1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to education; amending s. 1002.33, 3 F.S.; revising which persons or entities may apply for 4 a conversion charter school; authorizing a 5 municipality to apply for a job engine charter under 6 certain conditions; providing the purpose of a job 7 engine charter school; providing requirements for the 8 charter of a job engine charter school; amending s. 9 1013.15, F.S.; requiring a school board to submit a 5-10 year plan to the Department of Education before 11 occupying purchased or acquired real property; 12 requiring that the plan be updated and submitted to the department annually; prohibiting a school board 13 14 from purchasing or acquiring real property if enrollment in the school district has declined in the 15 preceding 5-year period; requiring a school board to 16 17 dispose of real property, deemed by the State Board of Education to be surplus; requiring that surplus real 18 property be given priority for conversion for 19 20 specified purposes; requiring the State Board of 21 Education to adopt rules and procedures; providing an 22 effective date. 23

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

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Section 1. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) and paragraph (c) of subsection (15) of section 1002.33, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1002.33 Charter schools.-

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- (3) APPLICATION FOR CHARTER STATUS.-
- An application for a conversion charter school must shall be made by the district school board, the principal, teachers, parents whose children are enrolled, and/or the school advisory council at an existing public school that has been in operation for at least 2 years before 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 apply submit an application to convert to charter status. An application submitted proposing to convert an existing public school to a charter school must  $\frac{1}{2}$  demonstrate the support of at least  $\frac{50}{2}$ percent of the teachers employed at the school and 50 percent of the parents voting whose children are enrolled at the school voting, 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. 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 district school board denied the application. The notice must articulate in writing the specific reasons for denial and must provide documentation supporting

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those reasons. A private school, parochial school, or home education program  $\underline{is}$   $\underline{shall}$  not  $\underline{be}$  eligible for charter school status.

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- (15) CHARTER SCHOOLS-IN-THE-WORKPLACE; CHARTER SCHOOLS-IN-A-MUNICIPALITY.-
- (c) 1. A charter school-in-a-municipality designation may be granted to a municipality that possesses a charter; enrolls students based upon a random lottery that involves all of the children of the residents of that municipality who are seeking enrollment, as provided for in subsection (10); and enrolls students according to the racial/ethnic balance provisions described in subparagraph (7)(a)8. When a municipality has submitted charter applications for the establishment of a charter school feeder pattern, consisting of elementary, middle, and senior high schools, and each individual charter application is approved by the sponsor, such schools must shall then be designated as one charter school for all purposes listed pursuant to this section. Any portion of the land and facility used for a public charter school is <del>shall be</del> exempt from ad valorem taxes, as provided for in s. 1013.54, for the duration of its use as a public school.
- 2. A municipality located in a school district that has received a grade below an "A" from the department pursuant to s. 1008.34(5) for 5 consecutive years may seek a charter under subparagraph 1. If granted, such a charter may be designated a

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

"job engine charter." The purpose of a job engine charter school is to attract job-producing entities to the municipality. The charter must require the municipality to:

- <u>a. Provide an annual report to the sponsor which will be</u>

  <u>made publicly available and include investments made to attract</u>

  <u>and maintain job-producing entities, such as private-sector</u>

  industries, in the municipality.
- b. Include the provision of exceptional student education administration services, pursuant to subparagraph (20)(a)1.
- c. Require the use of sufficient security technology to ensure a secure facility.
- d. Prohibit students who transfer to a job engine charter school from participating in a high school athletic competition during their first year of enrollment.
- e. Notwithstanding paragraph (8)(e), accept responsibility for all debts incurred by the job engine charter school.

## Section 2. Subsection (5) is added to section 1013.15, Florida Statutes, to read:

- 1013.15 Lease, rental, and lease-purchase of educational plants, ancillary plants, and auxiliary facilities and sites.—
- (5) Before occupying purchased or acquired real property, a school board shall, in a public meeting, submit a 5-year plan for the proposed use of the real property, taking into consideration enrollment growth, demographic shifts, and changes in curriculum. The plan must be updated and submitted to the

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102		(a)	A s	school	. board	is	prohibited	fro	m pı	urchasir	ng or
103	acqui	ring	rea	al pro	perty,	if	enrollment	in	the	school	district

Department of Education annually.

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has declined in the preceding 5-year period. If such a decline

has occurred, a school board must dispose of real property,
deemed by the State Board of Education to be surplus.

- (b) Surplus real property must be given priority for conversion to affordable housing for teachers, first responders, or military servicemembers; charter school facilities; or the use of a local government for the development of a recreational facility.
- (c) The State Board of Education shall adopt rules and procedures to implement this subsection.
  - Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2025.