may be assigned to a second chance school only if the case staffing committee, established pursuant to s. 984.12, determines that such placement could be beneficial to the student and the criteria included in subparagraph 3. are met.
- 5. A student may be assigned to a second chance school if the district school board in which the student resides has a second chance school and if the student meets one of the following criteria:
- a. The student habitually exhibits disruptive behavior in violation of the code of student conduct adopted by the district school board.
- b. The student interferes with the student's own learning or the educational process of others and requires attention and assistance beyond that which the traditional program can provide, or, while the student is under the jurisdiction of the school either in or out of the classroom, frequent conflicts of a disruptive nature occur.
- c. The student has committed a serious offense which warrants suspension or expulsion from school according to the district school board's code of student conduct. For the purposes of this program, "serious offense" is behavior which:
 - (I) Threatens the general welfare of students or others

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with whom the student comes into contact;

- (II) Includes violence;
- (III) Includes possession of weapons or drugs; or
- (IV) Is harassment or verbal abuse of school personnel or other students.
- 6. Prior to assignment of students to second chance schools, district school boards are encouraged to use alternative programs, such as in-school suspension, which provide instruction and counseling leading to improved student behavior, a reduction in the incidence of truancy, and the development of more effective interpersonal skills.
- 7. Students assigned to second chance schools must be evaluated by the district school board's child study team before placement in a second chance school. The study team shall ensure that students are not eligible for placement in a program for emotionally disturbed children.
- 8. Students who exhibit academic and social progress and who wish to return to a traditional school shall complete a character development and law education program and demonstrate preparedness to reenter the regular school setting prior to reentering a traditional school.
- (2) (a) Each district school board may establish dropout prevention and academic intervention programs at the elementary, middle, junior high school, or high school level. Programs designed to eliminate patterns of excessive absenteeism or habitual truancy shall emphasize academic performance and may provide specific instruction in the areas of career education, preemployment training, and behavioral management. Such programs shall utilize instructional teaching methods and student

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services leading to improved student behavior appropriate to the specific needs of the student.

- (c) For each student enrolled in a dropout prevention and academic intervention program or school, an academic intervention plan must be developed to address eligibility for placement in the program, individualized student goals, and progress monitoring procedures. An exceptional student education student's academic intervention plan must be consistent with the student's individual education plan.
- (3) Each district school board offering receiving state funding for dropout prevention and academic intervention programs through the General Appropriations Act shall submit information through an annual report to the Department of Education's database documenting the extent to which each of the district's dropout prevention and academic intervention programs has been successful in the areas of graduation rate, dropout rate, attendance rate, and retention/promotion rate. The department shall compile this information into an annual report which shall be submitted to the presiding officers of the Legislature by February 15.
- (4) Each district school board shall establish course standards, as defined by rule of the State Board of Education, for dropout prevention and academic intervention programs which are qualified pursuant to s. 1012.55 and procedures for ensuring that teachers assigned to the programs possess the affective, pedagogical, and content-related skills necessary to meet the needs of these students.
- (5) Each district school board providing a dropout prevention and academic intervention program pursuant to this

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section shall maintain for each participating student records documenting the student's eligibility, the length of participation, the type of program to which the student was assigned or the type of academic intervention services provided, and an evaluation of the student's academic and behavioral performance while in the program. The school principal or his or her designee shall, prior to placement in a dropout prevention and academic intervention program or the provision of an academic service, provide written notice of placement or services by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the student's parent or guardian of the student. Reasonable efforts must also be made by the principal to notify the parent or guardian by telephone or e-mail, or both, and these efforts must be documented. The parent or quardian of the student shall sign an acknowledgment of the notice of placement or service and return the signed acknowledgment to the principal within 3 days after receipt of the notice. The parent or guardian parents of a student assigned to such a dropout prevention and academic intervention program shall be notified in writing and entitled to an administrative review of any action by school personnel relating to such placement pursuant to the provisions of chapter 120.

Section 4. Present subsections (3) through (16) of section 1006.38, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (4) through (17), respectively, a new subsection (3) is added to that section, and present subsections (14) and (16) of that section are amended, to read:

1006.38 Duties, responsibilities, and requirements of instructional materials publishers and manufacturers.—This

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section applies to both the state and district approval processes. Publishers and manufacturers of instructional materials, or their representatives, shall:

- (3) Make available, electronically and freely, sample copies of instructional materials found on the Commissioner of Education's adopted list for each adoption cycle for online use by institutions and programs that prepare candidates for teacher preparation as defined in ss. 1004.04 and 1004.85 so that teacher preparation candidates can practice teaching with currently adopted instructional materials aligned to state academic standards.
- (15) (14) Accurately and fully disclose only the names of those persons who actually authored the instructional materials. In addition to the penalties provided in subsection (17) (16), the commissioner may remove from the list of state-adopted instructional materials those instructional materials whose publisher or manufacturer misleads the purchaser by falsely representing genuine authorship.
- (17) (16) Upon the willful failure of the publisher or manufacturer to comply with the requirements of this section, be liable to the department in the amount of three times the total sum which the publisher or manufacturer was paid in excess of the price required under subsections (6) (5) and (7) (6) and in the amount of three times the total value of the instructional materials and services which the district school board is entitled to receive free of charge under subsection (8) (7).
- Section 5. Subsections (4) and (5) of section 1008.33, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 1008.33 Authority to enforce public school improvement.

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(4) (a) The state board shall apply intensive intervention and support strategies tailored to the needs of schools earning two consecutive grades of "D" or a grade of "F." In the first full school year after a school initially earns a grade of "D," the school district must immediately implement intervention and support strategies prescribed in rule under paragraph (3)(c).

(b) For a school that initially earns a grade of "F" or a second consecutive grade of "D," the school district must either continue implementing or immediately begin implementing intervention and support strategies prescribed in rule under paragraph (3)(c) and provide the department, by August September 1, with the memorandum of understanding negotiated pursuant to s. 1001.42(21) and, by October 1, a district-managed turnaround plan for approval by the state board. The plan must include measurable academic benchmarks that put the school on a path to earning and maintaining a grade of "C" or higher The districtmanaged turnaround plan may include a proposal for the district to implement an extended school day, a summer program, a combination of an extended school day and a summer program, or any other option authorized under paragraph (b) for state board approval. A school district is not required to wait until a school earns a second consecutive grade of "D" to submit a turnaround plan for approval by the state board under this paragraph. Upon approval by the state board, the school district must implement the plan for the remainder of the school year and continue the plan for 1 full school year. The state board may allow a school an additional year of implementation before the school must implement a turnaround option required under paragraph (c) (b) if it determines that the school is likely to

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improve to a grade of "C" or higher after the first full school year of implementation.

- (c) (b) Unless an additional year of implementation is provided pursuant to paragraph (a) or paragraph (b), a school that completes a plan cycle under paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) and does not improve to a grade of "C" or higher must implement one of the following:
- 1. Reassign students to another school and monitor the progress of each reassigned student.
- 2. Close the school and reopen the school as one or more charter schools, each with a governing board that has a demonstrated record of effectiveness.; or
- a. The school district shall continue to operate the school for the following school year and no later than October 1 execute a charter school turnaround contract that will allow the charter school an opportunity to conduct an evaluation of the educational program and personnel currently assigned to the school during the year in preparation for assuming full operational control of the school and facility by July 1. The school district may not reduce or remove resources from the school during this time.
- b. The charter school operator shall provide enrollment preference to students currently attending or who would have otherwise attended or been zoned for the school. The school district shall consult and negotiate with the charter school every 3 years to determine whether realignment of the attendance zone is appropriate to ensure that students residing closest to the school are provided with an enrollment preference.
 - c. The charter school operator shall serve the existing

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grade levels served by the school at its current enrollment or
higher but may, at its discretion, serve additional grade
levels.

- d. The school district may not charge a rental or leasing fee for the existing facility or for the property normally inventoried to the school. The school and school district shall agree to reasonable maintenance provisions in order to maintain the facility in a manner similar to all other school facilities in the district.
- e. The school district may not withhold an administrative fee for the provision of services identified in s. 1002.33(20)(a).
- 3. Contract with an outside entity that has a demonstrated record of effectiveness to provide turnaround services identified in state board rule, which may include school leadership, educational modalities, teacher and leadership professional development, curriculum, operation and management services, school-based administrative staffing, budgeting, scheduling, other educational service provider functions, or any combination thereof. Selection of an outside entity may include one or a combination of the following:
- a. An external operator, which may be a district-managed charter school or a high-performing charter school network in which all instructional personnel are not employees of the school district, but are employees of an independent governing board composed of members who did not participate in the review or approval of the charter.
- b. A contractual agreement that allows for a charter school network or any of its affiliated subsidiaries to provide

individualized consultancy services tailored to address the identified needs of one or more schools under this section.

A school district and outside entity under this subparagraph must enter, at minimum, a 2-year, performance-based contract. The contract must include school performance and growth metrics the outside entity must meet on an annual basis. The state board may require the school district to modify or cancel the contract.

- $\underline{\text{(d)}}$ (c) Implementation of the turnaround option is no longer required if the school improves to a grade of "C" or higher.
- (e) (d) If a school earning two consecutive grades of "D" or a grade of "F" does not improve to a grade of "C" or higher after 2 school years of implementing the turnaround option selected by the school district under paragraph (c) (b), the school district must implement another turnaround option. Implementation of the turnaround option must begin the school year following the implementation period of the existing turnaround option, unless the state board determines that the school is likely to improve to a grade of "C" or higher if additional time is provided to implement the existing turnaround option.
- (5) The state board shall adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to administer this section. The rules shall include timelines for submission of implementation plans, approval criteria for implementation plans, and timelines for implementing intervention and support strategies, a standard charter school turnaround contract, standard facility lease, and mutual management agreement. The state board shall consult with

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education stakeholders in developing the rules.

Section 6. Subsection (5), paragraph (a) of subsection (6), and subsection (9) of section 1012.79, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1012.79 Education Practices Commission; organization.-

- (5) The <u>appointment and removal of commission</u>, by a vote of three-fourths of the membership, shall employ an executive director, who shall be exempt from career service, is at the <u>discretion of the Commissioner of Education</u>. The executive director may be dismissed by a majority vote of the membership.
- (6)(a) The commission shall be assigned to the Department of Education for administrative and fiscal accountability purposes. The commission, in the performance of its powers and duties, is shall not be subject to control, supervision, or direction by the Department of Education.
- (9) The commission shall make such expenditures as may be necessary in exercising its authority and powers and carrying out its duties and responsibilities, including expenditures for personal services, <u>legal services general counsel</u> or access to counsel, and rent at the seat of government and elsewhere; for books of reference, periodicals, furniture, equipment, and supplies; and for printing and binding. The expenditures of the commission <u>are shall be</u> subject to the powers and duties of the Department of Financial Services as provided in s. 17.03.

Section 7. Paragraph (n) of subsection (9) of section 1002.33, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1002.33 Charter schools.-

- (9) CHARTER SCHOOL REQUIREMENTS.-
- (n) 1. The director and a representative of the governing

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board of a charter school that has earned a grade of "D" or "F" pursuant to s. 1008.34 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 performance. Upon 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 below a "C," 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 below a "C." $\,$
- 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

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improvement plan. Notwithstanding this sub-subparagraph, a charter school that earns a second consecutive grade of "F" is subject to subparagraph 3.

- d. A charter school is no longer required to implement a corrective action if it improves to a "C" or higher. 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 4.
- e. A charter school implementing a corrective action that does not improve to a "C" or higher 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 to a "C" or higher if additional time is provided to implement the existing corrective action. Notwithstanding this subsubparagraph, a charter school that earns a second consecutive grade of "F" while implementing a corrective action is subject to subparagraph 3.
- 3. A charter school's charter contract is automatically terminated if the school earns two consecutive grades of "F" after all school grade appeals are final unless:
- a. The charter school is established to turn around the performance of a district public school pursuant to \underline{s} . $\underline{1008.33(4)(c)2}$. \underline{s} . $\underline{1008.33(4)(b)2}$. Such charter schools shall be governed by \underline{s} . $\underline{1008.33}$;

b. The charter school serves a student population the majority of which resides in a school zone served by a district public school subject to s. 1008.33(4) 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 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 subsubparagraph.

The sponsor shall notify the charter school's governing board, the charter school principal, and the department in writing when a charter contract is terminated under this subparagraph. A charter terminated under this subparagraph must follow the procedures for dissolution and reversion of public funds pursuant to paragraphs (8)(d)-(f) and (9)(o).

4. 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

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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.

5. Notwithstanding any provision of this paragraph except sub-subparagraphs 3.a.-c., the sponsor may terminate the charter at any time pursuant to subsection (8).

Section 8. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 1002.332, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1002.332 High-performing charter school system.-

- (1) For purposes of this section, the term:
- (b) "High-performing charter school system" means an entity that:
- 1. Operated at least three high-performing charter schools in the state during each of the previous 3 school years;
- 2. Operated a system of charter schools in which at least 50 percent of the charter schools were high-performing charter schools pursuant to s. 1002.331 and no charter school earned a school grade of "D" or "F" pursuant to s. 1008.34 in any of the previous 3 school years regardless of whether the entity currently operates the charter school, except that:
- a. If the entity assumed operation of a public school pursuant to $\underline{s.\ 1008.33(4)(c)2.}\ \underline{s.\ 1008.33(4)(b)2.}$ with a school grade of "F," that school's grade may not be considered in determining high-performing charter school system status for a period of 3 years.
 - b. If the entity established a new charter school that

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served a student population the majority of which resided in a school zone served by a public school that earned a grade of "F" or three consecutive grades of "D" pursuant to s. 1008.34, that charter school's grade may not be considered in determining high-performing charter school system status if it attained and maintained a school grade that was higher than that of the public school serving that school zone within 3 years after establishment; and

3. Did not receive a financial audit that revealed one or more of the financial emergency conditions set forth in s. 218.503(1) for any charter school assumed or established by the entity in the most recent 3 fiscal years for which such audits are available.

Section 9. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) and subsection (2) of section 1002.333, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 1002.333 Persistently low-performing schools.—

- (1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (d) "School of hope" means:
- 1. A charter school operated by a hope operator which:
- a. Serves students from one or more persistently low-performing schools and students who reside in a Florida Opportunity Zone;
- b. Is located in a Florida Opportunity Zone or in the attendance zone of a persistently low-performing school or within a 5-mile radius of such school, whichever is greater; and
 - c. Is a Title I eligible school; or
- 2. A school operated by a hope operator pursuant to \underline{s} . 1008.33(4)(c)3. \underline{s} . 1008.33(4)(b)3.
 - (2) HOPE OPERATOR.—A hope operator is a nonprofit

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organization with tax exempt status under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code that operates three or more charter schools that serve students in grades K-12 in Florida or other states with a record of serving students from low-income families and is designated by the State Board of Education as a hope operator based on a determination that:

- (a) The past performance of the hope operator meets or exceeds the following criteria:
- 1. The achievement of enrolled students exceeds the district and state averages of the states in which the operator's schools operate;
- 2. The average college attendance rate at all schools currently operated by the operator exceeds 80 percent, if such data is available;
- 3. The percentage of students eligible for a free or reduced price lunch under the National School Lunch Act enrolled at all schools currently operated by the operator exceeds 70 percent;
- 4. The operator is in good standing with the authorizer in each state in which it operates;
- 5. The audited financial statements of the operator are free of material misstatements and going concern issues; and
- 6. Other outcome measures as determined by the State Board of Education;
- (b) The operator was awarded a United States Department of Education Charter School Program Grant for Replication and Expansion of High-Quality Charter Schools within the preceding 3 years before applying to be a hope operator;
 - (c) The operator receives funding through the National Fund

of the Charter School Growth Fund to accelerate the growth of the nation's best charter schools; or

(d) The operator is selected by a district school board in accordance with s. 1008.33.

An entity that meets the requirements of paragraph (b), paragraph (c), or paragraph (d) before the adoption by the state board of measurable criteria pursuant to paragraph (a) shall be designated as a hope operator. After the adoption of the measurable criteria, an entity, including a governing board that operates a school established pursuant to $\underline{s.\ 1008.33(4)(c)3.\ s.\ 1008.33(4)(b)3.}$, shall be designated as a hope operator if it meets the criteria of paragraph (a).

Section 10. Paragraph (b) of subsection (7) of section 1008.34, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1008.34 School grading system; school report cards; district grade.—

- (7) TRANSITION.—To assist in the transition to 2022-2023 school grades and district grades calculated based on the comprehensive, end-of-year progress monitoring assessment under s. 1008.25(9), the 2022-2023 school grades and district grades shall serve as an informational baseline for schools and districts to work toward improved performance in future years. Accordingly, notwithstanding any other provision of law:
- (b) A school may not be required to select and implement a turnaround option pursuant to s. 1008.33 in the 2023-2024 school year based on the school's 2022-2023 grade. The benefits of \underline{s} . $\underline{1008.33(4)(d)}$ \underline{s} . $\underline{1008.33(4)(c)}$, relating to a school being released from implementation of the turnaround option, and s.

668 1008.33(4)(e) s. 1008.33(4)(d), relating to a school implementing strategies identified in its school improvement plan, apply to a school using turnaround options pursuant to s. 1008.33 which improves to a grade of "C" or higher during the 2022-2023 school year.

This subsection is repealed July 1, 2025.

Section 11. Paragraph (b) of subsection (7) of section 1011.62, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1011.62 Funds for operation of schools.—If the annual allocation from the Florida Education Finance Program to each district for operation of schools is not determined in the annual appropriations act or the substantive bill implementing the annual appropriations act, it shall be determined as follows:

- (7) EDUCATIONAL ENRICHMENT ALLOCATION. -
- (b) For district-managed turnaround schools as identified in $\underline{s.\ 1008.33(4)(b)}\ s.\ 1008.33(4)(a)$, schools that earn three consecutive grades below a "C," as identified in $\underline{s.}\ 1008.33(4)(c)3.\ s.\ 1008.33(4)(b)3.$, and schools that have improved to a "C" and are no longer in turnaround status, as identified in $\underline{s.\ 1008.33(4)(d)}\ s.\ 1008.33(4)(c)$, a supplemental amount shall be added to their educational enrichment allocation for purposes of implementing the intervention and support strategies identified in the turnaround plan submitted pursuant to $\underline{s.\ 1008.33}$.
- 1. The supplemental amount shall be based on the unweighted full-time equivalent student enrollment at the eligible schools and a per full-time equivalent funding amount of \$500 or as

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provided in the General Appropriations Act.

- 2. Services funded by the allocation may include, but are not limited to, tutorial and afterschool programs, student counseling, nutrition education, parental counseling, and an extended school day and school year. In addition, services may include models that develop a culture that encourages students to complete high school and to attend college or career training, set high academic expectations, and inspire character development.
- 3. A school district may enter into a formal agreement with a nonprofit organization that has tax-exempt status under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code to implement an integrated student support service model that provides students and families with access to wrap-around services, including, but not limited to, health services, after-school programs, drug prevention programs, college and career readiness programs, and food and clothing banks.

Section 12. This act shall take effect July 1, 2024.