2010 -- S 2734 SUBSTITUTE A AS AMENDED

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STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY SESSION, A.D. 2010

AN ACT

RELATING TO EDUCATION

Introduced By: Senators Doyle, and Connors

Date Introduced: March 25, 2010

Referred To: Senate Finance

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Section 16-77-1 of the General Laws in Chapter 16-77 entitled 2 "Establishment of Charter Public Schools" is hereby amended to read as follows: <u>16-77-1. Short title. -- This chapter Chapters 16-77, 16-77.1, 16-77.2, 16-77.3, and 16-</u> 3 4 77.4 of the general laws shall be known and may be cited collectively as the "Charter Public 5 School Act of Rhode Island" or as the "Act". SECTION 2. Sections 16-77-2, 16-77-3, 16-77-4, 16-77-4.1, 16-77-4.2, 16-77-5, 16-77-6 7 6, 16-77-7, 16-77-8, 16-77-9, 16-77-10, 16-77-11 and 16-77-12 of the General Laws in Chapter 16-77 entitled "Establishment of Charter Public Schools" are hereby repealed. 8 16-77-2. Legislative purpose.__- (a) The purpose of this chapter is to provide an 9 10 alternative within the public education system by offering opportunities for existing publicschools, groups of public school personnel, school districts, and established Rhode Island 11 12 nonprofit organizations to establish and maintain a public school program according to the terms 13 of its charter. 14 (b) Charter public schools are intended to be vanguards, laboratories, and an expression 15 of the on going and vital state interest in the inprovement of education. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section or any special law to the contrary, a charter school shall be deemed to 16 17 be a public school acting under state law, and subject to the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, 42 18 O.K. section 6101, et seq., title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 O.K. section 2000d, et seq.,

title IX of the educational amendments of 1972, 20 O.K. section 1681, et seq., section 794 of title

29, and part B of the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act, 20 O.K. section 1411, et seq.
All students and prospective students of a charter school shall be deemed to be public school
students, having all the same rights under federal and Rhode Island law as students and
prospective students at a non-chartered public school. These charter public schools shall be
vehicles for research and development in areas such as curriculum, pedagogy, administration,
materials, facilities, governance, parent relations and involvement, social development,
instructor's and administrator's responsibilities, working conditions, and fiscal accountability. It is
the intent of the general assembly to create within the public school system vehicles for
innovative learning opportunities to be utilized and evaluated in pilot projects. The provisions of
this chapter are to be interpreted liberally to support the purposes set forth in this chapter and to
advance a renewed commitment by the state to the mission, goals, and diversity of public
education.
(c) It is the intent of the general assembly to provide opportunities for teachers, parents,
pupils, and community members to establish and maintain public schools that operate
independently as a method to accomplish all of the following:
(1) Improve pupil learning by creating schools with rigorous academic standards in all
basic areas of instruction for pupil performance;
(2) Increase learning opportunities for all pupils, with special emphasis on expanded
learning experiences for pupils who are identified as educationally disadvantaged and at risk;
(3) Encourage the use of innovative teaching methods;
(4) Create opportunities for teachers, including the opportunity to be responsible for the
learning program at the school site;
(5) Provide parents and pupils with expanded choices in the types of educational
opportunities that are available within the public school system;
(6) Hold the schools established under this chapter accountable for meeting publicly
promulgated, measurable, state and charter based pupil academic results, and provide the schools
with a method to implement performance based and/or other student based accountability
systems; and
(7) Encourage parental and community involvement with public schools.
16-77-3. Commissioner of elementary and secondary education and local school
committee authorized to recommend the granting of a charter (a) The commissioner of
elementary and secondary education and/or the school committee where the charter public school
is to be located are authorized in response to an application to recommend to the board of regents
for elementary and secondary education the granting of a revocable charter authorizing operation

2	periods.
3	(b) Persons or entities eligible to submit an application to establish a charter school shall
4	be limited to:
5	(1) Existing public schools;
6	(2) Groups of public school personnel;
7	(3) Public school districts;
8	-(4) Established Rhode Island nonprofit organizations in accordance with subsection (I
9	of this section provided that these nonprofit organizations shall have existed for at least two (2)
10	years and must exist for a substantial reason other than to operate a school;
11	(5) A group of school districts;
12	(6) Colleges and universities within the state of Rhode Island; or
13	(7) A mayor of any city or town within the state of Rhode Island, acting by or through a
14	nonprofit organization (regardless of the time said nonprofit organization is in existence) to
15	establish a mayoral academy as hereinafter defined. For purposes of this chapter the term
16	"mayor" shall include any elected town administrator.
17	(c) No existing public school shall be converted into a charter public school unless a
18	majority of the parents and/or guardians of the students currently assigned to the school and two
19	thirds (2/3) of the certified teaching personnel currently assigned to the school approve the
20	proposed charter, as provided in section 16-77-4.1.
21	(d) No private or parochial schools shall be eligible for charter school status, nor shall a
22	charter school be affiliated in any way with a sectarian school or religious institution. Any charter
23	school authorized by this chapter shall be nonsectarian and nonreligious in its programs
24	admissions policies, employment practices, and all other operations. The board of regents shall
25	not approve a charter to a school whose overall operation or education program is managed by a
26	for profit entity.
27	(e) School professionals employed by a local or regional school committee or the state of
28	Rhode Island shall be entitled to a two (2) year leave of absence, without compensation, in order
29	to be employed in a charter school, provided this leave shall be extended upon request for an
30	additional two (2) years. At any time during or upon completion of this leave of absence, a school
31	professional may return to work in the school district in the position in which he or she was
32	previously employed or a comparable position. This leave of absence shall not be deemed to be
33	an interruption of service for purposes of seniority and teachers' retirement.
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required to teach in a charter public school. The school committee shall make accommodations to facilitate the transfer of students who do not wish to participate in the charter public school into other public schools. It shall also make accommodations for those students who wish to participate to transfer into the charter public school as space permits. If the total number of students who are eligible to attend and apply to a charter school is greater than the number of spaces available, the charter school shall conduct a lottery to determine which students shall be admitted.

(g) The commissioner is empowered to promulgate rules and regulations consistent with this chapter, in conformance with chapter 35 of title 42, for the creation and operation of charter public schools. These rules and regulations shall set forth the process for rescission of state approval of a charter school, including appropriate protections to ensure the continued provision of education services to the students of the charter school whose charter is rescinded.

(h) All charter schools shall adhere to financial record keeping, reporting, auditing requirements, and procedures in the same manner as required of local public school districts and in accordance with federal and state laws and regulations.

(I) Any nonprofit organization which seeks to establish a charter school must submit its financial records and financial plan for operating the school to the auditor general, who shall review the records, the financial plan, and the financial integrity of the organization. At the time of initial charter application the financial records and financial recordkeeping system of the nonprofit organization and the proposed financial plan for the charter school shall be reviewed by the auditor general and the auditor general shall, while the application is being considered for preliminary approval by the board of regents, provide an initial determination to the board of regents, the commissioner of elementary and secondary education, and the speaker of the house of representatives indicating that the auditor general is satisfied that the nonprofit organization is financially responsible. Final approval for operation of the public charter school shall not be granted by the board of regents until the auditor general has approved the financial plan and financial record keeping system and is satisfied that the nonprofit organization is financially responsible. The auditor general shall notify the board of regents, the commissioner of elementary and secondary education, and the speaker of the house of representatives of the findings. During the year immediately preceding the September in which the public charter school is to begin operation, the charter applicant shall make any additional submissions to the auditor general prescribed by the auditor general in the initial determination. Additional submissions during the year prior to the September in which the public charter school is to begin operation shall include, but not be limited to, evidence submitted to the auditor general not later than June 1 prior to the

purchase, lease agreement or purchase agreement, contingent upon general assembly funding, for
a facility in which the public charter school will operate in its first year of operation. The auditor
general shall have the authority to review charter schools on an annual basis or require the charter
school to have an annual certified audit in accordance with the same federal and state standards
that are applicable to local public school districts. If as a result of any annual audit the auditor
general believes there are financial irregularities, the auditor general shall withdraw the original
approval and the board of regents shall withdraw its approval for the charter school to continue
operation.
(j) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, the Board of Regents shall not grant
final approval for any new charter school to begin operations in the 2006-2007 or 2007-2008
school year except for mayoral academies as hereinafter defined.
(k) A "mayoral academy" means a charter school created by a mayor of any city or town
acting through a nonprofit organization established for said purpose, which enrolls students from
more than one city or town including both urban and non-urban communities and which offers an
equal number of enrollments to students on a lottery basis; provided, further, that such mayoral
academies shall have a board of trustees or directors which is comprised of representatives from
each included city or town and is chaired by a mayor of an included city or town.
16-77-4. Procedure for creation of charter schools (a) Any group eligible to
establish a charter public school may apply to the commissioner of elementary and secondary
education and the school committee of the district.
(b) The commissioner of education may recommend to the board of regents for
elementary and secondary education granting of a charter for a public school upon receiving a
completed application which contains all of the information which he or she deems necessary to
fully address the following issues. The application shall:
(1) Be submitted to the commissioner and to the local school committee by not later than
December 1 of the school year before the school year in which the charter public school is to be
established;
(2) Describe a plan for education, including the mission, objective, method of providing
a basic education, measurable student academic goals that the charter public school will meet, and
process for improving student learning and fulfilling the charter and fulfilling state and national
educational goals and standards;
(3) Provide a minimum of one hundred eighty (180) days of instruction to students per

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- (5) Include an agreement to provide a yearly report to parents, the community, the local school committee, and the commissioner of elementary and secondary education, which indicates the progress made by the charter public school during the previous year in meeting the charter objectives;
- (6) Present a plan for the governance, administration, and operation of the charter public school, including the manner in which the governing board of the school will be chosen, the nature and extent of parental, professional educator, and community involvement in the governance and operation of the charter public school, and the means of ensuring accountability to the commissioner of education, the local school district, and the board of regents;
- (7) Identify the building that will house the charter public school and from whom and under what terms and conditions it is to be provided;
- (8) Describe what support services will be provided by the school district and under what terms and conditions those services are to be provided, and describe what support services the charter public school will obtain directly from third parties and, to the extent known, under what terms and conditions those services are to be provided;
- (9) Explain the procedures that will be followed to ensure the health and safety of pupils and staff:
- (10) Describe enrollment procedures including the nondiscriminatory criteria for admission in accordance with applicable state and federal law, along with a program to encourage the enrollment of a diverse student population. The makeup of the charter public school must be reflective of the student population of the district, including but not limited to special education children, children at risk, children eligible for free or reduced cost lunch, and limited English proficient students. No charter shall be authorized for a school with a student population that does not include students eligible for free or reduced cost lunch, students with limited English proficiency, and special education students in a combined percentage which is at least equal to the combined percentage of those student populations enrolled in the school district as a whole;
 - (11) Explain the student discipline procedures;
- (12) Explain the relationship that will exist between the proposed charter public school and its employees, including the terms and conditions of employment and the qualifications that the employees must meet. Teachers and administrators in charter public schools must be certified pursuant to state law and regulation. With the exception of mayoral academies, teachers and administrators in charter schools shall be entitled to prevailing wages and benefits as enjoyed by

other public school teachers and administrators within the school district, and shall be subject to the state teacher retirement system under chapter 8 of title 36. With the exception of mayoral academies, employment in a charter school shall be considered "service" as that term is defined in chapter 16 of this title. With the exception of mayoral academies, all employees and prospective employees of a charter school shall be deemed to be public school employees, having the same rights, including retirement, under Rhode Island and federal law as employees and prospective employees at a non-chartered public school. Each mayoral academy established pursuant to this chapter may nevertheless, by written notice to the commissioner of elementary and secondary education, elect to have this subsection apply to its teachers, administrators and employees.

(13) Identify with particularity the state statutes, state regulations, and school district rules from which variances are sought in order to facilitate operation of the charter public school. Explain the reasons for each variance and the alternative method by which the concern that gave rise to the regulation or provision will be addressed;

(14) Provide a financial plan including a proposed budget for the term of the charter, and an annual audit of the financial and administrative operations of the charter public school, and the manner in which the funds allocated to the charter public school will be managed and disbursed;

(15) Provide procedures by which teaching personnel and parents can legally challenge decisions of the governing board of the school which do not conform to the school's charter; and

(16) Provide a copy of the proposed bylaws of the charter public school.

<u>16-77-4.1. Establishing a charter public school within a school district.</u> — (a) In those instances where a charter is being sought for an existing public school, the charter must receive the affirmative votes of two thirds (2/3) of the teachers assigned to the school prior to implementation. If approved by the faculty, the charter shall be voted on by the parents or legal guardians of each student assigned to the school, with one vote being cast for each student. To be adopted by the parents, the charter must receive the affirmative votes of parents or legal guardians representing a majority of all the students assigned to the school. The charter may then be presented by the commissioner of elementary and secondary education to the board of regents for elementary and secondary education for its approval.

(b) In those instances where a charter is being sought by a school district for a newly created public charter school, the charter must receive the affirmative support of a number of certified teachers employed within the school district at least equal to two thirds (2/3) of the number of teachers that will be required to staff the proposed charter public school. The teachers must state their desire to transfer to the charter public school, once established, and to teach under the terms of the charter. To demonstrate parental support within the school district, the charter

must receive the affirmative support of parents or legal guardians representing a number of students currently enrolled in the school district equal to at least one half (1/2) of the number of students who would be needed to attend the proposed charter public school. The parents or guardians must state their desire to have their children transfer to the charter public school, once established, and to be educated under the terms of the charter. The charter may then be presented by the commissioner of elementary and secondary education to the board of regents for elementary and secondary education for its approval. The charter shall set forth those provisions of state statute, regulation, and school district rules which will not be applicable to that charter public school.

(c) The charter shall set forth those provisions of state statute, regulation, and of school district rules which will not be applicable to that charter public school. By two thirds (2/3) vote of the teachers as provided for in this section, the teachers will be deemed to have given their consent to the variances from those provisions of law, regulation, and school district rules. The charter shall set forth those provisions of the collective bargaining agreement which will not be applicable to that charter public school subject to agreement by the parties to the collectively bargaining agreement. By approval of the charter upon the recommendation of the commissioner of elementary and secondary education, the board of regents will be deemed to have authorized all necessary variances from law and regulation enumerated in the charter. Should the need for relief from the operation of additional provisions of law and/or contract become apparent subsequent to implementation of the charter, a variance may be obtained by an affirmative vote of two thirds (2/3) of the teachers then assigned to the school, agreement by all parties to the collective bargaining agreement, and by an affirmative vote of the board of regents upon a recommendation of the commissioner of elementary and secondary education.

16-77-4.2. Establishing a charter public school at a newly created school. — To demonstrate parental support for the proposed charter public school, the charter must receive the affirmative support of parents or legal guardians representing a number of students equal to at least one half (1/2) of the number of students who would be needed to attend the proposed charter public school. The parents or guardians must state their desire to have their children transfer to the charter public school, once established, and to be educated under the terms of the charter. The charter may then be presented by the commissioner of elementary and secondary education to the board of regents for elementary and secondary education for its approval. The charter shall set forth those provisions of state statute, regulation, school district rule which will not be applicable to that charter public school. By approval of the charter upon the recommendation of the commissioner of elementary and secondary education, the board of regents will be deemed to

have authorized all necessary variances from law and regulation enumerated in the charter. Should the need for relief from the operation of additional provisions of law, regulations, or school district rule become apparent subsequent to implementation of the charter, a variance may be obtained by an affirmative vote of two thirds (2/3) of the teachers then employed by the school and by an affirmative vote of the board of regents upon a recommendation of the commissioner of elementary and secondary education.

<u>16-77-5. Process for consideration of proposed charter. --</u> (a) If the commissioner of elementary and secondary education or the local school committee finds the application to be incomplete, further information may be requested and required. The commissioner shall develop regulations for amending an approved charter, consistent with the provisions of this chapter.

(b) After having received a satisfactory application, the commissioner of elementary and secondary education will provide for a public comment period of not less than sixty (60) days, during which they will hold at least two (2) public hearings on the application. These hearings will be held in the district where the proposed charter school is to be located. Any person may file with the committee and/or the commissioner comments, recommendations, and/or objections relevant to the granting of a charter.

(c) A copy of the completed application for a charter public school at an existing public school shall be provided to the collective bargaining agent for the teachers in that school district at the time that it is filed with the school committee and the commissioner. The teachers through their collective bargaining agent shall be afforded the opportunity to present their analysis of and recommendations regarding the proposed charter to the school committee and the board of regents for elementary and secondary education prior to any determination by those entities. If the teachers' union objects to the proposed charter or to any provision of it, it shall set forth the reasons for those objections in detail. These objections and recommendations shall be considered and responded to by the school committee and the commissioner before making any recommendation to the board of regents, and by the board of regents prior to its determination.

(d) The commissioner and the local school committee will each decide on whether or not to recommend the granting of the charter within ninety (90) days after the conclusion of the public comment period.

(e) If the commissioner of elementary and secondary education or the local school committee recommend the granting of the charter public school petition, the matter shall be referred to the board of regents for a decision on whether or not to grant a charter. Notice of the granting or denial of the application will be supplied. The decision of the board of regents, complete with reasons and conditions, shall be made available to the public and to the applicant.

(f) The commissioner, with the approval of the board of regents for elementary and
secondary education, may grant a variance to any provision of title 16 other than those
enumerated in section 16-77-11 and to any department of education regulation and to any school
district regulation which does not affect the health and safety or civil rights of pupils in charter
public schools.

- (g) All charter applications shall be matters of public record and will be provided to members of the public upon request.
- (h) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, the Board of Regents shall not grant final approval for any new charter school to begin operations in the 2006-2007 or 2007-2008 school year.
- <u>16-77-6. Budgets and funding. --</u> (a) It is the intent of the general assembly that funding pursuant to this chapter shall be neither a financial incentive nor a financial disincentive to the establishment of a charter school. Funding for each charter public school shall consist of state revenue and municipal or district revenue in the same proportions that funding is provided for other schools within the school district in which the charter public school is located.
- (b) The amount of funding which shall be allocated to the charter public school by the school district shall be equal to a percentage of the total budgeted expenses of the district which is determined by dividing the number of students enrolled in the charter public school by the total resident average daily number of students in the school district.
- (c) Funding additional to that authorized from the school district by subsection (b) may be allocated to the charter public school from the school district to the extent that the combined percentage of students eligible for free or reduced cost lunch, students with limited English proficiency, and students requiring special education exceed the combined percentage of those students in the school district as a whole. The commissioner of elementary and secondary education shall promulgate rules and regulations consistent with this section regarding the allocation of funds from school districts to charter public schools within those districts.
- (d) All services centrally or otherwise provided by the school district in which the charter public school is located which the charter public school decides to utilize including, but not limited to, transportation, food services, custodial services, maintenance, curriculum, media services, libraries, nursing, and warehousing, shall be subject to negotiation between a charter public school and the local school district and paid for out of the revenues of the charter school. Disputes with regard to cost of services requested from local districts will be adjudicated by the commissioner of elementary and secondary education.
- (e) A charter public school shall be eligible to receive other aids, grants, Medicaid

2	Federal aid received by the state shall be used to benefit students in the charter public school, it
3	the school qualifies for the aid, as though it were a school district.
4	(f) A charter public school may negotiate and contract directly with third parties for the
5	purchase of books, instructional materials, and any other goods and services which are not being
6	provided by the school district pursuant to the charter.
7	(g) Any career/technical charter public school enrolling special education students from
8	outside school districts with verifiable individual education program (IEP) designations shall
9	receive from the sending district the average per pupil special education cost of the sending
10	district.
11	16-77-7. Immunity and liability Charter public schools have the same immunity
12	possessed by school districts to suit as limited by chapter 31 of title 9. A charter public school
13	shall have the authority to indemnify its employees to the extent that they are not already
14	indemnified by the school district and/or the board of regents pursuant to section 9-1-31.
15	16-77-8. Oversight by commissioner (a) Individuals or groups may complain to a
16	charter school's governing body concerning any claimed violation of the provisions of this
17	chapter by the school. If, after presenting their complaint to the governing body, the individuals
18	or groups believe their complaint has not been adequately addressed, they may submit their
19	complaint to the commissioner of elementary and secondary education who shall hear and decide
20	the issue pursuant to sections 16-39-1 and 16-39-2.
21	(b) Charter school approval for establishment or continuation shall be for up to a five (5)
22	year period. In either case, board of regents approval is required. However, the charter may be
23	revoked at any time if the school:
24	(1) Materially violates provisions contained in the charter;
25	(2) Fails to meet or pursue the educational objectives contained in the charter;
26	(3) Fails to comply with fiscal accountability procedures as specified in the charter; or
27	(4) Violates provisions of law that have not been granted variance by the board of
28	regents.
29	(c) After denying or prior to nonrenewing or revoking a charter, the department of
30	elementary and secondary education will hold a hearing on the issues in controversy under
31	section 16-39-1.
32	(d) No more than twenty (20) charters, serving no more than four percent (4%) of the
33	state's school age population, shall be granted. At least ten (10) of the twenty (20) total charters
34	shall be reserved for charter school applications which are designed to increase the educational

2	16-77-9. Additional standards (a) No student tuition or mandatory fees may be
3	charged by any charter public school.
4	(b) A charter public school may include any grade up to grade twelve (12) or any
5	configuration of those grades, including kindergarten and prekindergarten. If specified in its
6	charter, a charter public school may also operate an adult education program, adult high school
7	completion program, or general education development testing preparation program.
8	(c) It is the intent of the general assembly that priority of consideration be given to
9	charter public school applications designed to increase the educational opportunities of
10	educationally disadvantaged and at risk pupils.
11	(d) A charter public school may establish reasonable academic standards as a condition
12	for eligibility for applicants which are in accordance with current state law and practice in
13	existing public schools, and which do not discriminate against otherwise qualified individuals
14	with a disability and which comply fully with section 16-77-4(b)(10).
15	(e) A student who is not under suspension or expulsion for discipline reasons may
16	withdraw from a charter public school at any time and enroll in another public school in the
17	district where the student resides as determined by the school committee of the district. A studen
18	may be suspended or expelled from a charter public school in accordance with the board of
19	regents and local district regulations for suspensions and/or expulsions, and other public schools
20	may give full faith and credit to that suspension or expulsion.
21	(f) The governing board of a charter public school shall be subject to the Open Meetings
22	Law, chapter 46 of title 42.
23	16-77-10. Applicability of other provisions of title 16 The board of regents for
24	elementary and secondary education may grant to charter public schools variances of specific
25	chapters and sections of this title except to the extent that these chapters and sections are
26	enumerated in section 16 77 11.
27	16-77-11. Portions of title 16 applicable to charter schools The following provisions
28	of this title shall be binding on charter public schools and may not be waived by the
29	commissioner of elementary and secondary education:
30	(1) Section 16-2-2 (minimum length of school year);
31	(2) Section 16-2-17 (right to a safe school);
32	(3) Section 16-8-10 (federal funds for school lunch);
33	(4) Section 16-11-1 (certification of public school teachers);
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opportunities for at risk pupils.

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              (6) Section 16-12-10 (immunity for report of suspected substance abuse);
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              (7) Chapter 13 (teachers' tenure) (with the exception of mayoral academies);
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              (8) Chapter 16 (teachers' retirement) (with the exception of mayoral academies);
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              (9) Section 16-19-1 (compulsory attendance);
              (10) Sections 16-20-1 (school holidays enumerated);
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              (11) Sections 16-21-3 and 16-21-4 (fire safety);
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              (12) Sections 16 21 10, 16 21 14, and 16 21 16 (health screenings);
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              (13) Section 16 22 9 (uniform testing);
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              (14) Section 16-24-2 (regulations of state board);
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              (15) Section 16-38-1 (discrimination because of race or age);
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              (16) Section 16-38-1.1 (discrimination because of sex);
12
              (17) Section 16-38-2 (immunizations);
              (18) Section 16 38 4 (exclusive club);
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              (19) Section 16 38 6 (commercial activities prohibited);
              (20) Section 16-38-9 (misconduct of school officers);
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              (21) Section 16 38 10 (power of officials to visit schools);
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              (22) Section 16-39-1 (appeal of matters of dispute to commissioner);
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              (23) Section 16-39-2 (appeal of school committee actions to commissioner);
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              (24) Section 16-39-3 (appeal to state board);
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              (25) Section 16-39-3.1 (enforcement of final decision);
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              (26) Section 16-39-3.2 (interim protective orders);
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              (27) Section 16-39-8 (subpoena power of commissioner);
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              (28) Section 16-40-16 (student records);
              (29) Section 16 71-1 (Educational Record Bill of Rights Act).
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              16-77-12.-Charter school reporting. -- All charter schools shall continuously monitor
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      their financial operations by tracking actual versus budgeted revenue and expense. The chief
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      financial officer of the charter school shall submit a report on a quarterly basis to the state office
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      of municipal affairs certifying the status of the charter school budget.
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              The quarterly reports shall be in a format prescribed by the state office of municipal
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      affairs and the state auditor general. The reports shall contain a statement as to whether any actual
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      or projected shortfalls in budget line items are expected to result in a year end deficit, the
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      projected impact on year end financial results including all accruals and encumbrances, and how
      the charter school plans to address any such shortfalls.
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34
              The auditor general or the state director of administration may petition the superior court
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1	to order the charter school to file said reports. The director of administration may also direct the
2	state controller and general treasurer to withhold any funding to the charter school until the
3	school complies with the reporting requirements hereunder. Failure to comply with this section
4	shall be cause for the revocation of the school charter.
5	SECTION 3. Chapter 16-77 of the General Laws entitled "Establishment of Charter
6	Public Schools" is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sections:
7	16-77-2.1. Definitions As used in this chapter, the following words shall have the
8	following meanings:
9	(1) "District charter schools" means schools created by existing public schools, groups of
10	public school personnel, public school districts, or a group of school districts.
11	(2) "Independent charter schools" means schools created by: (I) Rhode Island nonprofit
12	organizations provided that these nonprofit organizations shall have existed for at least two (2)
13	years and must exist for a substantial reason other than to operate a school; or (ii) Colleges or
14	universities within the State of Rhode Island.
15	(3) "Mayoral academies" means schools created by a mayor of any city or town within
16	the State of Rhode Island, acting by or through a nonprofit organization (regardless of the time
17	said nonprofit organization is in existence) to establish a mayoral academy as hereinafter
18	described in chapter 16-77.4 ("Mayoral Academies"). For purposes of this chapter the term
19	"mayor" shall include any elected town administrator.
20	(4) "Charter public schools" means district charter schools, independent charter schools,
21	or mayoral academies.
22	(5) "Board of regents" means the Rhode Island board of regents for elementary and
23	secondary education.
24	(6) "Commissioner" means the Rhode Island commissioner of elementary and secondary
25	education.
26	(7) "Sending school district" means the district where the student attending or planning to
27	attend a charter public school resides.
28	16-77-3.1. Legislative purpose (a) The purpose of this chapter is to provide an
29	alternative within the public education system by offering opportunities for entities identified in
30	section 16-77-2.1 to establish and maintain a high performing public school program according to
31	the terms of a charter. The key appeal of the charter school concept is its promise of increased
32	accountability for student achievement in exchange for increased school autonomy.
33	(b) Charter public schools are intended to be vanguards, laboratories, and an expression
34	of the on-going and vital state interest in the improvement of education. Notwithstanding the

1	provisions of this section or any law to the contrary, a charter school shall be deemed to be a
2	public school acting under state law and subject to the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, 42 U.S.C.
3	section 6101, et seq., title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. section 2000d, et seq.,
4	title IX of the educational amendments of 1972, 20 U.S.C. section 1681, et seq, section 794 of
5	title 29, and part B of the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act, 20 U.S.C. section 1411, et
6	seq. All students and prospective students of a charter school shall be deemed to be public school
7	students, having all the same rights under federal and Rhode Island law as students and
8	prospective students at a non-chartered public school. These charter public schools shall be
9	vehicles for research and development in areas such as curriculum, pedagogy, administration,
10	materials, facilities, governance, parent relations and involvement, social development,
11	instructor's and administrator's responsibilities, working conditions, student performance and
12	fiscal accountability. It is the intent of the general assembly to create within the public school
13	system vehicles for innovative learning opportunities to be utilized and evaluated in pilot projects.
14	The provisions of this chapter are to be interpreted liberally to support the purposes set forth in
15	this chapter and to advance a renewed commitment by the state to the mission, goals, and
16	diversity of public education.
17	(c) It is the intent of the general assembly to provide opportunities for teachers, parents,
18	pupils, and community members to establish and maintain public schools that operate
19	independently as a method to accomplish all of the following:
20	(1) Improve pupil learning by creating schools with rigorous academic standards in all
21	basic areas of instruction for high pupil performance;
22	(2) Increase learning opportunities for all pupils, with special emphasis on expanded
23	learning experiences for pupils who are identified as educationally disadvantaged and at-risk;
24	(3) Encourage the use of innovative teaching methods;
25	(4) Create opportunities for teachers, including the opportunity to be responsible for the
26	learning program at the school site;
27	(5) Provide parents and pupils with expanded choices in the types of educational
28	opportunities that are available within the public school system;
29	(6) Hold the schools established under this chapter accountable for meeting publicly
30	promulgated, measurable, state and charter-based pupil academic results, and provide the schools
31	with a method to implement performance-based and/or other student-based accountability
32	systems, while providing a means to restrict the expansion of ineffective charter public schools;
33	<u>and</u>
34	(7) Encourage parental and community involvement with public schook.

1	(d) No private or parochial schools shall be eligible for charter public school status, nor
2	shall a charter public school be affiliated in any way with a sectarian school or religious
3	institution. Any charter public school authorized by this chapter shall be nonsectarian and
4	nonreligious in its programs, admissions policies, employment practices, and all other operations.
5	The board of regents shall not approve a charter to a school whose overall operation or education
6	program is managed by a for profit entity.
7	(e) The commissioner is empowered to promulgate rules and regulations consistent with
8	this chapter, in conformance with chapter 35 of title 42, for the creation and operation of charter
9	public schools. These rules and regulations shall set forth the process for rescission of state
10	approval of a charter public school, including appropriate protections to ensure the continued
11	provision of education services to the students of the charter public school whose charter is
12	rescinded.
13	(f) All charter public schools shall adhere to financial record keeping, reporting, auditing
14	requirements, and procedures as required by the Rhode Island department of education and in
15	accordance with federal and state laws and regulations.
16	(g) No more than thirty-five (35) charters shall be granted. At least one-half (1/2) of the
17	total number of charter public schools in the state shall be reserved for charter school applications
18	which are designed to increase the educational opportunities for at-risk pupils.
19	16-77-4.1. Immunity and liability Charter public schools have the same immunity
20	possessed by school districts to suit as limited by chapter 31 of title 9. A charter public school
21	shall have the authority to indemnify its employees to the extent that they are not already
22	indemnified by the school district and/or the board of regents pursuant to section 9-1-31.
23	16-77-5.1. Oversight by commissioner (a) Individuals or groups may complain to a
24	charter public school's governing body concerning any claimed violation of the provisions of this
25	chapter by the school. If, after presenting their complaint to the governing body, the individuals
26	or groups believe their complaint has not been adequately addressed, they may submit their
27	complaint to the commissioner who shall hear and decide the issue pursuant to sections 16-39-1
28	and 16-39-2.
29	(b) Charter public school approval for establishment or continuation shall be for up to a
30	five (5) year period. In either case, board of regents approval is required. However, the charter
31	may be revoked at any time if the school:
32	(1) Materially violates provisions contained in the charter;
33	(2) Fails to meet or pursue the educational objectives contained in the charter;

1	(4) Violates provisions of law that have not been granted variance by the board of
2	regents; or
3	(5) After three (3) consecutive years of operation, is not a "high-performing charter
4	school," defined as a charter public school that has demonstrated overall success, including: (i)
5	Substantial progress in improving student achievement; and (ii) The management and leadership
6	necessary to establish a thriving, financially viable charter public school.
7	(c) After denying or prior to non-renewing or revoking a charter, the department of
8	elementary and secondary education will hold a hearing on the issues in controversy under
9	section 16-39-1.
10	(d) The establishment of new charter public schools shall be contingent upon state
11	approval and appropriation.
12	16-77-6.1. Additional standards (a) No student tuition or mandatory fees may be
13	charged by any charter public school.
14	(b) A charter public school may include any grade up to grade twelve (12) or any
15	configuration of those grades, including kindergarten and prekindergarten. If specified in its
16	charter, a charter public school may also operate an adult education program, adult high school
17	completion program, or general education development testing preparation program.
18	(c) It is the intent of the general assembly that priority of consideration be given to
19	charter public school applications designed to increase the educational opportunities of
20	educationally disadvantaged and at-risk pupils.
21	(d) A student who is not under suspension or expulsion for discipline reasons may
22	withdraw from a charter public school at any time and enroll in another public school in the
23	district where the student resides as determined by the school committee of the district. A student
24	may be suspended or expelled from a charter public school in accordance with the board of
25	regents regulations for suspensions and/or expulsions, and other public schools may give full faith
26	and credit to that suspension or expulsion.
27	(e) The governing body of a charter public school shall be subject to the Open Meetings
28	Law, chapter 46 of title 42.
29	SECTION 4. Title 16 of the General Laws entitled "EDUCATION" is hereby amended
30	by adding thereto the following chapter:
31	CHAPTER 77.2
32	DISTRICT CHARTER SCHOOL
33	16-77.2-1. Entities eligible to apply to become district charter schools (a) Persons
34	or entities eligible to submit an application to establish a district charter school shall be limited to:

1	(1) Existing public schools;
2	(2) Groups of public school personnel;
3	(3) Public school districts; or
4	(4) A group of school districts.
5	(b) No existing public school shall be converted into a district charter school unless a
6	majority of the parents and/or guardians of the students currently assigned to the school and two-
7	thirds (2/3) of the certified teaching personnel currently assigned to the school approve the
8	proposed charter, as provided in section 16-77.2-2.
9	(c) School professionals employed by a local or regional school committee or the State of
10	Rhode Island shall be entitled to a two (2) year leave of absence, without compensation, in order
11	to be employed in a district charter school, provided this leave shall be extended upon request for
12	an additional two (2) years. At any time during or upon completion of this leave of absence, a
13	school professional may return to work in the school district in the position in which he or she
14	was previously employed or a comparable position. This leave of absence shall not be deemed to
15	be an interruption of service for purposes of seniority and teachers' retirement.
16	(d) No child shall be required to attend a district charter school nor shall any teacher be
17	required to teach in a district charter school. The school committee shall make accommodations
18	to facilitate the transfer of students who do not wish to participate in the district charter school
19	into other public schools. It shall also make accommodations for those students who wish to
20	participate to transfer into the district charter school as space permits. If the total number of
21	students who are eligible to attend and apply to a district charter school is greater than the number
22	of spaces available, the charter school shall conduct a lottery to determine which students shall be
23	admitted.
24	16-77.2-2. Procedure for creation of district charter schools (a) Any persons or
25	entities eligible to establish a district charter school may submit a proposed charter to the
26	commissioner and the school committee of the district where the district charter school is to be
27	located. The proposed charter shall:
28	(1) Be submitted to the commissioner and to the school committee of the district where
29	the district charter school is to be located no later than December 1st of the school year before the
30	school year in which the district charter school is to be established;
31	(2) Describe a plan for education, including the mission, objective, method of providing a
32	basic education, measurable student academic goals that the district charter school will meet, and
33	process for improving student learning and fulfilling the charter and fulfilling state and national
34	educational goals and standards;

1	(3) Provide a minimum of one hundred eighty (180) days of instruction to students per
2	<u>year;</u>
3	(4) Indicate performance criteria that will be used to measure student learning and to
4	comply with the charter, state, and national educational goals and standards;
5	(5) Include an agreement to provide a yearly report to parents, the community, the school
6	committee of the district where the district charter school is to be located, and the commissioner,
7	which indicates the progress made by the district charter school during the previous year in
8	meeting the charter objectives;
9	(6) Present a plan for the governance, administration, and operation of the district charter
10	school, including the manner in which the governing board of the school will be chosen, the
11	nature and extent of parental, professional educator, and community involvement in the
12	governance and operation of the district charter school, and the means of ensuring accountability
13	to the commissioner, the school district of the district where the district charter school is to be
14	located, and the board of regents;
15	(7) Identify the building that will house the district charter school and from whom and
16	under what terms and conditions it is to be provided;
17	(8) Describe what support services will be provided by the school district and under what
18	terms and conditions those services are to be provided, and describe what support services the
19	district charter school will obtain directly from third-parties and, to the extent known, under what
20	terms and conditions those services are to be provided;
21	(9) Explain the procedures that will be followed to ensure the health and safety of pupils
22	and staff;
23	(10) Describe enrollment procedures including the permissible criteria for admission in
24	accordance with applicable state and federal law, along with a policy or policies that outline
25	outreach and recruitment programs to encourage the enrollment of a diverse student population;
26	(11) Explain the student discipline procedures;
27	(12) Explain the relationship that will exist between the proposed district charter school
28	and its employees, including the terms and conditions of employment and the qualifications that
29	the employees must meet. Teachers and administrators in district charter schools must be certified
30	pursuant to state law and regulation. Teachers and administrators in district charter schools shall
31	be entitled to prevailing wages and benefits as enjoyed by other public school teachers and
32	administrators within the school district where the district charter school is to be located and to
33	the state teachers' retirement system under chapter 8 of title 36. Employment in a district charter
34	school shall be considered "service" as that term is defined in chapter 16 of this title. All

1	employees and prospective employees of a district charter school shall be deemed to be public
2	school employees, having the same rights, including retirement, under Rhode Island and federal
3	law as employees and prospective employees at a non-chartered public school.
4	(13) Identify with particularity the state statutes, state regulations, and school district
5	rules from which variances are sought in order to facilitate operation of the district charter school.
6	Explain the reasons for each variance and the alternative method by which the concern that gave
7	rise to the regulation or provision will be addressed;
8	(14) The proposed charter shall set forth those provisions of the collective bargaining
9	agreement which will not be applicable to that district charter school subject to agreement by the
10	parties to the collectively bargaining agreement;
11	(15) Provide a financial plan including a proposed budget for the term of the charter, and
12	an annual audit of the financial and administrative operations of the district charter school, and
13	the manner in which the funds allocated to the district charter school will be managed and
14	disbursed;
15	(16) Provide procedures by which teaching personnel and parents can legally challenge
16	decisions of the governing board of the school which do not conform to the school's charter; and
17	(17) Provide a copy of the proposed bylaws of the district charter school.
18	(b) In those instances where a charter is being sought for an existing public school, the
19	proposed charter must receive the affirmative votes of two-thirds (2/3) of the teachers assigned to
20	the school prior to implementation. If approved by the faculty, the proposed charter shall be voted
21	on by the parents or legal guardians of each student assigned to the school, with one vote being
22	cast for each student. To be adopted by the parents, the proposed charter must receive the
23	affirmative votes of parents or legal guardians representing a majority of all the students assigned
24	to the school.
25	(c) In those instances where a charter is being sought for a newly created district charter
26	school, the proposed charter must receive the affirmative support of a number of certified
27	teachers employed within the school district where the district charter school is to be located at
28	least equal to two-thirds (2/3) of the number of teachers that will be required to staff the proposed
29	district charter school. The teachers who affirmatively support the proposed charter must state
30	their desire to transfer to the district charter school, once established, and to teach under the terms
31	of the charter. To demonstrate parental support within the school district, the charter must receive
32	the affirmative support of parents or legal guardians representing a number of students currently
33	enrolled in the school district equal to at least one-half (1/2) of the number of students who would
34	he needed to attend the proposed district charter school. The parents or guardians must state their

2 educated under the terms of the charter. The charter may then be presented by the commissioner 3 to the board of regents for its approval. The charter shall set forth those provisions of state statute, 4 regulation, and school district rules which will not be applicable to that district charter school (d) By approval of the charter upon the recommendation of the commissioner, the board 5 of regents will be deemed to have authorized all necessary variances from law and regulation 6 7 enumerated in the charter. Should the need for relief from the operation of additional provisions 8 of law and/or contract become apparent subsequent to implementation of the charter, a variance 9 may be obtained by an affirmative vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the teachers then assigned to the 10 school, agreement by all parties to the collective bargaining agreement and by an affirmative vote 11 of the board of regents upon a recommendation of the commissioner. 12 16-77.2-3. Process for consideration of proposed charter. -- (a) If the commissioner or 13 the school committee of the district where the district charter school is to be located finds the 14 proposed charter to be incomplete, further information may be requested and required. The 15 commissioner shall develop regulations for amending an approved charter, consistent with the 16 provisions of this chapter. 17 (b) After having received a satisfactory proposed charter, the commissioner will provide 18 for a public comment period of not less than sixty (60) days, during which they will hold at least 19 two (2) public hearings on the proposed charter. These hearings will be held in the district where the proposed district charter school is to be located. Any person may file with the committee 20 21 and/or the commissioner comments, recommendations, and/or objections relevant to the granting 22 of a charter. 23 (c) A copy of the proposed charter for a district charter school at an existing public school 24 shall be provided to the collective bargaining agent for the teachers in the school district where 25 the district charter school is to be located at the time that it is filed with the school committee of 26 the district where the district charter school is to be located and the commissioner. The teachers 27 through their collective bargaining agent shall be afforded the opportunity to present their 28 analysis of and recommendations regarding the proposed charter to the school committee of the 29 district where the district charter school is to be located and the board of regents prior to any 30 determination by those entities. If the teachers' union objects to the proposed charter or to any 31 provision of it, it shall set forth the reasons for those objections in detail. These objections and 32 recommendations shall be considered and responded to by the school committee of the district 33 where the district charter school is to be located and the commissioner before making any 34 recommendation to the board of regents, and by the board of regents prior to its determination.

desire to have their children transfer to the district charter school, once established, and to be

1	(d) The commissioner of the school committee of the district where the district charter
2	school is to be located will each decide on whether or not to recommend the granting of the
3	charter to the board of regents within ninety (90) days after the conclusion of the public comment
4	period.
5	(e) The commissioner or the school committee of the district where the district charter
6	school is to be located may recommend to the board of regents granting of a revocable charter for
7	a district charter school upon receiving a proposed charter.
8	(f) If the commissioner or the school committee of the district where the district charter
9	school is to be located recommends the granting of the proposed charter, the matter shall be
10	referred to the board of regents for a decision on whether to grant a charter. The board of regents
11	may grant a charter for a period of up to five (5) years. The decision of the board of regents,
12	complete with reasons and conditions, shall be made available to the public and to the applicant.
13	Charter public school approval for establishment or continuation shall be for up to a five (5) year
14	period. At the conclusion of each five (5) year period, the board of regents may conduct a
15	subsequent review of the district charter school's charter. If the board of regents does not
16	conduct such a review, the charter shall renew for another five (5) year period. The
17	commissioner, with approval of the board of regents, shall promulgate rules and regulations for
18	these five (5) year reviews.
19	(g) The commissioner, with the approval of the board of regents, may grant a variance to
20	any provision of title 16 other than those enumerated in section 16-77.1, and to any department of
21	education regulation and to any school district regulation which does not affect the health and
22	safety or civil rights of pupils in district charter schools.
23	(h) All proposed charters shall be matters of public record and will be provided to
24	members of the public upon request.
25	16-77.2-4. Revocation of the charter of a district charter school (a) The board of
26	regents may revoke the charter of a district charter school at any time, pursuant to section 16-77-
27	5.1, if the school:
28	(1) Materially violates any of the provisions contained in the charter;
29	(2) Fails to meet or pursue the educational objectives contained in the charter;
30	(3) Fails to comply with fiscal accountability procedures as specified in the charter;
31	(4) Violates provisions of law that have not been granted variance by the board of
32	regents; or
33	(5) After three (3) consecutive years of operation, is not a "high-performing charter
34	school," defined as a charter public school that has demonstrated overall success, including: (i)

2	necessary to establish a thriving, financially viable charter public school.
3	(b) After denying or prior to non-renewing σ revoking a charter, the department of
4	elementary and secondary education will hold a hearing on the issues in controversy under
5	section 16-39-1.
6	16-77.2-5. Budgets and funding (a) It is the intent of the general assembly that
7	funding pursuant to this chapter shall be neither a financial incentive nor a financial disincentive
8	to the establishment of a district charter school. Funding for each district charter school shall
9	consist of state revenue and municipal or district revenue in the same proportions that funding is
10	provided for other schools within the sending school district(s).
11	(b) The amount of funding which shall be allocated to the district charter school by the
12	sending school district(s) shall be equal to a percentage of the total budgeted expenses of the
13	sending school district(s) which is determined by dividing the number of students enrolled in the
14	district charter school by the total resident average daily number of students in the sending school
15	district(s).
16	(c) Funding additional to that authorized from the sending school district(s) by subsection
17	(b) may be allocated to the district charter school from the sending school district(s) to the extent
18	that the combined percentage of students eligible for free or reduced cost lunch, students with
19	limited English proficiency, and students requiring special education exceed the combined
20	percentage of those students in the sending school district(s) as a whole. The commissioner shall
21	promulgate rules and regulations consistent with this section regarding the allocation of funds
22	from sending school districts to district charter schools.
23	(d) All services centrally or otherwise provided by the school district in which the district
24	charter school is located which the district charter school decides to utilize including, but not
25	limited to, transportation, food services, custodial services, maintenance, curriculum, media
26	services, libraries, nursing, and warehousing, shall be subject to negotiation between a district
27	charter school and the school district in which the district charter school is located and paid for
28	out of the revenues of the district charter school. Disputes with regard to cost of services
29	requested from the school district in which the district charter school is located will be
30	adjudicated by the commissioner.
31	(e) A district charter school shall be eligible to receive other aids, grants, Medicaid
32	revenue, and other revenue according to Rhode Island law, as though it were a school district.
33	Federal aid received by the state shall be used to benefit students in the charter public school, if
2/	the school qualifies for the aid, as though it were a school district

Substantial progress in improving student achievement and (ii) The management and leadership

1	(1) A district charter school may negotiate and contract directly with third parties for the
2	purchase of books, instructional materials, and any other goods and services which are not being
3	provided by the sending school district(s) pursuant to the charter.
4	(g) Any career/technical charter public school enrolling special education students from
5	outside school districts with verifiable individual education program (IEP) designations shall
6	receive from the sending school district(s) the average per pupil special education cost of the
7	sending district, in accordance with standards established by the Rhode Island department of
8	secondary and elementary education.
9	16-77.2-6. Applicability of other provisions of title 16 The board of regents may
10	grant to district charter schools variances of specific chapters and sections of this title except to
11	the extent that these chapters and sections are enumerated in section 16-77.2-7.
12	16-77.2-7. Portions of title 16 applicable to district charter schools The following
13	provisions of this title shall be binding on district charter schools and may not be waived by the
14	commissioner under section 16-77.2-3:
15	(1) Section 16-2-2 (minimum length of school year);
16	(2) Section 16-2-17 (right to a safe school);
17	(3) Section 16-8-10 (federal funds for school lunch);
18	(4) Section 16-11-1 (certification of public school teachers);
19	(5) Section 16-12-3 (duty to cultivate principles of morality);
20	(6) Section 16-12-10 (immunity for report of suspected substance abuse);
21	(7) Chapter 13 (teachers' tenure);
22	(8) Chapter 16 (teachers' retirement);
23	(9) Section 16-19-1 (compulsory attendance);
24	(10) Section 16-20-1 (school holidays enumerated);
25	(11) Sections 16-21-3 and 16-21-4 (fire safety);
26	(12) Sections 16-21-10, 16-21-14, and 16-21-16 (health screenings);
27	(13) Section 16-22-9 (uniform testing);
28	(14) Section 16-24-2 (regulations of state board);
29	(15) Section 16-38-1 (discrimination because of race or age);
30	(16) Section 16-38-1.1 (discrimination because of sex);
31	(17) Section 16-38-2 (immunizations);
32	(18) Section 16-38-4 (exclusive club);
33	(19) Section 16-38-6 (commercial activities prohibited);
34	(20) Section 16-38-9 (misconduct of school officers):

1	(21) Section 10-38-10 (power of officials to visit schools);
2	(22) Section 16-39-1 (appeal of matters of dispute to commissioner);
3	(23) Section 16-39-2 (appeal of school committee actions to commissioner);
4	(24) Section 16-39-3 (appeal to state board);
5	(25) Section 16-39-3.1 (enforcement of final decision);
6	(26) Section 16-39-3.2 (interim protective orders);
7	(27) Section 16-39-8 (subpoena power of commissioner);
8	(28) Section 16-40-16 (student records);
9	(29) Section 16-71-1 (Educational Record Bill of Rights Act).
10	(30) Chapter 16-21-21.1 (Penalties for drug, alcohol or weapons offenses);
11	(31) Chapter 16-21.5 (Student interrogations);
12	16-77.2-8. Charter school reporting. – (a) All district charter schools shall continuously
13	monitor their financial operations by tracking actual versus budgeted revenue and expense. The
14	chief financial officer of the district charter school shall submit a report on a quarterly basis to the
15	state office of municipal affairs certifying the status of the district charter school budget.
16	(b) The quarterly reports shall be in a format prescribed by the state office of municipal
17	affairs and the state auditor general. The reports shall contain a statement as to whether any actual
18	or projected shortfalls in budget line items are expected to result in a year-end deficit, the
19	projected impact on year-end financial results including all accruals and encumbrances, and how
20	the district charter school plans to address any such shortfalls. The auditor general or the state
21	director of administration may petition the superior court to order the district charter school to file
22	said reports. The director of administration may also direct the state controller and general
23	treasurer to withhold any funding to the district charter school until the school complies with the
24	reporting requirements hereunder. Failure to comply with this section shall be cause for the
25	revocation of the school charter.
26	SECTION 5. Title 16 of the General Laws entitled "EDUCATION" is hereby amended
27	by adding thereto the following chapter:
28	CHAPTER 77.3
29	INDEPENDENT CHARTER SCHOOLS
30	16-77.3-1. Entities eligible to apply to become independent charter schools. – (a)
31	Persons or entities eligible to submit an application to establish an independent charter school
32	shall be limited to:
33	(1) Rhode Island nonprofit organizations provided that these nonprofit organizations shall
34	have existed for at least two (2) years and must exist for a substantial reason other than to operate

1	a school; or
2	(2) Colleges or universities within the State of Rhode Island.
3	(b) No child shall be required to attend an independent charter school nor shall any
4	teacher be required to teach in an independent charter school. The sending school district shall
5	make accommodations for those students who wish to participate to transfer into an independent
6	charter school as space permits. If the total number of students who are eligible to attend and
7	apply to an independent charter school is greater than the number of spaces available, the
8	independent charter school shall conduct a lottery to determine which students shall be admitted.
9	16-77.3-2. Procedure for creation of independent charter schools (a) Any persons
10	or entities eligible to establish an independent charter public school may submit a proposed
11	charter to the commissioner. The proposed charter shall:
12	(1) Be submitted to the commissioner no later than December 1st of the school year
13	before the school year in which the independent charter school is to be established;
14	(2) Describe a plan for education, including the mission, objective, method of providing a
15	basic education, measurable student academic goals that the independent charter school will meet,
16	and process for improving student learning and fulfilling the charter and fulfilling state and
17	national educational goals and standards;
18	(3) Provide a minimum of one hundred eighty (180) days of instruction to students per
19	<u>year;</u>
20	(4) Indicate performance criteria that will be used to measure student learning and to
21	comply with the charter, state, and national educational goals and standards;
22	(5) Include an agreement to provide a yearly report to parents, the community, the
23	sending school districts, and the commissioner, which indicates the progress made by the
24	independent charter school during the previous year in meeting the charter objectives;
25	(6) Present a plan for the governance, administration, and operation of the independent
26	charter school, including the manner in which the governing board of the school will be chosen,
27	the nature and extent of parental, professional educator, and community involvement in the
28	governance and operation of the independent charter school, and the means of ensuring
29	accountability to the commissioner, the sending school districts, and the board of regents;
30	(7) Identify the building that will house the independent charter school and from whom
31	and under what terms and conditions it is to be provided;
32	(8) Describe what support services will be provided by the sending school district(s) and
33	under what terms and conditions those services are to be provided, and describe what support
34	services the independent charter school will obtain directly from third parties and, to the extent

2	(9) Explain the procedures that will be followed to ensure the health and safety of pupils
3	and staff;
4	(10) Describe enrollment procedures including the permissible criteria for admission in
5	accordance with applicable state and federal law, along with a policy or policies that outline
6	outreach and recruitment programs to encourage the enrollment of a diverse student population;
7	(11) Explain the student discipline procedures;
8	(12) Explain the relationship that will exist between the proposed independent charter
9	school and its employees, including the terms and conditions of employment and the
10	qualifications that the employees must meet. Teachers and administrators in independent charter
11	schools must be certified pursuant to state law and regulation. Teachers and administrators in
12	independent charter schools shall be entitled to prevailing wages and benefits as enjoyed by other
13	Rhode Island public school teachers and administrators. Employment in an independent charter
14	school shall be considered "service" as that term is defined in chapter 16 of this title for purposes
15	of determining the appropriate step on a salary schedule for certified personnel. Employment in
16	an independent charter school can be considered "service" as that term is defined in chapter 16 of
17	this title for determining status in the teachers' retirement system. All employees and prospective
18	employees of an independent charter school shall be deemed to be public school employees,
19	having the same rights under Rhode Island and federal law as employees and prospective
20	employees at a non-chartered public school;
21	(13) Identify with particularity the state statutes, state regulations, and sending school
22	district(s) rules from which variances are sought in order to facilitate operation of the independent
23	charter school. Explain the reasons for each variance and the alternative method by which the
24	concern that gave rise to the regulation or provision will be addressed;
25	(14) Provide a financial plan including a proposed budget for the term of the charter, and
26	an annual audit of the financial and administrative operations of the independent charter school,
27	and the manner in which the funds allocated to the independent charter school will be managed
28	and disbursed;
29	(15) Provide procedures by which teaching personnel and parents can legally challenge
30	decisions of the governing board of the school which do not conform to the school's charter; and
31	(16) Provide a copy of the proposed bylaws of the independent charter school.
32	(c) Any nonprofit organization which seeks to establish an independent charter school
33	must submit its financial records and financial plan for operating the school to the auditor general,
34	who shall review the records, the financial plan, and the financial integrity of the organization. At

known, under what terms and conditions those services are to be provided;

the time of submission of a proposed charter the financial records and financial recordkeeping system of the nonprofit organization and the proposed financial plan for the independent charter school shall be reviewed by the auditor general and the auditor general shall, while the proposed charter is being considered for preliminary approval by the board of regents, provide an initial determination to the board of regents, the commissioner, and the speaker of the house of representatives indicating that the auditor general is satisfied that the nonprofit organization is financially responsible. Final approval for operation of the independent charter school shall not be granted by the board of regents until the auditor general has approved the financial plan and financial record keeping system and is satisfied that the nonprofit organization is financially responsible. The auditor general shall notify the board of regents, the commissioner, and the speaker of the house of representatives of the findings. During the year immediately preceding the September in which the independent charter school is to begin operation, the charter applicant shall make any additional submissions to the auditor general prescribed by the auditor general in the initial determination. Additional submissions during the year prior to the September in which the independent charter school is to begin operation shall include, but not be limited to, evidence submitted to the auditor general not later than June 1st prior to the opening of the independent charter school of the existence of an agreement, option for lease or purchase, lease agreement or purchase agreement, contingent upon general assembly funding, for a facility in which the independent charter school will operate in its first year of operation. The auditor general shall have the authority to review independent charter schools affiliated with nonprofit organizations on an annual basis or require the school to have an annual certified audit in accordance with the same federal and state standards that are applicable to local public school districts. If as a result of any annual audit the auditor general believes there are financial irregularities, the auditor general shall withdraw the original approval and the board of regents shall withdraw its approval for the independent charter school to continue operation. 16-77.3-3. Process for consideration of proposed charter. -- (a) If the commissioner finds the proposed charter to be incomplete, further information may be requested and required. The commissioner shall develop regulations for amending an approved charter, consistent with the provisions of this chapter. (b) After having received a satisfactory proposed charter, the commissioner will provide for a public comment period of not less than sixty (60) days, during which they will hold at least

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two (2) public hearings on the proposed charter. These hearings will be held in the district where

the proposed independent charter school is to be located. Any person may file with the

commissioner comments, recommendations, and/or objections relevant to the granting of a

1	<u>charter.</u>
2	(c) The commissioner will decide on whether or not to recommend the granting of the
3	charter to the board of regents within ninety (90) days after the conclusion of the public comment
4	period.
5	(d) If the commissioner recommends the granting of the proposed charter, the matter shall
6	be referred to the board of regents for a decision on whether to grant a revocable charter. The
7	board of regents may grant a charter for a period of up to five (5) years. The decision of the
8	board of regents, complete with reasons and conditions, shall be made available to the public and
9	to the applicant. Charter public school approval for establishment or continuation shall be for up
10	to a five (5) year period. At the conclusion of each five (5) year period, the board of regents may
11	conduct a subsequent review of the independent charter school's charter. If the board of regents
12	does not conduct such a review, the charter shall renew for another five (5) year period. The
13	commissioner, with approval of the board of regents, shall promulgate rules and regulations for
14	these five (5) year reviews.
15	(e) The commissioner, with the approval of the board of regents, may grant a variance to
16	any provision of title 16 other than those enumerated in section 16-77.3-7 and to any department
17	of education regulation and to any school district regulation which does not affect the health and
18	safety or civil rights of pupils in independent charter schools.
19	(f) All proposed charters shall be matters of public record and will be provided to
20	members of the public upon request.
21	16-77.3-4. Revocation of the charter of an independent charter school (a) The
22	board of regents may revoke the charter of an independent charter school at any time, pursuant to
23	section 16-77-5.1, if the school:
24	(1) Materially violates any provision contained in the charter;
25	(2) Fails to meet or pursue the educational objectives contained in the charter;
26	(3) Fails to comply with fiscal accountability procedures as specified in the charter;
27	(4) Violates provisions of law that have not been granted variance by the board of
28	regents; or
29	(5) After three (3) consecutive years of operation, is not a "high-performing charter
30	school," defined as a charter public school that has demonstrated overall success, including: (i)
31	Substantial progress in improving student achievement and (ii) The management and leadership
32	necessary to establish a thriving, financially viable charter public school.
33	(b) After denying or prior to non-renewing or revoking a charter, the department of
34	elementary and secondary education will hold a hearing on the issues in controversy under

2	16-77.3-5. Budgets and funding (a) It is the intent of the general assembly that
3	funding pursuant to this chapter shall be neither a financial incentive nor a financial disincentive
4	to the establishment of an independent charter school. Funding for each independent charter
5	school shall consist of state revenue and municipal or district revenue in the same proportions that
6	funding is provided for other schools within the sending school district(s).
7	(b) The amount of funding which shall be allocated to the independent charter school by
8	the sending school district(s) shall be equal to a percentage of the total budgeted expenses of the
9	sending school district(s) which is determined by dividing the number of students enrolled in the
10	district charter school by the total resident average daily number of students in the sending school
11	district(s).
12	(c) Funding additional to that authorized from the sending school district(s) by subsection
13	(b) may be allocated to the independent charter school from the sending school district(s) to the
14	extent that the combined percentage of students eligible for free or reduced cost lunch, students
15	with limited English proficiency, and students requiring special education exceed the combined
16	percentage of those students in the sending school district(s) as a whole. The commissioner shall
17	promulgate rules and regulations consistent with this section regarding the allocation of funds
18	from sending school districts to independent charter schools.
19	(d) An independent charter school shall be eligible to receive other aids, grants,
20	Medicaid revenue, and other revenue according to Rhode Island law, as though it were a school
21	district. Federal aid received by the state shall be used to benefit students in the independent
22	charter school, if the school qualifies for the aid, as though it were a school district.
23	(e) An independent charter school may negotiate and contract directly with third parties
24	for the purchase of books, instructional materials, and any other goods and services which are not
25	being provided by the sending school district(s) pursuant to the charter.
26	(f) Any career/technical charter public school enrolling special education students from
27	outside school districts with verifiable individual education program (IEP) designations shall
28	receive from the sending school district(s) the average per pupil special education cost of the
29	sending district, in accordance with standards established by the Rhode Island department of
30	elementary and secondary education.
31	16-77.3-6. Applicability of other provisions of title 16 The board of regents may
32	grant to independent charter schools variances of specific chapters and sections of this title except
33	to the extent that these chapters and sections are enumerated in section 16-77.3-7.
34	16-77.3-7. Portions of title 16 applicability to independent charter schools The

1 <u>section 16-39-1.</u>

following provisions of this title shall be binding on independent charter schools and may not be 1 2 waived by the commissioner under section 16-77.3-3: 3 (1) Section 16-2-2 (minimum length of school year); 4 (2) Section 16-2-17 (right to a safe school); (3) Section 16-8-10 (federal funds for school lunch); 5 6 (4) Section 16-11-1 (certification of public school teachers); 7 (5) Section 16-12-3 (duty to cultivate principles of morality); 8 (6) Section 16-12-10 (immunity for report of suspected substance abuse); 9 (7) Chapter 13 (teachers' tenure); 10 (8) Chapter 16 (teachers' retirement); 11 (9) Section 16-19-1 (compulsory attendance); 12 (10) Section 16-20-1 (school holidays enumerated); 13 (11) Sections 16-21-3 and 16-21-4 (fire safety); 14 (12) Sections 16-21-10, 16-21-14, and 16-21-16 (health screenings); 15 (13) Section 16-22-9 (uniform testing); 16 (14) Section 16-24-2 (regulations of state board); (15) Section 16-38-1 (discrimination because of race or age); 17 18 (16) Section 16-38-1.1 (discrimination because of sex); 19 (17) Section 16-38-2 (immunizations); 20 (18) Section 16-38-4 (exclusive club); 21 (19) Section 16-38-6 (commercial activities prohibited); 22 (20) Section 16-38-9 (misconduct of school officers); 23 (21) Section 16-38-10 (power of officials to visit schools); 24 (22) Section 16-39-1 (appeal of matters of dispute to commissioner); 25 (23) Section 16-39-2 (appeal of school committee actions to commissioner); 26 (24) Section 16-39-3 (appeal to state board); 27 (25) Section 16-39-3.1 (enforcement of final decision); 28 (26) Section 16-39-3.2 (interim protective orders); 29 (27) Section 16-39-8 (subpoena power of commissioner); 30 (28) Section 16-40-16 (student records); 31 (29) Section 16-71-1 (Educational Record Bill of Rights Act); 32 (30) Section 16-21-21.1 (penalties for drug, alcohol or weapons offense); and 33 (31) Chapter 16-21.5 (student interrogations). 34 <u>16-77.3-8. Charter school reporting.</u> – (a) All independent charter schools shall expense. The chief financial officer of the independent charter school shall submit a report on a quarterly basis to the state office of municipal affairs certifying the status of the independent charter school budget. The quarterly reports shall be in a format prescribed by the state office of municipal affairs and the state auditor general. The reports shall contain a statement as to whether any actual or projected shortfalls in budget line items are expected to result in a year-end deficit, the projected impact on year-end financial results including all accruals and encumbrances, and how the independent charter school plans to address any such shortfalls.

(b) The auditor general or the state director of administration may petition the superior court to order the independent charter school to file said reports. The director of administration may also direct the state controller and general treasurer to withhold any funding to the independent charter school until the school complies with the reporting requirements hereunder. Failure to comply with this section shall be cause for the revocation of the school charter.

SECTION 6. Title 16 of the General Laws entitled "EDUCATION" is hereby amended by adding thereto the following chapter:

16 <u>CHAPTER 77.4</u>

MAYORAL ACADEMIES

16-77.4-1. Entities eligible to apply to become a mayoral academy. -- (a) A "mayoral academy" means a charter school created by a mayor of any city or town within the State of Rhode Island, acting by or through a nonprofit organization established for said purpose (regardless of the time said nonprofit organization is in existence), which enrolls students from more than one city or town including both urban and non-urban communities and which offers an equal number of enrollments to students on a lottery basis; provided, further, that such mayoral academies shall have a board of trustees or directors which is comprised of representatives from each included city or town and is chaired by a mayor of an included city or town. For purposes of this chapter the term "mayor" shall include any elected town administrator.

(b) No child shall be required to attend a mayoral academy nor shall any teacher be required to teach in a mayoral academy. The school committee of the district in which a mayoral academy is located shall make accommodations to facilitate the transfer of students who do not wish to participate in a mayoral academy into other public schools. It shall also make accommodations for those students who wish to transfer into the mayoral academy as space permits. If the total number of students who are eligible to attend and apply to a mayoral academy is greater than the number of spaces available, the mayoral academy shall conduct a lottery to determine which students shall be admitted.

1	16-77.4-2. Procedure for creation of a mayoral academy (a) Any persons or entities
2	eligible to establish a mayoral academy may submit a proposed charter to the commissioner. The
3	proposed charter shall:
4	(1) Be submitted to the commissioner no later than December ft of the school year
5	before the school year in which the mayoral academy is to be established;
6	(2) Describe a plan for education, including the mission, objective, method of providing a
7	basic education, measurable student academic goals that the mayoral academy will meet, and
8	process for improving student learning and fulfilling the charter and fulfilling state and national
9	educational goals and standards;
10	(3) Provide a minimum of one hundred eighty (180) days of instruction to students per
11	year;
12	(4) Indicate performance criteria that will be used to measure student learning and to
13	comply with the charter, state, and national educational goals and standards;
14	(5) Include an agreement to provide a yearly report to parents, the community, the school
15	committee of the sending districts, and the commissioner, which indicates the progress made by
16	the mayoral academy during the previous year in meeting the charter objectives;
17	(6) Present a plan for the governance, administration, and operation of the mayoral
18	academy, including the manner in which the governing board of the school will be chosen, the
19	nature and extent of parental, professional educator, and community involvement in the
20	governance and operation of the mayoral academy, and the means of ensuring accountability to
21	the commissioner, the sending school district(s), and the board of regents;
22	(7) Identify the building that will house the mayoral academy and from whom and under
23	what terms and conditions it is to be provided;
24	(8) Describe what support services will be provided by the sending school district(s) and
25	under what terms and conditions those services are to be provided, and describe what support
26	services the mayoral academy will obtain directly from third parties and, to the extent known,
27	under what terms and conditions those services are to be provided;
28	(9) Explain the procedures that will be followed to ensure the health and safety of pupils
29	and staff;
30	(10) Describe enrollment procedures including the permissible criteria for admission in
31	accordance with applicable state and federal law, along with a policy or policies that outline
32	outreach and recruitment programs to encourage the enrollment of a diverse student population;
33	(11) Explain the student discipline procedures;
34	(12) Explain the relationship that will exist between the proposed mayoral academy and

1	its employees, including the terms and conditions of employment and the qualifications that the
2	employees must meet. Teachers and administrators in mayoral academies must be certified
3	pursuant to state law and regulation.
4	(13) Each mayoral academy established pursuant to this chapter may, by written notice to
5	the commissioner of elementary and secondary education, elect to have this subsection apply (or
6	not apply) to its teachers, administrators, and employees:
7	(I) Teachers and administrators in a mayoral academy shall be entitled to prevailing
8	wages and benefits as enjoyed by other public school teachers and administrators;
9	(ii) Teachers and administrators in a mayoral academy shall be entitled to participate in
10	the state teachers' retirement system under chapter 8 of title 36;
11	(iii) Employment in a mayoral academy shall be considered "service" as that term is
12	defined in chapter 16 of this title.
13	(14) Identify with particularity the state laws, state regulations, and school district rules
14	from which variances are sought in order to facilitate operation of the mayoral academy. Explain
15	the reasons for each variance and the alternative method by which the concern that gave rise to
16	the regulation or provision will be addressed;
17	(15) Provide a financial plan including a proposed budget for the term of the charter, and
18	an annual audit of the financial and administrative operations of the mayoral academy, and the
19	manner in which the funds allocated to the mayoral academy will be managed and disbursed;
20	(16) Provide procedures by which teaching personnel and parents can legally challenge
21	decisions of the governing board of the mayoral academy which do not conform to the mayoral
22	academy's charter; and
23	(17) Provide a copy of the proposed bylaws of the mayoral academy.
24	16-77.4-3. Process for consideration of proposed charter (a) If the commissioner
25	finds the proposed charter to be incomplete, further information may be requested and required.
26	The commissioner shall develop regulations for amending an approved charter, consistent with
27	the provisions of this chapter.
28	(b) After having received a satisfactory proposed charter, the commissioner will provide
29	for a public comment period of not less than sixty (60) days, during which they will hold at least
30	two (2) public hearings on the proposed charter. These hearings will be held in the district where
31	the proposed mayoral academy is to be located. Any person may file with the committee and/or
32	the commissioner comments, recommendations, and/or objections relevant to the granting of a
33	<u>charter.</u>
34	(c) The commissioner will decide whether to recommend the granting of the charter to

1	the board of regents within ninety (90) days after the conclusion of the public comment period.
2	(d) If the commissioner recommends the granting of the proposed charter, the matter shall
3	be referred to the board of regents for a decision on whether to grant a charter. The board of
4	regents may grant a charter for a period of up to five (5) years. The decision of the board of
5	regents, complete with reasons and conditions, shall be made available to the public and to the
6	applicant. Charter public school approval for establishment or continuation shall be for up to a
7	five (5) year period. At the conclusion of each five (5) year period, the board of regents may
8	conduct a subsequent review of the mayoral academy's charter. If the board of regents does not
9	conduct such a review, the charter shall renew for another five (5) year period. The
10	commissioner, with approval of the board of regents, shall promulgate rules and regulations for
11	these five (5) year reviews.
12	(e) The commissioner, with the approval of the board of regents, may grant a variance to
13	any provision of title 16 other than those enumerated in section 16-77.4-7 and to any department
14	of education regulation and to any school district regulation which does not affect the health and
15	safety or civil rights of pupils in a mayoral academy.
16	(f) All proposed charters shall be matters of public record and will be provided to
17	members of the public upon request.
18	16-77.4-4. Revocation of the charter of a mayoral academy (a) The board of
	<u>16-77.4-4. Revocation of the charter of a mayoral academy (a) The board of regents may revoke the charter of a mayoral academy at any time, pursuant to section 16-77-5.1,</u>
18	
18 19	regents may revoke the charter of a mayoral academy at any time, pursuant to section 16-77-5.1,
18 19 20	regents may revoke the charter of a mayoral academy at any time, pursuant to section 16-77-5.1, if the school:
18 19 20 21	regents may revoke the charter of a mayoral academy at any time, pursuant to section 16-77-5.1, if the school: (1) Materially violates provisions contained in the charter;
18 19 20 21 22	regents may revoke the charter of a mayoral academy at any time, pursuant to section 16-77-5.1, if the school: (1) Materially violates provisions contained in the charter; (2) Fails to meet or pursue the educational objectives contained in the charter;
18 19 20 21 22 23	regents may revoke the charter of a mayoral academy at any time, pursuant to section 16-77-5.1, if the school: (1) Materially violates provisions contained in the charter; (2) Fails to meet or pursue the educational objectives contained in the charter; (3) Fails to comply with fiscal accountability procedures as specified in the charter;
118 119 220 221 222 223 224	regents may revoke the charter of a mayoral academy at any time, pursuant to section 16-77-5.1, if the school: (1) Materially violates provisions contained in the charter; (2) Fails to meet or pursue the educational objectives contained in the charter; (3) Fails to comply with fiscal accountability procedures as specified in the charter; (4) Violates provisions of law that have not been granted variance by the board of
118 119 220 221 222 223 224 225	regents may revoke the charter of a mayoral academy at any time, pursuant to section 16-77-5.1, if the school: (1) Materially violates provisions contained in the charter; (2) Fails to meet or pursue the educational objectives contained in the charter; (3) Fails to comply with fiscal accountability procedures as specified in the charter; (4) Violates provisions of law that have not been granted variance by the board of regents; or
118 119 220 221 222 223 224 225 226	regents may revoke the charter of a mayoral academy at any time, pursuant to section 16-77-5.1, if the school: (1) Materially violates provisions contained in the charter; (2) Fails to meet or pursue the educational objectives contained in the charter; (3) Fails to comply with fiscal accountability procedures as specified in the charter; (4) Violates provisions of law that have not been granted variance by the board of regents; or (5) After three (3) consecutive years of operation, is not a "high-performing charter"
118 119 220 221 222 223 224 225 226	regents may revoke the charter of a mayoral academy at any time, pursuant to section 16-77-5.1, if the school: (1) Materially violates provisions contained in the charter; (2) Fails to meet or pursue the educational objectives contained in the charter; (3) Fails to comply with fiscal accountability procedures as specified in the charter; (4) Violates provisions of law that have not been granted variance by the board of regents; or (5) After three (3) consecutive years of operation, is not a "high-performing charter school," defined as a charter public school that has demonstrated overall success, including: (i)
18 19 20 21 22 22 23 24 25 26 27	regents may revoke the charter of a mayoral academy at any time, pursuant to section 16-77-5.1, if the school: (1) Materially violates provisions contained in the charter; (2) Fails to meet or pursue the educational objectives contained in the charter; (3) Fails to comply with fiscal accountability procedures as specified in the charter; (4) Violates provisions of law that have not been granted variance by the board of regents; or (5) After three (3) consecutive years of operation, is not a "high-performing charter school," defined as a charter public school that has demonstrated overall success, including: (i) Substantial progress in improving student achievement and (ii) The management and leadership
118 119 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228	regents may revoke the charter of a mayoral academy at any time, pursuant to section 16-77-5.1, if the school: (1) Materially violates provisions contained in the charter; (2) Fails to meet or pursue the educational objectives contained in the charter; (3) Fails to comply with fiscal accountability procedures as specified in the charter; (4) Violates provisions of law that have not been granted variance by the board of regents; or (5) After three (3) consecutive years of operation, is not a "high-performing charter school," defined as a charter public school that has demonstrated overall success, including: (i) Substantial progress in improving student achievement and (ii) The management and leadership necessary to establish a thriving, financially viable charter public school.
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	regents may revoke the charter of a mayoral academy at any time, pursuant to section 16-77-5.1, if the school: (1) Materially violates provisions contained in the charter; (2) Fails to meet or pursue the educational objectives contained in the charter; (3) Fails to comply with fiscal accountability procedures as specified in the charter; (4) Violates provisions of law that have not been granted variance by the board of regents; or (5) After three (3) consecutive years of operation, is not a "high-performing charter school," defined as a charter public school that has demonstrated overall success, including: (i) Substantial progress in improving student achievement and (ii) The management and leadership necessary to establish a thriving, financially viable charter public school. (b) After denying or prior to non-renewing or revoking a charter, the department of
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	regents may revoke the charter of a mayoral academy at any time, pursuant to section 16-77-5.1, if the school: (1) Materially violates provisions contained in the charter; (2) Fails to meet or pursue the educational objectives contained in the charter; (3) Fails to comply with fiscal accountability procedures as specified in the charter; (4) Violates provisions of law that have not been granted variance by the board of regents; or (5) After three (3) consecutive years of operation, is not a "high-performing charter school," defined as a charter public school that has demonstrated overall success, including: (i) Substantial progress in improving student achievement and (ii) The management and leadership necessary to establish a thriving, financially viable charter public school. (b) After denying or prior to non-renewing or revoking a charter, the department of elementary and secondary education will hold a hearing on the issues in controversy under

1	to the establishment of a mayoral academy. Funding for each mayoral academy shall consist of
2	state revenue and municipal or district revenue in the same proportions that funding is provided
3	for other schools within the sending school district(s).
4	(b) The amount of funding which shall be allocated to the mayoral academy by the
5	sending school district(s) shall be equal to a percentage of the total budgeted expenses of the
6	sending school district(s) which is determined by dividing the number of students enrolled in the
7	mayoral academy by the total resident average daily number of students in the sending school
8	district(s).
9	(c) Funding additional to that authorized from the sending school district(s) by subsection
10	(b) may be allocated to the mayoral academy from the sending school district(s) to the extent that
11	the combined percentage of students eligible for free or reduced cost lunch, students with limited
12	English proficiency, and students requiring special education exceed the combined percentage of
13	those students in the sending school district(s) as a whole. The commissioner shall promulgate
14	rules and regulations consistent with this section regarding the allocation of funds from sending
15	school districts to mayoral academies.
16	(d) A mayoral academy shall be eligible to receive other aids, grants, Medicaid revenue,
17	and other revenue according to Rhode Island law, as though it were a school district. Federal aid
18	received by the state shall be used to benefit students in a mayoral academy, if the school
19	qualifies for the aid, as though it were a school district.
20	(e) A mayoral academy may negotiate and contract directly with third parties for the
21	purchase of books, instructional materials, and any other goods and services which are not being
22	provided by the sending school district(s) pursuant to the charter.
23	(f) Any career/technical charter public school enrolling special education students from
24	outside school districts with verifiable individual education program (IEP) designations shall
25	receive from the sending school district(s) the average per pupil special education cost of the
26	sending district(s), in accordance with standards established by the Rhode Island department of
27	elementary and secondary education.
28	16-77.4-6. Applicability of other provisions of title 16 The board of regents may
29	grant to mayoral academies variances of specific chapters and sections of this title except to the
30	extent that these chapters and sections are enumerated in section 16-77.4-7.
31	16-77.4-7. Portions of title 16 applicable to mayoral academies The following
32	provisions of this title shall be binding on mayoral academies and may not be waived by the
33	commissioner under section 16-77.4-3:
34	(1) Section 16-2-2 (minimum length of school year);

1 (2) Section 16-2-17 (right to a safe school); 2 (3) Section 16-8-10 (federal funds for school lunch); 3 (4) Section 16-11-1 (certification of public school teachers); 4 (5) Section 16-12-3 (duty to cultivate principles of morality); (6) Section 16-12-10 (immunity for report of suspected substance abuse); 5 (7) Section 16-19-1 (compulsory attendance); 6 7 (8) Section 16-20-1 (school holidays enumerated); 8 (9) Sections 16-21-3 and 16-21-4 (fire safety); 9 (10) Sections 16-21-10, 16-21-14, and 16-21-16 (health screenings); 10 (11) Section 16-22-9 (uniform testing); 11 (12) Section 16-24-2 (regulations of state board); 12 (13) Section 16-38-1 (discrimination because of race or age); 13 (14) Section 16-38-1.1 (discrimination because of sex); 14 (15) Section 16-38-2 (immunizations); (16) Section 16-38-4 (exclusive club); 15 16 (17) Section 16-38-6 (commercial activities prohibited); 17 (18) Section 16-38-9 (misconduct of school officers); 18 (19) Section 16-38-10 (power of officials to visit schools); 19 (20) Section 16-39-1 (appeal of matters of dispute to commissioner); (21) Section 16-39-2 (appeal of school committee actions to commissioner); 20 21 (22) Section 16-39-3 (appeal to state board); 22 (23) Section 16-39-3.1 (enforcement of final decision); 23 (24) Section 16-39-3.2 (interim protective orders); 24 (25) Section 16-39-8 (subpoena power of commissioner); 25 (26) Section 16-40-16 (student records); 26 (27) Section 16-71-1 (Educational Record Bill of Rights Act); 27 (28) Section 16-21-21.1 (Penalties for drug, alcohol or weapons offenses); 28 (29) Chapter 16-21.5 (Student interrogations); 29 16-77.4-8. Mayoral academy reporting. – (a) All mayoral academies shall continuously 30 monitor their financial operations by tracking actual versus budgeted revenue and expense. The 31 chief financial officer of a mayoral academy shall submit a report on a quarterly basis to the state 32 office of municipal affairs certifying the status of that mayoral academy's budget. The quarterly 33 reports shall be in a format prescribed by the state office of municipal affairs and the state auditor 34 general. The reports shall contain a statement as to whether any actual or projected shortfalls in

- 1 <u>budget line items are expected to result in a year-end deficit, the projected impact on year-end</u>
- 2 financial results including all accruals and encumbrances, and how the mayoral academy plans to
- 3 <u>address any such shortfalls.</u>
- 4 (b) The auditor general or the state director of administration may petition the superior
- 5 court to order a mayoral academy to file said reports. The director of administration may also
- 6 direct the state controller and general treasurer to withhold any funding to a mayoral academy
- 7 until the school complies with the reporting requirements hereunder. Failure to comply with this
- 8 <u>section shall be cause for the revocation of the school charter.</u>
- 9 SECTION 7. This act shall take effect upon passage.

LC02113/SUB A

EXPLANATION

BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF

AN ACT

RELATING TO EDUCATION

This act would provide a new structure for the creation, operation and funding of charter schools. The act would also make distinctions for district charter schools, independent charters and mayoral academies.

This act would take effect upon passage.

LC02113/SUB A