Florida Senate - 2013 Bill No. CS/CS/HB 7009, 2nd Eng.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate	•	House
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Floor: 1/AD/2R	•	Floor: SENA1/C
04/30/2013 03:25 PM	•	05/02/2013 10:45 AM

Senator Legg moved the following: Senate Amendment (with title amendment) Delete lines 67 - 634 and insert: Section 1. Paragraph (b) of subsection (5), paragraphs (b), (c), and (h) of subsection (6), paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (7), and paragraph (a) of subsection (8) of section 1002.33, Florida Statutes, are amended, to read: 1002.33 Charter schools.-(5) SPONSOR; DUTIES.-(b) Sponsor duties.-1.a. The sponsor shall monitor and review the charter 12 school in its progress toward the goals established in the 13

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14 charter.

b. The sponsor shall monitor the revenues and expenditures
of the charter school and perform the duties provided in s.
1002.345.

18 c. The sponsor may approve a charter for a charter school 19 before the applicant has identified space, equipment, or 20 personnel, if the applicant indicates approval is necessary for 21 it to raise working funds.

22 d. The sponsor sponsor's policies shall not apply its 23 policies to a charter school unless mutually agreed to by both 24 the sponsor and the charter school. If the sponsor subsequently 25 amends any agreed-upon sponsor policy, the version of the policy 26 in effect at the time of the execution of the charter, or any 27 subsequent modification thereof, shall remain in effect and the 28 sponsor may not hold the charter school responsible for any 29 provision of a newly revised policy until the revised policy is 30 mutually agreed upon.

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

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

39 g. The sponsor shall not be liable for civil damages under 40 state law for personal injury, property damage, or death 41 resulting from an act or omission of an officer, employee, 42 agent, or governing body of the charter school.

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43	h. The sponsor shall not be liable for civil damages under
44	state law for any employment actions taken by an officer,
45	employee, agent, or governing body of the charter school.
46	i. The sponsor's duties to monitor the charter school shall
47	not constitute the basis for a private cause of action.
48	j. The sponsor shall not impose additional reporting
49	requirements on a charter school without providing reasonable
50	and specific justification in writing to the charter school.
51	k. The sponsor shall submit an annual report to the
52	Department of Education in a web-based format to be determined
53	by the department.
54	(I) The report shall include the following information:
55	(A) The number of draft applications received on or before
56	May 1 and each applicant's contact information.
57	(B) The number of final applications received on or before
58	August 1 and each applicant's contact information.
59	(C) The date each application was approved, denied, or
60	withdrawn.
61	(D) The date each final contract was executed.
62	(II) Beginning August 31, 2013, and each year thereafter,
63	the sponsor shall submit to the department the information for
64	the applications submitted the previous year.
65	(III) The department shall compile an annual report, by
66	district, and post the report on its website by November 1 of
67	each year.
68	2. Immunity for the sponsor of a charter school under
69	subparagraph 1. applies only with respect to acts or omissions
70	not under the sponsor's direct authority as described in this
71	section.

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72 3. This paragraph does not waive a district school board's73 sovereign immunity.

4. A Florida College System institution may work with the 74 75 school district or school districts in its designated service 76 area to develop charter schools that offer secondary education. 77 These charter schools must include an option for students to 78 receive an associate degree upon high school graduation. If a 79 Florida College System institution operates an approved teacher preparation program under s. 1004.04 or s. 1004.85, the 80 81 institution may operate no more than one charter school that 82 serves students in kindergarten through grade 12. In 83 kindergarten through grade 8, the charter school shall implement 84 innovative blended learning instructional models in which, for a 85 given course, a student learns in part through online delivery of content and instruction with some element of student control 86 87 over time, place, path, or pace and in part at a supervised brick-and-mortar location away from home. A student in a blended 88 89 learning course must be a full-time student of the charter 90 school and receive the online instruction in a classroom setting at the charter school. District school boards shall cooperate 91 92 with and assist the Florida College System institution on the 93 charter application. Florida College System institution 94 applications for charter schools are not subject to the time 95 deadlines outlined in subsection (6) and may be approved by the 96 district school board at any time during the year. Florida 97 College System institutions may not report FTE for any students 98 who receive FTE funding through the Florida Education Finance 99 Program.

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5. A school district may enter into nonexclusive interlocal

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101 agreements with federal and state agencies, counties, 102 municipalities, and other governmental entities that operate within the geographical borders of the school district to act on 103 104 behalf of such governmental entities in the inspection, 105 issuance, and other necessary activities for all necessary 106 permits, licenses, and other permissions that a charter school 107 needs in order for development, construction, or operation. A 108 charter school may use, but may not be required to use, a school district for these services. The interlocal agreement must 109 110 include, but need not be limited to, the identification of fees 111 that charter schools will be charged for such services. The fees must consist of the governmental entity's fees plus a fee for 112 113 the school district to recover no more than actual costs for 114 providing such services. These services and fees are not 115 included within the services to be provided pursuant to 116 subsection (20).

(6) APPLICATION PROCESS AND REVIEW.-Charter schoolapplications are subject to the following requirements:

119 (b) A sponsor shall receive and review all applications for 120 a charter school using an evaluation instrument developed by the 121 Department of Education. A sponsor shall receive and consider 122 charter school applications received on or before August 1 of 123 each calendar year for charter schools to be opened at the 124 beginning of the school district's next school year, or to be 125 opened at a time agreed to by the applicant and the sponsor. A 126 sponsor may not refuse to receive a charter school application 127 submitted before August 1 and may receive an application 128 submitted applications later than August 1 this date if it 129 chooses. In order to facilitate greater collaboration in the

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130 application process, an applicant may submit a draft charter school application on or before May 1 with an application fee of 131 \$500. If a draft application is timely submitted, the sponsor 132 133 shall review and provide feedback as to material deficiencies in 134 the application by July 1. The applicant shall then have until 135 August 1 to resubmit a revised and final application. The 136 sponsor may approve the draft application. A sponsor may not 137 charge an applicant for a charter any fee for the processing or 138 consideration of an application, and a sponsor may not base its 139 consideration or approval of a final an application upon the 140 promise of future payment of any kind. Before approving or 141 denying any final application, the sponsor shall allow the applicant, upon receipt of written notification, at least 7 142 143 calendar days to make technical or nonsubstantive corrections and clarifications, including, but not limited to, corrections 144 of grammatical, typographical, and like errors or missing 145 signatures, if such errors are identified by the sponsor as 146 147 cause to deny the final application.

1. In order to facilitate an accurate budget projection 148 process, a sponsor shall be held harmless for FTE students who 149 are not included in the FTE projection due to approval of 150 151 charter school applications after the FTE projection deadline. 152 In a further effort to facilitate an accurate budget projection, 153 within 15 calendar days after receipt of a charter school 154 application, a sponsor shall report to the Department of 155 Education the name of the applicant entity, the proposed charter 156 school location, and its projected FTE.

157 2. In order to ensure fiscal responsibility, an application158 for a charter school shall include a full accounting of expected

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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.

164 3.a. A sponsor shall by a majority vote approve or deny an 165 application no later than 60 calendar days after the application is received, unless the sponsor and the applicant mutually agree 166 167 in writing to temporarily postpone the vote to a specific date, 168 at which time the sponsor shall by a majority vote approve or 169 deny the application. If the sponsor fails to act on the 170 application, an applicant may appeal to the State Board of Education as provided in paragraph (c). If an application is 171 172 denied, the sponsor shall, within 10 calendar days after such denial, articulate in writing the specific reasons, based upon 173 174 good cause, supporting its denial of the charter application and 175 shall provide the letter of denial and supporting documentation to the applicant and to the Department of Education. 176

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:

181 (I) The application does not materially comply with the 182 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 programdoes not substantially replicate that of the applicant or one of

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188 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.

196 Material noncompliance is a failure to follow requirements or a 197 violation of prohibitions applicable to charter school 198 applications, which failure is quantitatively or qualitatively significant either individually or when aggregated with other 199 noncompliance. An applicant is considered to be replicating a 200 201 high-performing charter school if the proposed school is 202 substantially similar to at least one of the applicant's high-203 performing charter schools and the organization or individuals 204 involved in the establishment and operation of the proposed 205 school are significantly involved in the operation of replicated 206 schools.

207 c. If the sponsor denies an application submitted by a 208 high-performing charter school, the sponsor must, within 10 209 calendar days after such denial, state in writing the specific reasons, based upon the criteria in sub-subparagraph b., 210 211 supporting its denial of the application and must provide the 212 letter of denial and supporting documentation to the applicant 213 and to the Department of Education. The applicant may appeal the 214 sponsor's denial of the application directly to the State Board of Education pursuant to sub-subparagraph (c)3.b. 215

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4. For budget projection purposes, the sponsor shall report

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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.

226 (c)1. An applicant may appeal any denial of that 227 applicant's application or failure to act on an application to 228 the State Board of Education no later than 30 calendar days 229 after receipt of the sponsor's decision or failure to act and 230 shall notify the sponsor of its appeal. Any response of the sponsor shall be submitted to the State Board of Education 231 232 within 30 calendar days after notification of the appeal. Upon 233 receipt of notification from the State Board of Education that a 234 charter school applicant is filing an appeal, the Commissioner 235 of Education shall convene a meeting of the Charter School 236 Appeal Commission to study and make recommendations to the State 237 Board of Education regarding its pending decision about the 238 appeal. The commission shall forward its recommendation to the 239 state board at least no later than 7 calendar days before prior 240 to the date on which the appeal is to be heard. An appeal 241 regarding the denial of an application submitted by a high-242 performing charter school pursuant to s. 1002.331 shall be 243 conducted by the State Board of Education in accordance with 244 this paragraph, except that the commission shall not convene to 245 make recommendations regarding the appeal. However, the

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246 <u>Commissioner of Education shall review the appeal and make a</u> 247 recommendation to the state board.

2. The Charter School Appeal Commission or, in the case of 248 249 an appeal regarding an application submitted by a high-250 performing charter school, the State Board of Education may 251 reject an appeal submission for failure to comply with 252 procedural rules governing the appeals process. The rejection 253 shall describe the submission errors. The appellant shall have 2.5.4 15 calendar days after notice of rejection in which to resubmit 255 an appeal that meets the requirements set forth in State Board 256 of Education rule. An appeal submitted subsequent to such 257 rejection is considered timely if the original appeal was filed 258 within 30 calendar days after receipt of notice of the specific 259 reasons for the sponsor's denial of the charter application.

260 3.a. The State Board of Education shall by majority vote 261 accept or reject the decision of the sponsor no later than 90 262 calendar days after an appeal is filed in accordance with State 263 Board of Education rule. The State Board of Education shall 264 remand the application to the sponsor with its written decision 265 that the sponsor approve or deny the application. The sponsor 266 shall implement the decision of the State Board of Education. 267 The decision of the State Board of Education is not subject to 268 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 has shown, by clear and convincing evidence, that:

(I) The application does not materially comply with the requirements in paragraph (a);

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(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.

288 The State Board of Education shall approve or reject the 289 sponsor's denial of an application no later than 90 calendar 290 days after an appeal is filed in accordance with State Board of 291 Education rule. The State Board of Education shall remand the 292 application to the sponsor with its written decision that the 293 sponsor approve or deny the application. The sponsor shall implement the decision of the State Board of Education. The 294 295 decision of the State Board of Education is not subject to the Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 120. 296

(h) The terms and conditions for the operation of a charter school shall be set forth by the sponsor and the applicant in a written contractual agreement, called a charter. The sponsor <u>may</u> shall not impose unreasonable rules or regulations that violate the intent of giving charter schools greater flexibility to meet educational goals. The sponsor <u>has 30</u> shall have 60 days <u>after</u> <u>approval of the application</u> to provide an initial proposed

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304 charter contract to the charter school. The applicant and the 305 sponsor have 40 shall have 75 days thereafter to negotiate and notice the charter contract for final approval by the sponsor 306 307 unless both parties agree to an extension. The proposed charter contract shall be provided to the charter school at least 7 308 309 calendar days prior to the date of the meeting at which the 310 charter is scheduled to be voted upon by the sponsor. The Department of Education shall provide mediation services for any 311 312 dispute regarding this section subsequent to the approval of a 313 charter application and for any dispute relating to the approved 314 charter, except disputes regarding charter school application 315 denials. If the Commissioner of Education determines that the dispute cannot be settled through mediation, the dispute may be 316 317 appealed to an administrative law judge appointed by the Division of Administrative Hearings. The administrative law 318 319 judge has final order authority to may rule on issues of 320 equitable treatment of the charter school as a public school, whether proposed provisions of the charter violate the intended 321 322 flexibility granted charter schools by statute, or on any other 323 matter regarding this section except a charter school 324 application denial, a charter termination, or a charter 325 nonrenewal and shall award the prevailing party reasonable 326 attorney's fees and costs incurred to be paid by the losing 327 party. The costs of the administrative hearing shall be paid by 328 the party whom the administrative law judge rules against.

(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

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333 hearing to ensure community input.

(a) The charter shall address and criteria for approval ofthe charter shall be based on:

336 1. The school's mission, the students to be served, and the 337 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 <u>Next Generation</u> Sunshine
State Standards and grounded in scientifically based reading
research.

352 b. In order to provide students with access to diverse 353 instructional delivery models, to facilitate the integration of 354 technology within traditional classroom instruction, and to 355 provide students with the skills they need to compete in the 356 21st century economy, the Legislature encourages instructional 357 methods for blended learning courses consisting of both 358 traditional classroom and online instructional techniques. 359 Charter schools may implement blended learning courses which combine traditional classroom instruction and virtual 360 361 instruction. Students in a blended learning course must be full-

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362 time students of the charter school and receive the online 363 instruction in a classroom setting at the charter school. 364 Instructional personnel certified pursuant to s. 1012.55 who 365 provide virtual instruction for blended learning courses may be 366 employees of the charter school or may be under contract to 367 provide instructional services to charter school students. At a 368 minimum, such instructional personnel must hold an active state 369 or school district adjunct certification under s. 1012.57 for 370 the subject area of the blended learning course. The funding and 371 performance accountability requirements for blended learning 372 courses are the same as those for traditional courses.

373 3. The current incoming baseline standard of student 374 academic achievement, the outcomes to be achieved, and the 375 method of measurement that will be used. The criteria listed in 376 this subparagraph shall include a detailed description of:

377 a. How the baseline student academic achievement levels and378 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.

386 The district school board is required to provide academic 387 student performance data to charter schools for each of their 388 students coming from the district school system, as well as 389 rates of academic progress of comparable student populations in 390 the district school system.

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391 4. The methods used to identify the educational strengths 392 and needs of students and how well educational goals and 393 performance standards are met by students attending the charter 394 school. The methods shall provide a means for the charter school 395 to ensure accountability to its constituents by analyzing 396 student performance data and by evaluating the effectiveness and 397 efficiency of its major educational programs. Students in 398 charter schools shall, at a minimum, participate in the 399 statewide assessment program created under s. 1008.22.

400 5. In secondary charter schools, a method for determining
401 that a student has satisfied the requirements for graduation in
402 s. 1003.428, s. 1003.429, or s. 1003.43.

403 6. A method for resolving conflicts between the governing404 board of the charter school and the sponsor.

405 7. The admissions procedures and dismissal procedures,406 including the school's code of student conduct.

407 8. The ways by which the school will achieve a 408 racial/ethnic balance reflective of the community it serves or 409 within the racial/ethnic range of other public schools in the 410 same school district.

411 9. The financial and administrative management of the 412 school, including a reasonable demonstration of the professional 413 experience or competence of those individuals or organizations 414 applying to operate the charter school or those hired or 415 retained to perform such professional services and the 416 description of clearly delineated responsibilities and the 417 policies and practices needed to effectively manage the charter school. A description of internal audit procedures and 418 419 establishment of controls to ensure that financial resources are

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420 properly managed must be included. Both public sector and 421 private sector professional experience shall be equally valid in 422 such a consideration.

10. The asset and liability projections required in the application which are incorporated into the charter and shall be compared with information provided in the annual report of the charter school.

427 11. A description of procedures that identify various risks 428 and provide for a comprehensive approach to reduce the impact of 429 losses; plans to ensure the safety and security of students and 430 staff; plans to identify, minimize, and protect others from 431 violent or disruptive student behavior; and the manner in which 432 the school will be insured, including whether or not the school 433 will be required to have liability insurance, and, if so, the 434 terms and conditions thereof and the amounts of coverage.

435 12. The term of the charter which shall provide for 436 cancellation of the charter if insufficient progress has been made in attaining the student achievement objectives of the 437 438 charter and if it is not likely that such objectives can be 439 achieved before expiration of the charter. The initial term of a 440 charter shall be for 4 or 5 years. In order to facilitate access 441 to long-term financial resources for charter school 442 construction, charter schools that are operated by a 443 municipality or other public entity as provided by law are 444 eligible for up to a 15-year charter, subject to approval by the 445 district school board. A charter lab school is eligible for a 446 charter for a term of up to 15 years. In addition, to facilitate access to long-term financial resources for charter school 447 448 construction, charter schools that are operated by a private,

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449 not-for-profit, s. 501(c)(3) status corporation are eligible for 450 up to a 15-year charter, subject to approval by the district 451 school board. Such long-term charters remain subject to annual 452 review and may be terminated during the term of the charter, but 453 only according to the provisions set forth in subsection (8).

13. The facilities to be used and their location. <u>The</u> sponsor may not require a charter school to have a certificate of occupancy or a temporary certificate of occupancy for such a facility earlier than 15 calendar days before the first day of school.

459 14. The qualifications to be required of the teachers and
460 the potential strategies used to recruit, hire, train, and
461 retain qualified staff to achieve best value.

462 15. The governance structure of the school, including the 463 status of the charter school as a public or private employer as 464 required in paragraph (12)(i).

465 16. A timetable for implementing the charter which 466 addresses the implementation of each element thereof and the 467 date by which the charter shall be awarded in order to meet this 468 timetable.

469 17. In the case of an existing public school that is being converted to charter status, alternative arrangements for 470 471 current students who choose not to attend the charter school and for current teachers who choose not to teach in the charter 472 473 school after conversion in accordance with the existing 474 collective bargaining agreement or district school board rule in 475 the absence of a collective bargaining agreement. However, alternative arrangements shall not be required for current 476 477 teachers who choose not to teach in a charter lab school, except

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478 as authorized by the employment policies of the state university479 which grants the charter to the lab school.

18. Full disclosure of the identity of all relatives 480 481 employed by the charter school who are related to the charter 482 school owner, president, chairperson of the governing board of 483 directors, superintendent, governing board member, principal, 484 assistant principal, or any other person employed by the charter 485 school who has equivalent decisionmaking authority. For the 486 purpose of this subparagraph, the term "relative" means father, 487 mother, son, daughter, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, first 488 cousin, nephew, niece, husband, wife, father-in-law, mother-in-489 law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, 490 stepfather, stepmother, stepson, stepdaughter, stepbrother, 491 stepsister, half brother, or half sister.

492 19. Implementation of the activities authorized under s. 493 1002.331 by the charter school when it satisfies the eligibility 494 requirements for a high-performing charter school. A high-495 performing charter school shall notify its sponsor in writing by 496 March 1 if it intends to increase enrollment or expand grade 497 levels the following school year. The written notice shall 498 specify the amount of the enrollment increase and the grade levels that will be added, as applicable. 499

(c) A charter may be modified during its initial term or any renewal term upon the recommendation of the sponsor or the charter school's governing board and the approval of both parties to the agreement. <u>Modification may include</u>, but is not <u>limited to</u>, consolidation of multiple charters into a single <u>charter if the charters are operated under the same governing</u> <u>board and physically located on the same campus</u>, regardless of

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507	the renewal cycle.
508	(8) CAUSES FOR NONRENEWAL OR TERMINATION OF CHARTER
509	(a) The sponsor shall make student academic achievement for
510	all students the most important factor when determining whether
511	to renew or terminate the charter. The sponsor may also choose
512	not to renew or may terminate the charter for any of the
513	following grounds:
514	1. Failure to participate in the state's education
515	accountability system created in s. 1008.31, as required in this
516	section, or failure to meet the requirements for student
517	performance stated in the charter.
518	2. Failure to meet generally accepted standards of fiscal
519	management.
520	3. Violation of law.
521	4. Other good cause shown.
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523	======================================
524	And the title is amended as follows:
525	Delete lines 2 - 26
526	and insert:
527	An act relating to education; amending s. 1002.33,
528	F.S.; clarifying enforcement of policies agreed to by
529	the sponsor and charter school which are subsequently
530	amended; requiring a charter school sponsor to submit
531	an annual report that includes specified information;
532	authorizing a charter school operated by a Florida
533	College System institution to serve students in
534	kindergarten through grade 12 if certain criteria are
535	met; authorizing a school district to enter into

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536 certain interlocal agreements and authorizing charter 537 schools to use the school district for certain related 538 services; revising provisions relating to the timely 539 submission of charter school applications; providing 540 requirements relating to the appeal of a denied 541 application submitted by a high-performing charter 542 school; prohibiting a sponsor from requiring a charter 543 school to have a certificate of occupancy before the 544 first day of school or to identify the students who 545 will be enrolled; providing for modification of a charter; requiring a sponsor to make student academic 546 547 achievement for all students a priority in deciding 548 whether to renew a charter; revising the