

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate House

Comm: WD 04/23/2013

The Committee on Appropriations (Bean) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert:

Section 1. Paragraph (b) of subsection (5), paragraph (h) of subsection (6), paragraph (a) of subsection (7), paragraph (a) of subsection (8), paragraph (g) of subsection (9), paragraph (b) of subsection (16), paragraph (a) of subsection (21), and subsection (27) of section 1002.33, Florida Statutes, are amended, paragraphs (o) and (p) are added to subsection (9) of that section, paragraph (c) is added to subsection (26) of that section, and subsection (28) is added to that section, to

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1002.33 Charter schools.-

- (5) SPONSOR; DUTIES.—
- (b) Sponsor duties.-
- 1.a. The sponsor shall monitor and review the charter school in its progress toward the goals established in the charter.
- b. The sponsor shall monitor the revenues and expenditures of the charter school and perform the duties provided in s. 1002.345.
- c. The sponsor may approve a charter for a charter school before the applicant has identified space, equipment, or personnel, if the applicant indicates approval is necessary for it to raise working funds.
- d. The sponsor's policies shall not apply to a charter school unless mutually agreed to by both the sponsor and the charter school.
- e. The sponsor shall ensure that the charter is innovative and consistent with the state education goals established by s. 1000.03(5).
- f. The sponsor shall ensure that the charter school participates in the state's education accountability system. If a charter school falls short of performance measures included in the approved charter, the sponsor shall report such shortcomings to the Department of Education.
- q. The sponsor shall not be liable for civil damages under state law for personal injury, property damage, or death resulting from an act or omission of an officer, employee, agent, or governing body of the charter school.

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- h. The sponsor shall not be liable for civil damages under state law for any employment actions taken by an officer, employee, agent, or governing body of the charter school.
- i. The sponsor's duties to monitor the charter school shall not constitute the basis for a private cause of action.
- j. The sponsor shall not impose additional reporting requirements on a charter school without providing reasonable and specific justification in writing to the charter school.
- 2. Immunity for the sponsor of a charter school under subparagraph 1. applies only with respect to acts or omissions not under the sponsor's direct authority as described in this section.
- 3. This paragraph does not waive a district school board's sovereign immunity.
- 4. A Florida College System institution may work with the school district or school districts in its designated service area to develop charter schools that offer secondary education. These charter schools must include an option for students to receive an associate degree upon high school graduation. District school boards shall cooperate with and assist the Florida College System institution on the charter application. Florida College System institution applications for charter schools are not subject to the time deadlines outlined in subsection (6) and may be approved by the district school board at any time during the year. Florida College System institutions may not report FTE for any students who receive FTE funding through the Florida Education Finance Program.
- 5. A school district may enter into nonexclusive interlocal agreements with federal and state agencies, counties,

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municipalities, and other governmental entities that operate within the geographical borders of the school district to act on behalf of such governmental entities in the inspection, issuance, and other necessary activities for all necessary permits, licenses, and other permissions that a charter school needs in order for development, construction, or operation. A charter school may use, but may not be required to use, a school district for these services. The interlocal agreement must include, but need not be limited to, the identification of fees that charter schools will be charged for such services. The fees must consist of the governmental entity's fees plus a fee for the school district to recover no more than actual costs for providing such services. These services and fees are not included within the services to be provided pursuant to subsection (20).

- (6) APPLICATION PROCESS AND REVIEW.—Charter school applications are subject to the following requirements:
- (h) The terms and conditions for the operation of a charter school shall be set forth by the sponsor and the applicant in a written contractual agreement, called a charter. The sponsor may shall not impose unreasonable rules or regulations that violate the intent of giving charter schools greater flexibility to meet educational goals. The sponsor has 30 shall have 60 days after approval of the application to provide an initial proposed charter contract to the charter school. The applicant and sponsor shall use the standard charter adopted in state board rule pursuant to subsection (27) and the application submitted by the applicant. If agreed to by the sponsor and the charter school, the parties may file an addendum to the standard charter

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contract, not to exceed a page limit prescribed by the department, that identifies mutually agreed upon changes to the standard charter contract. Otherwise, neither the sponsor nor the charter school may modify the standard charter contract or otherwise insert or append attachments, addenda, or exhibits to the standard charter contract. The applicant and the sponsor have 40 shall have 75 days thereafter to negotiate and notice the charter contract for final approval by the sponsor unless both parties agree to an extension. The proposed charter contract shall be provided to the charter school at least 7 calendar days prior to the date of the meeting at which the charter is scheduled to be voted upon by the sponsor. The Department of Education shall provide mediation services for any dispute regarding this section subsequent to the approval of a charter application and for any dispute relating to the approved charter, except disputes regarding charter school application denials. If the Commissioner of Education determines that the dispute cannot be settled through mediation, the dispute may be appealed to an administrative law judge appointed by the Division of Administrative Hearings. The administrative law judge may rule on issues of equitable treatment of the charter school as a public school, whether proposed provisions of the charter violate the intended flexibility granted charter schools by statute, or on any other matter regarding this section except a charter school application denial, a charter termination, or a charter nonrenewal and shall award the prevailing party reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred to be paid by the losing party. The costs of the administrative hearing shall be paid by the party whom the administrative law judge rules



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- (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 board of the charter school and the sponsor, following a public hearing to ensure community input.
- (a) The charter shall address and criteria for approval of the charter shall be based on:
- 1. The school's mission, the students to be served, and the ages and grades to be included.
- 2. The focus of the curriculum, the instructional methods to be used, any distinctive instructional techniques to be employed, and identification and acquisition of appropriate technologies needed to improve educational and administrative performance which include a means for promoting safe, ethical, and appropriate uses of technology which comply with legal and professional standards.
- a. The charter shall ensure that reading is a primary focus of the curriculum and that resources are provided to identify and provide specialized instruction for students who are reading below grade level. The curriculum and instructional strategies for reading must be consistent with the Sunshine State Standards and grounded in scientifically based reading research.
- b. In order to provide students with access to diverse instructional delivery models, to facilitate the integration of technology within traditional classroom instruction, and to provide students with the skills they need to compete in the 21st century economy, the Legislature encourages instructional methods for blended learning courses consisting of both

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

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

The district school board is required to provide academic

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

- 4. The methods used to identify the educational strengths and needs of students and how well educational goals and performance standards are met by students attending the charter school. The methods shall provide a means for the charter school to ensure accountability to its constituents by analyzing student performance data and by evaluating the effectiveness and efficiency of its major educational programs. Students in charter schools shall, at a minimum, participate in the statewide assessment program created under s. 1008.22.
- 5. In secondary charter schools, a method for determining that a student has satisfied the requirements for graduation in s. 1003.428, s. 1003.429, or s. 1003.43.
- 6. A method for resolving conflicts between the governing board of the charter school and the sponsor.
- 7. The admissions procedures and dismissal procedures, including the school's code of student conduct.
- 8. The ways by which the school will achieve a racial/ethnic balance reflective of the community it serves or within the racial/ethnic range of other public schools in the same school district.
- 9. The financial and administrative management of the school, including a reasonable demonstration of the professional experience or competence of those individuals or organizations applying to operate the charter school or those hired or retained to perform such professional services and the

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description of clearly delineated responsibilities and the policies and practices needed to effectively manage the charter school. A description of internal audit procedures and establishment of controls to ensure that financial resources are properly managed must be included. Both public sector and private sector professional experience shall be equally valid in such a consideration.

- 10. The asset and liability projections required in the application which are incorporated into the charter and shall be compared with information provided in the annual report of the charter school.
- 11. A description of procedures that identify various risks and provide for a comprehensive approach to reduce the impact of losses; plans to ensure the safety and security of students and staff; plans to identify, minimize, and protect others from violent or disruptive student behavior; and the manner in which the school will be insured, including whether or not the school will be required to have liability insurance, and, if so, the terms and conditions thereof and the amounts of coverage.
- 12. The term of the charter which shall provide for cancellation of the charter if insufficient progress has been made in attaining the student achievement objectives of the charter and if it is not likely that such objectives can be achieved before expiration of the charter. The initial term of a charter shall be for 4 or 5 years. In order to facilitate access to long-term financial resources for charter school construction, charter schools that are operated by a municipality or other public entity as provided by law are eligible for up to a 15-year charter, subject to approval by the

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

- 13. The facilities to be used and their location. The sponsor may not require a charter school to have a temporary certificate of occupancy or certificate of occupancy for such a facility earlier than the first day of school.
- 14. The qualifications to be required of the teachers and the potential strategies used to recruit, hire, train, and retain qualified staff to achieve best value.
- 15. The governance structure of the school, including the status of the charter school as a public or private employer as required in paragraph (12)(i).
- 16. A timetable for implementing the charter which addresses the implementation of each element thereof and the date by which the charter shall be awarded in order to meet this timetable.
- 17. In the case of an existing public school that is being converted to charter status, alternative arrangements for current students who choose not to attend the charter school and for current teachers who choose not to teach in the charter school after conversion in accordance with the existing collective bargaining agreement or district school board rule in

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

- 18. Full disclosure of the identity of all relatives employed by the charter school who are related to the charter school owner, president, chairperson of the governing board of directors, superintendent, governing board member, principal, assistant principal, or any other person employed by the charter school who has equivalent decisionmaking authority. For the purpose of this subparagraph, the term "relative" means father, mother, son, daughter, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, first cousin, nephew, niece, husband, wife, father-in-law, mother-inlaw, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, stepfather, stepmother, stepson, stepdaughter, stepbrother, stepsister, half brother, or half sister.
- 19. Implementation of the activities authorized under s. 1002.331 by the charter school when it satisfies the eligibility requirements for a high-performing charter school. A highperforming charter school shall notify its sponsor in writing by March 1 if it intends to increase enrollment or expand grade levels the following school year. The written notice shall specify the amount of the enrollment increase and the grade levels that will be added, as applicable.
 - (8) CAUSES FOR NONRENEWAL OR TERMINATION OF CHARTER.-
- (a) The sponsor shall make student academic achievement for all students the most important factor when determining whether to renew or terminate the charter. The sponsor may also choose

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not to renew or may terminate the charter for any of the following grounds:

- 1. Failure to participate in the state's education accountability system created in s. 1008.31, as required in this section, or failure to meet the requirements for student performance stated in the charter.
- 2. Failure to meet generally accepted standards of fiscal management.
 - 3. Violation of law.
 - 4. Other good cause shown.
 - (9) CHARTER SCHOOL REQUIREMENTS. -
- (g)1. In order to provide financial information that is comparable to that reported for other public schools, charter schools are to maintain all financial records that constitute their accounting system:
- a.1. In accordance with the accounts and codes prescribed in the most recent issuance of the publication titled "Financial and Program Cost Accounting and Reporting for Florida Schools"; or
- b.2. At the discretion of the charter school's governing board, a charter school may elect to follow generally accepted accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations, but must reformat this information for reporting according to this paragraph.
- 2. Charter schools shall provide annual financial report and program cost report information in the state-required formats for inclusion in district reporting in compliance with s. 1011.60(1). Charter schools that are operated by a municipality or are a component unit of a parent nonprofit

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organization may use the accounting system of the municipality or the parent but must reformat this information for reporting according to this paragraph.

- 3. A charter school shall provide the sponsor with a concise, uniform, monthly financial statement summary sheet that contains a balance sheet and a statement of revenue, expenditures, and changes in fund balance. The balance sheet and the statement of revenue, expenditures, and changes in fund balance shall be in the governmental funds format prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. A charter school shall provide a monthly financial statement to the sponsor unless the charter school is designated as A high-performing charter school pursuant to s. 1002.331, in which case the highperforming charter school may provide a quarterly financial statement in the same format and requirements as the uniform monthly financial statement summary sheet. The financial statement required under this paragraph shall be in a form prescribed by the Department of Education.
- 4. A charter school shall maintain and provide financial information as required in this paragraph. The information required in this paragraph must be in a form prescribed by the Department of Education.
- (o)1. Upon notification of nonrenewal or termination of its charter, a charter school may not expend more than \$35,000 without prior written approval from the sponsor, unless such expenditure was included within the annual budget submitted to the sponsor pursuant to the charter contract or is for reasonable attorney fees and costs during the pendency of an appeal.

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- 2. The charter agreement must immediately terminate when the charter school closes.
- 3. Charter school contracts with employees, service providers, management companies, and other types of service contracts may not extend beyond the term of the charter agreement. Payments may be made only for services provided before the closure, nonrenewal, termination, or immediate termination of the charter school.
- 4. If the charter school closes or if the charter agreement is terminated before the term of the charter agreement expires, the remainder of a service contract is void.
- (p) Each charter school shall maintain a website that enables the public to obtain information regarding the school; the school's academic performance; names of the governing board members; programs at the school; any management companies, service providers, or education management corporations associated with the school; the school's annual budget and its annual independent fiscal audit; school grade pursuant to s. 1008.34; and, on a quarterly basis, minutes of governing board meetings.
 - (16) EXEMPTION FROM STATUTES.-
- (b) Additionally, a charter school shall be in compliance with the following statutes:
- 1. Section 286.011, relating to public meetings and records, public inspection, and criminal and civil penalties.
 - 2. Chapter 119, relating to public records.
- 3. Section 1003.03, relating to the maximum class size, except that the calculation for compliance pursuant to s. 1003.03 shall be the average at the school level.

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- 4. Section $1012.22(1)(c)5.b. \frac{1012.22(1)(c)}{c}$, relating to the implementation of a compensation system that requires annual salary adjustments for instructional personnel to be based upon performance and salary schedules.
- 5. Section 1012.33(5), relating to workforce reductions, if the charter school awards contracts to instructional personnel and the term of a contract exceeds 1 year.
- 6. Section 1012.335, relating to contracts with instructional personnel hired on or after July 1, 2011, if the charter school awards contracts to instructional personnel and the term of a contract exceeds 1 year.
- 7. Section 1012.34(2), (3), and (7) $\frac{1012.34}{1012.34}$, relating to the substantive requirements for performance evaluations for instructional personnel and school administrators. For purposes of compliance with this subparagraph, the duties assigned to a district school superintendent apply to a charter school administrative personnel or equivalent as specified by the governing board, and the duties assigned to a district school board apply to a charter school's governing board.
 - (21) PUBLIC INFORMATION ON CHARTER SCHOOLS.
- (a) The Department of Education shall provide information to the public, directly and through sponsors, on how to form and operate a charter school and how to enroll in a charter school once it is created. This information shall include a model standard application form format, standard charter contract format, standard evaluation instrument, and standard charter renewal contract format, which shall include the information specified in subsection (7) and shall be developed by consulting and negotiating with both school districts and charter schools

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before implementation. The charter and charter renewal contracts formats shall be used by charter school sponsors.

- (26) STANDARDS OF CONDUCT AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE.
- (c) An employee of the charter school, or his or her spouse, or an employee of a charter management organization, or his or her spouse, may not be a member of the governing board of the charter school.
- (27) RULEMAKING.—The Department of Education, after consultation with school districts and charter school directors, shall recommend that the State Board of Education adopt rules to implement specific subsections of this section. Such rules must shall require minimum paperwork and may shall not limit charter school flexibility authorized by statute. The State Board of Education shall adopt rules, pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54, to implement a charter model application form, standard evaluation instrument, and standard charter and charter renewal contracts formats in accordance with this section. The standard charter and charter renewal contracts must be implemented by September 1, 2014.
- (28) DEFINITIONS.—As used in chapters 1000-1013 and where the context allows in other provisions of law, the term "management company" means an entity retained by a public school's governing body pursuant to a written contract to administer or direct the operations of the school, subject to the policies, directives, and oversight of the public school's governing body. A public school's governing body may not retain a management company of which the governing body is a component unit. This definition also applies to the term:
 - (a) "Service provider" as the term is used in this section;



(b) "Education management corporation" as the term is used in s. 1002.332; and (c) "Outside entity" as the term is used in s. 1008.33. Section 2. Full implementation of online assessments for Next Generation Sunshine State Standards in English/language arts and mathematics adopted under s. 1003.41 for all kindergarten through grade 12 public school students shall occur only after the technology infrastructure, connectivity, and capacity of all public schools and school districts have been load tested and independently verified as ready for successful deployment and implementation. Section 3. The technology infrastructure, connectivity, and capacity of all public schools and school districts that

administer statewide standardized assessments pursuant to s. 1008.22, Florida Statutes, including online assessments, shall be load tested and independently verified as appropriate, adequate, efficient, and sustainable.

Section 4. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

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

Delete everything before the enacting clause and insert:

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to education; amending s. 1002.33, F.S.; allowing a school district to enter into certain interlocal agreements and allowing charter schools to use the school district for certain related services; modifying the application process for charter schools;

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prohibiting a sponsor from requiring a charter school to have a certificate of occupancy before the first day of school; requiring a sponsor to make student academic achievement for all students a priority in deciding whether to renew a charter; modifying charter school requirements for financial records; imposing rules that follow the closing of a charter school or termination of a charter; requiring a charter school to maintain a public website with certain information; modifying statutory exemptions for charter schools; restricting the membership of a charter school governing board; providing definitions; requiring that full implementation of online assessments for Next Generation Sunshine State Standards in English/language arts and mathematics for all kindergarten through grade 12 public school students occur only after the technology infrastructure, connectivity, and capacity of all public schools and school districts have been load tested and independently verified as ready for successful deployment and implementation; requiring that the technology infrastructure, connectivity, and capacity of all public schools and school districts that administer statewide standardized assessments pursuant to s. 1008.22, F.S., be load tested and independently verified as appropriate, adequate, efficient, and sustainable; providing an effective date.