By Senator Diaz

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to education; creating s. 1002.3301, F.S.; establishing the Charter School Review Commission within the Department of Education; providing the purpose of the commission; specifying membership of the commission and the duration of members' terms; requiring the Commissioner of Education to appoint members; providing that a majority of the commission members constitutes a quorum; providing that the commission has the same powers and duties as sponsors do in reviewing and approving charter schools; designating the district school board where a proposed charter school will be located as the school's sponsor and supervisor; requiring a district school board to take specified actions within a certain timeframe regarding the commission's granting of a charter school application; providing for the appeal of commission decisions; amending s. 1002.33, F.S.; providing legislative intent; authorizing the commission to solicit and review charter school applications; requiring that the district school board that oversees the school district where a charter school approved by the commission will be located shall serve as the charter school's sponsor; prohibiting sponsors from imposing additional reporting requirements on a charter school so long as the charter school meets specified requirements; revising the terms and conditions for charter renewal; revising the procedure and causes for 36-00698-22 2022758

nonrenewal or termination of a charter; providing that any facility may provide space to charter schools under its existing zoning and land use designations without obtaining a special exception, rezoning, or a land use change; requiring that educational impact fees required to be paid in connection with new residential dwelling units be designated instead for the construction of charter school facilities; amending s. 1011.71, F.S.; providing that certain additional tax millage is part of school districts' operating discretionary millage levy; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 1002.3301, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

1002.3301 Charter School Review Commission.—The Charter School Review Commission is created within the Department of Education to review and approve applications for charter schools overseen by district school boards.

(1) The commission shall consist of seven members who have charter school experience, selected by the Commissioner of Education and subject to confirmation by the Senate. The commissioner shall designate one member as the chair. Each member shall be appointed to a 4-year term. However, for the purpose of achieving staggered terms, of the initial appointments, three members shall be appointed to 2-year terms and four members shall be appointed to 4-year terms. All

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subsequent appointments shall be for 4-year terms. A majority of the members of the commission constitutes a quorum.

- (2) The commission has the same powers and duties as sponsors pursuant to s. 1002.33 in regard to reviewing and approving charter schools.
- (3) The district school board of the school district where the proposed charter school will be located shall be the sponsor of and supervisor for the new charter school and shall provide an initial proposed charter contract to the charter school pursuant to s. 1002.33(7)(b) within 30 calendar days after the commission's decision granting an application.
- (4) The decisions of the commission may be appealed in accordance with s. 1002.33(6)(c).

Section 2. Subsection (2), paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (5), paragraph (c) of subsection (7), paragraph (a) of subsection (8), and paragraphs (c) and (f) of subsection (18) of section 1002.33, Florida Statutes, are amended, to read:

1002.33 Charter schools.-

- (2) GUIDING PRINCIPLES; PURPOSE; LEGISLATIVE INTENT.-
- (a) Charter schools in Florida shall be guided by the following principles:
- 1. Meet high standards of student achievement while providing parents flexibility to choose among diverse educational opportunities within  $\underline{\text{this}}$  the state's public school system.
- 2. Promote enhanced academic success and financial efficiency by aligning responsibility with accountability.
- 3. Provide parents with sufficient information on whether their child is reading at grade level and whether the child

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gains at least a year's worth of learning for every year spent in the charter school.

- (b) Charter schools shall fulfill the following purposes:
- 1. Improve student learning and academic achievement.
- 2. Increase learning opportunities for all students, with special emphasis on low-performing students and reading.
  - 3. Encourage the use of innovative learning methods.
  - 4. Require the measurement of learning outcomes.
  - (c) Charter schools may fulfill the following purposes:
  - 1. Create innovative measurement tools.
- 2. Provide rigorous competition within the public school system to stimulate continual improvement in all public schools.
  - 3. Expand the capacity of the public school system.
- 4. Mitigate the educational impact created by the development of new residential dwelling units.
- 5. Create new professional opportunities for teachers, including ownership of the learning program at the school site.
- (d) It is the intent of the Legislature that charter school students be considered as important as all other students in this state and, to that end, comparable funding levels from existing and future sources should be maintained for charter school students.
  - (5) SPONSOR; DUTIES.-
  - (a) Sponsoring entities.-
- 1. A district school board may sponsor a charter school in the county over which the district school board has jurisdiction.
- 2. A state university may grant a charter to a lab school created under s. 1002.32 and shall be considered to be the

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school's sponsor. Such school shall be considered a charter lab school.

- 3. Because needs relating to educational capacity, workforce qualifications, and career education opportunities are constantly changing and extend beyond school district boundaries:
- a. A state university may, upon approval by the Department of Education, solicit applications and sponsor a charter school to meet regional education or workforce demands by serving students from multiple school districts.
- b. A Florida College System institution may, upon approval by the Department of Education, solicit applications and sponsor a charter school in any county within its service area to meet workforce demands and may offer postsecondary programs leading to industry certifications to eligible charter school students. A charter school established under subparagraph (b) 4. may not be sponsored by a Florida College System institution until its existing charter with the school district expires as provided under subsection (7).
- c. Notwithstanding paragraph (6)(b), a state university or Florida College System institution may, at its discretion, deny an application for a charter school.
- d. The Charter School Review Commission, as authorized under s. 1002.3301, may solicit and review applications for charter schools overseen by district school boards, and upon the commission approving an application, the district school board that oversees the school district where the charter school will be located shall serve as sponsor.
  - (b) Sponsor duties.-

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1.a. The sponsor shall monitor and review the charter school in its progress toward the goals established in the charter.

- b. The sponsor shall monitor the revenues and expenditures of the charter school and perform the duties provided in s. 1002.345.
- c. The sponsor may approve a charter for a charter school before the applicant has identified space, equipment, or personnel, if the applicant indicates approval is necessary for it to raise working funds.
- d. The sponsor <u>may shall</u> not apply its policies to a charter school unless mutually agreed to by both the sponsor and the charter school. If the sponsor subsequently amends any agreed-upon sponsor policy, the version of the policy in effect at the time of the execution of the charter, or any subsequent modification thereof, shall remain in effect and the sponsor may not hold the charter school responsible for any provision of a newly revised policy until the revised policy is mutually agreed upon.
- e. The sponsor shall ensure that the charter is innovative and consistent with the state education goals established by s. 1000.03(5).
- f. The sponsor shall ensure that the charter school participates in the state's education accountability system. If a charter school falls short of performance measures included in the approved charter, the sponsor shall report such shortcomings to the Department of Education.
- g. The sponsor  $\underline{is}$  shall not be liable for civil damages under state law for personal injury, property damage, or death

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resulting from an act or omission of an officer, employee, agent, or governing body of the charter school.

- h. The sponsor <u>is</u> shall not be liable for civil damages under state law for any employment actions taken by an officer, employee, agent, or governing body of the charter school.
- i. The sponsor's duties to monitor the charter school  $\underline{\text{do}}$   $\underline{\text{shall}}$  not constitute the basis for a private cause of action.
- j. The sponsor <u>may</u> shall not impose additional reporting requirements on a charter school <u>as long as the charter school</u> <u>has not been identified as having a deteriorating financial condition or financial emergency pursuant to s. 1002.345 without providing reasonable and specific justification in writing to the charter school.</u>
- $\ensuremath{k.}$  The sponsor shall submit an annual report to the Department of Education in a web-based format to be determined by the department.
  - (I) The report shall include the following information:
- (A) The number of applications received during the school year and up to August 1 and each applicant's contact information.
- (B) The date each application was approved, denied, or withdrawn.
  - (C) The date each final contract was executed.
- (II) Annually, by November 1, the sponsor shall submit to the department the information for the applications submitted the previous year.
- (III) The department shall compile an annual report, by sponsor, and post the report on its website by January 15 of each year.

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

- 3. This paragraph does not waive a sponsor's sovereign immunity.
- 4. A Florida College System institution may work with the school district or school districts in its designated service area to develop charter schools that offer secondary education. These charter schools must include an option for students to receive an associate degree upon high school graduation. If a Florida College System institution operates an approved teacher preparation program under s. 1004.04 or s. 1004.85, the institution may operate charter schools that serve students in kindergarten through grade 12 in any school district within the service area of the institution. District school boards shall cooperate with and assist the Florida College System institution on the charter application. Florida College System institution applications for charter schools are not subject to the time deadlines outlined in subsection (6) and may be approved by the district school board at any time during the year. Florida College System institutions may not report FTE for any students participating under this subparagraph who receive FTE funding through the Florida Education Finance Program.
- 5. For purposes of assisting the development of a charter school, a school district may enter into nonexclusive interlocal agreements with federal and state agencies, counties, municipalities, and other governmental entities that operate within the geographical borders of the school district to act on

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behalf of such governmental entities in the inspection, issuance, and other necessary activities for all necessary permits, licenses, and other permissions that a charter school needs in order for development, construction, or operation. A charter school may use, but may not be required to use, a school district for these services. The interlocal agreement must include, but need not be limited to, the identification of fees that charter schools will be charged for such services. The fees must consist of the governmental entity's fees plus a fee for the school district to recover no more than actual costs for providing such services. These services and fees are not included within the services to be provided pursuant to subsection (20). Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an interlocal agreement between a school district and a federal or state agency, county, municipality, or other governmental entity which prohibits or limits the creation of a charter school within the geographic borders of the school district is void and unenforceable.

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

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(7) CHARTER.—The terms and conditions for the operation of a charter school shall be set forth by the sponsor and the applicant in a written contractual agreement, called a charter. The sponsor and the governing board of the charter school shall use the standard charter contract pursuant to subsection (21), which shall incorporate the approved application and any addenda approved with the application. Any term or condition of a proposed charter contract that differs from the standard charter contract adopted by rule of the State Board of Education shall be presumed a limitation on charter school flexibility. The sponsor may not impose unreasonable rules or regulations that violate the intent of giving charter schools greater flexibility to meet educational goals. The charter shall be signed by the governing board of the charter school and the sponsor, following a public hearing to ensure community input.

(c)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 expressly found documented. The charter of a charter school that meets these requirements and has received a school grade lower than a "B" pursuant to s. 1008.34 in the most recently graded school year must be renewed for no less than a 5-year term except as provided in paragraph (9)(n). 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

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charter.

2. The 15-year charter renewal that may be granted pursuant to subparagraph 1. <a href="must shall">must shall</a> be granted to a charter school that has received a school grade of "A" or "B" pursuant to s. 1008.34 in <a href="must teently graded school year">the most recently graded school year</a> 3 of the past 4 <a href="years">years</a> and <a href="must that">that</a> 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).

- (8) CAUSES FOR NONRENEWAL OR TERMINATION OF CHARTER.-
- (a) The sponsor shall make student academic achievement for all students the most important factor when determining whether to renew or terminate the charter. The sponsor may also choose not to renew or may terminate the charter only if the sponsor expressly finds that one of the grounds set forth below exists by clear and convincing evidence:
- 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 <u>due to deteriorating financial conditions or</u> financial emergencies determined pursuant to s. 1002.345.
  - 3. Material violation of law.
  - 4. Other good cause shown.
  - (18) FACILITIES.—
- (c) Any facility, or portion thereof, used to house a charter school whose charter has been approved by the sponsor and the governing board, pursuant to subsection (7), is shall be

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exempt from ad valorem taxes pursuant to s. 196.1983 <a href="mailto:and-">and-</a>
<a href="Library">Library</a>, community service</a>, museum, performing arts, theatre, cinema, church, Florida College System institution, college, and university facilities may provide space to charter schools within their facilities under <a href="mailto:theatre-">the facility's existing their</a>
<a href="mailto:preexisting">preexisting</a> zoning and land use designations without obtaining a special exception, rezoning, or a land use change.

(f) To the extent that charter school facilities are specifically created to mitigate the educational impact created by the development of new residential dwelling units, pursuant to subparagraph (2)(c)4., some of or all of the educational impact fees required to be paid in connection with the new residential dwelling units must may be designated instead for the construction of the charter school facilities that will mitigate the student station impact. Such facilities shall be built to the State Requirements for Educational Facilities and shall be owned by a public or nonprofit entity. The local school district retains the right to monitor and inspect such facilities to ensure compliance with the State Requirements for Educational Facilities. If a facility ceases to be used for public educational purposes, either the facility shall revert to the school district subject to any debt owed on the facility, or the owner of the facility shall have the option to refund all educational impact fees utilized for the facility to the school district. The district and the owner of the facility may contractually agree to another arrangement for the facilities if the facilities cease to be used for educational purposes. The owner of property planned or approved for new residential dwelling units and the entity levying educational impact fees

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shall enter into an agreement that designates the educational impact fees that will be allocated for the charter school student stations and that ensures the timely construction of the charter school student stations concurrent with the expected occupancy of the residential units. The application for use of educational impact fees shall include an approved charter school application. To assist the school district in forecasting student station needs, the entity levying the impact fees shall notify the affected district of any agreements it has approved for the purpose of mitigating student station impact from the new residential dwelling units.

Section 3. Subsection (2) of section 1011.71, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1011.71 District school tax.-

- (2) In addition to the maximum millage levy as provided in subsection (1), each school board may levy not more than 1.5 mills against the taxable value for school purposes for charter schools pursuant to s. 1013.62(1) and (3) and for district schools. This millage is part of the school district's operating discretionary millage levy and may be used to fund:
- (a) New construction, remodeling projects, sites and site improvement or expansion to new sites, existing sites, auxiliary facilities, athletic facilities, or ancillary facilities.
- (b) Maintenance, renovation, and repair of existing school plants or of leased facilities to correct deficiencies pursuant to s. 1013.15(2).
  - (c) The purchase, lease-purchase, or lease of school buses.
- (d) The purchase, lease-purchase, or lease of new and replacement equipment; computer and device hardware and

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operating system software necessary for gaining access to or enhancing the use of electronic and digital instructional content and resources; and enterprise resource software applications that are classified as capital assets in accordance with definitions of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, have a useful life of at least 5 years, and are used to support districtwide administration or state-mandated reporting requirements. Enterprise resource software may be acquired by annual license fees, maintenance fees, or lease agreements.

- (e) Payments for educational facilities and sites due under a lease-purchase agreement entered into by a district school board pursuant to s. 1003.02(1)(f) or s. 1013.15(2), not exceeding, in the aggregate, an amount equal to three-fourths of the proceeds from the millage levied by a district school board pursuant to this subsection. The three-fourths limit is waived for lease-purchase agreements entered into before June 30, 2009, by a district school board pursuant to this paragraph. If payments under lease-purchase agreements in the aggregate, including lease-purchase agreements entered into before June 30, 2009, exceed three-fourths of the proceeds from the millage levied pursuant to this subsection, the district school board may not withhold the administrative fees authorized by s. 1002.33(20) from any charter school operating in the school district.
- (f) Payment of loans approved pursuant to ss. 1011.14 and 1011.15.
- (g) Payment of costs directly related to complying with state and federal environmental statutes, rules, and regulations governing school facilities.

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(h) Payment of costs of leasing relocatable educational facilities, of renting or leasing educational facilities and sites pursuant to s. 1013.15(2), or of renting or leasing buildings or space within existing buildings pursuant to s. 1013.15(4).

- (i) Payment of the cost of school buses when a school district contracts with a private entity to provide student transportation services if the district meets the requirements of this paragraph.
- 1. The district's contract must require that the private entity purchase, lease-purchase, or lease, and operate and maintain, one or more school buses of a specific type and size that meet the requirements of s. 1006.25.
- 2. Each such school bus must be used for the daily transportation of public school students in the manner required by the school district.
- 3. Annual payment for each such school bus may not exceed 10 percent of the purchase price of the state pool bid.
- 4. The proposed expenditure of the funds for this purpose must have been included in the district school board's notice of proposed tax for school capital outlay as provided in s. 200.065(10).
- (j) Payment of the cost of the opening day collection for the library media center of a new school.
  - Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2022.