By Senator Legg

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to student choice; amending s. 1002.31, F.S.; authorizing a parent to enroll his or her child in and transport his or her child to any public school that has not reached capacity, including charter schools, in any school district in this state; requiring the school to accept and report the student for funding purposes; defining the term "capacity"; amending s. 1002.33, F.S.; clarifying requirements for the creation of a virtual charter school; revising required contents of charter school applications; conforming provisions regarding the appeal process for denial of a high-performing charter school application; revising charter provisions relating to long-term charters and termination of a charter; revising conditions for termination of a charter; requiring a charter school's governing board to appoint a representative to provide information and assistance to parents; requiring the governing board to hold a certain number of meets that are noticed, open, and accessible to the public per school year; revising the participants in and activities of charter school cooperatives; providing requirements for payment to charter schools; requiring the Department of Education to include a standard application form when providing information to the public on how to form, operate, and enroll in a charter school; amending ss. 1002.331 and 1002.37, F.S.; conforming cross-references and provisions to changes made by the

act; amending s. 1002.45, F.S.; revising conditions for termination of a virtual instruction provider's contract; conforming a cross-reference; repealing s. 1002.455, F.S., relating to student eligibility for K-12 virtual instruction; amending s. 1003.498, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; creating s. 1003.5711, F.S.; providing that certain students who are deemed eligible for hospitalized program services are considered students with a disability; authorizing an individual education plan to be modified to accommodate the services; requiring the student to continue to receive educational instruction; requiring a school district to provide the student with a certified teacher under certain circumstances; requiring the department to transfer funds for the student; creating s. 1004.6491, F.S.; establishing the Florida Charter School Innovation Institute; specifying requirements for the institute; requiring an annual report to the Governor and the Legislature; requiring a report on the institute's annual financial audit to the Auditor General, the Board of Governors of the State University System, and the State Board of Education; amending s. 1011.62, F.S.; revising eligibility requirements for charter school capital outlay funding; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Subsection (6) is added to section 1002.31,

Florida Statutes, to read:

1002.31 Controlled open enrollment; public school parental choice.—

- (6) Notwithstanding any law, a parent may choose to enroll his or her child in, and transport his or her child to, any public school, including a charter school, which has not reached capacity in any school district in this state.
- (a) The school district shall accept the student and report the student for purposes of the district's funding pursuant to the Florida Education Finance Program.
- (b) As used in this subsection, the term "capacity" means a school in which the capital outlay FTE enrollment exceeds 95 percent of the space and occupant design capacity of its nonrelocatable facilities. However, if a school's initial design incorporated relocatable or modular instructional space, the term means a school in which the capital outlay FTE enrollment exceeds 95 percent of the space and occupant design capacity of its core facilities.

Section 2. Subsection (1), paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of subsection (6), subsection (7), paragraphs (e), (f), and (g) of subsection (8), paragraphs (g), (n), and (p) of subsection (9), subsection (13), paragraph (e) of subsection (17), and paragraph (a) of subsection (21) of section 1002.33, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraphs (h) and (i) are added to subsection (8) of that section, to read:

1002.33 Charter schools.-

(1) AUTHORIZATION.—Charter schools <u>are</u> shall be part of the state's program of public education. All charter schools in <u>this</u> state $\frac{1}{2}$ are public schools. A charter school may be formed

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by creating a new school or converting an existing public school to charter status. A charter school may operate a virtual charter school pursuant to s. 1002.45(1)(d) to provide full-time online instruction to eligible students, pursuant to s. 1002.455, in kindergarten through grade 12. An existing A charter school that is seeking to become a virtual charter school must amend its charter or submit a new application pursuant to subsection (6) to become a virtual charter school. A virtual charter school is subject to the requirements of this section; however, a virtual charter school is exempt from subsections (18) and (19), subparagraphs (20)(a)2., 4., 5., and 7., paragraph (20)(c), and s. 1003.03. A public school may not use the term charter in its name unless it has been approved under this section.

- (6) APPLICATION PROCESS AND REVIEW.—Charter school applications are subject to the following requirements:
- (a) A person or entity <u>seeking wishing</u> to open a charter school shall prepare and submit an application on a model application form prepared by the Department of Education which:
- 1. Demonstrates how the school will use the guiding principles and meet the statutorily defined purpose of a charter school.
- 2. Provides a detailed curriculum plan that illustrates how students will be provided services to attain the Sunshine State Standards.
- 3. Contains goals and objectives for improving student learning and measuring that improvement. These goals and objectives must indicate how much academic improvement students are expected to show each year, how success will be evaluated,

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and the specific results to be attained through instruction.

- 4. Describes the reading curriculum and differentiated strategies that will be used for students reading at grade level or higher and a separate curriculum and strategies for students who are reading below grade level. A sponsor shall deny an application a charter if the school does not propose a reading curriculum that is consistent with effective teaching strategies that are grounded in scientifically based reading research, but the sponsor may not require the school to implement any curriculum adopted by the school district.
- 5. Contains an annual financial plan for each year requested by the charter for operation of the school for up to 5 years. This plan must contain anticipated fund balances based on revenue projections, a spending plan based on projected revenues and expenses, and a description of controls that will safeguard finances and projected enrollment trends.
- 6. Discloses the name of each applicant, governing board member, and proposed management company, if any; the name and sponsor of any charter school operated by such parties; and the academic and financial history of such charter schools, which the sponsor shall consider in deciding to approve or deny the application.
- 7.6. Contains additional information a sponsor may require, which shall be attached as an addendum to the charter school application described in this paragraph.
- 8.7. For the establishment of a virtual charter school, documents that the applicant has contracted with a provider of virtual instruction services pursuant to s. 1002.45(1)(d).
 - (b) A sponsor shall receive and review all applications for

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

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1. In order to facilitate an accurate budget projection process, a sponsor shall be held harmless for FTE students who are not included in the FTE projection due to approval of charter school applications after the FTE projection deadline. In a further effort to facilitate an accurate budget projection, within 15 calendar days after receipt of a charter school application, a sponsor shall report to the Department of Education the name of the applicant entity, the proposed charter school location, and its projected FTE.

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

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b. An application submitted by a high-performing charter school identified pursuant to s. 1002.331 may be denied by the sponsor only if the sponsor demonstrates by clear and convincing evidence that:

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

Material noncompliance is a failure to follow requirements or a violation of prohibitions applicable to charter school applications, which failure is quantitatively or qualitatively significant either individually or when aggregated with other noncompliance. An applicant is considered to be replicating a high-performing charter school if the proposed school is substantially similar to at least one of the applicant's 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 high-performing charter school, the sponsor must, within 10 calendar days after such denial, state in writing the specific reasons, based upon the criteria in sub-subparagraph b., supporting its denial of the application and must provide the letter of denial and supporting documentation to the applicant and to the Department of Education. The applicant may appeal the sponsor's denial of the application directly to the State Board of Education pursuant to paragraph (c) and must provide the sponsor with a copy of the appeal sub-subparagraph (c) 3.b.

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

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

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

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

- b. If an appeal concerns an application submitted by a high-performing charter school identified pursuant to s. 1002.331, the State Board of Education shall determine whether the sponsor's denial of the application complies with the requirements in sub-subparagraph (b) 3.b. sponsor has shown, by clear and convincing evidence, that:
- (I) The application does not materially comply with the requirements in paragraph (a);
- (II) The charter school proposed in the application does not materially comply with the requirements in paragraphs

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

The State Board of Education shall approve or reject the sponsor's denial of an application no later than 90 calendar days after an appeal is filed in accordance with State Board of

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

- (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 Next Generation Sunshine State Standards and grounded in scientifically based reading research.

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b. In order to provide students with access to diverse instructional delivery models, to facilitate the integration of technology within traditional classroom instruction, and to provide students with the skills they need to compete in the 21st century economy, the Legislature encourages instructional methods for blended learning courses consisting of both traditional classroom and 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 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. 1002.3105(5), s. 1003.4281, or s. 1003.4282.
- 6. A method for resolving conflicts between the governing board of the charter school and the sponsor.
- 7. The admissions procedures and dismissal procedures, including the school's code of student conduct.
- 8. The ways by which the school will achieve a racial/ethnic balance reflective of the community it serves or within the racial/ethnic range of other public schools in the

same school district.

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

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achieved before expiration of the charter. The initial term of the $\frac{1}{2}$ charter is either $\frac{1}{2}$ shall be for 4 years or 5 years. In order to facilitate access to long-term financial resources for charter school construction, Charter schools that are operated by a municipality or other public entity, as provided by law, or a private, not-for-profit corporation granted 501(c)(3) status by the Internal Revenue Service are eligible for up to a 15-year charter, subject to approval by the district school board. A charter lab school is also eligible for a charter for a term of up to 15 years. In addition, to facilitate access to long-term financial resources for charter school 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) or paragraph (9)(n).

- 13. Termination or nonrenewal of the charter pursuant to subsection (8) or paragraph (9)(n).
- 14.13. The facilities to be used and their location. The sponsor may not require a charter school to have a certificate of occupancy or a temporary certificate of occupancy for such a facility earlier than 15 calendar days before the first day of school.
- 15.14. 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.
- 16.15. The governance structure of the school, including the status of the charter school as a public or private employer

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as required in paragraph (12)(i).

17.16. 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.

18.17. 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 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.

19.18. 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-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, stepfather, stepmother, stepson, stepdaughter, stepbrother, stepsister, half brother, or half sister.

20.19. Implementation of the activities authorized under s.

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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 levels that will be added, as applicable.

- (b)1. A charter may be renewed provided that a program review demonstrates that the criteria in paragraph (a) have been successfully accomplished and that none of the grounds for nonrenewal established by paragraph (8)(a) has been documented. In order to facilitate long-term financing for charter school construction, Charter schools operating for a minimum of 3 years and demonstrating exemplary academic programming and fiscal management are eligible for a 15-year charter renewal. Such long-term charter is subject to annual review and may be terminated during the term of the charter.
- 2. The 15-year charter renewal that may be granted pursuant to subparagraph 1. shall be granted to a charter school that has received a school grade of "A" or "B" pursuant to s. 1008.34 in 3 of the past 4 years and is not in a state of financial emergency or deficit position as defined by this section. Such long-term charter is subject to annual review and may be terminated during the term of the charter pursuant to subsection (8).
- (c) A charter may be modified during its initial term or any renewal term upon the recommendation of the sponsor or the charter school's governing board and the approval of both parties to the agreement. Modification may include, but is not

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limited to, consolidation of multiple charters into a single charter if the charters are operated under the same governing board and physically located on the same campus, regardless of the renewal cycle.

(d) 1. Each charter school's governing board must appoint a representative to facilitate parental involvement, provide access to information, assist parents and others with questions and concerns, and resolve disputes. The representative must reside in the school district in which the charter school is located and may be a governing board member, charter school employee, or individual contracted to represent the governing board. If the governing board oversees multiple charter schools in the same school district, the governing board must appoint a separate individual representative for each charter school in the district. The representative's contact information must be provided annually in writing to parents and posted prominently on the charter school's website if a website is maintained by the school. The sponsor may not require that governing board members reside in the school district in which the charter school is located if the charter school complies with this paragraph.

2. Each charter school's governing board must hold at least two public meetings per school year in the school district. The meetings must be noticed, open, and accessible to the public, and attendees must be provided an opportunity to receive information and provide input regarding the charter school's operations. The appointed representative and charter school principal or director, or his or her equivalent, must be physically present at each meeting.

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- (8) CAUSES FOR NONRENEWAL OR TERMINATION OF CHARTER.-
- (e) When a charter is not renewed or is terminated or when a charter school is closed voluntarily by the operator, the school shall be dissolved under the provisions of law under which the school was organized, and any unencumbered public funds, except for capital outlay funds and federal charter school program grant funds, from the charter school shall revert to the sponsor. Capital outlay funds provided pursuant to s. 1013.62 and federal charter school program grant funds that are unencumbered shall revert to the department to be redistributed among eligible charter schools. In the event a charter school is dissolved or is otherwise terminated, all district school board property and improvements, furnishings, and equipment purchased with public funds shall automatically revert to full ownership by the district school board, subject to complete satisfaction of any lawful liens or encumbrances. Any unencumbered public funds from the charter school, district school board property and improvements, furnishings, and equipment purchased with public funds, or financial or other records pertaining to the charter school, in the possession of any person, entity, or holding company, other than the charter school, shall be held in trust upon the district school board's request, until any appeal status is resolved.
- (f) If a charter is not renewed or is terminated or a charter school is closed voluntarily by the operator, the charter school is responsible for all debts of the charter school. The district may not assume the debt from any contract made between the governing body of the school and a third party, except for a debt that is previously detailed and agreed upon in

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writing by both the district and the governing body of the school and that may not reasonably be assumed to have been satisfied by the district.

- (g) If a charter is not renewed or is terminated, a student who attended the school may apply to, and shall be enrolled in, another public school. Normal application deadlines shall be disregarded under such circumstances.
- (h) The governing board of a charter school that closes voluntarily shall notify the sponsor and the department in writing within 7 calendar days of its decision to cease operations. The notice must state the reasons for the closure and acknowledge that the governing board agrees to follow the procedures for dissolution and reversion of public funds specified in this subsection and paragraph (9)(o).
- (i) For a high-performing charter school that is having the charter agreement renewed, the charter contract, as that contract exists on the day the term of the contract is to terminate, must be automatically renewed for 15 years if the charter school governing board and sponsor have not executed the renewal before the term of the charter agreement is scheduled to expire.
 - (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. 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. 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 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, upon execution of the contract, 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 high-performing charter school pursuant to s. 1002.331 may provide a quarterly financial statement in the same format and requirements as the uniform monthly financial statement summary sheet. The sponsor shall review each monthly financial statement, to identify the existence of any conditions identified in s. 1002.345 (1)(a).
- 4. A charter school shall maintain and provide financial information as required in this paragraph. The financial

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statement required in subparagraph 3. must be in a form prescribed by the Department of Education.

- (n)1. The director and a representative of the governing board of a charter school that has earned a grade of "D" or "F" pursuant to s. 1008.34 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 of "D," two consecutive grades of "D" followed by a grade of "F," or two nonconsecutive grades of "F" within a 3-year period, the charter school governing board shall choose one of the following corrective actions:
- (I) Contract for educational services to be provided directly to students, instructional personnel, and school administrators, as prescribed in state board rule;
- (II) Contract with an outside entity that has a demonstrated record of effectiveness to operate the school;
- (III) Reorganize the school under a new director or principal who is authorized to hire new staff; or
 - (IV) Voluntarily close the charter school.
- b. The charter school must implement the corrective action in the school year following receipt of a third consecutive

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grade of "D," a grade of "F" following two consecutive grades of "D," or a second nonconsecutive grade of "F" within a 3-year period.

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

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3. A charter school with a grade of "D" or "F" that improves by at least one letter grade must continue to implement the strategies identified in the school improvement plan. The sponsor must annually review implementation of the school improvement plan to monitor the school's continued improvement pursuant to subparagraph 5.

- 4. A charter school's charter is automatically terminated if the school earns two consecutive grades of "F" after all school grade appeals are final The sponsor shall terminate a charter if the charter school earns two consecutive grades of "F" unless:
- a. The charter school is established to turn around the performance of a district public school pursuant to s. 1008.33(4)(b)3. Such charter schools shall be governed by s. 1008.33;
- b. The charter school serves a student population the majority of which resides in a school zone served by a district public school that earned a grade of "F" in the year before the charter school opened and the charter school earns at least a grade of "D" in its third year of operation. The exception provided under this sub-subparagraph does not apply to a charter school in its fourth year of operation and thereafter; or
- c. The state board grants the charter school a waiver of termination. The charter school must request the waiver within 15 days after the department's official release of school grades. The state board may waive termination if the charter school demonstrates that the Learning Gains of its students on statewide assessments are comparable to or better than the Learning Gains of similarly situated students enrolled in nearby

district public schools. The waiver is valid for 1 year and may only be granted once. Charter schools that have been in operation for more than 5 years are not eligible for a waiver under this sub-subparagraph.

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

 A charter terminated under this subparagraph is governed by the requirements of paragraphs (8) (e)-(g) and paragraph (o) of this subsection.
- 5. The director and a representative of the governing board of a graded charter school that has implemented a school improvement plan under this paragraph shall appear before the sponsor at least once a year to present information regarding the progress of intervention and support strategies implemented by the school pursuant to the school improvement plan and corrective actions, if applicable. The sponsor shall communicate at the meeting, and in writing to the director, the services provided to the school to help the school address its deficiencies.
- 6. Notwithstanding any provision of this paragraph except sub-subparagraphs 4.a.-c., the sponsor may terminate the charter at any time pursuant to subsection (8).
- (p) $\underline{1}$. Each charter school shall maintain a website that enables the public to obtain information regarding the school; the school's academic performance; the names of the governing board members; the programs at the school; any management companies, service providers, or education management

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corporations associated with the school; the school's annual budget and its annual independent fiscal audit; the school's grade pursuant to s. 1008.34; and, on a quarterly basis, the minutes of governing board meetings.

- 2. Each charter school's governing board shall 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 employee, or individual contracted to represent the governing board. If the governing board oversees multiple charter schools in the same school district, the governing board must appoint a separate individual representative for each charter school in the district. The representative's contact information must be provided annually, in writing, to parents and posted prominently on the charter school's website. The sponsor may not require that governing board members reside in the school district in which the charter school is located if the charter school complies with this paragraph.
- 3. Each charter school's governing board must hold at least two public meetings per school year in the school district where the charter school is located. The meetings must be noticed, open, and accessible to the public, and attendees must be provided an opportunity to receive information and provide input regarding the charter school's operations. The appointed representative and charter school principal or director, or his or her equivalent, must be physically present at each meeting.
 - (13) CHARTER SCHOOL COOPERATIVES.—Charter schools may enter

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educational institutions to form charter school cooperative organizations that may provide the following services to further educational, enrollment, operational, and administrative initiatives in which the participating charter schools share common interests: charter school planning and development, direct instructional services, and contracts with charter school governing boards to provide personnel administrative services, payroll services, human resource management, evaluation and assessment services, teacher preparation, and professional development.

- (17) FUNDING.—Students enrolled in a charter school, regardless of the sponsorship, shall be funded as if they are in a basic program or a special program, the same as students enrolled in other public schools in the school district. Funding for a charter lab school shall be as provided in s. 1002.32.
- (e) District school boards shall make timely and efficient payment and reimbursement to charter schools, including processing paperwork required to access special state and federal funding for which they may be eligible. The district school board may distribute funds to a charter school for up to 3 months based on the projected full-time equivalent student membership of the charter school. Thereafter, the results of full-time equivalent student membership surveys shall be used in adjusting the amount of funds distributed monthly to the charter school for the remainder of the fiscal year. The payment shall be issued no later than 10 working days after the district school board receives a distribution of state or federal funds. If a warrant for payment is not issued within 10 working days

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after receipt of funding by the district school board, the school district shall pay to the charter school, in addition to the amount of the scheduled disbursement, interest at a rate of 1 percent per month calculated on a daily basis on the unpaid balance from the expiration of the 10 working days until such time as the warrant is issued. The district school board may not delay payment to a charter school of any portion of the funds provided in paragraph (b) based on the timing of receipt of local funds by the district school 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 <u>standard model</u> application form, standard charter contract, standard <u>application</u> evaluation instrument, and standard charter renewal contract, which shall include the information specified in subsection (7) and shall be developed by consulting and negotiating with both school districts and charter schools before implementation. The charter and charter renewal contracts shall be used by charter school sponsors.

Section 3. Paragraph (e) of subsection (2) and subsection (5) of section 1002.331, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 1002.331 High-performing charter schools.—

- (2) A high-performing charter school is authorized to:
- (e) Receive a modification of its charter to a term of 15 years or a 15-year charter renewal. The charter may be modified or renewed for a shorter term at the option of the high-performing charter school. The charter must be consistent with

<u>s. 1002.33(7)(a)20.</u> <u>s. 1002.33(7)(a)19.</u> and (10)(h) and (i), is subject to annual review by the sponsor, and may be terminated during its term pursuant to s. 1002.33(8).

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A high-performing charter school shall notify its sponsor in writing by March 1 if it intends to increase enrollment or expand grade levels the following school year. The written notice shall specify the amount of the enrollment increase and the grade levels that will be added, as applicable. If a charter school notifies the sponsor of its intent to expand, the sponsor shall modify the charter within 90 days to include the new enrollment maximum and may not make any other changes. The sponsor may deny a request to increase the enrollment of a highperforming charter school if the commissioner has declassified the charter school as high-performing. If a high-performing charter school requests to consolidate multiple charters, the sponsor shall have 40 days after receipt of that request to provide an initial draft charter to the charter school. The sponsor and charter school shall have 50 days thereafter to negotiate and notice the charter contract for final approval by the sponsor.

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(5) The Commissioner of Education, upon request by a charter school, shall verify that the charter school meets the criteria in subsection (1) and provide a letter to the charter school and the sponsor stating that the charter school is a high-performing charter school pursuant to this section. The commissioner shall annually determine whether a high-performing charter school under subsection (1) continues to meet the criteria in that subsection. Such high-performing charter school

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shall maintain its high-performing status unless the commissioner determines that the charter school no longer meets the criteria in subsection (1), at which time the commissioner shall send a letter to the charter school and its sponsor providing notification that the charter school has been declassified of its declassification as a high-performing charter school.

Section 4. Paragraph (a) of subsection (8) of section 1002.37, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1002.37 The Florida Virtual School.-

(8) (a) The Florida Virtual School may provide full-time and part-time instruction for students in kindergarten through grade 12. To receive part-time instruction in kindergarten through grade 5, a student must meet at least one of the eligibility criteria in s. 1002.455(2).

Section 5. Subsection (5) and paragraphs (c) and (d) of subsection (8) of section 1002.45, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1002.45 Virtual instruction programs.

- (5) STUDENT ELIGIBILITY.—Students in kindergarten through grade 12 A student may enroll in a virtual instruction program provided by the school district or by a virtual charter school operated in the district in which he or she resides if the student meets eligibility requirements for virtual instruction pursuant to s. 1002.455.
 - (8) ASSESSMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY.-
- (c) An approved provider that receives a school grade of "D" or "F" under s. 1008.34 or a school improvement rating of "Unsatisfactory" "Declining" under s. 1008.341 must file a

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school improvement plan with the department for consultation to determine the causes for low performance and to develop a plan for correction and improvement.

- be terminated if the provider earns two consecutive school grades of receives a school grade of "D" or "F" under s.

 1008.34, receives two consecutive or a school improvement ratings rating of "Unsatisfactory" "Declining" under s.

 1008.341, for 2 years during any consecutive 4-year period or has violated any qualification requirement pursuant to subsection (2). A provider that has a contract terminated under this paragraph may not be an approved provider for a period of at least 1 year after the date upon which the contract was terminated and until the department determines that the provider is in compliance with subsection (2) and has corrected each cause of the provider's low performance.
- Section 6. <u>Section 1002.455</u>, <u>Florida Statutes</u>, <u>is repealed</u>. Section 7. Subsection (2) of section 1003.498, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1003.498 School district virtual course offerings.-

- (2) School districts may offer virtual courses for students enrolled in the school district. These courses must be identified in the course code directory. Students who meet the eligibility requirements of s. 1002.455 may participate in these virtual course offerings.
- (a) Any eligible student who is enrolled in a school district may register and enroll in an online course offered by his or her school district.
 - (b) 1. Any eligible student who is enrolled in a school

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district may register and enroll in an online course offered by any other school district in the state. The school district in which the student completes the course shall report the student's completion of that course for funding pursuant to s. 1011.61(1)(c)1.b.(VI), and the home school district shall not report the student for funding for that course.

2. The full-time equivalent student membership calculated under this subsection is subject to the requirements in s. 1011.61(4). The Department of Education shall establish procedures to enable interdistrict coordination for the delivery and funding of this online option.

Section 8. Section 1003.5711, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

1003.5711 Instruction for students receiving hospitalized program services.—

- (1) A public school student in prekindergarten through grade 12 who is deemed eligible for hospitalized program services in this state is considered a student with a disability.
- (a) If the student has an individual education plan (IEP), the IEP must be followed, but upon request of the student's parent, the IEP may be modified to accommodate the student's use of hospitalized program services in a children's hospital pursuant to this section.
- (b) The student's IEP may be modified to reduce the student's course load to core courses identified in s.

 1002.20(19)(a). The student may be excused or exempted from physical education classes or instruction based on the IEP or orders from the student's medical doctor. The student's IEP may

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allow the student to receive instruction beyond the normal school hours, school day, or school year of the school district.

- (2) A student who is admitted to a children's hospital for hospitalized program services must continue to receive educational instruction.
- (a) If a student is expected to be absent from school and admitted to the children's hospital for hospitalized program services for at least 15 consecutive days, no later than the fifth day of the student's hospital stay, the school district in which the student is or was most recently enrolled may choose to provide a certified teacher to the children's hospital to provide instruction to the student. If that school district declines to provide a certified teacher, the school district in which the children's hospital is located must provide a certified teacher to provide the student with instruction, or must partner with the Florida Virtual School for instructional services as authorized in this section. Such school district shall also provide the student's instructional materials and other necessary educational support and services identified in the IEP.
- (b) A student in prekindergarten through grade 6 shall be taught in person by the certified teacher. A student in grades 7 through 12 shall be taught in person by the certified teacher, or the student may choose to utilize instruction from the Florida Virtual School. If the Florida Virtual School is used by any student, at least one certified teacher from the Florida Virtual School must be present at the hospital to assist with online learning.
 - (3) If a school district other than the one in which the

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program services, the Department of Education must transfer the funds from the school district in which the student was previously enrolled to the school district in which the children's hospital providing hospitalized program services is located. This transfer shall occur no later than each subsequent quarterly FEFP payment.

- (4) The children's hospital providing the hospitalized program services is responsible for providing adequate educational space for each student, but is not required to comply with chapter 1013. The hospital and applicable school district must enter into an agreement to implement this section. The agreement may be student-specific or address all students as necessary.
- (5) The intent of this section is to supplement existing laws, rules, and regulations concerning hospitalized students that use hospitalized program services at a children's hospital. Section 9. Section 1004.6491, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 1004.6491 Florida Institute for Charter School Innovation.—
- (1) There is established the Florida Institute for Charter School Innovation within the Florida State University. The purpose of the institute is to advance charter school accountability, quality, and innovation; provide support and technical assistance to charter school applicants; connect aspiring teachers to opportunities to experience teaching in schools of choice; and conduct research and develop and promote best practices for charter school authorization, financing, management, operations, and instructional practices.

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(2) The institute shall:

- (a) Conduct research to inform both policy and practice related to charter school accountability, financing, management, operations, and instructional practices.
- (b) Partner with state-approved teacher preparation programs in this state to provide opportunities for aspiring teachers to experience teaching in schools of choice.
- (c) Provide technical assistance and support to charter school applicants with innovative charter school concepts.
- (3) The President of the Florida State University shall appoint a director of the institute. The director is responsible for overall management of the institute and for developing and executing the work of the institute consistent with this section. The director may engage individuals in other state universities with accredited colleges of education to participate in the institute.
- written report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives which outlines its activities in the preceding year, reports significant research findings, details expenditures of state funds, and provides specific recommendations for improving the institute's ability to fulfil its mission and for changes to statewide charter school policy.
- (5) Within 180 days after completion of the institute's fiscal year, the institute shall provide to the Auditor General, the Board of Governors of the State University System, and the State Board of Education a report on the results of an annual financial audit conducted by an independent certified public

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accountant in accordance with s. 11.45.

Section 10. Subsection (11) 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:

(11) VIRTUAL EDUCATION CONTRIBUTION.—The Legislature may annually provide in the Florida Education Finance Program a virtual education contribution. The amount of the virtual education contribution shall be the difference between the amount per FTE established in the General Appropriations Act for virtual education and the amount per FTE for each district and the Florida Virtual School, which may be calculated by taking the sum of the base FEFP allocation, the discretionary local effort, the state-funded discretionary contribution, the discretionary millage compression supplement, the research-based reading instruction allocation, and the instructional materials allocation, and then dividing by the total unweighted FTE. This difference shall be multiplied by the virtual education unweighted FTE for programs and options identified in ss. 1002.33(1), 1002.45(1)(b), and 1003.498 \pm . 1002.455(3) and the Florida Virtual School and its franchises to equal the virtual education contribution and shall be included as a separate allocation in the funding formula.

Section 11. This act shall take effect July 1, 2015.