## By Senator Montford

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3-00691A-16 20161136\_\_\_ A bill to be entitled

An act relating to schools; amending s. 1002.33, F.S.; revising the contents of the annual report submitted by the sponsor of a charter school; requiring a charter school application and charter to document that the governing board is independent of a management company; requiring that at least one member of the governing board be the parent of a student enrolled in the school; providing for the return of all unexpended operating funds if a charter is not renewed or is terminated; specifying circumstances under which a student is considered to have voluntarily withdrawn from a charter school; providing an exception; requiring the transfer of funds if a student voluntarily withdraws from a charter school; prescribing procedures for the withdrawal of a student from a charter school if the withdrawal is initiated by the school; providing for the transfer of funds; prohibiting a student from being dismissed or requested to withdraw from a charter school under certain circumstances; requiring a charter school to post a performance bond; specifying requirements for such bond; revising references to standard charter contracts; prohibiting specified conflicts of interest on the part of governing board members of a charter school or specified contracts; providing an exception; authorizing specified persons to file a complaint with the Department of Education under certain circumstances; establishing investigatory procedures for such complaints; creating s. 1002.346, F.S.; establishing procedures and requirements for audits and investigations of charter schools; providing for

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oversight of a charter school by the district school board; amending s. 1002.451, F.S.; deleting provisions relating to performance contracts for innovation schools of technology; requiring a district school board to notify the State Board of Education of the establishment of an innovation school of technology; providing requirements for such notification; deleting provisions limiting the number of innovation schools of technology a district school board may operate; deleting the requirement that the State Board of Education adopt rules for specified purposes; amending s. 1011.61, F.S.; revising the terms "full-time student" and "part-time student" for purposes of the Florida Education Finance Program; deleting a requirement that the department determine and implement a certain funding method for experimental schools under certain circumstances; amending s. 1002.331, F.S.; conforming cross-references; 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. Paragraph (b) of subsection (5), paragraph (a) of subsection (6), paragraph (a) of subsection (7), subsection (10), paragraph (a) of subsection (21), and present subsection (28) of section 1002.33, Florida Statutes, are amended, paragraph (h) is added to subsection (8) of that section, paragraph (g) is added to subsection (17) of that section, new subsections (27) and (28) are added to that section, and present

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subsection (27) is redesignated as subsection (29), to read: 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 <u>may shall</u> not apply its policies to a charter school unless mutually agreed to by both the sponsor and the charter school. If the sponsor subsequently amends any agreed-upon sponsor policy, the version of the policy in effect at the time of the execution of the charter, or any subsequent modification thereof, <u>must shall</u> remain in effect and the sponsor may not hold the charter school responsible for any provision of a newly revised policy until the revised policy is mutually agreed upon.
- 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

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the approved charter, the sponsor shall report such shortcomings to the Department of Education.

- g. The sponsor <u>is shall</u> not <del>be</del> 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.
- h. The sponsor <u>is</u> 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  $\underline{\text{do}}$  shall not constitute the basis for a private cause of action.
- j. The sponsor  $\underline{may}$  shall not impose additional reporting requirements on a charter school without providing reasonable and specific justification in writing to the charter school.
- k. The sponsor shall submit an annual report to the Department of Education in a web-based format to be determined by the department.
- (I) The report  $\underline{\text{must}}$   $\underline{\text{shall}}$  include the following information:
- (A) The number of draft applications received on or before May 1 and each applicant's contact information.
- (B) The number of final applications received on or before August 1 and each applicant's contact information.
- (C) The date each application was approved, denied, or withdrawn.
  - (D) The date each final contract was executed.
- (E) The number of students who have voluntarily or involuntarily withdrawn from a charter school, the names of the charter schools attended by such students, the reason for the

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voluntary or involuntary withdrawal of such students, and the
amount of pro rata funds transferred to the district school
board pursuant to the requirements of paragraphs (10) (h) and
(i).

- (II) Beginning August 31, 2013, and each year thereafter, the sponsor shall submit to the department the information for the applications submitted the previous year.
- (III) The department shall compile an annual report, by district, and post the report on its website by November 1 of each year.
- 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. If a Florida College System institution operates an approved teacher preparation program under s. 1004.04 or s. 1004.85, the institution may operate no more than one charter school that serves students in kindergarten through grade 12. In kindergarten through grade 8, the charter school shall implement innovative blended learning instructional models in which, for a given course, a student learns in part through online delivery of content and instruction with some element of student control

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over time, place, path, or pace and in part at a supervised brick-and-mortar location away from home. A student in a blended learning course must be a full-time student of the charter school and receive the online instruction in a classroom setting at the charter school. 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, 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

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subsection (20).

(6) APPLICATION PROCESS AND REVIEW.—Charter school applications are subject to the following requirements:

- (a) A person or entity wishing 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, 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 a charter if the school does not propose a reading curriculum that is consistent with effective teaching strategies that are grounded in scientifically based reading research.
- 5. Contains an annual financial plan for each year requested by the charter for operation of the school for up to 5 years. This plan must contain anticipated fund balances based on revenue projections, a spending plan based on projected revenues and expenses, and a description of controls that will safeguard

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finances and projected enrollment trends.

6. Documents that the governing board is independent of any management company and may, at its sole discretion, terminate a contract with the management company at any time Contains additional information a sponsor may require, which shall be attached as an addendum to the charter school application described in this paragraph.

- 7. For the establishment of a virtual charter school, documents that the applicant has contracted with a provider of virtual instruction services pursuant to s. 1002.45(1)(d).
- (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  $\underline{\text{must}}$   $\underline{\text{shall}}$  address and criteria for approval of the charter must  $\underline{\text{shall}}$  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

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below grade level. The curriculum and instructional strategies for reading must be consistent with the Next Generation Sunshine State Standards and grounded in scientifically based reading research.

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

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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 <u>must shall</u> 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,

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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 are shall be equally valid in such a consideration. The charter must document that the governing board is independent of any management company and may, at its sole discretion, terminate the contract with the management company at any time.
- 10. The asset and liability projections required in the application which are incorporated into the charter and <u>must</u> 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

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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 must 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 must 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 district school board. A charter lab school is eliqible 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 certificate of occupancy or a temporary certificate of occupancy for such a facility earlier than 15 calendar days before the first day of school.
- 14. The qualifications to be required of the teachers and the potential strategies used to recruit, hire, train, and

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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). At least one member of the charter school governing board must be the parent of a student enrolled in that school.
- 16. A timetable for implementing the charter which addresses the implementation of each element thereof and the date by which the charter  $\underline{\text{must}}$   $\underline{\text{shall}}$  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 the absence of a collective bargaining agreement. However, alternative arrangements are 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

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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.

- 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 levels that will be added, as applicable.
  - (8) CAUSES FOR NONRENEWAL OR TERMINATION OF CHARTER.-
- (h) If a charter is not renewed or is terminated, the charter school and, if applicable, the management company, or any other entity responsible for handling any operating funds, shall return all unexpended operating funds, including state and federal education operating and program funds, to the school district. The charter school or the management company shall cease all expenditures upon termination of the charter and shall report to the school district all accounts due and payable on the date of the termination of the charter. The school district shall examine all accounts due and payable and determine those accounts for which authorized expenses are eligible for payment. After the approval of the school district, the charter school or management company shall pay all outstanding accounts payable. The school district shall have the authority to recover any state and federal education operating and program funds that were not expended from the charter school and the management

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company, or any other entity responsible for handling state and federal funds.

- (10) ELIGIBLE STUDENTS.-
- (a) A charter school shall be open to any student covered in an interdistrict agreement or residing in the school district in which the charter school is located; however, in the case of a charter lab school, the charter lab school shall be open to any student eligible to attend the lab school as provided in s. 1002.32 or who resides in the school district in which the charter lab school is located. Any eligible student shall be allowed interdistrict transfer to attend a charter school when based on good cause. Good cause includes shall include, but is not limited to, geographic proximity to a charter school in a neighboring school district.
- (b) The charter school shall enroll an eligible student who submits a timely application, unless the number of applications exceeds the capacity of a program, class, grade level, or building. In such case, all applicants shall have an equal chance of being admitted through a random selection process.
- (c) 1. For purposes of continuity of educational choice, placement of a student in a charter school shall remain in force until the student voluntarily withdraws from the charter school or successfully completes the highest grade offered in the charter school. A charter school student who voluntarily enrolls in a different charter school, a district-operated public school, a private school, a virtual education program, a home education program, or another education program approved by law is considered to have voluntarily withdrawn from the charter school for the purpose of determining the end of the student's

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enrollment. However, if a student enters a Department of

Juvenile Justice detention center for less than 21 days, the

student is not considered to have withdrawn from the charter

school.

- 2. Before a student is voluntarily withdrawn from a charter school, the parent and charter school personnel must sign a document stating that the student is being voluntarily withdrawn and that charter school personnel have not prohibited, discouraged, or attempted to discourage the student from continued enrollment in the charter school.
- (d) (e) When a public school converts to charter status, enrollment preference <u>must shall</u> be given to students who would have otherwise attended that public school. The district school board shall consult and negotiate with the conversion charter school every 3 years to determine whether realignment of the conversion charter school's attendance zone is appropriate in order to ensure that students residing closest to the charter school are provided with an enrollment preference.
- (e) (d) A charter school may give enrollment preference to the following student populations:
- 1. Students who are siblings of a student enrolled in the charter school.
- 2. Students who are the children of a member of the governing board of the charter school.
- 3. Students who are the children of an employee of the charter school.
  - 4. Students who are the children of:
- a. An employee of the business partner of a charter schoolin-the-workplace established under paragraph (15)(b) or a

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resident of the municipality in which such charter school is located; or

- b. A resident of a municipality that operates a charter school-in-a-municipality pursuant to paragraph (15)(c).
- 5. Students who have successfully completed a voluntary prekindergarten education program under ss. 1002.51-1002.79 provided by the charter school or the charter school's governing board during the previous year.
- 6. Students who are the children of an active duty member of any branch of the United States Armed Forces.
- (f)(e) A charter school may limit the enrollment process only to target the following student populations:
  - 1. Students within specific age groups or grade levels.
- 2. Students considered at risk of dropping out of school or academic failure, including. Such students shall include exceptional education students.
- 3. Students enrolling in a charter school-in-the-workplace or charter school-in-a-municipality established pursuant to subsection (15).
- 4. Students residing within a reasonable distance of the charter school, as described in paragraph (20)(c). Such students shall be subject to a random lottery and to the racial/ethnic balance provisions described in subparagraph (7)(a)8. or any federal provisions that require a school to achieve a racial/ethnic balance reflective of the community it serves or within the racial/ethnic range of other public schools in the same school district.
- 5. Students who meet reasonable academic, artistic, or other eligibility standards established by the charter school

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

- 6. Students articulating from one charter school to another pursuant to an articulation agreement between the charter schools that has been approved by the sponsor.
- 7. Students living in a development in which a business entity provides the school facility and related property having an appraised value of at least \$10 million to be used as a charter school for the development. Students living in the development shall be entitled to 50 percent of the student stations in the charter school. The students who are eligible for enrollment are subject to a random lottery, the racial/ethnic balance provisions, or any federal provisions, as described in subparagraph 4. The remainder of the student stations shall be filled in accordance with subparagraph 4.
- (g) (f) Students with disabilities and students served in English for Speakers of Other Languages programs shall have an equal opportunity of being selected for enrollment in a charter school.
- (h) (g) A student may voluntarily withdraw from a charter school at any time and enroll in another public school as determined by district school board rule. The charter school from which a student voluntarily withdraws shall transfer a prorata share of the full-time equivalent student funding for that student to the district school board that governs the school in

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which the student subsequently enrolls. The transfer of funds is required within 15 days after the student withdraws from the charter school. If the charter school does not timely transfer the funds, the district school board in which the charter school is located shall withhold the funds from the next payment due to the charter school.

(i) If the withdrawal of a student from a charter school and his or her transfer to another public school are initiated by the charter school as a result of the student's commission of an expellable offense, as that term is defined by district school board rule, the charter school shall submit a recommendation of expulsion to the district school board immediately upon suspension of the student. The charter school shall provide specific details and reasons warranting expulsion within such recommendation and shall follow the expulsion process of the district school board. If the district school board grants the expulsion, the student shall be expelled from all public education for the duration of the expulsion period. If the district school board rejects the expulsion, the student shall return to the charter school. If the district school board recommends reassignment of the student to a district alternative placement appropriate to the expellable offense reported by the charter school, the charter school shall transfer a pro rata share of funding for that student to the district school board that governs the school in which the student is subsequently placed. Such funding must be sufficient to pay for the per student cost of delivering services to the student in the alternative setting for the balance of the fiscal year or until the student is counted by the district in its FTE funding

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survey. The transfer of funds is required within 15 days after the entry of the district school board's decision on the charter school's recommendation of expulsion. If the charter school does not timely transfer the funds, the district school board in which the charter school is located shall withhold the funds from the next payment due to the charter school.

- (j) A charter school student may not be dismissed or requested to withdraw from the charter school because of actual or anticipated poor academic performance, because of actual or anticipated poor performance on statewide assessments, or because of issues related to student behavior unless such behavior is alleged to be an expellable offense, as that term is defined by district school board rule.
- (k) (h) The capacity of the charter school shall be determined annually by the governing board, in conjunction with the sponsor, of the charter school in consideration of the factors identified in this subsection unless the charter school is designated as a high-performing charter school pursuant to s. 1002.331. A sponsor may not require a charter school to waive the provisions of s. 1002.331 or require a student enrollment cap that prohibits a high-performing charter school from increasing enrollment in accordance with s. 1002.331(2) as a condition of approval or renewal of a charter.
- (1)(i) The capacity of a high-performing charter school identified pursuant to s. 1002.331 shall be determined annually by the governing board of the charter school. The governing board shall notify the sponsor of any increase in enrollment by March 1 of the school year preceding the increase. A sponsor may not require a charter school to identify the names of students

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to be enrolled or to enroll those students before the start of the school year as a condition of approval or renewal of a charter.

- (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.
- (g) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a charter school, at the beginning of each school year, shall post a performance bond naming the district school board as the recipient. The amount of the performance bond shall equal one-half of the school's projected operating funds, as provided in paragraph (b). Such bond shall be annually renewed and shall be invoked if the charter school defaults on any of its financial obligations with the sponsor.
  - (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 <a href="must shall">must shall</a> include a model application form, <a href="model standard">model standard</a> charter contract, standard evaluation instrument, and <a href="model standard">model standard</a> charter renewal contract, which <a href="must shall">must shall</a> 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 may <a href="may shall">shall</a> be used by charter school sponsors.
  - (27) CONFLICTS OF INTEREST AND ETHICS.—

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(a) An individual may not serve as a member of a governing board of a charter school if he or she or an immediate family member receives a pension or any compensation from the charter school, or if the individual's partner is an owner or principal with an entity or independent contractor with whom the charter school does business or contracts, directly or indirectly, for professional services, goods, or facilities. An individual may not serve as a governing board member if an immediate family member is an employee of the school. A violation of this paragraph renders a contract voidable at the option of the sponsor or the governing board. A governing board member who violates this paragraph is individually liable to the charter school for any damage caused by the violation.

- (b) A governing board member or an employee, officer, or agent of a charter school may not participate in selecting, awarding, or administering a contract if a conflict of interest exists. A conflict of interest exists if any of the following has a financial or other interest in the entity with which the charter school is contracting:
  - 1. The governing board member, employee, officer, or agent.
- 2. The immediate family of the governing board member, employee, officer, or agent.
- 3. The partner of the governing board member, employee, officer, or agent.
- 4. An organization that employs, or is about to employ, any individual listed in subparagraphs 1.-3.
- $\underline{\text{A violation of this paragraph renders the contract void.}}$ 
  - (c) An employee or governing board member of the sponsor

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who participates in the initial review and approval, ongoing oversight and evaluation, or renewal or nonrenewal of the charter may not serve on the governing board of a school chartered by that sponsor.

- (d) An individual may serve as a governing board member if no conflict of interest under paragraph (a) exists.
- (e) This subsection does not apply to compensation paid to a teacher employed in that capacity by the charter school.
- group that believes that a charter school has violated or is violating any state or federal law or regulation may file a complaint directly with the Department of Education. If the department determines that the complaint demonstrates reasonable cause to suspect that an unlawful act has been committed, the department shall conduct an investigation and produce a fact-finding report within 90 days after receiving the complaint. The department shall provide the district school superintendent of the complainant's district and the complainant with a copy of the fact-finding report, which is admissible in any subsequent or related administrative or judicial review.
- (30) (28) 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 model standard charter and model

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charter renewal contracts in accordance with this section.

Section 2. Section 1002.346, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

1002.346 Charter school audits and investigations.-

- (1) A charter school is subject to the audits, audit procedures, and audit requirements established in the charter and may be audited or investigated by the Auditor General, the Department of Education's Office of Inspector General, and the district school board, at their discretion. Such procedures and requirements must be consistent with generally accepted audit standards. The charter school and its governing board shall allow the sponsor and state officials full access to its financial and educational records, reports, files, and documents.
- (2) During the course of audits and investigations, the sponsor and state officials may access, review, and audit records of other entities that do business with the charter school if a member of the school's governing board or a director, an officer, a principal, an assistant principal, or any other person employed by the charter school who has equivalent decisionmaking authority also serves as a member, director, or officer of such other entities.
- (3) The district school board shall oversee each charter school it has approved and may visit, examine, enter, and inspect the charter school, including the records of such school, under its oversight. Oversight by the district school board must be sufficient to ensure that the charter school is in compliance with all applicable laws, rules, and charter provisions.

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(4) The Department of Education's Office of Inspector
General or the district school board may conduct reviews as a
result of a complaint received or on its own initiative to
ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, and charter
provisions. The charter school and the specific individuals
involved shall cooperate to the fullest extent with such
reviews.

(5) A party who believes that his or her complaint has not been adequately addressed by the charter school's governing board or the district school board may submit the complaint in writing to the Department of Education's Office of Inspector General, which shall investigate such complaint and provide a written response within 90 days after receipt of the complaint.

Section 3. Subsections (3) and (6) of section 1002.451, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1002.451 District innovation school of technology program.-

- (3) TERM OF <u>OPERATION</u> <u>PERFORMANCE CONTRACT</u>.—An innovation school of technology may operate <del>pursuant to a performance</del> <del>contract with the State Board of Education</del> for a period of 5 years.
- (a) Before expiration of the performance contract, the school's performance shall be evaluated against the eligibility criteria, purpose, guiding principles, and compliance with the contract to determine whether the contract may be renewed. The contract may be renewed every 5 years.
- (b) The innovation school of technology performance contract shall be terminated by the State Board of Education if:
- $\underline{\text{(a)}}$  The school receives a grade of "F" as an innovation school of technology for 2 consecutive years;

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performance contract;

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(b) 2. The school or district fails to comply with the criteria in this section; (c) 3. The school or district does not comply with district school board rules requiring terms of the contract which specify that a violation result results in termination; or (d) 4. Other good cause is shown. (6) NOTIFICATION TO THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION APPLICATION PROCESS AND PERFORMANCE CONTRACT. -(a) A district school board shall notify may apply to the State Board of Education of the establishment of for an innovation school of technology if the district: 1. Has at least 20 percent of its total enrollment in public school choice programs or at least 5 percent of its total enrollment in charter schools; 2. Has no material weaknesses or instances of material noncompliance noted in the annual financial audit conducted pursuant to s. 218.39; and 3. Has received a district grade of "A," or "B," or "C" in each of the past 3 years. (b) A district school board may operate one innovation school of technology upon an application being approved by the State Board of Education.

c. Has at least 50 percent of its students exceed the state

1. A district school board may apply to the State Board of

Education to establish additional schools of technology if each

a. Meets all requirements in this section and in the

existing innovation school of technology in the district:

b. Has a grade of "A" or "B"; and

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average on the statewide assessment program pursuant to s. 1008.22. This comparison may take student subgroups, as defined in the federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), 20 U.S.C. s. 6311(b)(2)(C)(v)(II), into specific consideration so that at least 50 percent of students in each student subgroup meet or exceed the statewide average performance, rounded to the nearest whole number, of that particular subgroup.

- 2. Notwithstanding subparagraph 1., the number of schools of technology in a school district may not exceed:
- a. Seven in a school district that has 100,000 or more students.
- b. Five in a school district that has 50,000 to 99,999 students.
- c. Three in a school district that has fewer than 50,000 students.
- (b) (c) A school district that meets the eligibility requirements of paragraph (a) may apply to the State Board of Education at any time to enter into a performance contract to operate an innovation school of technology. The notification to the State Board of Education application must, at a minimum:
- 1. Demonstrate how the school district meets and will continue to meet the requirements of this section;
- 2. Identify how the school will accomplish the purposes and guiding principles of this section;
- 3. Identify the statutes or rules from which the district is seeking a waiver for the school;
- 4. Identify and provide supporting documentation for the purpose and impact of each waiver, how each waiver would enable the school to achieve the purpose and guiding principles of this

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section, and how the school would not be able to achieve the purpose and guiding principles of this section without each waiver; and

- 3.5. Confirm that the school board remains responsible for the operation, control, and supervision of the school in accordance with all applicable laws, rules, and district procedures not waived pursuant to this section or waived pursuant to other applicable law.
- (d) The State Board of Education shall approve or deny the application within 90 days or, with the agreement of the school district, at a later date.
- (e) The performance contract must address the terms under which the State Board of Education may cancel the contract and, at a minimum, the methods by which:
- 1. Upon execution of the performance contract, the school district will plan the program during the first year, begin at least partial implementation of the program during the second year, and fully implement the program by the third year. A district may implement the program sooner than specified in this subparagraph if authorized in the performance contract.
- 2. The school will integrate industry-leading technology into instruction, assessment, and professional development. The school may also restructure the school day or school year in a way that allows it to best accomplish its goals.
- 3. The school and district will monitor performance progress based on skills that help students succeed in college and careers, including problem solving, research, interpretation, and communication.
  - 4. The school will incorporate industry certifications and

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similar recognitions into performance expectations.

- 5. The school and district will comply with this section and the performance contract.
- (c) (f) Three or more contiguous school districts may apply to enter into a joint performance contract as a Region of Technology, subject to terms and conditions contained in this section for a single school district.
- $\underline{\text{(d)}}$  The State Board of Education shall monitor schools of technology to ensure that the respective school district is in compliance with this section and the performance contract.
- (h) The State Board of Education shall adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement this section, including, but not limited to, an application, evaluation instrument, and renewal evaluation instrument.
- $\underline{\text{(e)}}$  (i) This section does not supersede the provisions of s. 768.28.
- Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 1011.61, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 1011.61 Definitions.—Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 1000.21, the following terms are defined as follows for the purposes of the Florida Education Finance Program:
- (1) A "full-time equivalent student" in each program of the district is defined in terms of full-time students and part-time students as follows:
- (a) A "full-time student" is one student on the membership roll of one school program or a combination of school programs listed in s. 1011.62(1)(c) for the school year or the equivalent for:
  - 1. Instruction in a standard school, comprising not less

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than 900 net hours for a student in or at the grade level of 4 through 12, or not less than 720 net hours for a student in or at the grade level of kindergarten through grade 3 or in an authorized prekindergarten exceptional program; or

- 2. Instruction in a double-session school or a school utilizing an experimental school calendar approved by the Department of Education, comprising not less than the equivalent of 810 net hours in grades 4 through 12 or not less than 630 net hours in kindergarten through grade 3; or
- 2.3. Instruction comprising the appropriate number of net hours set forth in subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2. for students who, within the past year, have moved with their parents for the purpose of engaging in the farm labor or fish industries, if a plan furnishing such an extended school day or week, or a combination thereof, has been approved by the commissioner. Such plan may be approved to accommodate the needs of migrant students only or may serve all students in schools having a high percentage of migrant students. The plan described in this subparagraph is optional for any school district and is not mandated by the state.
- (b) A "part-time student" is a student on the active membership roll of a school program or combination of school programs listed in s. 1011.62(1)(c) who is less than a full-time student. A student who receives instruction in a school that operates for less than the minimum term shall generate a full-time equivalent student proportional to the amount of instructional hours provided by the school divided by the minimum term required in s. 1011.60(2).
  - (c) 1. A "full-time equivalent student" is:

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a. A full-time student in any one of the programs listed in s. 1011.62(1)(c); or

- b. A combination of full-time or part-time students in any one of the programs listed in s. 1011.62(1)(c) which is the equivalent of one full-time student based on the following calculations:
- (I) A full-time student in a combination of programs listed in s. 1011.62(1)(c) shall be a fraction of a full-time equivalent membership in each special program equal to the number of net hours per school year for which he or she is a member, divided by the appropriate number of hours set forth in subparagraph (a)1. or subparagraph (a)2. The difference between that fraction or sum of fractions and the maximum value as set forth in subsection (4) for each full-time student is presumed to be the balance of the student's time not spent in a special program and shall be recorded as time in the appropriate basic program.
- (II) A prekindergarten student with a disability shall meet the requirements specified for kindergarten students.
- (III) A full-time equivalent student for students in kindergarten through grade 12 in a full-time virtual instruction program under s. 1002.45 or a virtual charter school under s. 1002.33 shall consist of six full-credit completions or the prescribed level of content that counts toward promotion to the next grade in programs listed in s. 1011.62(1)(c). Credit completions may be a combination of full-credit courses or half-credit courses. Beginning in the 2016-2017 fiscal year, the reported full-time equivalent students and associated funding of students enrolled in courses requiring passage of an end-of-

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course assessment under s. 1003.4282 to earn a standard high school diploma shall be adjusted if the student does not pass the end-of-course assessment. However, no adjustment shall be made for a student who enrolls in a segmented remedial course delivered online.

- (IV) A full-time equivalent student for students in kindergarten through grade 12 in a part-time virtual instruction program under s. 1002.45 shall consist of six full-credit completions in programs listed in s. 1011.62(1)(c)1. and 3. Credit completions may be a combination of full-credit courses or half-credit courses. Beginning in the 2016-2017 fiscal year, the reported full-time equivalent students and associated funding of students enrolled in courses requiring passage of an end-of-course assessment under s. 1003.4282 to earn a standard high school diploma shall be adjusted if the student does not pass the end-of-course assessment. However, no adjustment shall be made for a student who enrolls in a segmented remedial course delivered online.
- (V) A Florida Virtual School full-time equivalent student shall consist of six full-credit completions or the prescribed level of content that counts toward promotion to the next grade in the programs listed in s. 1011.62(1)(c)1. and 3. for students participating in kindergarten through grade 12 part-time virtual instruction and the programs listed in s. 1011.62(1)(c) for students participating in kindergarten through grade 12 full-time virtual instruction. Credit completions may be a combination of full-credit courses or half-credit courses. Beginning in the 2016-2017 fiscal year, the reported full-time equivalent students and associated funding of students enrolled

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in courses requiring passage of an end-of-course assessment under s. 1003.4282 to earn a standard high school diploma shall be adjusted if the student does not pass the end-of-course assessment. However, no adjustment shall be made for a student who enrolls in a segmented remedial course delivered online.

- (VI) Each successfully completed full-credit course earned through an online course delivered by a district other than the one in which the student resides shall be calculated as 1/6 FTE.
- (VII) A full-time equivalent student for courses requiring passage of a statewide, standardized end-of-course assessment under s. 1003.4282 to earn a standard high school diploma shall be defined and reported based on the number of instructional hours as provided in this subsection until the 2016-2017 fiscal year. Beginning in the 2016-2017 fiscal year, the FTE for the course shall be assessment-based and shall be equal to 1/6 FTE. The reported FTE shall be adjusted if the student does not pass the end-of-course assessment. However, no adjustment shall be made for a student who enrolls in a segmented remedial course delivered online.
- (VIII) For students enrolled in a school district as a full-time student, the district may report 1/6 FTE for each student who passes a statewide, standardized end-of-course assessment without being enrolled in the corresponding course.
- 2. A student in membership in a program scheduled for more or less than 180 school days or the equivalent on an hourly basis as specified by rules of the State Board of Education is a fraction of a full-time equivalent membership equal to the number of instructional hours in membership divided by the appropriate number of hours set forth in subparagraph (a)1.;

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however, for the purposes of this subparagraph, membership in programs scheduled for more than 180 days is limited to students enrolled in:

- a. Juvenile justice education programs.
- b. The Florida Virtual School.
- c. Virtual instruction programs and virtual charter schools for the purpose of course completion and credit recovery pursuant to ss. 1002.45 and 1003.498. Course completion applies only to a student who is reported during the second or third membership surveys and who does not complete a virtual education course by the end of the regular school year. The course must be completed no later than the deadline for amending the final student enrollment survey for that year. Credit recovery applies only to a student who has unsuccessfully completed a traditional or virtual education course during the regular school year and must re-take the course in order to be eligible to graduate with the student's class.

The full-time equivalent student enrollment calculated under this subsection is subject to the requirements in subsection (4).

The department shall determine and implement an equitable method of equivalent funding for experimental schools and for schools operating under emergency conditions, which schools have been approved by the department to operate for less than the minimum term required in s. 1011.60(2) school day.

Section 5. Paragraph (e) of subsection (2) of section 1002.331, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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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 s. 1002.33(7)(a)19. and  $\underline{(10)(k)}(b)$  and  $\underline{(1)(b)}(b)$  and  $\underline{(1)(b)}(b)$ , is subject to annual review by the sponsor, and may be terminated during its term pursuant to s. 1002.33(8).

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.

Section 6. This act shall take effect July 1, 2016.