Amendment No.

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CHAMBER ACTION Senate House Representative Rizo offered the following: 2 3 Amendment (with title amendment) 4 Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert: 5 Section 1. Section 1001.4205, Florida Statutes, is amended 6 to read: 7 1001.4205 Individuals authorized to visit schools 8 Visitation of schools by an individual school board or charter 9 school governing board member. - An individual member of a district school board may, on any day and at any time at his or 10 11 her pleasure, visit any district school in his or her school 12 district. An individual charter school governing board member may, on any day and at any time at his or her pleasure, visit 13 496561 3/8/2022 7:40 PM

Page 1 of 30

Amendment No.

14 any charter school governed by the charter school's governing 15 board. A member of the Legislature may visit any public school 16 in the legislative district of the member. An individual 17 visiting a school pursuant to this section The board member must sign in and sign out at the school's main office and wear his or 18 19 her board identification badge at all times while present on 20 school premises. The board, the school, or any other person or entity, including, but not limited to, the principal of the 21 22 school, the school superintendent, or any other board member, 23 may not require an individual visiting the school pursuant to this section the visiting board member to provide notice before 24 25 visiting the school. The school may offer, but may not require, an escort to accompany an individual visiting the school 26 27 pursuant to this section a visiting board member during the 28 visit. Another board member or a district employee, including, 29 but not limited to, the superintendent, the school principal, or 30 his or her designee, may not limit the duration or scope of the 31 visit or direct an individual visiting the school pursuant to 32 this section a visiting board member to leave the premises. A 33 board, district, or school administrative policy or practice may 34 not prohibit or limit the authority granted to an individual a 35 board member under this section.

36 Section 2. Section 1002.3301, Florida Statutes, is created 37 to read:

496561

Amendment No.

38 <u>1002.3301</u> Charter School Review CommissionSubject to an
39 appropriation, the Charter School Review Commission is created
40 within the Department of Education to review and approve
41 applications for charter schools overseen by district school
42 boards.
43 (1) The commission shall consist of seven members who have
44 charter school experience, selected by the State Board of
45 Education and subject to confirmation by the Senate. The
46 commissioner shall designate one member as the chair. Each
47 member shall be appointed to a 4-year term. However, for the
48 purpose of achieving staggered terms, of the initial
49 appointments, three members shall be appointed to 2-year terms
50 and four members shall be appointed to 4-year terms. All
51 subsequent appointments shall be for 4-year terms. A majority of
52 the members of the commission constitutes a quorum.
53 (2) The commission has the same powers and duties as
54 sponsors pursuant to s. 1002.33 in regard to reviewing and
55 <u>approving charter schools</u> .
56 (3) The Department of Education shall contract with a
57 <u>college or university to provide administrative and technical</u>
58 assistance to the commission by reviewing and providing an
59 analysis of charter school applications submitted to the
60 <u>commission</u> .
61 (4) The district school board of the school district in
62 which the proposed charter school will be located shall be the
496561

Amendment No.

63	sponsor of and supervisor for the new charter school and shall
64	provide an initial proposed charter contract to the charter
65	school pursuant to s. 1002.33(7)(b) within 30 calendar days
66	after the commission's decision granting an application.
67	(5) Within 3 calendar days after an applicant submits an
68	application for a charter school to the commission, the
69	applicant must also provide a copy of the application to the
70	school district in which the proposed charter school will be
71	located. Within 30 calendar days after receiving a copy of the
72	application, the school district may provide input to the
73	commission on a form prescribed by the department. The
74	commission must consider such input in reviewing the
75	application.
76	(6) The decisions of the commission may be appealed in
77	accordance with s. 1002.33(6)(c).
78	(7) The State Board of Education shall adopt rules to
79	implement this section.
80	Section 3. Subsection (2), paragraphs (a) and (b) of
81	subsection (5), paragraph (c) of subsection (7), paragraph (a)
82	of subsection (8), paragraph (p) of subsection (9), paragraphs
83	(a), (c), and (f) of subsection (18), and paragraph (a) of
84	subsection (20) of section 1002.33, Florida Statutes, are
85	amended to read:
86	1002.33 Charter schools
87	(2) GUIDING PRINCIPLES; PURPOSE; LEGISLATIVE INTENT
I	496561
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2	3/8/2022 7:40 PM

Amendment No.

88 Charter schools in Florida shall be guided by the (a) 89 following principles: 90 1. Meet high standards of student achievement while providing parents flexibility to choose among diverse 91 92 educational opportunities within this the state's public school 93 system. 94 2. Promote enhanced academic success and financial 95 efficiency by aligning responsibility with accountability. 3. 96 Provide parents with sufficient information on whether 97 their child is reading at grade level and whether the child gains at least a year's worth of learning for every year spent 98 99 in the charter school. 100 (b) Charter schools shall fulfill the following purposes: 101 1. Improve student learning and academic achievement. 102 2. Increase learning opportunities for all students, with 103 special emphasis on low-performing students and reading. 104 3. Encourage the use of innovative learning methods. 105 Require the measurement of learning outcomes. 4. 106 (c) Charter schools may fulfill the following purposes: Create innovative measurement tools. 107 1. 2. Provide rigorous competition within the public school 108 109 system to stimulate continual improvement in all public schools. 110 3. Expand the capacity of the public school system. 111 4. Mitigate the educational impact created by the development of new residential dwelling units. 112 496561 3/8/2022 7:40 PM

Amendment No.

113 Create new professional opportunities for teachers, 5. 114 including ownership of the learning program at the school site. 115 (d) It is the intent of the Legislature that charter school students be considered as important as all other students 116 117 in this state and, to that end, comparable funding levels from existing and future sources should be maintained for charter 118 119 school students. (5) SPONSOR; DUTIES.-120 121 (a) Sponsoring entities.-122 1. A district school board may sponsor a charter school in the county over which the district school board has 123 124 jurisdiction. 125 2. A state university may grant a charter to a lab school 126 created under s. 1002.32 and shall be considered to be the 127 school's sponsor. Such school shall be considered a charter lab 128 school. 129 3. Because needs relating to educational capacity, workforce qualifications, and career education opportunities are 130 131 constantly changing and extend beyond school district 132 boundaries: A state university may, upon approval by the Department 133 a. 134 of Education, solicit applications and sponsor a charter school 135 to meet regional education or workforce demands by serving 136 students from multiple school districts. 496561

Bill No. CS/CS/SB 758 (2022)

Amendment No.

137 A Florida College System institution may, upon approval b. by the Department of Education, solicit applications and sponsor 138 139 a charter school in any county within its service area to meet 140 workforce demands and may offer postsecondary programs leading 141 to industry certifications to eligible charter school students. 142 A charter school established under subparagraph (b)4. may not be 143 sponsored by a Florida College System institution until its 144 existing charter with the school district expires as provided 145 under subsection (7). 146 c. Notwithstanding paragraph (6) (b), a state university or 147 Florida College System institution may, at its discretion, deny an application for a charter school. 148 149 d. The Charter School Review Commission, as authorized 150 under s. 1002.3301, may solicit and review applications for 151 charter schools overseen by district school boards and, upon the 152 commission approving an application, the district school board 153 that oversees the school district in which the charter school 154 will be located shall serve as sponsor. 155 (b) Sponsor duties.-156 1.a. The sponsor shall monitor and review the charter 157 school in its progress toward the goals established in the 158 charter. 159 b. The sponsor shall monitor the revenues and expenditures 160 of the charter school and perform the duties provided in s. 1002.345. 161

496561

Amendment No.

162 c. The sponsor may approve a charter for a charter school 163 before the applicant has identified space, equipment, or 164 personnel, if the applicant indicates approval is necessary for 165 it to raise working funds.

166 The sponsor may shall not apply its policies to a d. 167 charter school unless mutually agreed to by both the sponsor and 168 the charter school. If the sponsor subsequently amends any agreed-upon sponsor policy, the version of the policy in effect 169 170 at the time of the execution of the charter, or any subsequent 171 modification thereof, shall remain in effect and the sponsor may not hold the charter school responsible for any provision of a 172 173 newly revised policy until the revised policy is mutually agreed 174 upon.

e. The sponsor shall ensure that the charter is innovative
and consistent with the state education goals established by s.
1000.03(5).

178 f. The sponsor shall ensure that the charter school 179 participates in the state's education accountability system. If 180 a charter school falls short of performance measures included in 181 the approved charter, the sponsor shall report such shortcomings 182 to the Department of Education.

183 g. The sponsor <u>is shall</u> not be liable for civil damages 184 under state law for personal injury, property damage, or death 185 resulting from an act or omission of an officer, employee, 186 agent, or governing body of the charter school.

496561

Bill No. CS/CS/SB 758 (2022)

Amendment No.

187 The sponsor is shall not be liable for civil damages h. under state law for any employment actions taken by an officer, 188 189 employee, agent, or governing body of the charter school. 190 The sponsor's duties to monitor the charter school do i. 191 shall not constitute the basis for a private cause of action. 192 The sponsor may shall not impose additional reporting j. 193 requirements on a charter school as long as the charter school 194 has not been identified as having a deteriorating financial 195 condition or financial emergency pursuant to s. 1002.345 without 196 providing reasonable and specific justification in writing to 197 the charter school. 198 k. The sponsor shall submit an annual report to the 199 Department of Education in a web-based format to be determined 200 by the department. 201 The report shall include the following information: (I) 202 (A) The number of applications received during the school 203 year and up to August 1 and each applicant's contact 204 information. 205 (B) The date each application was approved, denied, or 206 withdrawn. 207 The date each final contract was executed. (C) 208 (II) Annually, by November 1, the sponsor shall submit to 209 the department the information for the applications submitted 210 the previous year. 496561

Bill No. CS/CS/SB 758 (2022)

Amendment No.

(III) The department shall compile an annual report, by sponsor, and post the report on its website by January 15 of each year.

214 2. Immunity for the sponsor of a charter school under 215 subparagraph 1. applies only with respect to acts or omissions 216 not under the sponsor's direct authority as described in this 217 section.

218 3. This paragraph does not waive a sponsor's sovereign 219 immunity.

220 4. A Florida College System institution may work with the 221 school district or school districts in its designated service 222 area to develop charter schools that offer secondary education. 223 These charter schools must include an option for students to 224 receive an associate degree upon high school graduation. If a 225 Florida College System institution operates an approved teacher 226 preparation program under s. 1004.04 or s. 1004.85, the 227 institution may operate charter schools that serve students in kindergarten through grade 12 in any school district within the 228 229 service area of the institution. District school boards shall 230 cooperate with and assist the Florida College System institution 231 on the charter application. Florida College System institution 232 applications for charter schools are not subject to the time 233 deadlines outlined in subsection (6) and may be approved by the 234 district school board at any time during the year. Florida College System institutions may not report FTE for any students 235 496561

Bill No. CS/CS/SB 758 (2022)

Amendment No.

236 participating under this subparagraph who receive FTE funding 237 through the Florida Education Finance Program.

238 5. For purposes of assisting the development of a charter 239 school, a school district may enter into nonexclusive interlocal 240 agreements with federal and state agencies, counties, 241 municipalities, and other governmental entities that operate 242 within the geographical borders of the school district to act on 243 behalf of such governmental entities in the inspection, 244 issuance, and other necessary activities for all necessary permits, licenses, and other permissions that a charter school 245 246 needs in order for development, construction, or operation. A 247 charter school may use, but may not be required to use, a school 248 district for these services. The interlocal agreement must 249 include, but need not be limited to, the identification of fees 250 that charter schools will be charged for such services. The fees 251 must consist of the governmental entity's fees plus a fee for 252 the school district to recover no more than actual costs for 253 providing such services. These services and fees are not 254 included within the services to be provided pursuant to 255 subsection (20). Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an 256 interlocal agreement or ordinance that imposes a greater 257 regulatory burden on charter schools than school districts or 258 that between a school district and a federal or state agency, 259 county, municipality, or other governmental entity which prohibits or limits the creation of a charter school within the 260 496561

3/8/2022 7:40 PM

Page 11 of 30

Amendment No.

261 geographic borders of the school district is void and 262 unenforceable. <u>An interlocal agreement entered into by a school</u> 263 district for the development of only its own schools, including 264 provisions relating to the extension of infrastructure, may be 265 <u>used by charter schools.</u>

266 6. The board of trustees of a sponsoring state university 267 or Florida College System institution under paragraph (a) is the 268 local educational agency for all charter schools it sponsors for 269 purposes of receiving federal funds and accepts full 270 responsibility for all local educational agency requirements and 271 the schools for which it will perform local educational agency 272 responsibilities. A student enrolled in a charter school that is 273 sponsored by a state university or Florida College System 274 institution may not be included in the calculation of the school 275 district's grade under s. 1008.34(5) for the school district in 276 which he or she resides.

277 CHARTER.-The terms and conditions for the operation of (7)278 a charter school shall be set forth by the sponsor and the 279 applicant in a written contractual agreement, called a charter. 280 The sponsor and the governing board of the charter school shall use the standard charter contract pursuant to subsection (21), 281 282 which shall incorporate the approved application and any addenda 283 approved with the application. Any term or condition of a 284 proposed charter contract that differs from the standard charter contract adopted by rule of the State Board of Education shall 285 496561

Amendment No.

be presumed a limitation on charter school flexibility. The sponsor may not impose unreasonable rules or regulations that violate the intent of giving charter schools greater flexibility to meet educational goals. The charter shall be signed by the governing board of the charter school and the sponsor, following a public hearing to ensure community input.

292 (c)1. A charter may be renewed provided that a program 293 review demonstrates that the criteria in paragraph (a) have been 294 successfully accomplished and that none of the grounds for 295 nonrenewal established by paragraph (8)(a) have has been 296 expressly found. The charter of a charter school that meets 297 these requirements and has received a school grade lower than a 298 "B" pursuant to s. 1008.34 in the most recently graded school 299 year must be renewed for no less than a 5-year term except as 300 provided in paragraph (9) (n) documented. In order to facilitate 301 long-term financing for charter school construction, charter 302 schools operating for a minimum of 3 years and demonstrating exemplary academic programming and fiscal management are 303 304 eligible for a 15-year charter renewal. Such long-term charter 305 is subject to annual review and may be terminated during the 306 term of the charter.

307 2. The 15-year charter renewal that may be granted 308 pursuant to subparagraph 1. <u>must shall</u> be granted to a charter 309 school that has received a school grade of "A" or "B" pursuant 310 to s. 1008.34 in <u>the most recently graded school year</u> 3 of the 496561

Bill No. CS/CS/SB 758 (2022)

Amendment No.

311 past 4 years and that is not in a state of financial emergency 312 or deficit position as defined by this section. Such long-term 313 charter is subject to annual review and may be terminated during 314 the term of the charter pursuant to subsection (8).

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

(a) The sponsor shall make student academic achievement for all students the most important factor when determining whether to renew or terminate the charter. The sponsor may also choose not to renew or may terminate the charter <u>only</u> if the sponsor <u>expressly</u> finds that one of the grounds set forth below exists by clear and convincing evidence:

322 1. Failure to participate in the state's education 323 accountability system created in s. 1008.31, as required in this 324 section, or failure to meet the requirements for student 325 performance stated in the charter.

326 2. Failure to meet generally accepted standards of fiscal
327 management <u>due to deteriorating financial conditions or</u>
328 financial emergencies determined pursuant to s. 1002.345.

3. Material violation of law.

4. Other good cause shown.

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(9) CHARTER SCHOOL REQUIREMENTS.-

(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 496561

Amendment No.

companies, 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.

341 Each charter school's governing board must appoint a 2. 342 representative to facilitate parental involvement, provide 343 access to information, assist parents and others with questions 344 and concerns, and resolve disputes. The representative must 345 reside in the school district in which the charter school is 346 located and may be a governing board member, a charter school 347 employee, or an individual contracted to represent the governing 348 board. If the governing board oversees multiple charter schools 349 in the same school district, the governing board must appoint a 350 separate representative for each charter school in the district. 351 The representative's contact information must be provided 352 annually in writing to parents and posted prominently on the 353 charter school's website. The sponsor may not require governing 354 board members to reside in the school district in which the 355 charter school is located if the charter school complies with 356 this subparagraph.

357 3. Each charter school's governing board must hold at 358 least two public meetings per school year in the school district 359 where the charter school is located. The meetings must be 360 noticed, open, and accessible to the public, and attendees must 496561

Bill No. CS/CS/SB 758 (2022)

Amendment No.

361 be provided an opportunity to receive information and provide 362 input regarding the charter school's operations. The appointed 363 representative and charter school principal or director, or his 364 or her designee, must be physically present at each meeting. 365 Members of the governing board or any member of a committee 366 formed or designated by the governing board may attend in person 367 or by means of communications media technology used in 368 accordance with rules adopted by the Administration Commission 369 under s. 120.54(5).

370

(18) FACILITIES.-

371 A startup charter school shall utilize facilities (a) 372 which comply with the Florida Building Code pursuant to chapter 373 553 except for the State Requirements for Educational 374 Facilities. Conversion charter schools shall utilize facilities 375 that comply with the State Requirements for Educational 376 Facilities provided that the school district and the charter 377 school have entered into a mutual management plan for the reasonable maintenance of such facilities. The mutual management 378 379 plan shall contain a provision by which the district school 380 board agrees to maintain charter school facilities in the same 381 manner as its other public schools within the district. Charter 382 schools, with the exception of conversion charter schools, are 383 not required to comply, but may choose to comply, with the State 384 Requirements for Educational Facilities of the Florida Building Code adopted pursuant to s. 1013.37. The local governing 385

496561

Bill No. CS/CS/SB 758 (2022)

Amendment No.

386 authority shall not adopt or impose any local building 387 requirements or site-development restrictions, such as parking 388 and site-size criteria, student enrollment, and occupant load, 389 that are addressed by and more stringent than those found in the 390 State Requirements for Educational Facilities of the Florida 391 Building Code. A local governing authority must treat charter 392 schools equitably in comparison to similar requirements, 393 restrictions, and site planning processes imposed upon public 394 schools that are not charter schools, including such provisions 395 that are established by interlocal agreement. An interlocal 396 agreement entered into by a school district for the development of only its own schools, including provisions relating to the 397 398 extension of infrastructure, may be used by charter schools. A 399 charter school may not be subject to any land use regulation 400 requiring a change to a local government comprehensive plan or 401 requiring a development order or development permit, as those 402 terms are defined in s. 163.3164, that would not be required for 403 a public school in the same location. The agency having 404 jurisdiction for inspection of a facility and issuance of a 405 certificate of occupancy or use shall be the local municipality or, if in an unincorporated area, the county governing 406 407 authority. If an official or employee of the local governing 408 authority refuses to comply with this paragraph, the aggrieved 409 school or entity has an immediate right to bring an action in circuit court to enforce its rights by injunction. An aggrieved 410 496561

3/8/2022 7:40 PM

Page 17 of 30

Amendment No.

411 party that receives injunctive relief may be awarded attorney 412 fees and court costs.

413 (C) Any facility, or portion thereof, used to house a 414 charter school whose charter has been approved by the sponsor 415 and the governing board, pursuant to subsection (7), is shall be 416 exempt from ad valorem taxes pursuant to s. 196.1983. Any 417 library, community service, museum, performing arts, theatre, 418 cinema, or church facility; any facility or land owned by ar 419 Florida College System institution or, college, and university; 420 any similar public institutional facilities; and any facility 421 recently used to house a school or child care facility licensed 422 under s. 402.305 may provide space to charter schools within 423 their facilities under their preexisting zoning and land use 424 designations without obtaining a special exception, rezoning, or 425 a land use change.

426 (f) To the extent that charter school facilities are 427 specifically created to mitigate the educational impact created by the development of new residential dwelling units, pursuant 428 429 to subparagraph (2)(c)4., a proportionate share of costs per 430 student station some of or all of the educational impact fees 431 required to be paid in connection with the new residential 432 dwelling units must may be designated instead for the 433 construction of the charter school facilities that will mitigate 434 the student station impact, including charter school facilities described in subparagraph (10) (e) 7. Such facilities shall be 435 496561

Amendment No.

436 built to the State Requirements for Educational Facilities and 437 shall be owned by a public or nonprofit entity. The local school 438 district retains the right to monitor and inspect such 439 facilities to ensure compliance with the State Requirements for 440 Educational Facilities. If a facility ceases to be used for public educational purposes, either the facility shall revert to 441 442 the school district subject to any debt owed on the facility, or 443 the owner of the facility shall have the option to refund all 444 educational impact fees utilized for the facility to the school 445 district. The district and the owner of the facility may 446 contractually agree to another arrangement for the facilities if 447 the facilities cease to be used for educational purposes. The 448 owner of property planned or approved for new residential 449 dwelling units and the entity levying educational impact fees 450 shall enter into an agreement that designates the educational 451 impact fees that will be allocated for the charter school 452 student stations and that ensures the timely construction of the 453 charter school student stations concurrent with the expected 454 occupancy of the residential units. The application for use of 455 educational impact fees shall include an approved charter school application. To assist the school district in forecasting 456 457 student station needs, the entity levying the impact fees shall 458 notify the affected district of any agreements it has approved 459 for the purpose of mitigating student station impact from the new residential dwelling units. Any entity contributing toward 460 496561

Amendment No.

461	the construction of such facilities shall receive a credit
462	toward any impact fees or exactions imposed for public
463	educational facilities to the extent that the entity has not
464	received a credit for such contribution pursuant to s.
465	163.3180(6)(h)2.

466

(20) SERVICES.-

467 (a)1. A sponsor shall provide certain administrative and 468 educational services to charter schools. These services shall 469 include contract management services; full-time equivalent and 470 data reporting services; exceptional student education 471 administration services; services related to eligibility and 472 reporting duties required to ensure that school lunch services 473 under the National School Lunch Program, consistent with the 474 needs of the charter school, are provided by the sponsor at the 475 request of the charter school, that any funds due to the charter 476 school under the National School Lunch Program be paid to the 477 charter school as soon as the charter school begins serving food 478 under the National School Lunch Program, and that the charter 479 school is paid at the same time and in the same manner under the 480 National School Lunch Program as other public schools serviced by the sponsor or the school district; test administration 481 482 services, including payment of the costs of state-required or 483 district-required student assessments; processing of teacher 484 certificate data services; and information services, including equal access to the sponsor's student information systems that 485 496561

Bill No. CS/CS/SB 758 (2022)

Amendment No.

486 are used by public schools in the district in which the charter 487 school is located or by schools in the sponsor's portfolio of 488 charter schools if the sponsor is not a school district. Student 489 performance data for each student in a charter school, 490 including, but not limited to, FCAT scores, standardized test 491 scores, previous public school student report cards, and student 492 performance measures, shall be provided by the sponsor to a 493 charter school in the same manner provided to other public 494 schools in the district or by schools in the sponsor's portfolio 495 of charter schools if the sponsor is not a school district.

496 2. A sponsor may withhold an administrative fee for the 497 provision of such services which shall be a percentage of the 498 available funds defined in paragraph (17)(b) calculated based on 499 weighted full-time equivalent students. If the charter school 500 serves 75 percent or more exceptional education students as 501 defined in s. 1003.01(3), the percentage shall be calculated 502 based on unweighted full-time equivalent students. The 503 administrative fee shall be calculated as follows:

504

a. Up to 5 percent for:

505 (I) Enrollment of up to and including 250 students in a 506 charter school as defined in this section.

507 (II) Enrollment of up to and including 500 students within 508 a charter school system which meets all of the following:

509 (A) Includes conversion charter schools and nonconversion 510 charter schools.

496561

Bill No. CS/CS/SB 758 (2022)

Amendment No.

511	(B) Has all of its schools located in the same county.
512	(C) Has a total enrollment exceeding the total enrollment
513	of at least one school district in this state.
514	(D) Has the same governing board for all of its schools.
515	(E) Does not contract with a for-profit service provider
516	for management of school operations.
517	(III) Enrollment of up to and including 250 students in a
518	virtual charter school.
519	b. Up to 2 percent for enrollment of up to and including
520	250 students in a high-performing charter school as defined in
521	s. 1002.331.
522	c. Up to 2 percent for enrollment of up to and including
523	250 students in an exceptional student education center that
524	meets the requirements of the rules adopted by the State Board
525	of Education pursuant to s. 1008.3415(3).
526	3. A sponsor may not charge charter schools any additional
527	fees or surcharges for administrative and educational services
528	in addition to the maximum percentage of administrative fees
529	withheld pursuant to this paragraph. <u>A sponsor may not charge or</u>
530	withhold any administrative fee against a charter school for any
531	funds specifically allocated by the Legislature for teacher
532	compensation.
533	4. A sponsor shall provide to the department by September
534	15 of each year the total amount of funding withheld from
535	charter schools pursuant to this subsection for the prior fiscal

496561

Bill No. CS/CS/SB 758 (2022)

Amendment No.

536	year. The department must include the information in the report
537	required under sub-subparagraph (5)(b)1.k.(III).
538	Section 4. Section 1004.88, Florida Statutes, is created
539	to read:
540	1004.88 Florida Institute for Charter School Innovation
541	(1) The Florida Institute for Charter School Innovation is
542	established at Miami Dade College, subject to appropriation, for
543	the purpose of improving charter school authorizing practices in
544	this state.
545	(2) The institute shall do all of the following:
546	(a) Analyze charter school applications, identify best
547	practices, and create a state resource for developing and
548	reviewing charter school applications.
549	(b) Provide charter school sponsors with training,
550	technical assistance, and support in reviewing initial and
551	renewal charter applications.
552	(c) Conduct applied research on policy and practices
553	related to charter schools.
554	(d) Conduct or compile basic research on the status of
555	educational choice, charter authorizing, and charter school
556	performance in this state, and other topics related to charter
557	schools.
558	(e) Collaborate with the Department of Education in
559	developing the sponsor evaluation framework under s.
560	1002.33(5)(c).
I	496561

Amendment No.

561	(f) Disseminate information regarding research-based
562	charter school teaching practices to teacher educators in this
563	state.
564	(g) Host research workshops and conferences that allow
565	charter school sponsors, charter school operators, students, and
566	parents to engage in topics related to charter schools.
567	(3) The institute may apply for and receive federal,
568	state, or local agency grants for the purposes of this section.
569	(4) The District Board of Trustees of Miami Dade College
570	shall establish policies for the supervision, administration,
571	and governance of the institute.
572	Section 5. (1) The Office of Program Policy Analysis and
573	Government Accountability shall conduct an analysis of the
574	current methodologies for the distribution of capital outlay
575	funds and federal funds through Titles I, II, III, and IV of the
576	Elementary and Secondary Education Act, as amended, and the
577	Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, as amended, to
578	charter schools. Based on its analysis, the office shall
579	recommend any changes to provide an equitable allocation of
580	capital outlay funds and specified federal funds to all public
581	schools.
582	(2) The analysis of capital outlay funds must include, at
583	a minimum:

496561

Amendment No.

584	(a) An analysis of the calculation methodology for the
585	allocation of state funds appropriated in the General
586	Appropriations Act under s. 1013.62(2), Florida Statutes.
587	(b) An analysis of the calculation methodology to
588	determine the amount of revenue that a school district must
589	distribute to a charter school under s. 1013.62(3), Florida
590	Statutes.
591	(c) For the most recent 3 years, a comparison of the
592	charter school capital outlay amounts between the allocation of
593	state funds and revenue that would result from the discretionary
594	millage authorized under s. 1011.71(2), Florida Statutes.
595	(d) Other state policies and methodologies for the
596	distribution of charter school capital outlay funds.
597	(3) The office shall submit a report of its findings and
598	recommendations to the Governor, the President of the Senate,
599	and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by January 1,
600	2023.
601	Section 6. Paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (16) of
602	section 1011.62, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
603	1011.62 Funds for operation of schoolsIf the annual
604	allocation from the Florida Education Finance Program to each
605	district for operation of schools is not determined in the
606	annual appropriations act or the substantive bill implementing
607	the annual appropriations act, it shall be determined as
608	follows:
	496561

Bill No. CS/CS/SB 758 (2022)

Amendment No.

609 (16)TEACHER SALARY INCREASE ALLOCATION. - The Legislature may annually provide in the Florida Education Finance Program a 610 611 teacher salary increase allocation to assist school districts in 612 their recruitment and retention of classroom teachers and other 613 instructional personnel. The amount of the allocation shall be 614 specified in the General Appropriations Act.

615 (a) Each school district shall receive an allocation based 616 on the school district's proportionate share of the base FEFP 617 allocation. Each school district shall provide each charter 618 school within its district its proportionate share calculated 619 pursuant to s. 1002.33(17)(b). If a district school board has 620 not received its allocation due to its failure to submit an 621 approved district salary distribution plan, the district school 622 board must still provide each charter school that has submitted 623 a salary distribution plan within its district its proportionate 624 share of the allocation.

625 Before distributing allocation funds received pursuant (C) 626 to paragraph (a), each school district and each charter school 627 shall develop a salary distribution plan that clearly delineates the planned distribution of funds pursuant to paragraph (b) in 628 629 accordance with modified salary schedules, as necessary, for the 630 implementation of this subsection.

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1. Each school district superintendent and each charter 632 school administrator must submit its proposed salary

496561

Bill No. CS/CS/SB 758 (2022)

Amendment No.

633 distribution plan to the district school board or the charter 634 school governing body, as appropriate, for approval. 635 2. Each school district shall submit the approved district 636 salary distribution plan and, along with the approved salary 637 distribution plan for each charter school in the district $_{\tau}$ to 638 the department by October 1 of each fiscal year. 639 Section 7. This act shall take effect July 1, 2022. 640 TITLE AMENDMENT 641 642 Remove everything before the enacting clause and insert: 643 A bill to be entitled 644 An act relating to education; amending s. 1001.4205, F.S.; authorizing members of the Legislature to visit 645 646 any public school in the legislative district of the 647 member; providing requirements for such visits; 648 creating s. 1002.3301, F.S.; creating the Charter 649 School Review Commission within the Department of 650 Education, subject to appropriation; providing the 651 purpose of the commission; specifying membership of 652 the commission and the duration of members' terms; 653 requiring the State Board of Education to appoint 654 members, subject to confirmation by the Senate; 655 providing that a majority of the commission members 656 constitutes a quorum; providing that the commission has the same powers and duties relating to reviewing 657 496561

Amendment No.

658 and approving charter schools as a sponsor; requiring 659 the department to contract with a college or 660 university to provide administrative and technical 661 assistance to the commission; designating the district 662 school board in which a proposed charter school will 663 be located as the new charter school's sponsor and 664 supervisor; requiring a district school board to take 665 specified actions within a certain timeframe after the 666 commission grants a charter school application; 667 requiring a charter school applicant to provide the 668 school district in which the proposed charter school 669 will be located with a copy of the application within 670 a specified timeframe; authorizing the school district 671 to provide input to the commission within a specified 672 timeframe; requiring the commission to consider such 673 input; authorizing the appeal of commission decisions; 674 requiring the State Board of Education to adopt rules; 675 amending s. 1002.33, F.S.; providing legislative 676 intent; authorizing the commission to solicit and 677 review certain charter school applications; requiring 678 the district school board that oversees the school 679 district in which a charter school approved by the 680 commission will be located to serve as the charter 681 school's sponsor; prohibiting sponsors from imposing additional reporting requirements unless a charter 682 496561

Amendment No.

683 school meets specified criteria; providing that 684 certain interlocal agreements and ordinances are void 685 and unenforceable; authorizing charter schools to use 686 school district interlocal agreements; revising the 687 terms and conditions for charter renewal; revising the 688 procedure and causes for nonrenewal or termination of 689 a charter; authorizing members of certain committees 690 of a charter school governing board to attend 691 specified meetings in person or through the use of 692 communications media technology; authorizing charter 693 schools to use certain interlocal agreements; 694 prohibiting a charter school from being subject to 695 certain land use regulations if such regulations would 696 not be required for certain public schools; providing 697 that specified facilities may provide space to charter 698 schools under existing zoning and land use 699 designations without obtaining a special exception, 700 rezoning, or a land use change; requiring a specified 701 proportionate share of certain educational impact fees 702 to be designated for the construction of certain 703 charter school facilities; providing credits toward 704 certain impact fees or exactions for certain entities; 705 providing that a sponsor may not charge or withhold 706 administrative fees for certain allocations; creating 707 s. 1004.88, F.S.; establishing the Florida Institute 496561

Bill No. CS/CS/SB 758 (2022)

Amendment No.

708 for Charter Schools Innovation at Miami Dade College, 709 subject to appropriation; providing the purpose of the 710 institute; specifying the duties of the institute; 711 authorizing the institute to apply for and receive 712 certain grants; requiring the District Board of 713 Trustees of Miami Dade College to establish policies 714 regarding the institute; requiring the Office of 715 Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability 716 to conduct an analysis of charter school capital 717 outlay funds and certain federal funds and submit a report to the Governor and Legislature by a specified 718 719 date; amending s. 1011.62, F.S.; providing that a 720 district school board must provide a specified amount of funding to charter schools within the district if 721 722 the teacher salary increase allocation is delayed for 723 specified reasons; providing an effective date.

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