A bill to be entitled

An act relating to charter schools; creating s. 1002.331;

establishing criteria for high-performing charter schools

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establishing criteria for high-performing charter schools; requiring eligibility verification by the Commissioner of Education; providing that a high-performing charter school is entitled to increase enrollment, expand grade levels served, receive a 15-year charter, and report financial statements on a quarterly, rather than monthly basis; authorizing high-performing charter schools to apply to establish a charter school which replicates its educational program; providing conditions for submitting and approving the application; creating s. 1002.332; establishing criteria for high-performing charter school systems; authorizing high-performing charter school systems to apply to establish a charter school which replicates one of its existing high-performing charter schools; providing conditions for submitting and approving the application; amending s. 1002.33, F.S.; requiring the charter school sponsor to allow a charter school applicant to correct technical deficiencies in its application before final approval or denial; establishing standards for sponsor review of a charter school application submitted by a high-performing charter school or highperforming charter school system; providing for direct appeal to the State Board of Education of a denial of a charter school application submitted by a high-performing charter school or high-performing charter school system; establishing standards for reviewing such an appeal;

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revising applicant training requirements; requiring inclusion in the charter of procedures related to highperforming charter schools; revising the procedure for terminating or not renewing a charter; authorizing a charter school's governing board to request a hearing regarding charter terminations or nonrenewal, including emergency terminations; authorizing the sponsor to choose whether to provide a direct hearing or a hearing before an administrative law judge; authorizing the award of attorney fees to a charter school governing board if certain criteria are met; authorizing quarterly financial reporting for certain charter schools; establishing enrollment preferences; correcting a cross-reference relating to the disclosure of financial interests; requiring the Department of Education to examine certain funding and costs; requiring recommendations to the Governor and Legislature, if warranted, for improving the funding system for charter schools; providing an effective date.

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Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Section 1002.331, Florida Statutes is created to read:

Section 1002.331 HIGH-PERFORMING CHARTER SCHOOLS.-

- (1) A charter school is a high-performing charter school if it:
- (a) Receives at least 2 school grades of "A" and no school grade below a "B" pursuant to s. 1008.34 during each of the

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previous three school years.

- (b) Receives an unqualified opinion on each annual financial audit required under s. 218.39 in the most recent 3 fiscal years for which such audits are available; and
- (c) Did not receive a financial audit that revealed one or more of the financial emergency conditions set forth in s.

 218.503(1) in the most recent 3 fiscal years for which such audits are available.
 - (2) A high-performing charter school may:
- (a) Increase its student enrollment once per year by up to 25 percent more than the capacity authorized under s. 1002.33(10)(h).
- (b) Expand grade levels within kindergarten through grade 12 to add grade levels not already served, provided that any annual enrollment increase resulting from grade level expansion is within the limit established in paragraph (a).
- (c) Submit a quarterly, rather than monthly, financial statement to the sponsor pursuant to paragraph (9)(g).
- (d) Be granted a 15-year charter. The 15-year charter is subject to annual review by the sponsor and may be terminated during its term pursuant to s. 1002.33(8).

A high-performing charter school shall notify its sponsor in writing by March 1 regarding its intent to increase enrollment or expand grade levels the following school year.

(3) (a) A high-performing charter school may submit an application pursuant to s. 1002.33(6) in any school district in this state to establish and operate a new charter school that

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will substantially replicate its educational program. An application submitted by a high-performing charter school must state that the application is being submitted pursuant to this paragraph and must include the letter provided by the Commissioner of Education under subsection (4). If the sponsor fails to act on the application within 60 days, the application shall be deemed approved and the procedure in s. 1002.33(6)(h) shall apply. If the sponsor denies the application, the high-performing charter school may appeal pursuant to s. 1002.33(6).

- (b) A high-performing charter school may not establish more than one charter school under paragraph (a) in any year. A subsequent application to establish a charter school under paragraph (a) may not be submitted unless each charter school established in this manner achieves high-performing charter school status.
- (4) The Commissioner of Education, upon request by the charter school, shall verify that the charter school meets the criteria in subsection (1) and provide a letter to the charter school and the sponsor that the charter school is a high-performing charter school and is entitled to the privileges authorized in subsection (2). The letter shall specify that the charter school may not increase enrollment or expand grade levels following any school year in which it receives a school grade of "C" or below. If the charter school receives a school grade of "C" or below in any 2 years during the term of the 15-year charter, the term of the charter shall be modified by the sponsor and the charter school loses its high-performing charter school status until it regains that status under subsection (1).

Section 2. Section 1002.332, Florida Statutes is created to read:

Section 1002.332 HIGH-PERFORMING CHARTER SCHOOL SYSTEM.-

- (1) For purposes of this subsection, the term:
- (a) "Entity" means a municipality or other public entity that is authorized by law to operate a charter school, or a private, not-for-profit, s. 501(c)(3) status corporation.
- (b) "High-performing charter school system" means an
 entity that:
- 1. Operates at least 3 high-performing charter schools in this state;
- 2. Operates a system of charter schools in which, during each of the previous 3 years, at least 50 percent of the system's schools received a school grade of "A" under s.

 1008.34, with no charter school receiving a school grade below "B." If the entity has assumed operation of a public school with a school grade of "C" or below, that school's grade shall not be considered in determining high-performing charter school system status, provided that the school improves by one grade level each year until it achieves at least a grade of "B";
- 3. Has not received a financial audit that revealed one or more of the financial emergency conditions set forth in s.

 218.503(1) for any charter school created or started by the entity.
- (2) (a) The Commissioner of Education, upon request by the entity, shall verify that the entity meets the criteria in subsection (1) and provide a letter to the entity certifying that it is a high-performing charter school system.

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(b) An entity that operates a high-performing charter school system may submit an application pursuant to s.

1002.33(6) in any school district in this state to establish and operate a new charter school that will substantially replicate one or more of the entity's existing high-performing charter schools. An application submitted by a high-performing charter school system must state that the application is being submitted pursuant to this subsection and must include the letter provided by the Commissioner of Education under paragraph (a). If the sponsor fails to act on the application within 60 days, the application shall be deemed approved and the procedure in s.

1002.33(6)(h) shall apply. If the sponsor denies the application, the high-performing charter school may appeal pursuant to s. 1002.33(6).

Section 2. Paragraphs (b), (c), and (f) of subsection (6), paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (7), paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of subsection (8), paragraph (g) of subsection (9), and paragraph (d) of subsection (10), and subsection (25) of section 1002.33, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1002.33 Charter schools.-

- (6) APPLICATION PROCESS AND REVIEW.—Charter school applications are subject to the following requirements:
- (b) A sponsor shall receive and review all applications for a charter school using an evaluation instrument developed by the Department of Education. Beginning with the 2007-2008 school year, A sponsor shall receive and consider charter school applications received on or before August 1 of each calendar year for charter schools to be opened at the beginning of the

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school district's next school year, or to be opened at a time agreed to by the applicant and the sponsor. A sponsor may receive applications later than this date if it chooses. A sponsor may not charge an applicant for a charter any fee for the processing or consideration of an application, and a sponsor may not base its consideration or approval of an application upon the promise of future payment of any kind.

- 1. In order to facilitate an accurate budget projection process, a sponsor shall be held harmless for FTE students who are not included in the FTE projection due to approval of charter school applications after the FTE projection deadline. In a further effort to facilitate an accurate budget projection, within 15 calendar days after receipt of a charter school application, a sponsor shall report to the Department of Education the name of the applicant entity, the proposed charter school location, and its projected FTE.
- 2. In order to ensure fiscal responsibility, an application for a charter school shall include a full accounting of expected assets, a projection of expected sources and amounts of income, including income derived from projected student enrollments and from community support, and an expense projection that includes full accounting of the costs of operation, including start-up costs.
- 3.a. A sponsor shall by a majority vote approve or deny an application no later than 60 calendar days after the application is received, unless the sponsor and the applicant mutually agree in writing to temporarily postpone the vote to a specific date, at which time the sponsor shall by a majority vote approve or

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deny the application. Before approving or denying an application, the sponsor must allow the applicant at least 7 calendar days to correct technical errors, such as typographical errors or missing signatures, if such errors are identified by the sponsor as cause to deny the application. If the sponsor fails to act on the application, an applicant may appeal to the State Board of Education as provided in paragraph (c). If an application is denied, the sponsor shall, within 10 calendar days after such denial, articulate in writing the specific reasons, based upon good cause, supporting its denial of the charter application and shall provide the letter of denial and supporting documentation to the applicant and to the Department of Education supporting those reasons.

- b. An application submitted by a high-performing charter school identified under s. 1002.331 or a high-performing charter school system identified under s. 1002.332, may only be denied if clear and convincing evidence demonstrates that:
- (I) The application does not materially comply with the requirements of paragraph (a);
- (II) The charter school proposed in the application does not materially comply with the requirements of s. 1002.33(9)(a)-(f); or
- (III) The proposed charter school's educational program does not substantially replicate that of one of the applicant's high-performing charter schools;
- (IV) The applicant has made a material misrepresentation or false statement or concealed any essential or material fact from any person during the application process; or

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(V) The proposed charter school's educational program, financial management practices, and method of doing business do not meet the requirements of this section.

- Material noncompliance is a failure to follow requirements or a violation of prohibitions applicable to charter school applications that is quantitatively or qualitatively significant either individually or when aggregated with other noncompliance.
- c. If the sponsor denies an application submitted by a high-performing charter school or high-performing charter school system, the sponsor shall, within 10 calendar days after such denial, state in writing the specific reasons, based upon the criteria in sub-subparagraph b., supporting its denial of the application and shall provide the letter of denial and supporting documentation to the applicant and to the Department of Education. The applicant may appeal the sponsor's denial of the application directly to the State Board of Education for review pursuant to 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.

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- (c) $\underline{1}$. An applicant may appeal any denial of that applicant's application or failure to act on an application to the State Board of Education no later than 30 calendar days after receipt of the sponsor's decision or failure to act and shall notify the sponsor of its appeal. Any response of the sponsor shall be submitted to the State Board of Education within 30 calendar days after notification of the appeal. Upon receipt of notification from the State Board of Education that a charter school applicant is filing an appeal, the Commissioner of Education shall convene a meeting of the Charter School Appeal Commission to study and make recommendations to the State Board of Education regarding its pending decision about the appeal. The commission shall forward its recommendation to the state board no later than 7 calendar days prior to the date on which the appeal is to be heard.
- 2. The Charter School Appeal Commission 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 may have up to 15 calendar days from notice of rejection to resubmit an appeal that meets the requirements set forth in State Board of Education rule. An application for appeal submitted subsequent to such rejection shall be 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

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Board of Education rule. The Charter School Appeal Commission 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 may have up to 15 calendar days from notice of rejection to resubmit an appeal that meets requirements of State Board of Education rule. An application for appeal submitted subsequent to such rejection shall be 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. The State Board of Education shall remand the application to the sponsor with its written decision that the sponsor approve or deny the application. The sponsor shall implement the decision of the State Board of Education. The decision of the State Board of Education is not subject to the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 120.

- b. If the appeal concerns an application submitted by a high-performing charter school identified under s. 1002.331 or a high-performing charter school system identified under s. 1002.332, the State Board of Education shall independently review the application to determine whether clear and convincing evidence demonstrates that:
- (I) The application does not materially comply with the requirements of paragraph (a);
- (II) The charter school proposed in the application does not materially comply with the requirements of s. 1002.33(9)(a)-(f);
 - (III) The proposed charter school's educational program

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does not substantially replicate that of one of the applicant's
high-performing charter schools;

- (IV) The applicant has made a material misrepresentation or false statement or concealed any essential or material fact from any person during the application process; or
- (V) The proposed charter school's educational program, financial management practices, and method of doing business do not meet the requirements of this section.

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

- (d) The sponsor shall act upon the decision of the State Board of Education within 30 calendar days after it is received. The State Board of Education's decision is a final action subject to judicial review in the district court of appeal.
- (e)1. A Charter School Appeal Commission is established to assist the commissioner and the State Board of Education with a fair and impartial review of appeals by applicants whose charter applications have been denied, whose charter contracts have not been renewed, or whose charter contracts have been terminated by their sponsors.

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- 2. The Charter School Appeal Commission may receive copies of the appeal documents forwarded to the State Board of Education, review the documents, gather other applicable information regarding the appeal, and make a written recommendation to the commissioner. The recommendation must state whether the appeal should be upheld or denied and include the reasons for the recommendation being offered. The commissioner shall forward the recommendation to the State Board of Education no later than 7 calendar days prior to the date on which the appeal is to be heard. The state board must consider the commission's recommendation in making its decision, but is not bound by the recommendation. The decision of the Charter School Appeal Commission is not subject to the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 120.
- 3. The commissioner shall appoint the members of the Charter School Appeal Commission. Members shall serve without compensation but may be reimbursed for travel and per diem expenses in conjunction with their service. One-half of the members must represent currently operating charter schools, and one-half of the members must represent sponsors. The commissioner or a named designee shall chair the Charter School Appeal Commission.
- 4. The chair shall convene meetings of the commission and shall ensure that the written recommendations are completed and forwarded in a timely manner. In cases where the commission cannot reach a decision, the chair shall make the written recommendation with justification, noting that the decision was rendered by the chair.

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- 5. Commission members shall thoroughly review the materials presented to them from the appellant and the sponsor. The commission may request information to clarify the documentation presented to it. In the course of its review, the commission may facilitate the postponement of an appeal in those cases where additional time and communication may negate the need for a formal appeal and both parties agree, in writing, to postpone the appeal to the State Board of Education. A new date certain for the appeal shall then be set based upon the rules and procedures of the State Board of Education. Commission members shall provide a written recommendation to the state board as to whether the appeal should be upheld or denied. A fact-based justification for the recommendation must be included. The chair must ensure that the written recommendation is submitted to the State Board of Education members no later than 7 calendar days prior to the date on which the appeal is to be heard. Both parties in the case shall also be provided a copy of the recommendation.
- (f)1. The Department of Education shall offer or arrange for training and technical assistance to charter school applicants in developing business plans and estimating costs and income. This assistance shall address estimating startup costs, projecting enrollment, and identifying the types and amounts of state and federal financial assistance the charter school may be eligible to receive. The department may provide other technical assistance to an applicant upon written request.
- 2. A charter school applicant must participate in the training provided by the Department of Education before filing

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an application. However, a sponsor may require the charter school applicant to attend training provided by the sponsor in lieu of the department's training if the sponsor's training standards meet or exceed the standards developed by the Department of Education. The training shall include instruction in accurate financial planning and good business practices. In the case of a management company or other nonprofit organization with an approved charter school application, the charter school principal and the chief financial officer or his or her equivalent must participate in the training before the opening of the new charter school. If the applicant is a management company or other nonprofit organization, the charter school principal and the chief financial officer or his or her equivalent must also participate in the training.

- (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 body of the charter school and the sponsor, following a public hearing to ensure community input.
- (a) The charter shall address and criteria for approval of the charter shall be based on:
- 19. Implementation of the activities authorized under s.
 1002.331 by the charter school when it satisfies the eligibility requirements for a high-performing charter school. A high-performing charter school shall notify its sponsor in writing by March 1 regarding its intent to increase enrollment or expand grade levels the following school year. The written notice shall specify the amount of the enrollment increase and the grade

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levels that will be added, as applicable.

- (b)1. A charter may be renewed provided that a program review demonstrates that the criteria in paragraph (a) have been successfully accomplished and that none of the grounds for nonrenewal established by paragraph (8)(a) has been documented. In order to facilitate long-term financing for charter school construction, charter schools operating for a minimum of 3 years and demonstrating exemplary academic programming and fiscal management are eligible for a 15-year charter renewal. Such long-term charter is subject to annual review and may be terminated during the term of the charter.
- 2. The 15-year charter renewal that may be granted pursuant to subparagraph 1. shall be granted to a charter school that has received a school grade of "A" or "B" pursuant to s. 1008.34 in 3 of the past 4 years and is not in a state of financial emergency or deficit position as defined by this section. Such long-term charter is subject to annual review and may be terminated during the term of the charter pursuant to subsection (8).
- (c) A charter may be modified during its initial term or any renewal term upon the recommendation of the sponsor or the charter school governing board and the approval of both parties to the agreement. The term of a charter shall be modified to 15-years if the charter school receives high-performing charter school status under s. 1002.331.
 - (8) CAUSES FOR NONRENEWAL OR TERMINATION OF CHARTER.-
- (a) The sponsor may choose not to renew or may terminate the charter for any of the following grounds:

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- 1. Failure to participate in the state's education accountability system created in s. 1008.31, as required in this section, or failure to meet the requirements for student performance stated in the charter.
- 2. Failure to meet generally accepted standards of fiscal management.
 - 3. Violation of law.

- 4. Other good cause shown.
- (b) At least 90 days prior to renewing or terminating a charter, the sponsor shall notify the governing board body of the school of the proposed action in writing. The notice shall state in reasonable detail the grounds for the proposed action and stipulate that the school's governing board body may, within 14 calendar days after receiving the notice, request a an informal hearing before the sponsor. The sponsor shall conduct the informal hearing within 30 calendar days after receiving a written request. Such hearing shall be conducted at the sponsor's election in accordance with one of the following procedures:
- 1. A direct hearing conducted by the sponsor within 60 days after receipt of the request for a hearing. The hearing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of ss.

 120.569 and 120.57. The sponsor shall decide upon termination or nonrenewal by a majority vote. The sponsor's decision shall result in a final order; or
- 2. A hearing conducted by an administrative law judge assigned by the Division of Administrative Hearings. The hearing shall be conducted within 60 days after receipt of the request

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for a hearing in accordance with chapter 120. The recommendation of the administrative law judge shall be made to the sponsor. A majority vote by the sponsor shall be required to sustain or change the administrative law judge's recommendation. The determination of the sponsor shall be a final order.

- The final order shall include the specific reasons for nonrenewal or termination of the charter and shall be provided to the charter school governing board and the Department of Education within 10 calendar days after the final order is issued. If a charter is not renewed or is terminated pursuant to paragraph (b), the sponsor shall, within 10 calendar days, articulate in writing the specific reasons for its nonrenewal or termination of the charter and must provide the letter of nonrenewal or termination and documentation supporting the reasons to the charter school governing body, the charter school principal, and the Department of Education. The charter school's governing board body may, within 30 calendar days after receiving the sponsor's final order written decision to refuse to renew or to terminate the charter, appeal the decision pursuant to s. 120.68 pursuant to the procedure established in subsection (6).
- (d) A charter may be terminated immediately if the sponsor sets forth in writing the particular facts and circumstances indicating that an immediate and serious danger to the health, safety, and welfare of the charter school's students exists. determines that good cause has been shown or if the health, safety, or welfare of the students is threatened. The sponsor's determination is not subject to the same process as set forth in

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paragraphs an informal hearing under paragraph (b) and (c), with the exception that the hearing may take place after the charter has been terminated or pursuant to chapter 120. The sponsor shall notify in writing the charter school's governing board body, the charter school principal, and the department if a charter is immediately terminated immediately. The sponsor shall clearly identify the specific issues that resulted in the immediate termination and provide evidence of prior notification of issues resulting in the immediate termination when appropriate. Upon receiving written notice from the sponsor, the charter school's governing board shall have 10 calendar days to request a hearing. The hearing in such cases shall be expedited and the final order shall be issued no more than 60 days after the date upon which the hearing was requested. The school district in which the charter school is located shall assume operation of the school under these circumstances. The charter school's governing board may, within 30 days after receiving the sponsor's decision to terminate the charter, appeal the decision pursuant to the procedure established in subsection (6). The sponsor shall assume operation of the school throughout the pendency of the hearing under paragraph (b) and (c), unless the continued operation of the school would materially threaten the physical health, safety, or welfare of the students. Failure by the sponsor to assume and continue operation of the school shall result in the awarding of costs and attorney's fees to the charter school, if the charter school prevails on appeal. When a charter is not renewed or is terminated, the

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school shall be dissolved under the provisions of law under

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which the school was organized, and any unencumbered public funds, except for capital outlay funds and federal charter school program grant funds, from the charter school shall revert to the sponsor. Capital outlay funds provided pursuant to s. 1013.62 and federal charter school program grant funds that are unencumbered shall revert to the department to be redistributed among eligible charter schools. In the event a charter school is dissolved or is otherwise terminated, all district school board property and improvements, furnishings, and equipment purchased with public funds shall automatically revert to full ownership by the district school board, subject to complete satisfaction of any lawful liens or encumbrances. Any unencumbered public funds from the charter school, district school board property and improvements, furnishings, and equipment purchased with public funds, or financial or other records pertaining to the charter school, in the possession of any person, entity, or holding company, other than the charter school, shall be held in trust upon the district school board's request, until any appeal status is resolved.

- (f) If a charter is not renewed or is terminated, the charter school is responsible for all debts of the charter school. The district may not assume the debt from any contract made between the governing board body of the school and a third party, except for a debt that is previously detailed and agreed upon in writing by both the district and the governing board body of the school and that may not reasonably be assumed to have been satisfied by the district.
 - (g) If a charter is not renewed or is terminated, a

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student who attended the school may apply to, and shall be enrolled in, another public school. Normal application deadlines shall be disregarded under such circumstances.

- (9) CHARTER SCHOOL REQUIREMENTS.-
- (g) In order to provide financial information that is comparable to that reported for other public schools, charter schools are to maintain all financial records that constitute their accounting system:
- 1. In accordance with the accounts and codes prescribed in the most recent issuance of the publication titled "Financial and Program Cost Accounting and Reporting for Florida Schools"; or
- 2. At the discretion of the charter school governing board, a charter school may elect to follow generally accepted accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations, but must reformat this information for reporting according to this paragraph.

Charter schools shall provide annual financial report and program cost report information in the state-required formats for inclusion in district reporting in compliance with s. 1011.60(1). Charter schools that are operated by a municipality or are a component unit of a parent nonprofit organization may use the accounting system of the municipality or the parent but must reformat this information for reporting according to this paragraph. A charter school shall provide a monthly financial statement to the sponsor, unless the charter school is designated as a high-performing charter school under s.

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- 1002.331, in which case the high-performing charter school shall provide a quarterly financial statement. The monthly financial statement required under this paragraph shall be in a form prescribed by the Department of Education.
 - (10) ELIGIBLE STUDENTS.-

- (d) A charter school may give enrollment preference to the following student populations:
- 1. Students who are siblings of a student enrolled in the charter school.
- 2. Students who are the children of a member of the governing board of the charter school.
- 3. Students who are the children of an employee of the charter school.
 - 4. Students who are the children of:
- a. An employee of the business partner of a charter school-in-the-workplace established under paragraph (15)(b), or a resident of the municipality in which such a charter school is located; or
- b. A resident of a municipality that operates a charter-school-in-a-municipality pursuant to paragraph (15)(c).
- 5. Students who have successfully completed a voluntary prekindergarten education program under ss. 1002.51-1002.79 provided by the charter school or the charter school's nonprofit governing board during the previous year.
 - (25) STANDARDS OF CONDUCT AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE.
- (a) A member of a governing board of a charter school, including a charter school operated by a private entity, is subject to ss. 112.313(2), (3), (7), and (12) and 112.3143(3).

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- (b) A member of a governing board of a charter school operated by a municipality or other public entity is subject to s. $\underline{112.3145}$ $\underline{112.3144}$, which relates to the disclosure of financial interests.
- Section 4. (1) ACADEMICALLY HIGH-PERFORMING SCHOOL DISTRICT.—
- (b) Each school district that satisfies the eligibility criteria in this subsection shall be designated by the State Board of Education as an academically high-performing school district. With the exception of the statutes listed in subsection (2), upon designation as an academically highperforming school district, each such district is exempt from the provisions in chapters 1000-1013 which pertain to school districts and rules of the State Board of Education which implement these exempt provisions. This exemption remains in effect during the time of the designation if the district continues to meet all eligibility criteria. In addition, an academically high-performing school district designated under s. 1003.621, shall be solely responsible for approval or denial of all charter school applications, provided that at least 50 percent of the district's schools received a school grade of "A" under s. 1008.34, with no district school receiving a school grade below a "B" during each of the previous 3 years. Decisions of the academically high-performing school district shall be final and not subject to 1002.33(6).

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However, a district in which a district-operated school earns a grade of "F" under s. 1008.34 during the 3-year period may not

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continue to be designated as an academically high-performing school district during the remainder of that 3-year period. The district must meet the criteria in paragraph (a) in order to be redesignated as an academically high-performing school district.

Section 5. (1) The Department of Education shall:

- (a) Identify the school districts that distribute funds generated by the capital improvement millage authorized pursuant to s. 1011.71(2), Florida Statutes, to charter schools and the use of such funds by the charter schools.
- (b) Examine the costs associated with supervising charter schools and determine whether the 5-percent administrative fee for administrative and educational services for charter schools covers the costs associated with the provision of the services.
- (c) Examine the distribution of federal education funding to eligible students who are enrolled in charter schools, including without limitation, funding provided under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.
- (2) The department shall report its findings to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives no later than January 1, 2012.
- Section 5. This act shall take effect July 1, 2011.

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