House

Florida Senate - 2014 Bill No. CS for SB 1528



LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate Comm: RS 04/11/2014

Appropriations Subcommittee on Education (Thrasher) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert:

Section 1. Paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (h) of subsection (6), subsection (7), paragraphs (n) and (o) of subsection (9), paragraphs (e), (g), and (i) of subsection (10), paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (15), paragraph (c) of subsection (20), paragraph (a) of subsection (21), and subsection (25) of section 1002.33, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

Florida Senate - 2014 Bill No. CS for SB 1528

1002.33 Charter schools.-

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12 (6) APPLICATION PROCESS AND REVIEW.-Charter school applications are subject to the following requirements: 13 14 (a) A person or entity that wants wishing to open a charter 15 school shall prepare and submit an application on the a model 16 application form prepared by the Department of Education which: 17 1. Demonstrates how the school will use the guiding 18 principles and meet the statutorily defined purpose of a charter 19 school and describes the school's mission, the students to be 20 served, and the ages and grades to be included. 21 2. Describes the focus of the curriculum, the instructional 22 methods to be used, any distinctive instructional techniques to 23 be employed, and the identification and acquisition of 24 appropriate technologies needed to improve educational and 25 administrative performance, which include a means for promoting 26 safe, ethical, and appropriate uses of technology that comply 27 with legal and professional standards. The Provides a detailed 28 curriculum plan must illustrate that illustrates how students 29 will be provided instruction on services to attain the Sunshine 30 state standards. 31 a. Reading shall be a primary focus of the curriculum. The 32 curriculum plan must describe the differentiated strategies that 33 will be used for students reading at grade level or higher and a 34 separate curriculum and strategies for students who are reading 35 below grade level. Resources must be provided to identify and 36 provide specialized instruction for students who are reading 37 below grade level. The curriculum and instructional strategies 38 for reading must be consistent with state standards and grounded 39 in scientifically based reading research.

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40 b. In order to provide students with access to diverse instructional delivery models, to facilitate the integration of 41 technology within traditional classroom instruction, and to 42 43 provide students with the skills they need to compete in the 44 21st century economy, the Legislature encourages instructional 45 methods for blended learning courses consisting of both 46 traditional classroom and virtual instructional techniques. 47 Charter schools may implement blended learning courses that 48 combine traditional classroom instruction and virtual 49 instruction. Students in a blended learning course must be full-50 time students of the charter school and receive the virtual 51 instruction in a classroom setting at the charter school. 52 Instructional personnel certified pursuant to s. 1012.55 who 53 provide virtual instruction for blended learning courses may be 54 employees of the charter school or may be under contract to 55 provide instructional services to charter school students. At a 56 minimum, such instructional personnel must hold an active state 57 or school district adjunct certification under s. 1012.57 for 58 the subject area of the blended learning course. The funding and 59 performance accountability requirements for blended learning 60 courses are the same as those for traditional courses.

3. Contains goals and objectives for improving student learning and measuring that improvement. These goals and objectives must indicate how much academic improvement students are expected to show each year, how success will be evaluated, and the specific results to be attained through instruction.

66 <u>4. Provides the methods used to identify the educational</u>
 67 <u>strengths and needs of students and how well educational goals</u>
 68 <u>and performance standards are met by students attending the</u>

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69 charter school. The methods shall provide a means for the 70 charter school to ensure accountability to its constituents by analyzing student performance data and by evaluating the 71 72 effectiveness and efficiency of its major educational programs. 73 Students in charter schools shall, at a minimum, participate in 74 the statewide assessment program created under s. 1008.22. 75 5. For the establishment of a secondary charter school, 76 provides a method for determining that a student has satisfied 77 the requirements for graduation in s. 1003.4282. 78 4. Describes the reading curriculum and differentiated 79 strategies that will be used for students reading at grade level 80 or higher and a separate curriculum and strategies for students 81 who are reading below grade level. A sponsor shall deny a 82 charter if the school does not propose a reading curriculum that 83 is consistent with effective teaching strategies that are 84 grounded in scientifically based reading research. 85 5. Contains an annual financial plan for each year requested by the charter for operation of the school for up to 5 86 87 years. This plan must contain anticipated fund balances based on

revenue projections, a spending plan based on projected revenues and expenses, and a description of controls that will safeguard finances and projected enrollment trends.

6. Documents that the applicant has participated in the training required in subparagraph (f)2. A sponsor may require an applicant to provide additional information as an addendum to the charter school application described in this paragraph.

7. For the establishment of a virtual charter school, documents that the applicant has contracted with a provider of virtual instruction services pursuant to s. 1002.45(1)(d).

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98 7. Describes the admissions procedures and dismissal 99 procedures, including the school's code of student conduct. 100 8. Describes the ways by which the school will achieve a 101 racial/ethnic balance reflective of the community it serves or 102 within the racial/ethnic range of other public schools in the 103 same school district. 9. Contains an annual financial plan for each year that the 104 105 applicant intends to operate the school for up to 5 years. This 106 plan must contain anticipated fund balances based on revenue 107 projections, a spending plan based on projected revenues and 108 expenses, and a description of controls that will safeguard 109 finances and projected enrollment trends. 110 10. Describes the financial and administrative management 111 of the school, including a reasonable demonstration of the 112 professional experience or competence of those individuals or 113 organizations applying to operate the charter school or those individuals or organizations hired or retained to perform such 114 115 professional services and a description of clearly delineated 116 responsibilities of those individuals or organizations and the 117 policies and practices needed to effectively manage the charter 118 school. A description of internal audit procedures and 119 establishment of controls to ensure that financial resources are 120 properly managed must be included. Both public sector and 121 private sector professional experience are equally valid in such 122 a consideration. 11. Describes procedures that identify various risks and 123 124 provide for a comprehensive approach to reduce the impact of 125 losses; plans to ensure the safety and security of students and 126 staff; plans to identify, minimize, and protect others from

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127	violent or disruptive student behavior; and the manner in which
128	the school will be insured, including whether the school will be
129	required to have liability insurance, and, if so, the terms and
130	conditions thereof and the amounts of coverage.
131	12. Includes the qualifications to be required of the
132	teachers and the potential strategies used to recruit, hire,
133	train, and retain qualified staff to achieve best value.
134	13. Describes the governance structure of the school,
135	including the status of the charter school as a public or
136	private employer as required in paragraph (12)(i).
137	14. Includes a timetable for implementing the charter which
138	addresses the implementation of each element thereof and the
139	date by which the charter will be awarded in order to meet this
140	timetable.
141	15. In the case of an existing public school that is being
142	converted to charter status, includes alternative arrangements
143	for current students who choose not to attend the charter school
144	and for current teachers who choose not to teach in the charter
145	school after conversion in accordance with the existing
146	collective bargaining agreement or district school board rule in
147	the absence of a collective bargaining agreement. However,
148	alternative arrangements are not required for current teachers
149	who choose not to teach in a charter lab school, except as
150	authorized by the employment policies of the state university
151	that grants the charter to the lab school.
152	(b) A sponsor shall receive and review all applications for

(b) A sponsor shall receive and review all applications for a charter school using <u>the</u> <del>an</del> evaluation instrument developed by the Department of Education. A sponsor shall receive and consider charter school applications received on or before

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156 August 1 of each calendar year for charter schools to be opened 157 at the beginning of the school district's next school year, or to be opened at a time agreed to by the applicant and the 158 159 sponsor. A sponsor may not refuse to receive a charter school 160 application submitted before August 1 and may receive an 161 application submitted later than August 1 if it chooses. In 162 order to facilitate greater collaboration in the application 163 process, an applicant may submit a draft charter school 164 application on or before May 1 with an application fee of \$500. 165 If a draft application is timely submitted, the sponsor shall 166 review and provide feedback as to material deficiencies in the 167 application by July 1. The applicant shall then have until 168 August 1 to resubmit a revised and final application. The 169 sponsor may approve the draft application. A sponsor may not 170 charge an applicant for a charter any fee for the processing or 171 consideration of an application, and a sponsor may not base its 172 consideration or approval of a final application upon the 173 promise of future payment of any kind. Before approving or denying any final application, the sponsor shall allow the 174 175 applicant, upon receipt of written notification, at least 7 176 calendar days to make technical or nonsubstantive corrections 177 and clarifications to address any deficiencies, including, but 178 not limited to, corrections of grammatical, typographical, and 179 like errors or missing signatures, if such errors are identified 180 by the sponsor as cause to deny the final application.

181 1. In order to facilitate an accurate budget projection 182 process, a sponsor shall be held harmless for FTE students who 183 are not included in the FTE projection due to approval of 184 charter school applications after the FTE projection deadline.

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185 In a further effort to facilitate an accurate budget projection, 186 within 15 calendar days after receipt of a charter school application, a sponsor shall report to the Department of 187 188 Education the name of the applicant entity, the proposed charter 189 school location, and its projected FTE.

190 2. In order to ensure fiscal responsibility, an application 191 for a charter school shall include a full accounting of expected 192 assets, a projection of expected sources and amounts of income, 193 including income derived from projected student enrollments and from community support, and an expense projection that includes 195 full accounting of the costs of operation, including start-up 196 costs.

197 3.a. A sponsor shall by a majority vote approve or deny an application no later than 60 calendar days after the application 199 is received, unless the sponsor and the applicant mutually agree 200 in writing to temporarily postpone the vote to a specific date, 201 at which time the sponsor shall by a majority vote approve or 202 deny the application. If the sponsor fails to act on the 203 application, an applicant may appeal to the State Board of Education as provided in paragraph (c). If an application is 205 denied, the sponsor shall, within 10 calendar days after such denial, articulate in writing the specific reasons, based upon good cause, supporting its denial of the charter application and shall provide the letter of denial and supporting documentation 209 to the applicant and to the Department of Education.

210 b. An application submitted by a high-performing charter 211 school identified pursuant to s. 1002.331 or an application 212 submitted by or on behalf of a military-related or military 213 community-related organization to open a charter school on or



214 <u>near a military base</u> may be denied by the sponsor only if the 215 sponsor demonstrates by clear and convincing evidence that:

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

(II) The charter school proposed in the application does not materially comply with the requirements in paragraphs (9)(a)-(f);

(III) The proposed charter school's educational program does not substantially replicate that of the applicant or one of the applicant's high-performing charter schools;

(IV) The applicant has made a material misrepresentation or false statement or concealed an essential or material fact during the application process; or

(V) The proposed charter school's educational program and financial management practices do not materially comply with the requirements of this section.

231 Material noncompliance is a failure to follow requirements or a 232 violation of prohibitions applicable to charter school 233 applications, which failure is quantitatively or qualitatively 234 significant either individually or when aggregated with other 235 noncompliance. An applicant is considered to be replicating a 236 high-performing charter school if the proposed school is 237 substantially similar to at least one of the applicant's high-238 performing charter schools and the organization or individuals 239 involved in the establishment and operation of the proposed 240 school are significantly involved in the operation of replicated 241 schools.

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c. If the sponsor denies an application submitted by a

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243 high-performing charter school, the sponsor must, within 10 244 calendar days after such denial, state in writing the specific 245 reasons, based upon the criteria in sub-subparagraph b., 246 supporting its denial of the application and must provide the 247 letter of denial and supporting documentation to the applicant 248 and to the Department of Education. The applicant may appeal the 249 sponsor's denial of the application directly to the State Board 250 of Education pursuant to paragraph (c) and must provide the 2.51 sponsor with a copy of the appeal sub-subparagraph (c)3.b.

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

5. Upon approval of a charter application, the initial startup shall commence with the beginning of the public school calendar for the district in which the charter is granted unless the sponsor allows a waiver of this subparagraph for good cause.

(c)1. An applicant may appeal any denial of that 263 applicant's application or failure to act on an application to the State Board of Education within no later than 30 calendar 265 days after receipt of the sponsor's decision or failure to act 2.66 and shall notify the sponsor of its appeal. Any response of the sponsor shall be submitted to the State Board of Education 268 within 30 calendar days after notification of the appeal. Upon 269 receipt of notification from the State Board of Education that a 270 charter school applicant is filing an appeal, the Commissioner of Education shall convene a meeting of the Charter School 271

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272 Appeal Commission to study and make recommendations to the State 273 Board of Education regarding its pending decision about the 274 appeal. The commission shall forward its recommendation to the 275 state board at least 7 calendar days before the date on which 276 the appeal is to be heard. An appeal regarding the denial of an 277 application submitted by a high-performing charter school 278 pursuant to s. 1002.331 shall be conducted by the State Board of 279 Education in accordance with this paragraph, except that the 280 commission shall not convene to make recommendations regarding 281 the appeal. However, the Commissioner of Education shall review 282 the appeal and make a recommendation to the state board.

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

3.a. The State Board of Education shall by majority vote accept or reject the decision of the sponsor no later than 90 calendar days after an appeal is filed in accordance with State Board of Education rule. The State Board of Education shall remand the application to the sponsor with its written decision that the sponsor approve or deny the application. The sponsor

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301 shall implement the decision of the State Board of Education. 302 The decision of the State Board of Education is not subject to the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 120. 303 304 b. If an appeal concerns an application submitted by a 305 high-performing charter school identified pursuant to s. 306 1002.331, the State Board of Education shall determine whether 307 the sponsor's denial of the application complies with the 308 requirements in sub-subparagraph (b)3.b. sponsor has shown, by 309 clear and convincing evidence, that: 310 (I) The application does not materially comply with the 311 requirements in paragraph (a); 312 (II) The charter school proposed in the application does 313 not materially comply with the requirements in paragraphs 314 (9) (a) - (f); 315 (III) The proposed charter school's educational program 316 does not substantially replicate that of the applicant or one of 317 the applicant's high-performing charter schools; (IV) The applicant has made a material misrepresentation or 318 319 false statement or concealed an essential or material fact 320 during the application process; or (V) The proposed charter school's educational program and 321 322 financial management practices do not materially comply with the 323 requirements of this section. 324 325 The State Board of Education shall approve or reject the 326 sponsor's denial of an application no later than 90 calendar 327 days after an appeal is filed in accordance with State Board of 328 Education rule. The State Board of Education shall remand the

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application to the sponsor with its written decision that the

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330 sponsor approve or deny the application. The sponsor shall 331 implement the decision of the State Board of Education. The 332 decision of the State Board of Education is not subject to the 333 Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 120.

334 (h) The terms and conditions for the operation of a charter 335 school shall be set forth by the sponsor and the applicant in a 336 written contractual agreement, called a charter. The sponsor may 337 not impose unreasonable rules or regulations that violate the 338 intent of giving charter schools greater flexibility to meet 339 educational goals. The sponsor has 30 days after approval of the 340 application to provide to the charter school a standard an 341 initial proposed charter contract developed by the Department of 342 Education, which shall consist of the approved application and 343 any addenda and the elements specified in paragraph (7)(a) to 344 the charter school. The applicant and the sponsor have 40 days 345 thereafter to negotiate the remaining or additional terms and 346 notice the charter contract for final approval by the sponsor 347 unless both parties agree to an extension. The standard charter contract shall become effective by operation of law only if the 348 349 parties have not come to a final agreement after the negotiation 350 period has expired. The proposed charter contract shall be 351 provided to the charter school at least 7 calendar days before 352 prior to the date of the meeting at which the charter is 353 scheduled to be voted upon by the sponsor. A provision of a 354 charter contract inconsistent with or prohibited by the 355 requirements of this section is void and unenforceable. The 356 department of Education shall provide mediation services for any 357 dispute regarding this section subsequent to the approval of a 358 charter application and for any dispute relating to the approved

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359 charter, except disputes regarding charter school application 360 denials. If the Commissioner of Education determines that the dispute cannot be settled through mediation, the dispute may be 361 362 appealed to an administrative law judge appointed by the 363 Division of Administrative Hearings. The administrative law 364 judge has final order authority to rule on issues of equitable 365 treatment of the charter school as a public school, whether 366 proposed provisions of the charter violate the intended 367 flexibility granted charter schools by statute, or on any other 368 matter regarding this section except a charter school 369 application denial, a charter termination, or a charter 370 nonrenewal and shall award the prevailing party reasonable 371 attorney attorney's fees and costs incurred to be paid by the 372 losing party. The costs of the administrative hearing shall be 373 paid by the party whom the administrative law judge rules 374 against. The charter school may open and operate during the 375 pendency of any negotiation, mediation, or administrative 376 proceeding.

377 (7) CHARTER. - The major issues involving the operation of a 378 charter school shall be set forth in considered in advance and 379 written into the charter. The governing board of the charter 380 school and the sponsor shall use the standard charter contract 381 developed by the department, which shall incorporate the 382 approved application and any addenda. Matters included in the 383 approved application and any addenda are deemed settled for 384 purposes of negotiating the charter; however, the parties may 385 agree to address such matters in the charter. The charter shall 386 be signed by the governing board of the charter school and the 387 sponsor, following a public hearing to ensure community input.

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388 (a) The charter shall address and criteria for approval of
389 the charter shall be based on:

390 1. The school's mission, the students to be served, and the 391 ages and grades to be included.

392 2. The focus of the curriculum, the instructional methods 393 to be used, any distinctive instructional techniques to be 394 employed, and identification and acquisition of appropriate 395 technologies needed to improve educational and administrative 396 performance which include a means for promoting safe, ethical, 397 and appropriate uses of technology which comply with legal and 398 professional standards.

a. The charter shall ensure that reading is a primary focus of the curriculum and that resources are provided to identify and provide specialized instruction for students who are reading below grade level. The curriculum and instructional strategies for reading must be consistent with the Next Generation Sunshine State Standards and grounded in scientifically based reading research.

406 b. In order to provide students with access to diverse 407 instructional delivery models, to facilitate the integration of 408 technology within traditional classroom instruction, and to 409 provide students with the skills they need to compete in the 410 21st century economy, the Legislature encourages instructional 411 methods for blended learning courses consisting of both 412 traditional classroom and online instructional techniques. 413 Charter schools may implement blended learning courses which combine traditional classroom instruction and virtual 414 415 instruction. Students in a blended learning course must be full-416 time students of the charter school and receive the online

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417 instruction in a classroom setting at the charter school. 418 Instructional personnel certified pursuant to s. 1012.55 who 419 provide virtual instruction for blended learning courses may be 420 employees of the charter school or may be under contract to 421 provide instructional services to charter school students. At a 422 minimum, such instructional personnel must hold an active state 423 or school district adjunct certification under s. 1012.57 for 424 the subject area of the blended learning course. The funding and 425 performance accountability requirements for blended learning 426 courses are the same as those for traditional courses.

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

a. How the baseline student academic achievement levels and prior rates of academic progress will be established.

433 b. How these baseline rates will be compared to rates of academic progress achieved by these same students while 435 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.

440 The district school board is required to provide academic 441 student performance data to charter schools for each of their 442 students coming from the district school system, as well as 443 rates of academic progress of comparable student populations in 444 the district school system.

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4. The methods used to identify the educational strengths



446	and needs of students and how well educational goals and
447	performance standards are met by students attending the charter
448	school. The methods shall provide a means for the charter school
449	to ensure accountability to its constituents by analyzing
450	student performance data and by evaluating the effectiveness and
451	efficiency of its major educational programs. Students in
452	charter schools shall, at a minimum, participate in the
453	statewide assessment program created under s. 1008.22.
454	5. In secondary charter schools, a method for determining
455	that a student has satisfied the requirements for graduation in
456	s. 1003.428 or s. 1003.4282.
457	2. <del>6.</del> A method for resolving conflicts between the governing
458	board of the charter school and the sponsor.
459	7. The admissions procedures and dismissal procedures,
460	including the school's code of student conduct.
461	8. The ways by which the school will achieve a
462	racial/ethnic balance reflective of the community it serves or
463	within the racial/ethnic range of other public schools in the
464	same school district.
465	9. The financial and administrative management of the
466	school, including a reasonable demonstration of the professional
467	experience or competence of those individuals or organizations
468	applying to operate the charter school or those hired or
469	retained to perform such professional services and the
470	description of clearly delineated responsibilities and the
471	policies and practices needed to effectively manage the charter
472	school. A description of internal audit procedures and
473	establishment of controls to ensure that financial resources are
474	properly managed must be included. Both public sector and

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475 private sector professional experience shall be equally valid in 476 such a consideration. 477 10. The asset and liability projections required in the 478 application which are incorporated into the charter and shall be 479 compared with information provided in the annual report of the 480 charter school. 481 11. A description of procedures that identify various risks 482 and provide for a comprehensive approach to reduce the impact of 483 losses; plans to ensure the safety and security of students and 484 staff; plans to identify, minimize, and protect others from 485 violent or disruptive student behavior; and the manner in which 486 the school will be insured, including whether or not the school 487 will be required to have liability insurance, and, if so, the 488 terms and conditions thereof and the amounts of coverage. 489 3.12. The term of the charter which shall provide for 490 cancellation of the charter if insufficient progress has been 491 made in attaining the student achievement objectives of the charter and if it is not likely that such objectives can be 492 493 achieved before expiration of the charter. The initial term of 494 the a charter, which shall be for 4 or 5 years. In order to 495 facilitate access to long-term financial resources for charter 496 school construction, Charter schools that are operated by a 497 municipality or other public entity, as provided by law, or a private, not-for-profit, s. 501(c)(3) status corporation are 498 499 eligible for up to a 15-year charter, subject to approval by the 500 district school board, which consent may not unreasonably 501 withheld. A charter lab school is also eligible for a charter 502 for a term of up to 15 years. In addition, to facilitate access 503 to long-term financial resources for charter school

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504 construction, charter schools that are operated by a private, 505 not-for-profit, s. 501(c)(3) status corporation are eligible for 506 up to a 15-year charter, subject to approval by the district 507 school board. Such long-term charters remain subject to annual 508 review and may be terminated during the term of the charter, but only according to the provisions set forth in subsection (8). 509 510 4. Termination or nonrenewal of the charter pursuant to 511 subsection (8), including termination for failure to make 512 sufficient progress towards attaining the student achievement 513 objectives of the charter or likely failure to meet such 514 objectives before expiration of the charter. 515 5.13. The facilities to be used and their location. The 516 sponsor may not require a charter school to have a certificate 517 of occupancy or a temporary certificate of occupancy for such a 518 facility earlier than 15 calendar days before the first day of 519 school. 520 14. The qualifications to be required of the teachers and the potential strategies used to recruit, hire, train, and 521 522 retain qualified staff to achieve best value. 523 15. The governance structure of the school, including the 524 status of the charter school as a public or private employer as 525 required in paragraph (12) (i). 526 16. A timetable for implementing the charter which 527 addresses the implementation of each element thereof and the 528 date by which the charter shall be awarded in order to meet this 529 timetable. 530 17. In the case of an existing public school that is being converted to charter status, alternative arrangements for 531 532 current students who choose not to attend the charter school and

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533 current teachers who choose not to teach in the charter 534 school after conversion in accordance with the existing 535 collective bargaining agreement or district school board rule in 536 the absence of a collective bargaining agreement. However, alternative arrangements shall not be required for current 537 538 teachers who choose not to teach in a charter lab school, except 539 as authorized by the employment policies of the state university which grants the charter to the lab school. 540

541 6.18. Full disclosure of the identity of all relatives 542 employed by the charter school who are related to the charter 543 school owner, president, chairperson of the governing board of 544 directors, superintendent, governing board member, principal, 545 assistant principal, or any other person employed by the charter 546 school who has equivalent decisionmaking authority. For the 547 purpose of this subparagraph, the term "relative" means father, 548 mother, son, daughter, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, first cousin, nephew, niece, husband, wife, father-in-law, mother-in-549 law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, 550 stepfather, stepmother, stepson, stepdaughter, stepbrother, 551 552 stepsister, half brother, or half sister.

553 7.19. Implementation of the activities authorized under s. 554 1002.331 by the charter school when it satisfies the eligibility 555 requirements for a high-performing charter school. A high-556 performing charter school shall notify its sponsor in writing by 557 March 1 if it intends to increase enrollment or expand grade 558 levels the following school year. The written notice shall 559 specify the amount of the enrollment increase and the grade 560 levels that will be added, as applicable.

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(b)1. A charter may be renewed provided that a program

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562 review demonstrates that the criteria in paragraph (a) have been 563 successfully accomplished and that none of the grounds for 564 nonrenewal established by paragraph (8) (a) has been documented. 565 In order to facilitate long-term financing for charter school 566 construction, charter schools operating for a minimum of 3 years 567 and demonstrating exemplary academic programming and fiscal 568 management are eligible for a 15-year charter renewal. Such 569 long-term charter is subject to annual review and may be 570 terminated during the term of the charter.

2. The 15-year charter renewal that may be granted pursuant to subparagraph 1. shall be granted to a charter school that has received a school grade of "A" or "B" pursuant to s. 1008.34 in 3 of the past 4 years and is not in a state of financial emergency or deficit position as defined by this section. Such long-term charter is subject to annual review and may be terminated during the term of the charter pursuant to subsection (8).

579 (c) A charter may be modified during its initial term or 580 any renewal term upon the recommendation of the sponsor or the 581 charter school's governing board and the approval of both 582 parties to the agreement. Modification may include, but is not 583 limited to, consolidation of multiple charters into a single 584 charter if the charters are operated under the same governing board and physically located on the same campus, regardless of 585 586 the renewal cycle.

(d)1. Each charter school's governing board must appoint a representative to facilitate parental involvement, provide access to information, assist parents and others with questions and concerns, and resolve disputes. The representative must

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591 reside in the school district in which the charter school is 592 located and may be a governing board member, charter school employee, or individual contracted to represent the governing 593 594 board. If the governing board oversees multiple charter schools 595 in the same school district, the governing board must appoint a 596 separate individual representative for each charter school in 597 the district. The representative's contact information must be 598 provided annually in writing to parents and posted prominently 599 on the charter school's website if a website is maintained by 600 the school. The sponsor may not require that governing board 601 members reside in the school district in which the charter 602 school is located if the charter school complies with this 603 paragraph.

604 2. Each charter school's governing board must hold at least 605 two public meetings per school year in the school district. The 606 meetings must be noticed, open, and accessible to the public, 607 and attendees must be provided an opportunity to receive 608 information and provide input regarding the charter school's 609 operations. The appointed representative and charter school 610 principal or director, or his or her equivalent, must be 611 physically present at each meeting.

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(9) CHARTER SCHOOL REQUIREMENTS.-

(n)1. The director and a representative of the governing board of a charter school that has earned a grade of "D" or "F" pursuant to s. 1008.34(2) shall appear before the sponsor to present information concerning each contract component having noted deficiencies. The director and a representative of the governing board shall submit to the sponsor for approval a school improvement plan to raise student achievement. Upon

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620 approval by the sponsor, the charter school shall begin 621 implementation of the school improvement plan. The department 622 shall offer technical assistance and training to the charter 623 school and its governing board and establish guidelines for 624 developing, submitting, and approving such plans.

2.a. If a charter school earns three consecutive grades of "D," two consecutive grades of "D" followed by a grade of "F," or two nonconsecutive grades of "F" within a 3-year period, the charter school governing board shall choose one of the following corrective actions:

(I) Contract for educational services to be provided directly to students, instructional personnel, and school administrators, as prescribed in state board rule;

(II) Contract with an outside entity that has a demonstrated record of effectiveness to operate the school;

(III) Reorganize the school under a new director or principal who is authorized to hire new staff; or

(IV) Voluntarily close the charter school.

b. The charter school must implement the corrective action in the school year following receipt of a third consecutive grade of "D," a grade of "F" following two consecutive grades of "D," or a second nonconsecutive grade of "F" within a 3-year period.

643 c. The sponsor may annually waive a corrective action if it 644 determines that the charter school is likely to improve a letter 645 grade if additional time is provided to implement the 646 intervention and support strategies prescribed by the school 647 improvement plan. Notwithstanding this sub-subparagraph, a 648 charter school that earns a second consecutive grade of "F" is

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649 subject to subparagraph 4.

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d. A charter school is no longer required to implement a corrective action if it improves by at least one letter grade. However, the charter school must continue to implement strategies identified in the school improvement plan. The sponsor must annually review implementation of the school improvement plan to monitor the school's continued improvement pursuant to subparagraph 5.

657 e. A charter school implementing a corrective action that 658 does not improve by at least one letter grade after 2 full 659 school years of implementing the corrective action must select a 660 different corrective action. Implementation of the new 661 corrective action must begin in the school year following the 662 implementation period of the existing corrective action, unless 663 the sponsor determines that the charter school is likely to 664 improve a letter grade if additional time is provided to 665 implement the existing corrective action. Notwithstanding this 666 sub-subparagraph, a charter school that earns a second 667 consecutive grade of "F" while implementing a corrective action is subject to subparagraph 4. 668

669 3. A charter school with a grade of "D" or "F" that 670 improves by at least one letter grade must continue to implement 671 the strategies identified in the school improvement plan. The 672 sponsor must annually review implementation of the school 673 improvement plan to monitor the school's continued improvement 674 pursuant to subparagraph 5.

4. <u>A charter school's charter is automatically terminated</u> if the charter school earns a second consecutive grade of "F," after all school grade appeals are final, The sponsor shall

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678 terminate a charter if the charter school earns two consecutive 679 grades of "F" unless:

a. The charter school is established to turn around the
performance of a district public school pursuant to s.
1008.33(4) (b) 3. Such charter schools shall be governed by s.
1008.33;

b. The charter school serves a student population the majority of which resides in a school zone served by a district public school that earned a grade of "F" in the year before the charter school opened and the charter school earns at least a grade of "D" in its third year of operation. The exception provided under this sub-subparagraph does not apply to a charter school in its fourth year of operation and thereafter; or

691 c. The state board grants the charter school a waiver of 692 termination. The charter school must request the waiver within 693 15 days after the department's official release of school 694 grades. The state board may waive termination if the charter 695 school demonstrates that the learning gains of its students on 696 statewide assessments are comparable to or better than the 697 learning gains of similarly situated students enrolled in nearby 698 district public schools. The waiver is valid for 1 year and may 699 only be granted once. Charter schools that have been in 700 operation for more than 5 years are not eligible for a waiver 701 under this sub-subparagraph.

703 The sponsor shall notify in writing the charter school's 704 governing board, the charter school principal, and the 705 department when a charter is terminated under this subparagraph. 706 A charter terminated under this subparagraph is governed by the

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707 requirements of paragraphs (8)(e)-(g) and (9)(o).

708 5. The director and a representative of the governing board 709 of a graded charter school that has implemented a school 710 improvement plan under this paragraph shall appear before the 711 sponsor at least once a year to present information regarding 712 the progress of intervention and support strategies implemented by the school pursuant to the school improvement plan and 713 714 corrective actions, if applicable. The sponsor shall communicate 715 at the meeting, and in writing to the director, the services 716 provided to the school to help the school address its 717 deficiencies.

6. Notwithstanding any provision of this paragraph except sub-subparagraphs 4.a.-c., the sponsor may terminate the charter at any time pursuant to subsection (8).

(o)1. Upon initial notification of nonrenewal, closure, or termination of its charter, a charter school may not expend more than \$10,000 per expenditure without prior written approval from the sponsor unless such expenditure was included within the annual budget submitted to the sponsor pursuant to the charter contract, is for reasonable attorney fees and costs during the pendency of any <u>hearing or</u> appeal, or is for reasonable fees and costs to conduct an independent audit.

729 2. An independent audit shall be completed within 30 days
730 after notice of nonrenewal, closure, or termination to account
731 for all public funds and assets.

3. A provision in a charter contract that contains an
acceleration clause requiring the expenditure of funds based
upon closure or upon notification of nonrenewal or termination
is void and unenforceable.

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4. A charter school may not enter into a contract with an
employee that exceeds the term of the school's charter contract
with its sponsor.

739 5. A violation of this paragraph triggers a reversion or 740 clawback power by the sponsor allowing for collection of an 741 amount equal to or less than the accelerated amount that exceeds 742 normal expenditures. The reversion or clawback plus legal fees 743 and costs shall be levied against the person or entity receiving 744 the accelerated amount.

(10) ELIGIBLE STUDENTS.-

(e) A charter school may limit the enrollment process only to target the following student populations:

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1. Students within specific age groups or grade levels.

2. Students considered at risk of dropping out of school or academic failure. Such students shall include exceptional education students.

3. Students enrolling in a charter school-in-the-workplace, or charter school-in-a-municipality established pursuant to subsection (15).

4. Students residing within a reasonable distance of the charter school, as described in paragraph (20)(c). Such students shall be subject to a random lottery and to the racial/ethnic balance provisions described in subparagraph (6)(a)8. (7)(a)8. or any federal provisions that require a school to achieve a racial/ethnic balance reflective of the community it serves or within the racial/ethnic range of other public schools in the same school district.

5. Students who meet reasonable academic, artistic, orother eligibility standards established by the charter school



765 and included in the charter school application and charter or, 766 in the case of existing charter schools, standards that are consistent with the school's mission and purpose. Such standards 767 768 shall be in accordance with current state law and practice in 769 public schools and may not discriminate against otherwise 770 qualified individuals.

6. Students articulating from one charter school to another pursuant to an articulation agreement between the charter schools that has been approved by the sponsor.

7. Students living in a development in which a business entity provides the school facility and related property having an appraised value of at least \$10 million to be used as a charter school for the development. Students living in the development shall be entitled to 50 percent of the student stations in the charter school. The students who are eligible for enrollment are subject to a random lottery, the racial/ethnic balance provisions, or any federal provisions, as described in subparagraph 4. The remainder of the student stations shall be filled in accordance with subparagraph 4.

784 (g)1. A student may withdraw from a charter school at any 785 time and enroll in another public school as determined by 786 district school board rule. A charter school must request, but 787 may not require, that the student withdrawing or the parent of 788 the student withdrawing complete a survey and provide 789 information concerning the student's experiences at the charter school and reasons for withdrawal. A charter school must provide in its annual report to its sponsor and the Department of Education the total number of students that leave the charter school and their reasons for leaving the charter school,

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794 including but not limited to, withdrawal, suspension, and 795 dismissal, if known. 796 2. A student may only receive disciplinary action, 797 including but not limited to suspension or dismissal, for the 798 grounds and in the manner specified in the charter school's code 799 of student conduct. 800 (i) The capacity of a high-performing charter school 801 identified pursuant to s. 1002.331 shall be determined annually 802 by the governing board of the charter school. The governing 803 board shall notify the sponsor of any increase in enrollment by 804 March 1 of the school year preceding the increase. A sponsor may 805 not require a charter school to identify the names of students 806 to be enrolled or to limit enrollment or capacity to enroll 807 those students enrolled before the start of the school year as a 808 condition of approval or renewal of a charter. 809 (15) CHARTER SCHOOLS-IN-THE-WORKPLACE; CHARTER SCHOOLS-IN-810 A-MUNICIPALITY.-811 (b) A charter school-in-the-workplace may be established 812 when a business partner provides the school facility to be used; 813 enrolls students based upon a random lottery that involves all 814 of the children of employees of that business or corporation who 815 are seeking enrollment, as provided for in subsection (10); and 816 enrolls students according to the racial/ethnic balance 817 provisions described in subparagraph (6) (a) 8. (7) (a) 8. Any 818 portion of a facility used for a public charter school shall be 819 exempt from ad valorem taxes, as provided for in s. 1013.54, for 820 the duration of its use as a public school.

821 (c) A charter school-in-a-municipality designation may be 822 granted to a municipality that possesses a charter; enrolls



823 students based upon a random lottery that involves all of the 824 children of the residents of that municipality who are seeking 825 enrollment, as provided for in subsection (10); and enrolls 826 students according to the racial/ethnic balance provisions 827 described in subparagraph (6) (a) 8. (7) (a) 8. When a municipality 828 has submitted charter applications for the establishment of a 829 charter school feeder pattern, consisting of elementary, middle, 830 and senior high schools, and each individual charter application 831 is approved by the district school board, such schools shall 832 then be designated as one charter school for all purposes listed 833 pursuant to this section. Any portion of the land and facility 834 used for a public charter school shall be exempt from ad valorem 835 taxes, as provided for in s. 1013.54, for the duration of its 836 use as a public school.

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(20) SERVICES.-

(c) Transportation of charter school students shall be 839 provided, at by the charter school's discretion, and shall be 840 school consistent with the requirements of subpart I.E. of 841 chapter 1006 and s. 1012.45. The governing body of the charter 842 school may provide transportation through an agreement or 843 contract with the district school board, a private provider, or 844 parents. The charter school and the sponsor shall cooperate in 845 making arrangements that ensure that transportation is not a 846 barrier to equal access for all students residing within a 847 reasonable distance of the charter school as determined in its 848 charter.

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(21) PUBLIC INFORMATION ON CHARTER SCHOOLS.-

850 (a) The Department of Education shall provide information851 to the public, directly and through sponsors, on how to form and

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852 operate a charter school and how to enroll in a charter school 853 once it is created. This information shall include a model 854 application form, standard charter contract, standard 855 application evaluation instrument, and standard charter renewal 856 contract, which shall include the information specified in 857 subsections (6) and subsection (7), as applicable, and shall be 858 developed by consulting and negotiating with both school 859 districts and charter schools before implementation. The model application form, standard charter contract, standard 860 861 application evaluation instrument, and standard charter renewal 862 contract must clearly identify the specific statutes and rules 863 from which charter schools are statutorily exempted from 864 compliance. The department shall develop a model application 865 form, standard charter contract, standard application evaluation 866 instrument, and standard charter renewal contract uniquely 867 tailored to virtual charter schools established under subsection (1) and high-performing charter schools under s. 1002.331(3). 868 The charter and charter renewal contracts shall be used by 869 870 charter school sponsors.

871 (25) LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY STATUS FOR CERTAIN CHARTER 872 SCHOOL SYSTEMS.-A charter school system shall be designated a local educational agency for the purpose of receiving federal 873 874 funds, the same as though the charter school system were a 875 school district, if the governing board of the charter school 876 system has adopted and filed a resolution with its sponsoring 877 district school board and the Department of Education in which 878 the governing board of the charter school system accepts the 879 full responsibility for all local education agency requirements 880 and the charter school system meets all of the following:

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881	(a) <del>Includes both conversion charter schools and</del>
882	nonconversion charter schools;
883	(b) Has all schools located in the same county;
884	<del>(c)</del> Has a total enrollment exceeding the total enrollment
885	of at least one school district in the state; and
886	(b) (d) Has the same governing board; and
887	(e) Does not contract with a for-profit service provider
888	for management of school operations.
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890	Such designation does not apply to other provisions unless
891	specifically provided in law.
892	Section 2. Subsection (1), paragraph (e) of subsection (2),
893	and subsection (5) of section 1002.331, Florida Statutes, are
894	amended to read:
895	1002.331 High-performing charter schools
896	(1) A charter school is a high-performing charter school if
897	it:
898	(a) Received at least two school grades of "A" and no
899	school grade below "B," pursuant to s. 1008.34, during each of
900	the previous 3 school years.
901	(b) Received an unqualified opinion on each annual
902	financial audit required under s. 218.39 in the most recent 3
903	fiscal years for which such audits are available.
904	(c) Did not receive a financial audit that revealed one or
905	more of the financial emergency conditions set forth in s.
906	218.503(1) in the most recent 3 fiscal years for which such
907	audits are available. However, this requirement is deemed met
908	for a charter school-in-the-workplace if there is a finding in
909	an audit that the school has the monetary resources available to

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910 cover any reported deficiency or that the deficiency does not 911 result in a deteriorating financial condition pursuant to s. 912 1002.345(1)(a)3.

914 A virtual charter school established under s. 1002.33 is not 915 eligible for designation as a high-performing charter school. A 916 charter school that is established in this state and operated by 917 an entity classified as a high-performing charter school system 918 pursuant to s. 1002.332(2) is deemed a high-performing charter 919 school during its first 3 years of operation. Beginning in the 920 fourth year of operation and thereafter, such a charter school 921 must meet the criteria in this subsection to maintain the 922

designation.

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(2) A high-performing charter school is authorized to:

924 (e) Receive a modification of its charter to a term of 15 925 years or a 15-year charter renewal. The charter may be modified 926 or renewed for a shorter term at the option of the high-927 performing charter school. The charter must be consistent with 928 s. 1002.33(7)(a)7. <del>1002.33(7)(a)19.</del> and (10)(h) and (i), is 929 subject to annual review by the sponsor, and may be terminated 930 during its term pursuant to s. 1002.33(8).

932 A high-performing charter school shall notify its sponsor in 933 writing by March 1 if it intends to increase enrollment or 934 expand grade levels the following school year. The written 935 notice shall specify the amount of the enrollment increase and 936 the grade levels that will be added, as applicable. If a charter 937 school notifies the sponsor of its intent to expand, the sponsor 938 shall modify the charter within 90 days to include the new



939 enrollment maximum and may not make any other changes. The 940 sponsor may deny a request to increase the enrollment of a highperforming charter school if the commissioner has declassified 941 942 the charter school as high-performing. If a high-performing 943 charter school requests to consolidate multiple charters, the 944 sponsor shall have 40 days after receipt of that request to 945 provide an initial draft charter to the charter school. The 946 sponsor and charter school shall have 50 days thereafter to 947 negotiate and notice the charter contract for final approval by 948 the sponsor.

949 (5) The Commissioner of Education, upon request by a 950 charter school, shall verify that the charter school meets the 951 criteria in subsection (1) and provide a letter to the charter 952 school and the sponsor stating that the charter school is a 953 high-performing charter school pursuant to this section. The 954 commissioner shall annually determine whether a high-performing 955 charter school under subsection (1) continues to meet the 956 criteria in that subsection. Such high-performing charter school 957 shall maintain its high-performing status unless the 958 commissioner determines that the charter school no longer meets 959 the criteria in subsection (1), at which time the commissioner 960 shall send a letter to the charter school and its sponsor 961 providing notification that the charter school has been 962 declassified of its declassification as a high-performing 963 charter school.

964 Section 3. Paragraph (d) of subsection (8) of section 965 1002.45, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 966 1002.45 Virtual instruction programs.-967 (8) ASSESSMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY.-

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968 (d) An approved provider's contract is automatically must 969 be terminated if the provider earns two consecutive school 970 grades of receives a school grade of "D" or "F" under s. 971 1008.34, two consecutive or a school improvement ratings rating 972 of "Declining" under s. 1008.341, for 2 years during any 973 consecutive 4-year period or has violated any qualification requirement pursuant to subsection (2). A provider that has a 974 975 contract terminated under this paragraph may not be an approved 976 provider for a period of at least 1 year after the date upon 977 which the contract was terminated and until the department 978 determines that the provider is in compliance with subsection 979 (2) and has corrected each cause of the provider's low 980 performance.

Section 4. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 1013.62, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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1013.62 Charter schools capital outlay funding.-

(1) In each year in which funds are appropriated for charter school capital outlay purposes, the Commissioner of Education shall allocate the funds among eligible charter schools.

988 (a) To be eligible for a funding allocation, a charter 989 school must:

1.a. Have been in operation for 3 or more years;

991 b. Be governed by a governing board established in the 992 state for 3 or more years which operates both charter schools 993 and conversion charter schools within the state;

994 c. Be an expanded feeder chain of a charter school within 995 the same school district that is currently receiving charter 996 school capital outlay funds;

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997	d. Have been accredited by the Commission on Schools of the
998	Southern Association of Colleges and Schools; or
999	e. Serve students in facilities that are provided by a
1000	business partner for a charter school-in-the-workplace pursuant
1001	to s. 1002.33(15)(b).
1002	2. For the most recent fiscal year for which an audit is
1003	available, have an audit that does not reveal one or more of the
1004	following emergency financial conditions: stability for future
1005	operation as a charter school.
1006	a. During that fiscal year, failure to pay short-term loans
1007	and failure to timely make bond debt service or other long-term
1008	debt payments due to a lack of funds.
1009	b. Failure to pay uncontested claims from creditors within
1010	90 days after the claim is presented due to a lack of funds.
1011	c. Failure to transfer at the appropriate time, due to lack
1012	of funds:
1013	(I) Taxes withheld on the income of employees; or
1014	(II) Employer and employee contributions for federal social
1015	security or any other pension, retirement, or benefit plan of an
1016	employee.
1017	d. Failure for one pay period to pay, due to lack of funds:
1018	(I) Wages and salaries owed to employees; or
1019	(II) Retirement benefits owed to former employees.
1020	3. Have satisfactory student achievement based on state
1021	accountability standards applicable to the charter school.
1022	4. Have received final approval from its sponsor pursuant
1023	to s. 1002.33 for operation during that fiscal year.
1024	5. Serve students in facilities that are not provided by
1025	the charter school's sponsor.

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1026 Section 5. Subsection (14) of section 1003.01, Florida 1027 Statutes, is amended to read: 1003.01 Definitions.-As used in this chapter, the term: 1028 (14) "Core-curricula courses" means: 1029 (a) Courses in language arts/reading, mathematics, social 1030 1031 studies, and science in prekindergarten through grade 3, 1032 excluding any extracurricular courses pursuant to subsection 1033 (15); 1034 (b) Courses in grades 4 through 8 in subjects that are 1035 measured by state assessment at any grade level and courses required for middle school promotion, excluding any 1036 1037 extracurricular courses pursuant to subsection (15); 1038 (c) Courses in grades 9 through 12 in subjects that are 1039 measured by state assessment at any grade level and courses that 1040 are specifically identified by name in statute as required for 1041 high school graduation and that are not measured by state 1042 assessment, excluding any extracurricular courses pursuant to 1043 subsection (15); 1044 (d) Exceptional student education courses; and 1045 (e) English for Speakers of Other Languages courses. 1046 The term is limited in meaning and used for the sole purpose of 1047 1048 designating classes that are subject to the maximum class size 1049 requirements established in s. 1, Art. IX of the State 1050 Constitution. This term does not include courses offered under 1051 ss. 1002.321(4)(e), 1002.33(6)(a)2.b. <del>1002.33(7)(a)2.b.</del> 1052 1002.37, 1002.415, 1002.45, and 1003.499. 1053 Section 6. This act shall take effect July 1, 2014. 1054

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1056	And the title is amended as follows:
1057	Delete everything before the enacting clause
1058	and insert:
1059	A bill to be entitled
1060	An act relating to school choice; amending s. 1002.33,
1061	F.S.; revising required contents of charter school
1062	applications and charter contracts; authorizing a
1063	sponsor to require an applicant to provide additional
1064	information as an addendum to a charter school
1065	application; requiring a sponsor to allow an applicant
1066	an opportunity to correct both material and technical
1067	deficiencies in the application; conforming provisions
1068	regarding the appeal process for denial of high-
1069	performing charter school applications; requiring
1070	sponsors and applicants to use a standard charter
1071	contract; specifying that the standard charter
1072	contract consists of the approved application and
1073	addenda and other specified elements; conforming
1074	provisions; specifying that a charter contract
1075	provision that is inconsistent with or prohibited by
1076	law is void and unenforceable; authorizing a sponsor
1077	and applicant to negotiate additional terms after
1078	charter approval; authorizing a charter school to open
1079	and operate during such negotiation; providing that
1080	matters included in the approved application and
1081	addenda are deemed settled for purposes of negotiating
1082	the charter; clarifying provisions regarding long-term
1083	charters and charter terminations; specifying that a



1084 charter is automatically terminated when a charter school earns a second consecutive grade of "F" after 1085 1086 all appeals unless an exception applies; specifying 1087 requirements regarding such terminations; conforming 1088 cross-references; prohibiting a sponsor from requiring 1089 a high-performing charter school to limit enrollment 1090 or capacity to students enrolled before the start of 1091 the school year; clarifying that sponsors must make unused school facilities available to charter schools; 1092 specifying requirements for such use of facilities; 1093 1094 providing that a charter school may only discipline 1095 students for the grounds and in the manner specified 1096 in the code of student conduct; specifying that a 1097 charter school provide transportation for students at 1098 its discretion; requiring the Department of Education 1099 to develop a model application form, standard charter 1100 contract, standard application evaluation instrument, 1101 and standard charter renewal contract; requiring the 1102 department to develop such documents for virtual 1103 charter schools; revising requirements determining a 1104 charter school system's designation as a local educational agency; amending s. 1002.331, F.S.; 1105 specifying that charter schools established by certain 1106 1107 high-performing charter school systems qualify for 1108 high-performing charter school status for the first 3 1109 years of operation; correcting a cross-reference; 1110 specifying the reasons for which a high-performing 1111 charter school may submit an application to establish 1112 and operate a new charter school in a school district;



1113	amending s. 1002.45, F.S.; specifying conditions under
1114	which an approved virtual instruction provider's
1115	contract is automatically terminated; amending s.
1116	1013.62, F.S.; requiring that a charter school not
1117	have financial emergency conditions on an annual audit
1118	in order to qualify for capital outlay funding;
1119	amending s. 1003.01, F.S.; correcting a cross-
1120	reference; providing an effective date.