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A bill to be entitled An act relating to charter schools; amending s. 1002.33, F.S.; revising the requirements for an application for a conversion charter school; authorizing municipalities to apply for the conversion of specified public schools to charter schools; authorizing the Charter School Review Commission to solicit and review applications for conversion charter schools; requiring certain school district real property to be designated as surplus by the Department of Education and Department of Management Services; requiring such surplus real property to be available to certain charter schools and governing boards; providing requirements for the transfer of such real property; requiring such real property to be made available for affordable housing under certain circumstances; providing an effective date. Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Paragraph (c) is added to subsection (3) of section 1002.33, Florida Statutes, and paragraph (b) of subsection (3), paragraph (a) of subsection (5), and paragraph (e) of subsection (18) of that section are amended, to read: 1002.33 Charter schools.—

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(3) APPLICATION FOR CHARTER STATUS.-

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- An application for a conversion charter school shall be made by a municipality, the district school board, the principal, teachers, parents, and/or the school advisory council at an existing public school that has been in operation for at least 2 years prior to the application to convert. A public school-within-a-school that is designated as a school by the district school board may also submit an application to convert to charter status. An application submitted proposing to convert an existing public school to a charter school shall demonstrate the support of at least 50 percent of the teachers employed at the school and 50 percent of the parents voting whose children are enrolled at the school, provided that a majority of the parents eligible to vote participate in the ballot process, according to rules adopted by the State Board of Education. The Charter School Review Commission or a district school board denying an application for a conversion charter school shall provide notice of denial to the applicants in writing within 10 days after the meeting at which the commission or district school board denied the application. The notice must articulate in writing the specific reasons for denial and must provide documentation supporting those reasons. A private school, parochial school, or home education program shall not be eligible for charter school status.
 - (c) A municipality may submit an application for

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conversion for any or all of the public schools within its jurisdictional boundary as part of a single application for approval.

(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 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.

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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 conversion charter schools and charter schools overseen by district school boards and, upon the commission approving an application, the district school board that oversees the school district in which the charter school will be located shall serve as sponsor.
 - (18) FACILITIES.-

In order to preserve the availability of scarce vacant land for educational purposes, the Department of Education and the Department of Management Services shall designate vacant school district real property as surplus if such school district has experienced a decline in student enrollment of 1 percent or more for at least 2 consecutive years. Upon the designation of such real property as surplus, the school district must make such real property available to approved charter schools and charter school governing boards within the school district. The school district shall transfer the control and operation of such

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real property to the charter school or charter school governing board without charging the charter school or charter school governing board any rental, leasing, or other usage fees. If a charter school or charter school governing board within the school district does not request the use of the surplus real property within 6 months after such real property is designated as surplus by the Department of Education and the Department of Management Services, the real property shall be made available for affordable housing within the county pursuant to s. 1001.43(12). If a district school board facility or property is available because it is surplus, marked for disposal, or otherwise unused, it shall be provided for a charter school's use on the same basis as it is made available to other public schools in the district. A charter school receiving surplus real property pursuant to this subsection property from the sponsor may not sell or dispose of such property without written permission of the sponsor. Similarly, for an existing public school converting to charter status, no rental or leasing fee for the existing facility or for the property normally inventoried to the conversion school may be charged by the district school board to the parents and teachers organizing the charter school. The charter school shall agree to reasonable maintenance provisions in order to maintain the facility in a manner similar to district school board standards. The Public Education Capital Outlay maintenance funds or any other

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maintenance funds generated by the facility operated as a conversion school shall remain with the conversion school.

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2024.

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