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1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to school choice; creating s.
3	1002.331, F.S.; establishing criteria for high-
4	performing charter schools; authorizing a high-
5	performing charter school to increase enrollment,
6	expand grade levels served, submit a quarterly
7	financial statement, consolidate the charters of
8	certain charter schools, and receive certain
9	modification or renewal of its charter; authorizing a
10	high-performing charter school to apply to establish a
11	charter school that replicates its educational
12	program; providing application requirements; limiting
13	the number of charter schools that may be established;
14	requiring eligibility verification by the Commissioner
15	of Education; creating s. 1002.332, F.S.; providing
16	definitions; establishing criteria for high-performing
17	charter school systems; providing for eligibility
18	verification by the Commissioner of Education;
19	authorizing a high-performing charter school system to
20	replicate its high-performing charter schools;
21	amending s. 1002.33, F.S.; requiring a charter school
22	sponsor to allow a charter school applicant to correct
23	technical deficiencies in its application before
24	approval or denial; establishing standards for sponsor
25	review of a charter school application submitted by a
26	high-performing charter school; authorizing direct
27	appeal to the State Board of Education of a denial of
28	an application; establishing standards for reviewing
29	such an appeal; revising applicant training

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i.	
30	requirements; requiring inclusion in the charter of
31	procedures relating to high-performing charter
32	schools; requiring charter school governing boards to
33	appoint representatives; providing meeting
34	requirements; revising the procedure for nonrenewal or
35	termination of a charter; authorizing a charter
36	school's governing board to request a hearing
37	regarding charter nonrenewal or termination, including
38	immediate termination; authorizing the sponsor to
39	choose to provide a direct hearing or a hearing before
40	an administrative law judge; authorizing the award of
41	costs and attorney's fees to a charter school if
42	certain criteria are met; authorizing quarterly
43	financial reporting for certain charter schools;
44	establishing additional student enrollment
45	preferences; prohibiting a sponsor from limiting or
46	requiring waiver of certain high-performing charter
47	school benefits as a condition of charter approval or
48	renewal; providing that student capacity of a high-
49	performing charter school shall be determined annually
50	by the governing board; requiring the governing board
51	to provide notice of enrollment increases to the
52	sponsor; revising requirements relating to the
53	imposition of requirements and restrictions on charter
54	school facilities; revising provisions relating to
55	charter school capital outlay funding; providing
56	requirements for charter schools using shared
57	facilities; deleting provisions relating to the
58	Charter School Review Panel; correcting a cross-
1	

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59	reference relating to the disclosure of financial
60	interests; authorizing certain charter school systems
61	to be the local educational agency for administering
62	federal funding received by the system's schools;
63	requiring the Department of Education to examine
64	certain charter school funding and costs and report
65	its findings to the Governor and the Legislature;
66	providing that certain provisions control with respect
67	to other legislation adopted in the same legislative
68	session or an extension thereof; providing an
69	effective date.
70	
71	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
72	
73	Section 1. Section 1002.331, Florida Statutes, is created
74	to read:
75	1002.331 High-performing charter schools
76	(1) A charter school is a high-performing charter school if
77	<u>it:</u>
78	(a) Received at least two school grades of "A" and no
79	school grade below "B," pursuant to s. 1008.34, during each of
80	the previous 3 school years.
81	(b) Received an unqualified opinion on each annual
82	financial audit required under s. 218.39 in the most recent 3
83	fiscal years for which such audits are available.
84	(c) Did not receive a financial audit that revealed one or
85	more of the financial emergency conditions set forth in s.
86	218.503(1) in the most recent 3 fiscal years for which such
87	audits are available. However, this requirement is deemed met
I	

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88	for a charter school-in-the-workplace if there is a finding in
89	an audit that the school has the monetary resources available to
90	cover any reported deficiency or that the deficiency does not
91	result in a deteriorating financial condition pursuant to s.
92	<u>1002.345(1)(a)3.</u>
93	
94	A virtual charter school established under s. 1002.33 is not
95	eligible for designation as a high-performing charter school.
96	(2) A high-performing charter school is authorized to:
97	(a) Increase its student enrollment once per school year by
98	up to 15 percent more than the capacity identified in the
99	charter.
100	(b) Expand grade levels within kindergarten through grade
101	12 to add grade levels not already served if any annual
102	enrollment increase resulting from grade level expansion is
103	within the limit established in paragraph (a).
104	(c) Submit a quarterly, rather than a monthly, financial
105	statement to the sponsor pursuant to s. 1002.33(9)(g).
106	(d) Consolidate under a single charter the charters of
107	multiple high-performing charter schools operated in the same
108	school district by the charter schools' governing board
109	regardless of the renewal cycle.
110	(e) Receive a modification of its charter to a term of 15
111	years or a 15-year charter renewal. The charter may be modified
112	or renewed for a shorter term at the option of the high-
113	performing charter school. The charter must be consistent with
114	s. 1002.33(7)(a)19. and (10)(h) and (i), is subject to annual
115	review by the sponsor, and may be terminated during its term
116	pursuant to s. 1002.33(8).

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117 118 A high-performing charter school shall notify its sponsor in writing by March 1 if it intends to increase enrollment or 119 120 expand grade levels the following school year. The written 121 notice shall specify the amount of the enrollment increase and 122 the grade levels that will be added, as applicable. 123 (3) (a) A high-performing charter school may submit an 124 application pursuant to s. 1002.33(6) in any school district in 125 the state to establish and operate a new charter school that 126 will substantially replicate its educational program. An 127 application submitted by a high-performing charter school must 128 state that the application is being submitted pursuant to this paragraph and must include the verification letter provided by 129 130 the Commissioner of Education pursuant to subsection (5). If the 131 sponsor fails to act on the application within 60 days after 132 receipt, the application is deemed approved and the procedure in 133 s. 1002.33(6)(h) applies. If the sponsor denies the application, 134 the high-performing charter school may appeal pursuant to s. 135 1002.33(6). 136 (b) A high-performing charter school may not establish more 137 than one charter school within the state under paragraph (a) in 138 any year. A subsequent application to establish a charter school 139 under paragraph (a) may not be submitted unless each charter 140 school established in this manner achieves high-performing charter school status. 141 142 (4) A high-performing charter school may not increase 143 enrollment or expand grade levels following any school year in 144 which it receives a school grade of "C" or below. If the charter 145 school receives a school grade of "C" or below in any 2 years

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146	during the term of the charter awarded under subsection (2), the
147	term of the charter may be modified by the sponsor and the
148	
149	until it regains that status under subsection (1).
150	(5) The Commissioner of Education, upon request by a
151	charter school, shall verify that the charter school meets the
152	criteria in subsection (1) and provide a letter to the charter
153	school and the sponsor stating that the charter school is a
154	high-performing charter school pursuant to this section.
155	(6) A high-performing charter school replicated under this
156	section may not be replicated as a virtual charter school.
157	Section 2. Section 1002.332, Florida Statutes, is created
158	to read:
159	1002.332 High-performing charter school system
160	(1) For purposes of this section, the term:
161	(a) "Entity" means a municipality or other public entity
162	that is authorized by law to operate a charter school; a
163	private, nonprofit corporation with tax-exempt status under s.
164	501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code; or a private, for-profit
165	education management corporation.
166	(b) "High-performing charter school system" means an entity
167	that:
168	1. Operates at least three high-performing charter schools
169	in the state;
170	2. Operates a system of charter schools in which at least
171	50 percent of the charter schools are high-performing charter
172	schools pursuant to s. 1002.331 and no charter school received a
173	school grade of "D" or "F" pursuant to s. 1008.34, except that:
174	a. If the entity has assumed operation of a public school

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175	pursuant to s. 1008.33(5)(a)3. with a school grade of "D" or
176	"F," that school's grade shall not be considered in determining
177	high-performing charter school system status for a period of 3
178	years.
179	b. If the entity establishes a new charter school that
180	serves a student population the majority of which resides in a
181	school zone served by a public school that is identified as
182	lowest performing under s. 1008.33(4)(b), that charter school's
183	grade shall not be considered in determining high-performing
184	charter school system status if it attains and maintains a
185	school grade that is higher than that of the public school
186	serving that school zone within 3 years after establishment; and
187	3. Has not received a financial audit that revealed one or
188	more of the financial emergency conditions set forth in s.
189	218.503(1) for any charter school assumed or established by the
190	entity.
191	(2)(a) The Commissioner of Education, upon request by an
192	entity, shall verify that the entity meets the criteria in
193	subsection (1) for the prior school year and provide a letter to
194	the entity stating that it is a high-performing charter school
195	system.
196	(b) A high-performing charter school system may replicate
197	its high-performing charter schools pursuant to s. 1002.331(3).
198	Section 3. Paragraphs (b), (c), (e), and (f) of subsection
199	(6), subsection (7), paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of subsection
200	(8), paragraph (g) of subsection (9), paragraphs (d) and (h) of
201	subsection (10), paragraph (a) of subsection (18), subsections
202	(19) and (22), and paragraph (b) of subsection (25) of section
203	1002.33, Florida Statutes, are amended, paragraph (i) is added

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204 to subsection (10), subsection (26) is renumbered as subsection 205 (27), and a new subsection (26) is added to that section, to 206 read:

207

1002.33 Charter schools.-

(6) APPLICATION PROCESS AND REVIEW.-Charter schoolapplications are subject to the following requirements:

210 (b) A sponsor shall receive and review all applications for 211 a charter school using an evaluation instrument developed by the Department of Education. Beginning with the 2007-2008 school 212 213 year, A sponsor shall receive and consider charter school 214 applications received on or before August 1 of each calendar 215 year for charter schools to be opened at the beginning of the 216 school district's next school year, or to be opened at a time 217 agreed to by the applicant and the sponsor. A sponsor may 218 receive applications later than this date if it chooses. A 219 sponsor may not charge an applicant for a charter any fee for 220 the processing or consideration of an application, and a sponsor 221 may not base its consideration or approval of an application 222 upon the promise of future payment of any kind. Before approving 223 or denying any application, the sponsor shall allow the 224 applicant, upon receipt of written notification, at least 7 225 calendar days to make technical or nonsubstantive corrections 226 and clarifications, including, but not <u>limited to</u>, corrections of grammatical, typographical, and like errors or missing 227 228 signatures, if such errors are identified by the sponsor as cause to deny the application. 229

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

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

239 2. In order to ensure fiscal responsibility, an application 240 for a charter school shall include a full accounting of expected 241 assets, a projection of expected sources and amounts of income, 242 including income derived from projected student enrollments and 243 from community support, and an expense projection that includes 244 full accounting of the costs of operation, including start-up 245 costs.

246 3.a. A sponsor shall by a majority vote approve or deny an 247 application no later than 60 calendar days after the application 248 is received, unless the sponsor and the applicant mutually agree 249 in writing to temporarily postpone the vote to a specific date, 250 at which time the sponsor shall by a majority vote approve or 251 deny the application. If the sponsor fails to act on the 252 application, an applicant may appeal to the State Board of 253 Education as provided in paragraph (c). If an application is 254 denied, the sponsor shall, within 10 calendar days after such 255 denial, articulate in writing the specific reasons, based upon 256 good cause, supporting its denial of the charter application and 257 shall provide the letter of denial and supporting documentation 258 to the applicant and to the Department of Education supporting 259 those reasons.

260 <u>b. An application submitted by a high-performing charter</u> 261 school identified pursuant to s. 1002.331 may be denied by the

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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
<u>(9) (a) - (f);</u>
(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 high-
performing 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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291 high-performing charter school, the sponsor must, within 10 292 calendar days after such denial, state in writing the specific 293 reasons, based upon the criteria in sub-subparagraph b., 294 supporting its denial of the application and must provide the 295 letter of denial and supporting documentation to the applicant 296 and to the Department of Education. The applicant may appeal the 297 sponsor's denial of the application directly to the State Board 298 of Education pursuant to 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.

309 (c)1. An applicant may appeal any denial of that 310 applicant's application or failure to act on an application to 311 the State Board of Education no later than 30 calendar days 312 after receipt of the sponsor's decision or failure to act and 313 shall notify the sponsor of its appeal. Any response of the 314 sponsor shall be submitted to the State Board of Education 315 within 30 calendar days after notification of the appeal. Upon 316 receipt of notification from the State Board of Education that a 317 charter school applicant is filing an appeal, the Commissioner 318 of Education shall convene a meeting of the Charter School 319 Appeal Commission to study and make recommendations to the State

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Board of Education regarding its pending decision about the appeal. The commission shall forward its recommendation to the state board no later than 7 calendar days prior to the date on which the appeal is to be heard.

324 2. The Charter School Appeal Commission may reject an 325 appeal submission for failure to comply with procedural rules 326 governing the appeals process. The rejection shall describe the 327 submission errors. The appellant shall have 15 calendar days 328 after notice of rejection in which to resubmit an appeal that 329 meets the requirements set forth in State Board of Education 330 rule. An appeal submitted subsequent to such rejection is 331 considered timely if the original appeal was filed within 30 332 calendar days after receipt of notice of the specific reasons 333 for the sponsor's denial of the charter application.

334 3.a. The State Board of Education shall by majority vote 335 accept or reject the decision of the sponsor no later than 90 336 calendar days after an appeal is filed in accordance with State 337 Board of Education rule. The Charter School Appeal Commission 338 may reject an appeal submission for failure to comply with 339 procedural rules governing the appeals process. The rejection 340 shall describe the submission errors. The appellant may have up 341 to 15 calendar days from notice of rejection to resubmit an 342 appeal that meets requirements of State Board of Education rule. An application for appeal submitted subsequent to such rejection 343 shall be considered timely if the original appeal was filed 344 345 within 30 calendar days after receipt of notice of the specific 346 reasons for the sponsor's denial of the charter application. The State Board of Education shall remand the application to the 347 348 sponsor with its written decision that the sponsor approve or

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349	deny the application. The sponsor shall implement the decision
350	of the State Board of Education. The decision of the State Board
351	of Education is not subject to the provisions of the
352	Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 120.
353	b. If an appeal concerns an application submitted by a
354	high-performing charter school identified pursuant to s.
355	1002.331, the State Board of Education shall determine whether
356	the sponsor has shown, by clear and convincing evidence, that:
357	(I) The application does not materially comply with the
358	requirements in paragraph (a);
359	(II) The charter school proposed in the application does
360	not materially comply with the requirements in paragraphs
361	<u>(9)(a)-(f);</u>
362	(III) The proposed charter school's educational program
363	does not substantially replicate that of the applicant or one of
364	the applicant's high-performing charter schools;
365	(IV) The applicant has made a material misrepresentation or
366	false statement or concealed an essential or material fact
367	during the application process; or
368	(V) The proposed charter school's educational program and
369	financial management practices do not materially comply with the
370	requirements of this section.
371	
372	The State Board of Education shall approve or reject the
373	sponsor's denial of an application no later than 90 calendar
374	days after an appeal is filed in accordance with State Board of
375	Education rule. The State Board of Education shall remand the
376	application to the sponsor with its written decision that the
377	sponsor approve or deny the application. The sponsor shall

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378 <u>implement the decision of the State Board of Education. The</u> 379 <u>decision of the State Board of Education is not subject to the</u> 380 Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 120.

(e)1. A Charter School Appeal Commission is established to assist the commissioner and the State Board of Education with a fair and impartial review of appeals by applicants whose charter applications have been denied, whose charter contracts have not been renewed, or whose charter contracts have been terminated by their sponsors.

387 2. The Charter School Appeal Commission may receive copies 388 of the appeal documents forwarded to the State Board of 389 Education, review the documents, gather other applicable 390 information regarding the appeal, and make a written recommendation to the commissioner. The recommendation must 391 392 state whether the appeal should be upheld or denied and include 393 the reasons for the recommendation being offered. The 394 commissioner shall forward the recommendation to the State Board 395 of Education no later than 7 calendar days prior to the date on 396 which the appeal is to be heard. The state board must consider 397 the commission's recommendation in making its decision, but is 398 not bound by the recommendation. The decision of the Charter 399 School Appeal Commission is not subject to the provisions of the 400 Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 120.

3. The commissioner shall appoint <u>a number of</u> the members <u>to of</u> the Charter School Appeal Commission <u>sufficient to ensure</u> that no potential conflict of interest exists for any commission <u>appeal decision</u>. Members shall serve without compensation but may be reimbursed for travel and per diem expenses in conjunction with their service. <u>Of the members hearing the</u>

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407 <u>appeal</u>, one-half of the members must represent currently
408 operating charter schools, and one-half of the members must
409 represent sponsors. The commissioner or a named designee shall
410 chair the Charter School Appeal Commission.

411 4. The chair shall convene meetings of the commission and 412 shall ensure that the written recommendations are completed and 413 forwarded in a timely manner. In cases where the commission 414 cannot reach a decision, the chair shall make the written 415 recommendation with justification, noting that the decision was 416 rendered by the chair.

417 5. Commission members shall thoroughly review the materials 418 presented to them from the appellant and the sponsor. The 419 commission may request information to clarify the documentation 420 presented to it. In the course of its review, the commission may 421 facilitate the postponement of an appeal in those cases where 422 additional time and communication may negate the need for a 423 formal appeal and both parties agree, in writing, to postpone 424 the appeal to the State Board of Education. A new date certain 425 for the appeal shall then be set based upon the rules and 426 procedures of the State Board of Education. Commission members 427 shall provide a written recommendation to the state board as to 428 whether the appeal should be upheld or denied. A fact-based 429 justification for the recommendation must be included. The chair 430 must ensure that the written recommendation is submitted to the 431 State Board of Education members no later than 7 calendar days 432 prior to the date on which the appeal is to be heard. Both 433 parties in the case shall also be provided a copy of the 434 recommendation.

435

(f)1. The Department of Education shall provide offer or

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436 arrange for training and technical assistance to charter schools 437 school applicants in developing and adjusting business plans and 438 accounting for estimating costs and income. Training and 439 technical This assistance shall also address, at a minimum, 440 state and federal grant and student performance accountability 441 reporting requirements and provide assistance in estimating 442 startup costs, projecting enrollment, and identifying and 443 applying for the types and amounts of state and federal 444 financial assistance the charter school may be eligible to 445 receive. The department may provide other technical assistance 446 to an applicant upon written request.

447 2. A charter school applicant must participate in the 448 training provided by the Department of Education after approval 449 of an application but at least 30 calendar days before the first day of classes at the charter school before filing an 450 application. However, a sponsor may require the charter school 451 452 applicant to attend training provided by the sponsor in lieu of 453 the department's training if the sponsor's training standards 454 meet or exceed the standards developed by the department of 455 Education. In such case, the sponsor may not require the charter 456 school applicant to attend the training within 30 calendar days 457 before the first day of classes at the charter school. The 458 training must shall include instruction in accurate financial 459 planning and good business practices. If the applicant is a 460 management company or a other nonprofit organization, the 461 charter school principal and the chief financial officer or his 462 or her equivalent must also participate in the training. A 463 sponsor may not require a high-performing charter school or 464 high-performing charter school system applicant to participate

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465 in the training described in this subparagraph more than once.

(7) CHARTER.-The major issues involving the operation of a
charter school shall be considered in advance and written into
the charter. The charter shall be signed by the governing <u>board</u>
body of the charter school and the sponsor, following a public
hearing to ensure community input.

471 (a) The charter shall address and criteria for approval of472 the charter shall be based on:

473 1. The school's mission, the students to be served, and the474 ages and grades to be included.

475 2. The focus of the curriculum, the instructional methods 476 to be used, any distinctive instructional techniques to be 477 employed, and identification and acquisition of appropriate 478 technologies needed to improve educational and administrative 479 performance which include a means for promoting safe, ethical, 480 and appropriate uses of technology which comply with legal and 481 professional standards. The charter shall ensure that reading is 482 a primary focus of the curriculum and that resources are 483 provided to identify and provide specialized instruction for 484 students who are reading below grade level. The curriculum and 485 instructional strategies for reading must be consistent with the 486 Sunshine State Standards and grounded in scientifically based 487 reading research.

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:

492 a. How the baseline student academic achievement levels and493 prior rates of academic progress will be established.

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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.

501 The district school board is required to provide academic 502 student performance data to charter schools for each of their 503 students coming from the district school system, as well as 504 rates of academic progress of comparable student populations in 505 the district school system.

506 4. The methods used to identify the educational strengths 507 and needs of students and how well educational goals and 508 performance standards are met by students attending the charter 509 school. The methods shall provide a means for the charter school 510 to ensure accountability to its constituents by analyzing 511 student performance data and by evaluating the effectiveness and 512 efficiency of its major educational programs. Students in 513 charter schools shall, at a minimum, participate in the 514 statewide assessment program created under s. 1008.22.

515 5. In secondary charter schools, a method for determining 516 that a student has satisfied the requirements for graduation in 517 s. 1003.428, s. 1003.429, or s. 1003.43.

518 6. A method for resolving conflicts between the governing
519 <u>board</u> body of the charter school and the sponsor.

520 7. The admissions procedures and dismissal procedures, 521 including the school's code of student conduct.

8. The ways by which the school will achieve a

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523 racial/ethnic balance reflective of the community it serves or 524 within the racial/ethnic range of other public schools in the 525 same school district.

526 9. The financial and administrative management of the 527 school, including a reasonable demonstration of the professional 528 experience or competence of those individuals or organizations 529 applying to operate the charter school or those hired or 530 retained to perform such professional services and the 531 description of clearly delineated responsibilities and the 532 policies and practices needed to effectively manage the charter 533 school. A description of internal audit procedures and 534 establishment of controls to ensure that financial resources are 535 properly managed must be included. Both public sector and 536 private sector professional experience shall be equally valid in 537 such a consideration.

538 10. The asset and liability projections required in the 539 application which are incorporated into the charter and shall be 540 compared with information provided in the annual report of the 541 charter school.

542 11. A description of procedures that identify various risks 543 and provide for a comprehensive approach to reduce the impact of 544 losses; plans to ensure the safety and security of students and 545 staff; plans to identify, minimize, and protect others from 546 violent or disruptive student behavior; and the manner in which 547 the school will be insured, including whether or not the school 548 will be required to have liability insurance, and, if so, the 549 terms and conditions thereof and the amounts of coverage.

550 12. The term of the charter which shall provide for551 cancellation of the charter if insufficient progress has been

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552 made in attaining the student achievement objectives of the 553 charter and if it is not likely that such objectives can be 554 achieved before expiration of the charter. The initial term of a 555 charter shall be for 4 or 5 years. In order to facilitate access 556 to long-term financial resources for charter school 557 construction, charter schools that are operated by a 558 municipality or other public entity as provided by law are 559 eligible for up to a 15-year charter, subject to approval by the 560 district school board. A charter lab school is eligible for a 561 charter for a term of up to 15 years. In addition, to facilitate 562 access to long-term financial resources for charter school 563 construction, charter schools that are operated by a private, 564 not-for-profit, s. 501(c)(3) status corporation are eligible for 565 up to a 15-year charter, subject to approval by the district 566 school board. Such long-term charters remain subject to annual 567 review and may be terminated during the term of the charter, but only according to the provisions set forth in subsection (8). 568

569

13. The facilities to be used and their location.

570 14. The qualifications to be required of the teachers and 571 the potential strategies used to recruit, hire, train, and 572 retain qualified staff to achieve best value.

573 15. The governance structure of the school, including the 574 status of the charter school as a public or private employer as 575 required in paragraph (12)(i).

576 16. A timetable for implementing the charter which 577 addresses the implementation of each element thereof and the 578 date by which the charter shall be awarded in order to meet this 579 timetable.

580

17. In the case of an existing public school that is being

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581 converted to charter status, alternative arrangements for 582 current students who choose not to attend the charter school and 583 for current teachers who choose not to teach in the charter 584 school after conversion in accordance with the existing 585 collective bargaining agreement or district school board rule in 586 the absence of a collective bargaining agreement. However, 587 alternative arrangements shall not be required for current 588 teachers who choose not to teach in a charter lab school, except 589 as authorized by the employment policies of the state university 590 which grants the charter to the lab school.

591 18. Full disclosure of the identity of all relatives 592 employed by the charter school who are related to the charter 593 school owner, president, chairperson of the governing board of 594 directors, superintendent, governing board member, principal, 595 assistant principal, or any other person employed by the charter 596 school who has equivalent decisionmaking authority. For the 597 purpose of this subparagraph, the term "relative" means father, mother, son, daughter, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, first 598 599 cousin, nephew, niece, husband, wife, father-in-law, mother-in-600 law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, 601 stepfather, stepmother, stepson, stepdaughter, stepbrother, 602 stepsister, half brother, or half sister.

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 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

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### levels that will be added, as applicable.

611 (b)1. A charter may be renewed provided that a program 612 review demonstrates that the criteria in paragraph (a) have been 613 successfully accomplished and that none of the grounds for 614 nonrenewal established by paragraph (8) (a) has been documented. 615 In order to facilitate long-term financing for charter school 616 construction, charter schools operating for a minimum of 3 years 617 and demonstrating exemplary academic programming and fiscal management are eligible for a 15-year charter renewal. Such 618 619 long-term charter is subject to annual review and may be 620 terminated during the term of the charter.

621 2. The 15-year charter renewal that may be granted pursuant 622 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 623 3 of the past 4 years and is not in a state of financial 624 625 emergency or deficit position as defined by this section. Such 626 long-term charter is subject to annual review and may be 627 terminated during the term of the charter pursuant to subsection 628 (8).

(c) A charter may be modified during its initial term or
any renewal term upon the recommendation of the sponsor or the
charter <u>school's</u> <del>school</del> governing board and the approval of both
parties to the agreement.

(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
reside in the school district in which the charter school is
located and may be a governing board member, charter school

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639 employee, or individual contracted to represent the governing 640 board. If the governing board oversees multiple charter schools in the same school district, the governing board must appoint a 641 642 separate individual representative for each charter school in 643 the district. The representative's contact information must be 644 provided annually in writing to parents and posted prominently 645 on the charter school's website if a website is maintained by 646 the school. The sponsor may not require that governing board 647 members reside in the school district in which the charter school is located if the charter school complies with this 648 649 paragraph. 650 2. Each charter school's governing board must hold at least 651 two public meetings per school year in the school district. The 652 meetings must be noticed, open, and accessible to the public, 653 and attendees must be provided an opportunity to receive 654 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.

658

(8) CAUSES FOR NONRENEWAL OR TERMINATION OF CHARTER.-

659 (b) At least 90 days prior to renewing or terminating a 660 charter, the sponsor shall notify the governing board body of 661 the school of the proposed action in writing. The notice shall 662 state in reasonable detail the grounds for the proposed action 663 and stipulate that the school's governing board body may, within 664 14 calendar days after receiving the notice, request a an 665 informal hearing. The hearing shall be conducted at the 666 sponsor's election in accordance with one of the following 667 procedures:

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668 1. A direct hearing conducted by the sponsor within 60 days 669 after receipt of the request for a hearing. The hearing shall be 670 conducted in accordance with ss. 120.569 and 120.57. The sponsor 671 shall decide upon nonrenewal or termination by a majority vote. The sponsor's decision shall be a final order; or 672 673 2. A hearing conducted by an administrative law judge 674 assigned by the Division of Administrative Hearings. The hearing 675 shall be conducted within 60 days after receipt of the request 676 for a hearing and in accordance with chapter 120. The 677 administrative law judge's recommended order shall be submitted 678 to the sponsor. A majority vote by the sponsor shall be required 679 to adopt or modify the administrative law judge's recommended order. The sponsor shall issue a final order before the sponsor. 680 681 The sponsor shall conduct the informal hearing within 30 682 calendar days after receiving a written request. 683 (c) The final order shall state the specific reasons for 684 the sponsor's decision. The sponsor shall provide its final 685 order to the charter school's governing board and the Department 686 of Education no later than 10 calendar days after its issuance. 687 If a charter is not renewed or is terminated pursuant to 688 paragraph (b), the sponsor shall, within 10 calendar days, 689 articulate in writing the specific reasons for its nonrenewal or 690 termination of the charter and must provide the letter of 691 nonrenewal or termination and documentation supporting the 692 reasons to the charter school governing body, the charter school 693 principal, and the Department of Education. The charter school's 694 governing board body may, within 30 calendar days after 695 receiving the sponsor's final order written decision to refuse 696 to renew or to terminate the charter, appeal the decision

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697 pursuant to <u>s. 120.68</u> the procedure established in subsection 698 (6).

699 (d) A charter may be terminated immediately if the sponsor 700 sets forth in writing the particular facts and circumstances 701 indicating that an immediate and serious danger to determines 702 that good cause has been shown or if the health, safety, or 703 welfare of the charter school's students exists is threatened. 704 The sponsor's determination is not subject to the procedures set 705 forth in paragraphs an informal hearing under paragraph (b) and 706 (c), except that the hearing may take place after the charter 707 has been terminated or pursuant to chapter 120. The sponsor 708 shall notify in writing the charter school's governing board 709 body, the charter school principal, and the department if a 710 charter is immediately terminated immediately. The sponsor shall 711 clearly identify the specific issues that resulted in the 712 immediate termination and provide evidence of prior notification 713 of issues resulting in the immediate termination when 714 appropriate. Upon receiving written notice from the sponsor, the 715 charter school's governing board has 10 calendar days to request 716 a hearing. A requested hearing must be expedited and the final 717 order must be issued within 60 days after the date of request. 718 The sponsor shall assume operation of the charter school 719 throughout the pendency of the hearing under paragraphs (b) and 720 (c) unless the continued operation of the charter school would materially threaten the health, safety, or welfare of the 721 722 students. Failure by the sponsor to assume and continue 723 operation of the charter school shall result in the awarding of 724 reasonable costs and attorney's fees to the charter school if 725 the charter school prevails on appeal. The school district in

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726	which the charter school is located shall assume operation of
727	the school under these circumstances. The charter school's
728	governing board may, within 30 days after receiving the
729	sponsor's decision to terminate the charter, appeal the decision
730	pursuant to the procedure established in subsection (6).
731	(9) CHARTER SCHOOL REQUIREMENTS
732	(g) In order to provide financial information that is
733	comparable to that reported for other public schools, charter
734	schools are to maintain all financial records that constitute
735	their accounting system:
736	1. In accordance with the accounts and codes prescribed in
737	the most recent issuance of the publication titled "Financial
738	and Program Cost Accounting and Reporting for Florida Schools";
739	or
740	2. At the discretion of the charter <u>school's</u> <del>school</del>
741	governing board, a charter school may elect to follow generally
742	accepted accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations,
743	but must reformat this information for reporting according to
744	this paragraph.
745	
746	Charter schools shall provide annual financial report and
747	program cost report information in the state-required formats
748	for inclusion in district reporting in compliance with s.
749	1011.60(1). Charter schools that are operated by a municipality
750	or are a component unit of a parent nonprofit organization may
751	use the accounting system of the municipality or the parent but
752	must reformat this information for reporting according to this
753	paragraph. A charter school shall provide a monthly financial
754	statement to the sponsor <u>unless the charter school is designated</u>

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755	as a high-performing charter school pursuant to s. 1002.331, in
756	which case the high-performing charter school may provide a
757	quarterly financial statement. The monthly financial statement
758	required under this paragraph shall be in a form prescribed by
759	the Department of Education.
760	(10) ELIGIBLE STUDENTS
761	(d) A charter school may give enrollment preference to the
762	following student populations:
763	1. Students who are siblings of a student enrolled in the
764	charter school.
765	2. Students who are the children of a member of the
766	governing board of the charter school.
767	3. Students who are the children of an employee of the
768	charter school.
769	4. Students who are the children of:
770	a. An employee of the business partner of a charter school-
771	in-the-workplace established under paragraph (15)(b) or a
772	resident of the municipality in which such charter school is
773	located; or
774	b. A resident of a municipality that operates a charter
775	school-in-a-municipality pursuant to paragraph (15)(c).
776	5. Students who have successfully completed a voluntary
777	prekindergarten education program under ss. 1002.51-1002.79
778	provided by the charter school or the charter school's governing
779	board during the previous year.
780	6. Students who are the children of an active-duty member
781	of any branch of the United States Armed Forces.
782	(h) The capacity of the charter school shall be determined
783	annually by the governing board, in conjunction with the

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784	sponsor, of the charter school in consideration of the factors
785	identified in this subsection unless the charter school is
786	designated as a high-performing charter school pursuant to s.
787	1002.331. A sponsor may not require a charter school to waive
788	the provisions of s. 1002.331 or require a student enrollment
789	cap that prohibits a high-performing charter school from
790	increasing enrollment in accordance with s. 1002.331(2) as a
791	condition of approval or renewal of a charter.
792	(i) The capacity of a high-performing charter school
793	identified pursuant to s. 1002.331 shall be determined annually
794	by the governing board of the charter school. The governing
795	board shall notify the sponsor of any increase in enrollment by
796	March 1 of the school year preceding the increase.
797	(18) FACILITIES.—
798	(a) A startup charter school shall utilize facilities which
799	comply with the Florida Building Code pursuant to chapter 553
800	except for the State Requirements for Educational Facilities.
801	Conversion charter schools shall utilize facilities that comply
802	with the State Requirements for Educational Facilities provided
803	that the school district and the charter school have entered
804	into a mutual management plan for the reasonable maintenance of
805	such facilities. The mutual management plan shall contain a
806	provision by which the district school board agrees to maintain
807	charter school facilities in the same manner as its other public
808	schools within the district. Charter schools, with the exception
809	of conversion charter schools, are not required to comply, but
810	may choose to comply, with the State Requirements for
811	Educational Facilities of the Florida Building Code adopted
812	pursuant to s. 1013.37. The local governing authority shall not

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813 adopt or impose any local building requirements or site-814 development restrictions, such as parking and site-size 815 criteria, that are addressed by and more stringent than those 816 found in the State Requirements for Educational Facilities of 817 the Florida Building Code. Beginning July 1, 2011, a local 818 governing authority must treat charter schools equitably in 819 comparison to similar requirements, restrictions, and processes 820 imposed upon public schools that are not charter schools. The 821 agency having jurisdiction for inspection of a facility and 822 issuance of a certificate of occupancy or use shall be the local municipality or, if in an unincorporated area, the county 823 824 governing authority.

(19) CAPITAL OUTLAY FUNDING.—Charter schools are eligible for capital outlay funds pursuant to s. 1013.62. Capital outlay funds authorized in <u>ss.</u> <del>s</del>. 1011.71(2) <u>and 1013.62</u> that have been shared with a charter school-in-the-workplace prior to July 1, 2010, are deemed to have met the authorized expenditure requirements for such funds.

831 (22) <u>FACILITIES SHARED BY CHARTER SCHOOL</u>
 832 <u>REVIEW PANEL AND LEGISLATIVE REVIEW.</u>

833 (a) If a charter school moves out of a facility that is 834 shared with another charter school having a separate Master 835 School Identification Number, the charter school must provide for an audit of all equipment, educational materials and 836 supplies, curriculum materials, and other items purchased or 837 838 developed with federal charter school program grant funds, and 839 such items must be transferred to the charter school's new 840 location. The audit report must be submitted to the Department 841 of Education within 60 days after completion.

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842	(b) A charter school may not transfer an enrolled student
843	to another charter school having a separate Master School
844	Identification Number without first obtaining the written
845	approval of the student's parent.
846	(a) The Department of Education shall staff and regularly
847	convene a Charter School Review Panel in order to review issues,
848	practices, and policies regarding charter schools. The
849	composition of the review panel shall include individuals with
850	experience in finance, administration, law, education, and
851	school governance, and individuals familiar with charter school
852	construction and operation. The panel shall include two
853	appointees each from the Commissioner of Education, the
854	President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of
855	Representatives. The Governor shall appoint three members of the
856	panel and shall designate the chair. Each member of the panel
857	shall serve a 1-year term, unless renewed by the office making
858	the appointment. The panel shall make recommendations to the
859	Legislature, to the Department of Education, to charter schools,
860	and to school districts for improving charter school operations
861	and oversight and for ensuring best business practices at and
862	fair business relationships with charter schools.
863	(b) The Legislature shall review the operation of charter
864	schools during the 2010 Regular Session of the Legislature.
865	(25) STANDARDS OF CONDUCT AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE
866	(b) A member of a governing board of a charter school
867	operated by a municipality or other public entity is subject to
868	s. $\underline{112.3145}$ $\underline{112.3144}$ , which relates to the disclosure of
869	financial interests.
870	(26) LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY STATUS FOR CERTAIN CHARTER

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871	SCHOOL SYSTEMS.—A charter school system shall be designated a
872	local educational agency solely for the purpose of receiving
873	federal funds, in the same manner as if the charter school
874	system were a school district, if the governing board of the
875	charter school system has adopted and filed a resolution with
876	its sponsoring district school board and the Department of
877	Education in which the governing board accepts full
878	responsibility for all local educational agency requirements and
879	if the charter school system meets all of the following:
880	(a) Includes both conversion charter schools and
881	nonconversion charter schools;
882	(b) Has all schools located in the same county;
883	(c) Has a total enrollment exceeding the total enrollment
884	of at least one school district in the state;
885	(d) Has the same governing board; and
886	(e) Does not contract with a for-profit service provider
887	for management of school operations.
888	
889	Such designation does not apply to other provisions of law
890	unless specifically provided by law.
891	Section 4. (1) For the 2011-2012 fiscal year, the
892	Department of Education shall:
893	(a) Identify the school districts that distribute funds or
894	provide facilities, renovation, or new construction with funds
895	generated by the capital improvement millage authorized under s.
896	1011.71(2), Florida Statutes, to charter schools and the use of
897	such funds by the charter schools.
898	(b) Examine the costs associated with supervising charter
899	schools and determine whether the 5-percent administrative fee

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900	for administrative and educational services for charter schools
901	covers the costs associated with the provision of the services.
902	(c) Examine the distribution of federal education funding
903	to eligible students who are enrolled in charter schools,
904	including, without limitation, funding provided under Title I of
905	the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and the Individuals
906	with Disabilities Education Act.
907	(d) Examine the impacts of removing the discretion given to
908	school districts regarding the distribution of capital
909	improvement millage authorized under s. 1011.71(2), Florida
910	Statutes, to charter schools-in-a-municipality as set forth in
911	<u>s. 1002.33(15)(c), Florida Statutes.</u>
912	(2) The Department of Education shall report its findings
913	to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of
914	the House of Representatives no later than January 1, 2012.
915	Section 5. Section 1002.33(7)(d), Florida Statutes, as
916	created by this act, controls over s. 1002.33(7)(d), Florida
917	Statutes, as created by CS/CS/HB 7197, if both acts are adopted
918	in the same legislative session or an extension thereof and
919	become law.
920	Section 6. This act shall take effect July 1, 2011.

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