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Proposed Committee Substitute by the Committee on Education Pre-K - 12

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to student choice; amending s. 1002.20, F.S.; conforming a provision to changes made by the act; providing the right of a parent to know the average amount of money expended for the education of his or her child; requiring the Department of Education to provide each school district with such information and requiring the school districts to provide notification to parents; authorizing the information to be published in the student handbook or a similar publication; amending s. 1002.31, F.S.; deleting the definition of the term "controlled open enrollment" and deleting provisions relating to controlled open enrollment; requiring each district school board to establish a public school parental choice policy that allows students to attend any public school that has not reached capacity in their district; requiring assignments to be made on a firstcome, first-served basis; defining the term "capacity" for the purposes of a district school board public school parental choice plan; authorizing a parent to enroll his or her child in any public school that has not reached capacity in the state; amending s. 1002.33, F.S.; revising required contents of charter school applications; requiring a charter school to submit quarterly financial statements for the first year of operation with specified information included;



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requiring a charter school to submit a plan to become financially viable under certain circumstances; conforming provisions regarding the appeal process for denial of a high-performing charter school application; specifying that the reading curriculum and instructional strategies in a charter school's charter satisfy the research-based reading plan requirement and that charter schools are eligible for the research-based reading allocation; requiring a person or officer of an entity who submits a charter school application to undergo background screening; prohibiting a sponsor from approving a charter school application until completion, receipt, and review of the results of such screening; requiring a charter to document that the governing board is independent of a management company or cooperative; revising charter provisions relating to long-term charters; revising the deadline by which a charter school must have a certificate of occupancy or temporary certificate of occupancy; revising conditions for nonrenewal or termination of a charter; requiring the sponsor to review monthly financial statements; requiring the sponsor to notify specified parties of a charter's termination under certain circumstances; 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 meetings that are noticed, open, and accessible to the public per school year; requiring a



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charter school with space available to be open to any student in the state; revising requirements for the funding of charter schools; prohibiting the district school board from delaying payment to a charter school under specified circumstances; 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; prohibiting an employee of a management company or cooperative from being a member of a charter school governing board; prohibiting specified conflicts of interests on the part of members of the governing board of a charter school or charter school cooperative organization; amending s. 1002.331, F.S.; providing an exception to the prohibition on a high-performing charter school establishing more than one charter school in this state under specified circumstances; conforming provisions and a cross-reference to changes made by the act; amending s. 1002.332, F.S.; authorizing certain out-of-state entities to apply for designation as a high-performing charter school system; requiring the State Board of Education to adopt by rule eligibility criteria for such designation; requiring that charter schools established by such entities receive a reduction in certain administrative fees; amending s. 1002.451, F.S.; conforming a provision to changes made by the act; creating s. 1003.3101, F.S.; requiring each district school board to establish a



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classroom teacher transfer process for parents, approve or deny a request within a certain timeframe, and post an explanation of the transfer process in the student handbook or a similar publication; 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 such services; requiring the student to continue to receive educational instruction; requiring a school district to provide the student with a certified teacher or to partner with the Florida Virtual School for instructional services under certain circumstances; requiring the department to transfer funds for the student; requiring a children's hospital to provide adequate educational space for each student; requiring the hospital and school district to enter in an agreement; creating s. 1004.6491, F.S.; establishing the Florida Institute for Charter School Innovation; 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. 1006.15, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 1011.61, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "full-time student" for the purposes of the Florida Education



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Finance Program; creating s. 1011.6202, F.S.; creating the Charter School District Pilot Program; providing a procedure for a school district to participate in the pilot program; providing requirements for participating school districts and schools; exempting participating school districts from certain laws and rules; providing that charter school districts must comply with certain laws and rules; requiring principals of participating schools to complete a specific professional development program; providing the authorization period of a charter; providing for renewal and revocation of a charter; providing for reporting and rulemaking; amending s. 1011.69, F.S.; requiring district school boards participating in the pilot program to allocate a specified percentage of certain funds to participating schools; amending s. 1012.28, F.S.; providing additional authority and responsibilities of the principal of a participating school in a charter school district; amending s. 1012.42, F.S.; authorizing a parent who receives notification that a teacher is teaching outside his or her field to request that his or her child be transferred to another classroom teacher within the school and grade in which the child is currently enrolled; amending s. 1012.986, F.S.; specifying the contents of a specific professional development program for certain school principals; amending s. 1013.62, F.S.; revising eligibility requirements for charter school capital outlay funding; specifying



applicability of certain reporting requirements to charter schools and public schools; 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 (a) of subsection (6) of section 1002.20, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (25) is added to that section, to read:

1002.20 K-12 student and parent rights.-Parents of public school students must receive accurate and timely information regarding their child's academic progress and must be informed of ways they can help their child to succeed in school. K-12 students and their parents are afforded numerous statutory rights including, but not limited to, the following:

- (6) EDUCATIONAL CHOICE.-
- (a) Public school choices.—Parents of public school students may seek whatever public school choice options that are applicable and available to students in their school districts. These options may include public school parental choice controlled open enrollment, single-gender programs, lab schools, virtual instruction programs, charter schools, charter technical career centers, magnet schools, alternative schools, special programs, auditory-oral education programs, advanced placement, dual enrollment, International Baccalaureate, International General Certificate of Secondary Education (pre-AICE), Advanced International Certificate of Education, CAPE digital tools, CAPE industry certifications, collegiate high school programs, early admissions, credit by examination or demonstration of



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competency, the New World School of the Arts, the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, and the Florida Virtual School. These options may also include the public school choice options of the Opportunity Scholarship Program and the McKay Scholarships for Students with Disabilities Program.

(25) FISCAL TRANSPARENCY.—A parent has the right to know the average amount of money estimated to be expended from all sources, state, local, and federal, for the education of his or her child, including operating and capital outlay expenses. The department shall annually provide each district the estimated amount of funding allocated for a student in the district by grade level and level of support. Each district must notify parents of the estimated amount of funding allocated for a student similar to their child, based upon grade level and level of support. The fiscal transparency notification may be included in the student handbook or a similar publication.

Section 2. Subsections (1), (2), and (3) of section 1002.31, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1002.31 Controlled open enrollment; Public school parental choice.-

(1) As used in this section, "controlled open enrollment" means a public education delivery system that allows school districts to make student school assignments using parents' indicated preferential school choice as a significant factor.

(1) (2) Each district school board shall establish a public school parental choice policy that authorizes a parent to choose 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 the district. This policy $\frac{may}{may}$



controlled open enrollment within the public schools which is in addition to the existing choice programs, such as virtual instruction programs, magnet schools, alternative schools, special programs, CAPE digital tools, CAPE industry certifications, advanced placement, collegiate high school programs, and dual enrollment.

- (2)(3) Each district school board offering controlled open enrollment shall adopt by rule and post on its website a public school parental choice controlled open enrollment plan which must:
 - (a) Adhere to federal desegregation requirements.
- (b) Include an application process required to participate in <u>public school parental choice</u> controlled open enrollment that allows parents to declare school preferences, including placement of siblings within the same school.
- (c) Assign students on a first-come, first-served basis based upon the date and time complete applications are received by the school district Provide a lottery procedure to determine student assignment and establish an appeals process for hardship cases.
- (d) Afford parents of students in multiple session schools preferred access to controlled open enrollment.
- (e) Maintain socioeconomic, demographic, and racial balance.
 - (f) Address the availability of transportation.
- (g) Define the term "capacity" as 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



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or modular instructional space, the term "capacity" shall mean a school in which the capital outlay FTE enrollment exceeds 95 percent of the space and occupant design capacity of its core facilities.

(3) A parent may choose 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 the state. 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.

Section 3. Paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of subsection (6), paragraphs (a), (b), and (d) of subsection (7), paragraphs (e), (f), and (g) of subsection (8), paragraphs (g), (n), and (p) of subsection (9), paragraph (a) of subsection (10), paragraphs (b) and (e) of subsection (17), subsection (21), and paragraph (c) of subsection (26) of section 1002.33, Florida Statutes, are amended, paragraphs (h) and (i) are added to subsection (8) of that section, a new subsection (27) is added to that section, and present subsections (27) and (28) are redesignated as subsections (28) and (29), respectively, to read:

1002.33 Charter schools.-

- (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.



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- 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 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 or cooperative, if any; the name and sponsor of any charter school currently operated or previously 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.



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

- 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. To ensure continued financial responsibility, a charter school shall submit quarterly financial statements for the first year of operation which include a full accounting of the costs of operation and sources of income. If a school's financial



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statement indicates that the school is not financially viable, the school must also prepare and submit a plan that describes specific actions the school will take to become viable.

- 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.
- 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.

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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 highperforming 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 a



charter application within 10 calendar days after such approval or denial. In the event of approval, the report to the Department of Education shall include the final projected FTE for the approved charter school.

- 5. Upon approval of a charter application, the initial startup shall commence with the beginning of the public school calendar for the district in which the charter is granted unless the sponsor allows a waiver of this subparagraph for good cause.
- 6. A person, or an officer of an entity, who submits an application pursuant to this subsection must undergo background screening in the same manner as instructional and noninstructional personnel hired or contracted to fill positions in a charter school or as members of the governing board of a charter school undergo background screening under s. 1012.32.

 Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, a person may not receive approval of a charter application until the person's screening is completed and the results have been submitted to, and reviewed by, the sponsor.
- (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 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



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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 highperforming 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 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.



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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 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



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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. For purposes of determining eligibility for the research-based reading instruction allocation, the reading curriculum and instructional strategies specified in the charter satisfy the research-based reading plan requirement under s.



1011.62(9).

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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



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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. The charter must document that the governing board is independent of any management company or cooperative and may, at its sole discretion, terminate the contract with the management company or cooperative at any time.
- 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.



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12. The term of the charter which shall provide for cancellation of the charter if insufficient progress has been made in attaining the student achievement objectives of the charter and if it is not likely that such objectives can be achieved before expiration of the charter. The initial term of the a charter is either 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 <u>shall</u> <u>may not</u> require a charter school to have a certificate of occupancy or a temporary certificate of occupancy for such a facility <u>no later than 30 earlier than 15</u> 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.

 $\underline{16.15.}$ 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).

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. 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).



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(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.
 - (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



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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.

- 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 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



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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 the length of the current term 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. -
- (q)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



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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 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"



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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 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



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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.
- 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



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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 eliqible for a waiver under this sub-subparagraph.



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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)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, cooperatives, service providers, or education management 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.



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- 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.
 - (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



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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. A charter school with space available must be open to any student in the state, pursuant to s. 1002.31(2). Any eligible student shall be allowed interdistrict transfer to attend a charter school when based on good cause. Good cause shall include, but is not limited to, geographic proximity to a charter school in a neighboring school district.

- (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.
- (b) The basis for the agreement for funding students enrolled in a charter school shall be the sum of the school district's operating funds from the Florida Education Finance Program as provided in s. 1011.62 and the General Appropriations Act, including gross state and local funds, discretionary lottery funds, and funds from the school district's current operating discretionary millage levy; divided by total funded weighted full-time equivalent students in the school district; multiplied by the weighted full-time equivalent students for the charter school. Charter schools whose students or programs meet the eligibility criteria in law are entitled to their proportionate share of categorical program funds included in the total funds available in the Florida Education Finance Program by the Legislature, including transportation, the research-based reading allocation, and the Florida digital classrooms



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allocation. Total funding for each charter school shall be recalculated during the year to reflect the revised calculations under the Florida Education Finance Program by the state and the actual weighted full-time equivalent students reported by the charter school during the full-time equivalent student survey periods designated by the Commissioner of Education.

- (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 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.



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- (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 standard model application form, standard charter contract, standard application 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.
 - (26) STANDARDS OF CONDUCT AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE. -
- (c) An employee of the charter school, or his or her spouse, or an employee of a management company, cooperative, or charter management organization, or his or her spouse, may not be a member of the governing board of the charter school.
- (27) CONFLICTS OF INTEREST AND ETHICS.—An individual may not serve as a member of a governing board of a charter school, an education management corporation, or charter school cooperative organization 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. Members of the governing board of a charter school may not be appointed, removed, or replaced by an entity or component unit of an entity, which the



charter school has entered into any contract with.

Section 4. Paragraph (e) of subsection (2), paragraph (b) of subsection (3), 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 highperforming charter school. The charter must be consistent with s. $1002.33(7)(a)20. s. \frac{1002.33(7)(a)19}{a}$ 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



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negotiate and notice the charter contract for final approval by the sponsor.

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- (b) A high-performing charter school may not establish more than one charter school within the state under paragraph (a) in any year. A subsequent application to establish a charter school under paragraph (a) may not be submitted unless each charter school established in this manner achieves high-performing charter school status. The limits set forth in this paragraph do not apply to charter schools established by a high-performing charter school in the attendance zone of a school identified as in need of intervention and support pursuant to s. 1008.33(3)(b) or to meet needs for innovative choice options identified by the district school board.
- (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 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.



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Section 5. Present subsection (2) of section 1002.332, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as subsection (3), and a new subsection (2) is added to that section, to read:

1002.332 High-performing charter school system.-

(2) An entity that successfully operates a system of charter schools outside the state may apply to the State Board of Education for status as a high-performing charter school system. The state board shall adopt rules prescribing a process for determining whether the entity meets the requirements of this subsection by reviewing student demographic and performance data and fiscal accountability of all schools operated by the entity. To the extent practicable, the state board shall develop a rubric for the approval of such entities which aligns with the priorities of the federal Charter Schools Program Grants for Replication and Expansion of High-Quality Charter Schools in the Federal Register, Volume 76, No. 133. An entity classified as a high-performing charter school system pursuant to this subsection may submit an application in the same manner as specified in s. 1002.331(3) to establish and operate a new charter school in this state. For the first 3 school years of operation, each charter school established by such an entity shall receive a reduction in administrative fees as authorized under s. 1002.33(20)(a)3.

Section 6. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 1002.451, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1002.451 District innovation school of technology program.-

- (1) DISTRICT INNOVATION SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY.-
- (c) An innovation school of technology must be open to any student covered in an interdistrict agreement or residing in the



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school district in which the innovation school of technology is located. An innovation school of technology shall enroll an eligible student who submits a timely application if the number of applications does not exceed the capacity of a program, class, grade level, or building. If the number of applications exceeds capacity, all applicants shall have an equal chance of being admitted through a public random selection process. However, a district may give enrollment preference to students who identify the innovation school of technology as the student's preferred choice pursuant to the district's public school parental choice controlled open enrollment plan.

Section 7. Section 1003.3101, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

1003.3101 Additional school choice options.—Each district school board shall establish a transfer process for a parent to request his or her child be transferred to another classroom teacher. A school must grant or deny the transfer within 2 weeks after receiving a request. If a request for transfer is denied, the school shall notify the parent and specify the reasons for a denial. An explanation of the transfer process must be made available in the student handbook or a similar publication.

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.



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- (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 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.

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- (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 student was previously enrolled provides the hospitalized 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 1215 1216 to read:



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- 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.
 - (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.
- (4) By each October 1, the institute shall provide a written report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives which outlines its



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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 accountant in accordance with s. 11.45.

Section 10. Paragraphs (c), (d), and (e) of subsection (3) of section 1006.15, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1006.15 Student standards for participation in interscholastic and intrascholastic extracurricular student activities; regulation.-

(3)

- (c) An individual home education student is eligible to participate at the public school to which the student would be assigned according to district school board attendance area policies or which the student could choose to attend pursuant to public school parental choice district or interdistrict controlled open enrollment provisions, or may develop an agreement to participate at a private school, in the interscholastic extracurricular activities of that school, provided the following conditions are met:
- 1. The home education student must meet the requirements of the home education program pursuant to s. 1002.41.
 - 2. During the period of participation at a school, the home



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education student must demonstrate educational progress as required in paragraph (b) in all subjects taken in the home education program by a method of evaluation agreed upon by the parent and the school principal which may include: review of the student's work by a certified teacher chosen by the parent; grades earned through correspondence; grades earned in courses taken at a Florida College System institution, university, or trade school; standardized test scores above the 35th percentile; or any other method designated in s. 1002.41.

- 3. The home education student must meet the same residency requirements as other students in the school at which he or she participates.
- 4. The home education student must meet the same standards of acceptance, behavior, and performance as required of other students in extracurricular activities.
- 5. The student must register with the school his or her intent to participate in interscholastic extracurricular activities as a representative of the school before the beginning date of the season for the activity in which he or she wishes to participate. A home education student must be able to participate in curricular activities if that is a requirement for an extracurricular activity.
- 6. A student who transfers from a home education program to a public school before or during the first grading period of the school year is academically eligible to participate in interscholastic extracurricular activities during the first grading period provided the student has a successful evaluation from the previous school year, pursuant to subparagraph 2.
 - 7. Any public school or private school student who has been



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unable to maintain academic eligibility for participation in interscholastic extracurricular activities is ineligible to participate in such activities as a home education student until the student has successfully completed one grading period in home education pursuant to subparagraph 2. to become eligible to participate as a home education student.

- (d) An individual charter school student pursuant to s. 1002.33 is eligible to participate at the public school to which the student would be assigned according to district school board attendance area policies or which the student could choose to attend, pursuant to district or interdistrict public school parental choice controlled open-enrollment provisions, in any interscholastic extracurricular activity of that school, unless such activity is provided by the student's charter school, if the following conditions are met:
- 1. The charter school student must meet the requirements of the charter school education program as determined by the charter school governing board.
- 2. During the period of participation at a school, the charter school student must demonstrate educational progress as required in paragraph (b).
- 3. The charter school student must meet the same residency requirements as other students in the school at which he or she participates.
- 4. The charter school student must meet the same standards of acceptance, behavior, and performance that are required of other students in extracurricular activities.
- 5. The charter school student must register with the school his or her intent to participate in interscholastic



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extracurricular activities as a representative of the school before the beginning date of the season for the activity in which he or she wishes to participate. A charter school student must be able to participate in curricular activities if that is a requirement for an extracurricular activity.

- 6. A student who transfers from a charter school program to a traditional public school before or during the first grading period of the school year is academically eligible to participate in interscholastic extracurricular activities during the first grading period if the student has a successful evaluation from the previous school year, pursuant to subparagraph 2.
- 7. Any public school or private school student who has been unable to maintain academic eligibility for participation in interscholastic extracurricular activities is ineligible to participate in such activities as a charter school student until the student has successfully completed one grading period in a charter school pursuant to subparagraph 2. to become eligible to participate as a charter school student.
- (e) A student of the Florida Virtual School full-time program may participate in any interscholastic extracurricular activity at the public school to which the student would be assigned according to district school board attendance area policies or which the student could choose to attend, pursuant to district or interdistrict public school parental choice controlled open enrollment policies, if the student:
- 1. During the period of participation in the interscholastic extracurricular activity, meets the requirements in paragraph (a).



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- 2. Meets any additional requirements as determined by the board of trustees of the Florida Virtual School.
- 3. Meets the same residency requirements as other students in the school at which he or she participates.
- 4. Meets the same standards of acceptance, behavior, and performance that are required of other students in extracurricular activities.
- 5. Registers his or her intent to participate in interscholastic extracurricular activities with the school before the beginning date of the season for the activity in which he or she wishes to participate. A Florida Virtual School student must be able to participate in curricular activities if that is a requirement for an extracurricular activity.

Section 11. 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 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



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authorized prekindergarten exceptional program;

- 2. Instruction in an alternative charter school that is operating with two or more instructional sessions per day, comprising not less than the equivalent of 810 net hours per session and using instructional calendars that may extend beyond 180 days, as authorized in the charter contract that is approved by the district school board;
- 3. 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
- 4.3. 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.
 - (c) 1. A "full-time equivalent student" is:
 - a. A full-time student in any one of the programs listed in



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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 halfcredit 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-ofcourse assessment under s. 1003.4282 to earn a standard high



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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 fulltime 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 in courses requiring passage of an end-of-course assessment



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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.; however, for the purposes of this subparagraph, membership in



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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 school day.

Section 12. Section 1011.6202, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

1011.6202 Charter School District Pilot Program.—The



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Charter School District Pilot Program is created within the Department of Education. The purpose of the pilot program is to provide the principal of a participating school with increased autonomy and authority to operate his or her school in a way that produces significant improvements in student achievement and school management while complying with constitutional requirements. The State Board of Education may, upon approval of a charter proposal, enter into a performance contract with up to six district school boards to establish such districts as charter school districts.

- (1) CHARTER SCHOOL DISTRICT.—A charter school district is a school district in the state that has submitted, and the state board has approved, a charter proposal that exchanges statutory and rule exemption for an agreement to meet performance goals established in the charter proposal. A charter school district shall be chartered for 3 years. At the end of the 3 years, the performance of all participating schools in the charter school district shall be evaluated.
 - (2) CHARTER PROPOSAL.
 - (a) The proposal to become a charter school district must:
- 1. Identify three middle or high schools whose principals will have fiscal and administrative autonomy.
- 2. Describe the current financial and administrative management of each participating school; identify the areas in which each school principal will have increased fiscal and administrative autonomy, including the authority and responsibilities provided in s. 1012.28(8); and identify the areas in which each participating school will continue to follow district school board fiscal and administrative policies.



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- 3. Explain the methods used to identify the educational strengths and needs of the participating school's students and identify how student achievement can be improved.
- 4. Establish performance goals for student achievement, as defined in s. 1008.34(1), and explain how increased principal autonomy will help participating schools improve student achievement and school management.
- 5. Provide each participating school's mission and a description of its student population.
- (b) The state board shall establish criteria, which must include the criteria listed in paragraph (a), for the approval of a school district charter proposal.
- (c) A school district must submit the charter proposal to the state board for approval by December 1 in order to begin participation in the subsequent school year. By February 28 of the school year in which the proposal is submitted, the state board shall notify the district school board in writing whether the charter proposal has been approved.
 - (3) EXEMPTION FROM LAWS.-
- (a) With the exception of those laws listed in paragraph (b), a charter school district is exempt from the provisions in chapters 1000-1013, including s. 1001.42(4)(f), relating to the opening date for schools, and rules of the state board that implement these exempt provisions.
- (b) A charter school district shall comply with the provisions in chapters 1000-1013, and rules of the state board that implement these provisions, pertaining to the following:
- 1. Those laws relating to the election of district school board members, public meetings and public records requirements,



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- 2. Those laws relating to the student assessment program and school grading system, including chapter 1008.
- 3. Those laws relating to the provision of services to students with disabilities.
- 4. Those laws relating to civil rights, including s. 1000.05, relating to discrimination.
- 5. Those laws relating to student health, safety, and welfare.
- 6. Those laws relating to the election and compensation of district school board members and the election or appointment and compensation of district school superintendents.
- 7. Section 1003.03, governing maximum class size, except that the calculation for compliance pursuant to s. 1003.03 is the average at the school level.
- 8. Sections 1012.22(1)(c) and 1012.27(2), relating to compensation and salary schedules.
- 9. Section 1012.33(5), relating to workforce reductions for annual contracts for instructional personnel. This subparagraph does not apply to at-will employees.
- 10. Section 1012.335, relating to annual contracts for instructional personnel hired on or after July 1, 2011. This subparagraph does not apply to at-will employees.
- 11. Section 1012.34, relating to personnel evaluation procedures and criteria.
- 1619 12. Those laws pertaining to educational facilities, 1620 including chapter 1013, except that s. 1013.20, relating to covered walkways for relocatables, and s. 1013.21, relating to 1621 the use of relocatable facilities exceeding 20 years of age, are 1622



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eligible for exemption.

- 13. Those laws pertaining to charter school districts, including this section.
- (4) PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT.—Each charter school district shall require the principal of each participating school to complete the professional development provided through the William Cecil Golden Professional Development Program for School Leaders under s. 1012.986. The professional development must be completed before a school may participate in the Charter School District Pilot Program.
- (5) TERM OF CHARTER.—The state board shall authorize a charter school district's charter for a period of 3 years commencing with award of the charter. The charter may be renewed upon action of the state board. The state board may revoke a charter if the charter school district fails to meet the requirements of this section during the 3-year period.
- (6) REPORTING.—Each charter school district shall submit an annual report to the state board. The state board shall annually report on the implementation of the Charter School District Pilot Program. Upon completion of the program's first 3-year term, the Commissioner of Education shall submit to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by December 1 a full evaluation of the effectiveness of the program.
- (7) RULEMAKING.—The State Board of Education shall adopt rules to administer this section.
- Section 13. Subsection (2) of section 1011.69, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 1011.69 Equity in School-Level Funding Act.-



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(2) Beginning in the 2003-2004 fiscal year, district school boards shall allocate to schools within the district an average of 90 percent of the funds generated by all schools and quarantee that each school receives at least 80 percent, except schools participating in the Charter School District Pilot Program under s. 1011.6202 are guaranteed to receive at least 90 percent, of the funds generated by that school based upon the Florida Education Finance Program as provided in s. 1011.62 and the General Appropriations Act, including gross state and local funds, discretionary lottery funds, and funds from the school district's current operating discretionary millage levy. Total funding for each school shall be recalculated during the year to reflect the revised calculations under the Florida Education Finance Program by the state and the actual weighted full-time equivalent students reported by the school during the full-time equivalent student survey periods designated by the Commissioner of Education. If the district school board is providing programs or services to students funded by federal funds, any eligible students enrolled in the schools in the district shall be provided federal funds.

Section 14. Subsection (8) is added to section 1012.28, Florida Statutes, to read:

1012.28 Public school personnel; duties of school principals.-

- (8) The principal of a participating school in a charter school district approved under s. 1011.6202 has the following additional authority and responsibilities:
- (a) In addition to the authority provided in subsection (6), the authority to select qualified instructional personnel



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for placement or to refuse to accept the placement or transfer of instructional personnel by the district school superintendent. Placement of instructional personnel at a participating school in a charter school district does not affect the employee's status as a school district employee.

- (b) The authority to deploy financial resources to school programs at the principal's discretion to help improve student achievement, as defined in s. 1008.34(1), and meet performance goals identified in the charter proposal submitted pursuant to s. 1011.6202.
- (c) To annually provide to the district school superintendent and the district school board a budget for the operation of the participating school that identifies how funds provided pursuant to s. 1011.69(2) are allocated. The school district shall include the budget in the annual report provided to the State Board of Education pursuant to s. 1011.6202(6).

Section 15. Subsection (2) of section 1012.42, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1012.42 Teacher teaching out-of-field.-

(2) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS. - When a teacher in a district school system is assigned teaching duties in a class dealing with subject matter that is outside the field in which the teacher is certified, outside the field that was the applicant's minor field of study, or outside the field in which the applicant has demonstrated sufficient subject area expertise, as determined by district school board policy in the subject area to be taught, the parents of all students in the class shall be notified in writing of such assignment. A parent that receives this notification may, after the October student membership



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survey, request that his or her child be transferred to another classroom teacher within the school and grade in which the child is currently enrolled. A school must grant or deny the transfer within 2 weeks after receiving a request. If a request for transfer is denied, the school shall notify the parent and specify the reasons for a denial. An explanation of the transfer process must be made available in the student handbook or a similar publication. This does not provide a parent the right to choose a specific teacher.

Section 16. Paragraph (e) is added to subsection (1) of section 1012.986, Florida Statutes, to read:

1012.986 William Cecil Golden Professional Development Program for School Leaders.-

- (1) There is established the William Cecil Golden Professional Development Program for School Leaders to provide high standards and sustained support for principals as instructional leaders. The program shall consist of a collaborative network of state and national professional leadership organizations to respond to instructional leadership needs throughout the state. The network shall support the humanresource development needs of principals, principal leadership teams, and candidates for principal leadership positions using the framework of leadership standards adopted by the State Board of Education, the Southern Regional Education Board, and the National Staff Development Council. The goal of the network leadership program is to:
- (e) For principals of schools participating in the Charter School District Pilot Program under s. 1011.6202, provide training on the following:



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- 1. Managing instructional personnel, including developing a high-performing instructional leadership team.
- 2. Public school budgeting, financial management, and human resources policies and procedures.
- 3. Best practices for the effective exercise of increased budgetary and staffing flexibility to improve student achievement and operational efficiency.

Section 17. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 1013.62, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 1013.62 Charter schools capital outlay funding.-
- (1) In each year in which funds are appropriated for charter school capital outlay purposes, the Commissioner of Education shall allocate the funds among eligible charter schools.
- (a) To be eligible for a funding allocation, a charter school must:
 - 1.a. Have been in operation for 3 or more years;
- b. Be governed by a governing board established in the state for 3 or more years which operates both charter schools and conversion charter schools within the state;
- c. Be an expanded feeder chain of a charter school within the same school district that is currently receiving charter school capital outlay funds;
- d. Have been accredited by the Commission on Schools of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools; or
- e. Serve students in facilities that are provided by a business partner for a charter school-in-the-workplace pursuant to s. 1002.33(15)(b).
 - 2. Have an annual audit that does not reveal any of the



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financial emergency conditions provided in s. 218.503(1) for the most recent fiscal year for which such audit results are available stability for future operation as a charter school.

- 3. Have satisfactory student achievement based on state accountability standards applicable to the charter school.
- 4. Have received final approval from its sponsor pursuant to s. 1002.33 for operation during that fiscal year.
- 5. Serve students in facilities that are not provided by the charter school's sponsor.

Section 18. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, student reporting requirements related to withdrawals, suspensions, expulsions, and other related instances where students are no longer enrolled in a school, must be the same for public schools, including charter schools. Thus, charter school reporting requirements for these instances apply to all public schools, and public school reporting requirements apply to all charter schools.

Section 19. This act shall take effect July 1, 2015.