Bill No. CS for SB 1574

Amendment No. CHAMBER ACTION Senate House 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 Senator Horne moved the following amendment: 12 13 Senate Amendment (with title amendment) On page 2, line 30, through 14 page 7, line 19, delete those lines 15 16 17 and insert: 18 (3) APPLICATION; UNLAWFUL REPRISAL PROPOSAL.--19 (a) An application A proposal for a new charter school may be made by an individual, teachers, parents, a group of 20 individuals, a municipality, or a legal entity organized under 21 22 the laws of this state. The district school board or the principal, teachers, parents, and/or the school advisory 23 24 council at an existing public school, including a public 25 school-within-a-school that is designated as a school by the 26 district school board, shall submit any application proposal 27 for converting the school to a charter school. An application 28 submitted proposing to convert an existing public school to a 29 charter school shall demonstrate the support of at least 50 30 percent of the teachers employed at the school and 50 percent of the parents voting whose children are enrolled at the 31 1 11:03 AM 04/17/00 s1574c1c-06k0a Bill No. <u>CS for SB 1574</u>

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school, provided that a majority of the parents eligible to 1 2 vote participate in the ballot process, according to 3 procedures established by rules of the state board. A private 4 school, parochial school, or home education program shall not 5 be eligible for charter school status. (b) No district school board, or district school board б 7 employee who has control over personnel actions, shall take unlawful reprisal against another district school board 8 employee because that employee is either directly or 9 10 indirectly involved with an application to establish a charter school. As used in this subsection, the term "unlawful 11 12 reprisal" means an action taken by a district school board or a school system employee against an employee who is directly 13 14 or indirectly involved in a lawful application to establish a 15 charter school, which occurs as a direct result of that 16 involvement, and which results in one or more of the 17 following: disciplinary or corrective action; adverse transfer 18 or reassignment, whether temporary or permanent; suspension, demotion, or dismissal; an unfavorable performance evaluation; 19 a reduction in pay, benefits, or rewards; elimination of the 20 21 employee's position absent of a reduction in force as a result of lack of moneys or work; or other adverse significant 22 changes in duties or responsibilities that are inconsistent 23 24 with the employee's salary or employment classification. The 25 following procedures shall apply to an alleged unlawful reprisal which occurs as a consequence of an employee's direct 26 27 or indirect involvement with an application to establish a charter school: 28 29 1. Within 60 days after a reprisal prohibited by this 30 subsection, an employee may file a complaint with the Department of Education. 31

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1	2. Within 3 working days after receiving a complaint
2	under this section, the department shall acknowledge receipt
3	of the complaint and provide copies of the complaint and any
4	other relevant preliminary information available to each of
5	the other parties named in the complaint, which parties shall
6	each acknowledge receipt of such copies to the complainant.
7	3. If the department determines that the complaint
8	demonstrates reasonable cause to suspect that an unlawful
9	reprisal has occurred, the department shall conduct an
10	investigation to produce a fact-finding report.
11	4. Within 90 days after receiving the complaint, the
12	department shall provide the superintendent of schools of the
13	complainant's district and the complainant with a fact-finding
14	report that may include recommendations to the parties or
15	proposed resolution of the complaint. The fact-finding report
16	shall be presumed admissible in any subsequent or related
17	administrative or judicial review.
18	5. If the department determines that reasonable
19	grounds exist to believe that an unlawful reprisal has
20	occurred, is occurring, or is to be taken, and is unable to
21	conciliate a complaint within 60 days after receipt of the
22	fact-finding report, the department shall terminate the
23	investigation. Upon termination of any investigation, the
24	department shall notify the complainant and the superintendent
25	of schools of the termination of the investigation, providing
26	a summary of relevant facts found during the investigation and
27	the reasons for terminating the investigation. A written
28	statement under this paragraph is presumed admissible as
29	evidence in any judicial or administrative proceeding.
30	6. The department shall either contract with the
31	Division of Administrative Hearings under s. 120.65, or
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otherwise provide for a complaint for which the department 1 determines reasonable grounds exist to believe that an 2 3 unlawful reprisal has occurred, is occurring, or is to be 4 taken, and is unable to conciliate, to be heard by a panel of 5 impartial persons. Upon hearing the complaint, the panel must 6 make findings of fact and conclusions of law for a final 7 decision by the department. 8 9 It shall be an affirmative defense to any action brought 10 pursuant to this section that the adverse action was predicated upon grounds other than, and would have been taken 11 12 absent, the employee's exercise of rights protected by this 13 section. (c) In any action brought under this section for which 14 15 it is determined reasonable grounds exist to believe that an unlawful reprisal has occurred, is occurring, or is to be 16 17 taken, the relief must include the following: 18 1. Reinstatement of the employee to the same position held before the unlawful reprisal was commenced, or to an 19 equivalent position, or payment of reasonable front pay as 20 21 alternative relief. 2. Reinstatement of the employee's full fringe 22 benefits and seniority rights, as appropriate. 23 24 3. Compensation, if appropriate, for lost wages, 25 benefits, or other lost remuneration caused by the unlawful 26 reprisal. 27 4. Payment of reasonable costs, including attorney's 28 fees, to a substantially prevailing employee, or to the 29 prevailing employer if the employee filed a frivolous action 30 in bad faith. 5. Issuance of an injunction, if appropriate, by a 31 4 11:03 AM 04/17/00 s1574c1c-06k0a

court of competent jurisdiction. 1 2 6. Temporary reinstatement to the employee's former 3 position or to an equivalent position, pending the final 4 outcome on the complaint, if it is determined that the action was not made in bad faith or for a wrongful purpose, and did 5 6 not occur after a district school board's initiation of a 7 personnel action against the employee which includes documentation of the employee's violation of a disciplinary 8 standard or performance deficiency. 9 10 (4) SPONSOR.--A district school board may sponsor a charter school in the county over which the board has 11 jurisdiction. 12 (a) A district school board shall receive and review 13 all applications for a charter school. A district school board 14 15 shall receive and consider charter school applications received on or before October 1 through at least November 15 16 17 of each calendar year for charter schools to be opened at the beginning of the school district's next school year, or to be 18 19 opened at a time agreed to by the applicant and the district 20 school board. A district school board may receive applications later than this date if it chooses. In order to 21 facilitate an accurate budget projection process, a district 22 school board shall be held harmless for FTE students which are 23 24 not included in the FTE projection due to approval of charter school applications after the FTE projection deadline. In a 25 26 further effort to facilitate an accurate budget-projection 27 process, within 15 calendar days after receipt of a charter 28 school application, a district school board or other sponsor 29 shall report to the Department of Education the name of the 30 applicant entity, the proposed charter school location, and 31 its projected FTE.A district school board must by a majority

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vote approve or deny an application no later than 60 calendar 1 2 days after the application is received, unless the district 3 school board and the applicant mutually agree to temporarily 4 postpone the vote to a specific date, at which time the district school board must by a majority vote approve or deny 5 6 the application. If an application is denied, the district 7 school board must, within 10 calendar days, articulate in writing the specific reasons based upon good cause supporting 8 9 its denial of the charter application. For budget-projection 10 purposes, the district school board or other sponsor shall report to the Department of Education the approval or denial 11 12 of a charter application within 10 calendar days after such 13 approval or denial. In the event of approval, the report to the Department of Education must include the final projected 14 15 FTE for the approved charter school.Upon approval of a charter application, the initial startup must be consistent 16 17 with the beginning of the public school calendar for the district in which the charter is granted unless the district 18 school board allows a waiver of this provision for good cause. 19 20 (b) An applicant may appeal any denial of that 21 person's application to the State Board of Education no later than 30 calendar days after the district school board's 22 decision and shall notify the district school board of its 23 24 appeal. Any response of the school board shall be submitted to the state board within 30 calendar days after notification 25 of the appeal. The state board must by majority vote accept or 26 27 reject the decision of the district school board no later than 60 calendar days after an appeal is filed in accordance with 28 state board rule. The state board may reject an appeal 29 30 submission for failure to comply with procedural rules 31 governing the appeals process. The rejection shall describe

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the submission errors. The appellant may have up to 15 1 calendar days from notice of rejection to resubmit an appeal 2 3 that meets requirements of rule. An application for appeal 4 submitted subsequent to such rejection shall be considered 5 timely if the original appeal was filed within 30 calendar 6 days after the school board denial. The state board shall 7 remand the application to the district school board with its written recommendation that the district board approve or deny 8 the application consistent with the state board's decision. 9 10 The decision of the State Board of Education is not subject to 11 the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 12 120.

(c) The district school board must act upon the 13 14 recommendation of the State Board of Education within 30 15 calendar days after it is received. The district board may 16 fail to act in accordance with the recommendation of the state 17 board only for good cause. Good cause for failing to act in accordance with the state board's recommendation arises only 18 if the district school board determines by competent 19 substantial evidence that approving the state board's 20 21 recommendation would be contrary to law or contrary to the best interests of the pupils or the community. The district 22 school board must articulate in written findings the specific 23 24 reasons based upon good cause supporting its failure to act in 25 accordance with the state board's recommendation. The district board's action on the state board's recommendation is a final 26 27 action subject to judicial review.

28 (d) The Department of Education may provide technical29 assistance to an applicant upon written request.

30 (e) Paragraph (a) notwithstanding, a state university31 may grant a charter to a developmental research school created

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1 under s. 228.053. In considering such charter, the state 2 university must consult with the district school board of the 3 county in which the developmental research school is located. 4 The decision of a state university may be appealed pursuant to 5 the procedure established in this subsection.

6 (f) The terms and conditions for the operation of a 7 charter school shall be set forth by the sponsor and the applicant in a written contractual agreement, called a 8 9 charter. The sponsor shall not impose unreasonable rules or 10 regulations that violate the intent of giving charter schools 11 greater flexibility to meet educational goals. The applicant 12 and sponsor shall have 6 months in which to mutually agree to 13 the provisions of the charter contract. The Department of 14 Education shall provide mediation services for any dispute 15 regarding this section subsequent to the approval of a charter 16 application, except disputes regarding charter school 17 application denials. If the Commissioner of Education determines that the dispute cannot be settled through 18 mediation, the dispute may be appealed to an administrative 19 20 law judge appointed by the Division of Administrative 21 Hearings. The administrative law judge may rule on issues of equitable treatment of the charter school as a public school, 22 whether proposed provisions of the charter contract violate 23 24 the intended flexibility granted charter schools by statute, 25 or on any other matter regarding this section except a charter school application denial, and shall award the prevailing 26 27 party reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred to be paid 28 by the losing party. The costs of the administrative hearing shall be paid by the party whom the administrative law judge 29 30 rules against. 31

(g) The sponsor shall monitor and review the charter 11:03 AM 04/17/00 81574c1c-06k0a Bill No. <u>CS for SB 1574</u>

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school in its progress towards the goals established in the 1 2 charter. 3 (h) The sponsor shall monitor the revenues and 4 expenditures of the charter school. 5 (5) NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.--6 (a) The number of newly created charter schools or 7 existing public schools which may convert to charter schools is limited to no more than 28 in each school district that has 8 100,000 or more students, no more than 20 in each school 9 district that has 50,000 to 99,999 students, and no more than 10 12 in each school district with fewer than 50,000 students. 11 12 (b) An existing public school which converts to a 13 charter school shall not be counted toward the limit 14 established by paragraph (a). 15 16 Notwithstanding any limit established by this subsection, a 17 district school board or a charter school applicant shall have 18 the right to request an increase of the limit on the number of charter schools authorized to be established within the 19 20 district from the State Board of Education. (6) ELIGIBLE STUDENTS.--21 (a) A charter school shall be open to any student 22 covered in an interdistrict agreement or residing in the 23 24 school district in which the charter school is located; however, in the case of a developmental research school 25 26 created under s. 228.053 to which a charter has been issued 27 under paragraph (4)(e), the charter school shall be open to 28 any student eligible to attend the developmental research 29 school as provided in s. 228.053 or residing in the school 30 district in which the charter school is located. Any eligible 31 student shall be allowed interdistrict transfer to attend a

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charter school when based on good cause. When a public school 1 2 converts to charter status, enrollment preference shall be 3 given to students who would have otherwise attended that 4 public school. A charter school may give enrollment preference 5 to a sibling of a student enrolled in the charter school, or 6 to the child of an employee of the charter school, or to the 7 child of a member of the governing branch of the charter 8 school. 9 10 ========== T I T L E 11 12 And the title is amended as follows: On page 1, lines 3 through 5, delete those lines 13 14 15 and insert: 16 revising who is authorized to submit an 17 application to convert an existing public school to a charter school; prohibiting 18 unlawful reprisals against district school 19 20 board employees as a result of direct or 21 indirect involvement in an application to establish a charter school; establishing 22 procedures for reviewing and deciding alleged 23 24 unlawful reprisals; revising the date by which 25 charter school applications must be submitted 26 to the district school board; revising the 27 timeframe for charter school approval or 28 denial; requiring the award of reasonable attorney fees and costs incurred to the 29 30 prevailing party in a charter school dispute; requiring the district school board or other 31

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1	sponsor of a charter school to make certain
2	reports to the Department of Education for
3	purposes of budget projections; authorizing
4	district school boards or charter school
5	applicants to request an increase of the limit
6	on the number of charter schools in the
7	district; requiring compliance with certain
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