CS/CS/HB 123 2025

A bill to be entitled

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An act relating to education; amending s. 1002.33, F.S.; revising which persons or entities may apply for a conversion charter school; authorizing a municipality to apply for a job engine charter under certain conditions; providing requirements for the charter of a job engine charter school; prohibiting school districts from charging specified fees for a conversion school; requiring specified property to remain at a conversion school; providing an effective date.

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

Paragraph (b) of subsection (3), paragraph (c) Section 1. of subsection (15), and paragraph (e) of subsection (18) of section 1002.33, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1002.33 Charter schools.-

- APPLICATION FOR CHARTER STATUS.-(3)
- (b) 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

Page 1 of 4

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CS/CS/HB 123 2025

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as a school by the district school board or a municipality seeking to attract job-producing entities pursuant to paragraph (15) (c) 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 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 who are 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 those reasons. A private school, parochial school, or home education program is shall not be eligible for charter school status.

- (15) CHARTER SCHOOLS-IN-THE-WORKPLACE; CHARTER SCHOOLS-IN-A-MUNICIPALITY.-
- (c) $\underline{1.}$ 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

Page 2 of 4

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CS/CS/HB 123 2025

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 <u>must shall then</u> 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 <u>is shall be</u> exempt from ad valorem taxes, as provided for in s. 1013.54, for the duration of its use as a public school.

- 2. If a school within the jurisdiction of a municipality has earned a grade below an "A" for 5 consecutive years, the municipality may apply to convert the public school to charter status pursuant to paragraph (3)(b) to attract job-producing entities to the municipality. If granted, the conversion charter school shall be designated as a "job engine charter school". The job engine charter school must annually report on the investments made to attract and maintain job-producing entities, such as private sector industries, in the municipality.
 - (18) FACILITIES.-

(e) 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

Page 3 of 4

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CS/CS/HB 123 2025

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use on the same basis as it is made available to other public schools in the district. A charter school receiving 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, a district school board may not charge no rental or leasing fees 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 or municipality and teachers organizing the charter school. Property normally inventoried to the school may not be removed. 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 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, 2025.

Page 4 of 4