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A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOLS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

SECTION 1. The legislature finds that the American 1 Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 signed by President Obama 2 has made billions of dollars in federal funding available to the 3 states to invest in innovative strategies that are intended to 4 5 spur meaningful reform in public education. It is the federal government's intent that the education expenditures in the 6 7 federal stimulus package will lead to improved results for students, long-term gains in school and school system capacity, 8 and increased productivity and effectiveness. 9

10 The legislature further finds that the American Recovery 11 and Reinvestment Act includes the Race to the Top, a competitive 12 grant that will make \$4,350,000,000 in new federal funding 13 available to states for education. Race to the Top money will 14 be awarded to states that comply with specific conditions for 15 education innovation and reform.

President Obama has identified that one of the key areas of innovation currently taking place in the public education system is occurring within public charter schools. Therefore, the

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President has called on states to eliminate barriers to public 1 charter school growth by removing legal impediments that limit 2 the number of high-performing public charter schools allowed to 3 operate within their state. The President's guidance to states 4 on public charter schools has also been reiterated by the United 5 States Secretary of Education, Arne Duncan, who has affirmed 6 7 that states that place a limit on the number of public charter 8 schools in their state will be at a competitive disadvantage in 9 the Race to the Top program.

10 The legislature finds that during the 2008-2009 school year 11 there were over 2,800 students on the Hawaii public charter 12 school wait list and that the State does not have the capacity 13 to meet the educational needs of these students. The demand for 14 quality public charter schools in Hawaii has consistently 15 exceeded the supply. Changes are immediately needed to 16 facilitate quality public charter school growth.

17 The legislature also finds that the Center for Education 18 Reform gave Hawaii's public charter school law a "D" grade in an 19 evaluation of Hawaii's ability to compete for Race to the Top 20 funding. The areas that are hindering Hawaii's ability to 21 aggressively compete in the federal program are the public 22 charter school cap, the lack of multiple public charter school

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1 authorizers, and an ambiguous commitment to equitable funding for students at public charter schools. 2 The purpose of this Act is to improve the State's 3 educational system, remove barriers to public charter school 4 5 innovation and expansion, and improve Hawaii's ability to rigorously compete for new federal funding by: 6 Repealing the limit on the number of new start-up and 7 (1) 8 conversion public charter schools allowed in the 9 State; Allowing multiple public charter school authorizers to (2) 10 operate within the State; 11 Establishing a public charter reauthorization process; 12 (3) (4) Transferring the oversight of the charter school 13 administrative office from an executive director 14 to a deputy superintendent for public charter schools 15 appointed by the superintendent of education; and 16 (5) Ensuring that public charter school students are 17 funded at an equitable level to students at non-18 charter public schools. 19 20 SECTION 2. Chapter 302B, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by adding a new section to be appropriately designated 21 and to read as follows: 22

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1	" <u>S302B-</u> Charter contracts. (a) An authorizer shall
2	grant a charter for an initial term of four operating years.
3	The charter term shall commence on the public charter school's
4	first day of operation. An approved public charter school may
5	delay its opening for one school year in order to plan and
6	prepare for the school's opening. If the school requires an
7	opening delay of more than one year, the school must request an
8	extension from its authorizer.
9	(b) Upon approval of a charter application, the authorizer
10	and the local school board or nonprofit organization, operating
11	a public conversion charter school pursuant to section 302B-6,
12	shall execute a charter contract that sets forth the academic
13	and operational performance expectations and measures by which
14	the public charter school will be judged and the administrative
15	relationship between the authorizer and the public charter
16	school, including each party's rights and duties.
17	(c) No public charter school may commence or continue
18	operations without a charter contract executed in accordance
19	with this section and approved in an open meeting of the
20	authorizer's governing board or panel.
21	(d) Upon the completion of the initial four-year term of
22	the charter contract, a charter may be renewed for successive

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1	five-year terms, although the authorizer may vary the term based
2	on the performance, demonstrated capacities, and other
3	circumstances of each public charter school.
4	(e) In making charter renewal decisions, the authorizer
5	shall:
6	(1) Ground its decisions in evidence of the school's
7	performance over the term of the charter contract;
8	(2) Ensure that data used in making renewal decisions are
9	available to the school and public; and
10	(3) Provide a public report summarizing the evidence basis
11	for its decision;
12	provided that, if the authorizer revokes or does not renew a
13	charter, the authorizer shall clearly state the reasons for
14	revocation or nonrenewal. Public charter schools whose charters
15	are revoked or not renewed may appeal to the superintendent for
16	a final decision pursuant to section 302B-3.5."
17	SECTION 3. Section 302A-1101, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
18	amended by amending subsection (d) to read as follows:
19	"(d) The [board] governor shall appoint <u>pursuant to</u>
20	section 26-34 the charter school review panel, which shall serve
21	as the principal charter authorizer for public charter schools,
22	with the power and duty to issue charters, oversee and monitor

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1 public charter schools, hold public charter schools accountable for their performance, and revoke charters [-] in accordance with 2 chapter 302B. The superintendent may designate additional 3 public charter school authorizers pursuant to section 302B-4." 4 5 SECTION 4. Section 302A-1506.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended to read as follows: · 6 "§302A-1506.5 [Early learning facilities; identifying 7 sites.] Prioritization of the use of empty classrooms. 8 (a) The department of education shall identify unused public school 9 facilities to be used for educational programs, with first 10 preference given to public charter schools and second preference 11 given to early learning programs and services. Suitable empty 12 classrooms, as determined by the department, shall be 13 inventoried for potential use for [early learning] priority 14 educational programs and services. Priority shall be given to 15 facilities on sites with sufficient space for three or more 16 classrooms to be renovated or constructed. 17 (b) The department shall assist in the identification of 18

19 possible construction sites for private providers to build early 20 learning facilities.

(c) The department shall submit an annual report to the
legislature, the charter school administrative office, and the

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1	early lear	rning council no later than twenty days prior to the
2	convening	of each regular session on:
3	(1)	The number of classrooms that would be suitable for
4		public charter schools and programs and services in
5		the early learning system established by chapter 302L;
6		and
7	(2)	The cost of renovating these classrooms to meet the
8		standards of public charter schools and programs and
9		services in the early learning system."
10	SECT:	ION 5. Section 302B-1, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
11	amended as	s follows:
12	(1)	By adding a definition of "charter authorizer" to be
13	appropriat	tely inserted and to read as follows:
14	""Charter authorizer" or "authorizer" means the charter	
15	school rev	view panel and the entities designated pursuant to
16	section 30	02B-4 with the powers and duties to issue and revoke
17	<u>charters,</u>	approve detailed implementation plan revisions, and
18	conduct pu	ublic charter school evaluations."
19	(2)	By amending the definition of "charter schools " to
20	read as fo	ollows:
21	""[은	harter] Public charter school" or "charter school"
22	refers to	those public schools holding charters to operate as

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1 charter schools under this chapter, including start-up and 2 conversion charter schools, and that have the flexibility and 3 independent authority to implement alternative frameworks with 4 regard to curriculum, facilities management, instructional 5 approach, virtual education, length of the school day, week, or 6 year, and personnel management."

7 (3) By amending the definition of "nonprofit organization"8 to read as follows:

9 "Nonprofit organization" means a private, nonprofit, tax-10 exempt entity that:

(1) Is recognized as a tax-exempt organization under
section 501(c)(3) or (6) of the Internal Revenue
Code of 1986, as amended; and

14(2)[Is domiciled in this State]Is registered with15the department of the attorney general."

16 (4) By repealing the definition of "executive director" as17 follows:

18 "["Executive director" means the executive director of the
19 charter school administrative office.]".

20 SECTION 6. Section 302B-3, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
21 amended to read as follows:

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1	"§30	2B-3 Charter school review panel; establishment;
2	powers an	d duties. (a) There is established the charter school
3	review pa	nel, that shall be placed within the department for
4	administr	ative purposes only. [The panel shall be accountable
5	to the ch	arter schools and the board.] Notwithstanding section
6	302B-9 an	d any other law to the contrary, the panel shall be
7	subject t	o chapter 92.
8	(b)	The panel shall consist of [twelve] eleven members,
9	and shall	include:
10	(1)	Two licensed teachers regularly engaged in
11		teaching; provided that one teacher is employed
12		at a start-up public charter school, and one
13		teacher is employed at a conversion <u>public</u>
14	·	charter school;
15	(2)	Two educational officers; provided that one
16		educational officer is employed at a start-up
17		public charter school, and one educational
18		officer is employed at a conversion <u>public</u>
19		charter school;
20	(3)	One member or former member of a <u>public</u> charter
21		school local school board;

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1	[(4) The chair of the board of education or the
2	chair's designee;
3	(5)] (4) A representative of Hawaiian culture-
4	focused <u>public</u> charter schools;
5	[(6)] (5) Two representatives of the University of
6	Hawaii who are not affiliated with public charter
7	<pre>schools;</pre>
8	[(7)] (6) One member with a background in business or
9	accounting who is not affiliated with public
10	charter schools;
11	$\left[\frac{(8)}{(7)}\right]$ One member with a background in the building
12	trades or real estate who is not affiliated with
13	public charter schools; and
14	[(9)] <u>(8)</u> A representative from the Hawaii Association
15	of Independent Schools;
16	provided that the initial appointments for representatives in
17	paragraphs $[-(7)-to-(9)]$ (6) to (8) shall be made by September 1,
18	2007. From June 1, 2007, until such time that the panel has
19	[twelve] eleven members, five members of the panel shall
20	constitute a quorum to conduct business and a concurrence of at
21	least five members shall be necessary to make any action of the
22	panel valid; provided that, upon filling the [twelve] <u>eleven</u>

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seats as required under this subsection, a majority of the panel
 shall constitute a quorum to conduct business, and the
 concurrence of a majority of all the members to which the panel
 is entitled shall be necessary to make any action of the panel
 valid.

6 (c) The [board] governor shall appoint the remaining
7 members of the panel [other than the chair of the board].

8 (d) Appointed panel members shall serve not more than 9 three consecutive three-year terms, with each term beginning on 10 July 1; provided that the initial terms of the appointed members 11 that commence after June 30, 2006, shall be staggered as 12 follows:

13 (1) Four members to serve three-year terms;

14 (2) Four members to serve two-year terms; and

15 (3) Three members to serve a one-year term.

(e) Notwithstanding the terms of members, the [board]
<u>governor</u> may add panel members at any time and replace panel
members at any time when their positions become vacant through
resignation, through non-participation, upon request of a
majority of panel members, or upon termination by the [board]
governor for cause.

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1 (f) Panel members shall receive no compensation. When panel duties require that a panel member take leave of the panel 2 3 member's duties as a state employee, the appropriate state department shall allow the panel member to be placed on 4 5 administrative leave with pay and shall provide substitutes, when necessary, to perform that panel member's duties. Panel 6 members shall be reimbursed for necessary travel expenses 7 8 incurred in the conduct of official panel business. The panel shall establish operating procedures that 9 (q) shall include conflict of interest provisions for any member 10 whose school of employment or local school board membership is 11 before the panel. 12 13 (h) The chair of the panel shall be designated by the members of the panel for each school year beginning July 1 and 14 whenever there is a vacancy. If the panel does not designate 15 its chair for the next school year by July 1, the [board] 16 governor shall designate the panel chair. When the panel chair 17 is vacant, the [board] governor shall designate an interim chair 18 to serve until the panel designates its chair. 19

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(i)

The powers and duties of the panel shall be to:

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1	[(1)	Appoint-and-evaluate-the executive-director and
2		approve staff and salary levels for the charter school
3		administrative office;
4	(2)]	(1) Review $[\tau]$ and approve $[\tau]$ or deny charter
5		applications for new <u>public</u> charter schools in
6		accordance with section 302B-5 for the issuance of new
7		charters; provided that applicants that are denied a
8		charter may appeal to the [board] superintendent for a
9		final decision pursuant to section 302B-3.5;
10	[(3	(2) Review[$-$] and approve[$-$] or deny significant
11		amendments to detailed implementation plans to
12		maximize the school's financial and academic success,
13		long-term organizational viability, and
14		accountability. [Charter] Public charter schools that
15		are denied a significant amendment to their detailed
16		implementation plan may appeal to the [board]
17		superintendent for a final decision pursuant to
18		section 302B-3.5;
19	(3)	Review and approve or deny applications from public
20		charter schools to renew charter contracts pursuant to
21		section 302B

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1	(4)	Adopt reporting requirements for charter
2		schools;
3	(5)	Review annual self-evaluation reports from
4		charter schools and take appropriate action;
5	(6)	Evaluate [any aspect of] a public charter school [that
6		the panel may have concerns with] and take appropriate
7		action, which may include probation or revocation;
8	(7)	Periodically adopt improvements in the panel's
9		monitoring and oversight of <u>public</u> charter schools;
10		and
11	(8)	Periodically adopt improvements in the office's
12		support of public charter schools and management of
13		the <u>public</u> charter school system.[+
14	(9)	Review, modify, and approve charter schools'
15		all means of finance budget, based upon-criteria and
16		an approval process established by the panel; and
17	(10)	Survey all charter school facilities prior to,
18		and in preparation for, determining recommendations to
19		allocate non per pupil facilities funds to charter
20		schools with facilities needs. The survey shall
21		include, at minimum, for each charter school facility:
22		(A) The current status of the facility;

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1	(B) Fac	vilities costs, including all rents,
2	lea	ses, purchases, and repair and
3	mai	ntenance for lands and buildings;
4	(C) A <u>f</u>	prioritized list of facilities needs;
5	, (D) Any	-capital improvement projects underway or
6	seł	eduled;and
7	(E) Whe	ther the facility is a conversion or start up
8	cha	rter-school, and current and projected
9	enr	ollment.]
10	(j) In the c	ase that the panel decides not to issue a new
11	charter, or to app	prove significant amendments to detailed
12	implementation pla	ns, the [board] <u>superintendent</u> may adopt rules
13	for an appeals pro	cess pursuant to section 302B-3.5.
14	(k) The [off	ice shall provide for the staff support and
15	expenses of the] <u>r</u>	anel shall be administratively attached to the
16	department of educ	ation."
17	SECTION 7. S	ection 302B-3.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
18	amended to read as	follows:
19	`"[+] § 302B−3.5	[] Appeals; charter school applications,
20	revocations, or de	tailed implementation plan amendments. The
21	[board] <u>superinter</u>	dent shall have the power to decide appeals
22	from decisions of	the panel and other public charter school

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1 authorizers to deny the approval of a charter school application, revoke a public charter school's charter, deny an 2 application for reauthorization of a charter, or deny the 3 approval of an amendment to a public charter school's detailed 4 5 implementation plan. An appeal shall be filed with the [board] superintendent within twenty-one calendar days of the receipt of 6 the notification of denial or revocation. Only a party whose 7 8 charter school application has been denied, whose charter has been revoked, whose application for charter reauthorization has 9 been denied, or whose amendment to a detailed implementation 10 plan has been denied may initiate an appeal under this section 11 for cause. The [board] superintendent shall review an appeal 12 and issue a final decision within sixty calendar days of the 13 filing of the appeal. The [board] superintendent may adopt 14 applicable rules and procedures pursuant to chapter 91 for 15 implementing the appeals process." 16

SECTION 8. Section 302B-4, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
amended to read as follows:

19 "§302B-4 [Limits on charter schools. The panel may
20 authorize one new start-up charter school for each existing
21 start-up charter school that has received a three year or longer
22 accreditation from the Western Association of Schools and

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1	Colleges or a comparable accreditation authority as determined
2	by the panel, or for each start up charter school whose charter
3	is revoked. The total number of conversion charter schools
4	authorized by the panel shall not exceed twenty five.] Public
5	charter school authorizers. (a) The charter school review
6	panel shall serve as the State's principal chartering authority;
7	provided that the superintendent may authorize an entity that
8	meets the eligibility qualifications under subsection (c) to
9	serve as a public charter school authorizer.
10	(b) Charter authorizers designated by the superintendent
11	shall adopt and maintain chartering policies and procedures
12	consistent with those established by the National Association of
13	Charter School Authorizers. Evidence of material or persistent
14	failure to do so shall constitute grounds for losing charter
15	authorizing powers, as determined by the superintendent.
16	(c) Governing boards of the following public or private
17	institutions may apply to the superintendent to be designated
18	and serve as a public charter school authorizer:
19	(1) Public or private postsecondary institutions,
20	including community colleges and technical
21	colleges, that grant two- or four-year degrees
22	and are accredited by the Western Association of

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1		Schools and Colleges; provided that any subsequent
2		chartering authority granted by the superintendent
3		shall be in accordance with each institution's regular
4		operating jurisdiction; and
5	(2)	Nonprofit organizations as defined in section 302B-1
6		with education as a component of its core mission;
7		provided that the superintendent may grant chartering
8		authority on a statewide, regional, or local
9		chartering basis. Nonpublic sectarian or religious
10		organizations, and any other charitable organization
11		that in their federal Internal Revenue Service Form
12		1023, part IV, describe activities indicating a
13		religious purpose, are not eligible to apply to become
14		an authorizer.
15	<u>(đ)</u>	The superintendent shall establish an application and
16	approval p	process, including cycles and deadlines during the
17	fiscal yea	ar, for all entities eligible to apply for chartering
18	authority	. Eligible organizations interested in being
19	designate	d as a public charter school authorizer shall submit an
20	applicatio	on to the superintendent that shall include but not be
21	limited to	<u>o:</u>

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1	(1)	Written notification of intent to serve as a charter
2		authorizer;
3	(2)	The applicant's strategic vision for chartering;
4	(3)	A plan to support the vision presented, including
5		explanation and evidence of the applicant entity's
6		budget and personnel capacity and commitment to
7		execute the responsibilities of quality charter
8		authorizing;
9	(4)	A draft or preliminary outline of the request for
10		proposals that the applicant entity would, if approved
11		as a charter authorizer, issue to solicit public
12		charter school applicants;
13	(5)	A draft of the performance framework that the
14		applicant entity would, if approved as a charter
15		authorizer, use to guide the establishment of a
16		charter contract and for ongoing oversight and
17		evaluation of public charter schools, consistent with
18		the policies and procedures established by the panel;
19	(6)	A draft of the applicant entity's renewal, revocation,
20		and non-renewal processes; and
21	<u>(7)</u>	A statement of assurance that the applicant entity
22		seeks to serve as a charter authorizer in fulfillment

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1	of the expectations, spirit, and intent of this
2	chapter, and that if approved as a charter authorizer,
3	the entity will fully participate in any applicable
4	training required by the superintendent or the State.
5	(e) By January 1 of each year, the superintendent shall
6	decide whether to grant or deny chartering authority to each
7	applicant. The superintendent shall make a decision based on
8	the merits of each applicant's proposal and plans.
9	(f) Within sixty days of the superintendent's decision,
10	the superintendent shall execute a renewable authorizing
11	contract with each entity the superintendent has approved for
12	chartering authority. The authorizing contract shall specify
13	each approved entity's agreement to serve as a charter
14	authorizer in accordance with the expectations and duties of
15	charter authorization as established by the panel or the
16	superintendent, and in accordance with this chapter. The
17	contract shall specify performance terms based on the
18	applicant's proposal and implementation plan for chartering. No
19	approved entity shall commence charter authorizing without an
20	authorizing contract in effect.
21	(g) Charter authorizers approved by the superintendent
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22 shall be responsible for executing powers and duties relating to

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1	<u>charter a</u>	uthorization and oversight of their public charter
2	school ap	plicants and schools as follows:
3	<u>(1)</u>	Review and approve or deny charter applications for
4		new public charter schools pursuant to sections 302B-5
5		and 302B-6;
6	(2)	Review and approve or deny significant amendments to
7		detailed implementation plans to maximize the school's
8		financial and academic success, long-term
9		organizational viability, and accountability. Public
10		charter schools that are denied a significant
11		amendment to their detailed implementation plan may
12		appeal to the superintendent for a final decision
13		pursuant to section 302B-3.5;
14	(3)	Review and approve or deny applications for the
15		reauthorization of charter contracts pursuant to
16		section 302B
17	(4)	Adopt reporting requirements for public charter
18		schools;
19	(5)	Review self-evaluation reports from public charter
20		schools and take appropriate action; and
21	(6)	Evaluate any aspect of a public charter school that
22		the authorizer's governing board may have concerns

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1	with and take appropriate action, which may include
2	probation or revocation.
.3	(h) A charter authorizing entity shall not approve an
4	application for a charter or renewal charter if the application
5	or applicant does not comply with the processes and requirements
6	established by the superintendent or this chapter.
7	(i) An authorizer, including members of an authorizer's
8	governing board and its employees, shall be immune from suit and
9	liability, either personally or in their official capacities,
10	for any claim for damage to or loss of property or personal
11	injury or other civil liability caused, arising out of, or
12	relating to any actual or alleged act, error, or omission that
13	occurred, or that the person had a reasonable basis for
14	believing occurred within the scope of the authorizer's duties
15	or responsibilities; provided that nothing in this subsection
16	shall be construed to protect any person from suit or liability
17	for any damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by the
18	intentional or wilful and wanton misconduct of the person.
19	The liability of any authorizer acting within the scope of
20	its duties for acts, errors, or omissions occurring within the
21	state may not exceed the limits of liability set forth under the

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1	constitution and laws of that state for state officials,
2	employees, and agents.
3	(j) If an authorizer granted chartering authority under
4	this section fails, after due notice from the superintendent, to
5	remedy identified authorizing problems, the superintendent shall
6	notify the authorizer that it intends to revoke the authorizer's
7	chartering authority unless the authorizer demonstrates a timely
8	and satisfactory remedy for the violation or deficiencies.
9	(k) In the event of the revocation of any authorizer's
10	chartering authority, the superintendent shall arrange for the
11	timely and orderly transfer of each charter contract held by
12	that authorizer to another authorizer in good standing within
13	the State, provided that there is mutual agreement of each
14	affected public charter school and proposed new authorizer. The
15	new authorizer shall assume the existing charter contract for
16	the remainder of the charter term.
17	The superintendent, the panel, and charter authorizers
18	shall not impose a cap on the number of public charter schools
19	allowed to operate within the State nor arbitrarily restrict the
20	number of students a public charter school may enroll.

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1 The superintendent may adopt applicable rules and procedures pursuant to chapter 91 for designating charter 2 authorizers." 3. SECTION 9. Section 302B-5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is 4 5 amended to read as follows: 6 "§302B-5 Start-up charter schools; establishment. (a) New start-up charter schools may be established pursuant to this 7 section. 8 Any community group of teachers, group of teachers and 9 (b) administrators, or nonprofit organization may submit a letter of 10 intent to [the office] an authorizer to form a public charter 11 school, establish an interim local school board as its governing 12 body, and develop a detailed implementation plan pursuant to 13 subsection (d). 14 The start-up public charter school application process 15 (c) and schedule shall be determined by the [panel,] charter school 16 authorizer, and shall provide for and include the following 17 elements: 18 The submission of a letter of intent to operate a 19 (1)

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start-up public charter school;

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1	(2)	The timely transmittal of the application form
2		and completion guidelines to the interim local
3		school board;
4	(3)	The timely submission to the [panel] authorizer of a
5		completed application;
6	(4)	The timely review of the application by the [panel]
7		authorizer for completeness, and notification of the
8		interim local school board if the application is
9		complete or, if the application is insufficient, a
10		written statement of the elements of the application
11		that require completion;
12	(5)	The timely resubmission of the application;
13	(6)	Upon receipt of a completed application, the
14		convening of the panel by the panel chairperson
15		or the convening of the authorizing entity by its
16		governing board to begin review of the application;
17	(7)	The timely notification of the applicant of any
18		revisions the [panel] <u>authorizer</u> requests as
19		necessary for a recommendation of approval;
20	(8)	Following the submission of an application,
21		issuance of a charter or denial of the application by
22		the [panel] authorizer by majority vote; provided that

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1		if the [panel] <u>authorizer</u> does not approve the
2		application and issue a charter, provisions requiring
3		the [panel] <u>authorizer</u> to:
4		(A) Clearly identify in writing its reasons for
5		not issuing the charter, which may be used
6		as guidelines for an amended plan; and
7		(B) Allow the interim local school board to
8		revise its plan in accordance with the
9		[panel's] <u>authorizer's</u> guidelines, and resubmit
10		an amended plan within ten calendar days;
11	(9)	A provision for a final date on which a decision
12		must be made, upon receipt of an amended plan;
13		and
14	(10)	A provision that no start-up public charter school
15		may begin operation before obtaining [panel]
16		authorizer approval of its charter.
17	(d)	An application to become a start-up public charter
18	school sha	all include a detailed implementation plan that meets
19	the requir	rements of this subsection and section 302B-9. The
20	plan shali	l include the following:

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1	[(1) A description of employee rights and management
2	issues and a framework for addressing those
3	issues that protects the rights of employees;
4	(2)] (1) A plan for identifying, recruiting, and retaining
5	highly-qualified instructional faculty[+] and
6	administrative staff;
7	[(3)] (2) A plan for identifying, recruiting, and
8	selecting students that is not [exclusive, elitist, or
9	segregationist;] based on ethnicity, national
10	origin, religion, gender, income level, disabling
11	condition, or proficiency in the English language;
12	provided that a public charter school may limit
13	admission to students within a given age group or
14	grade level and may be organized around a special
15	emphasis, theme, or concept as outlined in the
16	implementation plan;
17	$\left[\frac{4}{3}\right]$ (3) The curriculum and instructional framework to be
18	used to achieve student outcomes, including an
19	assessment plan;
20	[(5)] (4) A plan for the assessment of student,
21	administrative support, and teaching personnel
22	performance that:

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1	[(A) Recognizes the interests of the general
2	public;
3	(B) Incorporates or exceeds the educational
4	content and performance standards developed
5	' by the department for the public school
6	system;
7	(C)] (A) Includes a system of faculty and staff
8	accountability that holds faculty and staff
9	both individually and collectively
10	accountable for their performance[, and that
11	is at least equivalent to-the average system
12	of accountability in public schools
13	throughout the State]; and
14	[(D)] <u>(B)</u> Provides for program audits and [annual]
15	financial audits;
16	[-(6)] (5) A governance structure for the <u>public</u> charter
17	school that incorporates a conflict of interest policy
18	and a plan for periodic training to carry out the
19	duties of local school board members;
20	[(7)] (6) A financial plan based on the most recent fiscal
21	year's per-pupil public charter school allocation that
22	demonstrates the ability to meet the financial

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1	obligations of one-time, start-up costs and ongoing
2	costs such as monthly [payrolls] <u>payroll</u> , faculty
3	recruitment, professional development, and facilities
4	costs; and
5	[(8)] <u>(7)</u> A facilities plan."
6	SECTION 10. Section 302B-6, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
7	amended to read as follows:
8	"§302B-6 Conversion <u>public</u> charter schools;
9	establishment. (a) A conversion public charter school may be
10	established pursuant to this section.
11	(b) Any department school, school community council, group
12	of teachers, group of teachers and administrators, or nonprofit
13	organization may submit a letter of intent to [the office] <u>an</u>
14	authorizer designated under section 302B-4 to convert a
15	department school to a <u>public</u> charter school, establish an
16	interim local school board as its governing body, and develop a
17	detailed implementation plan pursuant to subsection (d).
18	(c) The conversion <u>public</u> charter school application
19	process and schedule shall be determined by the [panel]
20	authorizer, and shall provide for and include the following
21	elements:

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1	(1)	The submission of a letter of intent to convert to a
2		<pre>public charter school;</pre>
3	(2)	The timely transmittal of the application form and
4		completion guidelines to the interim local school
5		board;
6	(3)	The timely submission to the [panel] authorizer of a
7		completed application; provided that the application
8		shall include certification and documentation that the
9		application and the proposed detailed implementation
10		plan was approved by a majority of the votes cast by
11		existing administrative, support, and teaching
12		personnel[$_{ au}$] and parents of students at the proposed
13		conversion charter school;
<u>`</u> 14	(4)	The timely review of the application by the
15		[panel] authorizer for completeness, and notification
16		of the interim local school board if the application
17		is complete or, if the application is insufficient, a
18		written statement of the elements of the application
19		that require completion;
20	(5)	The timely resubmission of the application;
21	(6)	Upon receipt of a completed application, the convening
22		of the panel by the panel chairperson or the convening

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1		of the authorizing entity by its governing board to
2		begin review of the application;
3	(7)	The timely notification of the applicant of any
4		revisions the [panel] <u>authorizer</u> may request as
5		necessary for a recommendation of approval;
6	(8)	Following the submission of an application, issuance
7		of a charter or denial of the application by the
8		[panel] <u>authorizer</u> by majority vote; provided that, if
9		the [panel] <u>authorizer</u> does not approve the
10		application and issue a charter, provisions requiring
11		the [panel] <u>authorizer</u> to:
12		(A) Clearly identify in writing its reasons for
13		not issuing the charter, which may be used
14		as guidelines for an amended plan; and
15		(B) Allow the interim local school board to
16		revise its plan in accordance with the
17		[panel's] <u>authorizer's</u> guidelines, and
18		resubmit an amended plan within ten calendar
19		days;
20	(9)	A provision for a final date on which a decision must
21		be made upon receipt of an amended plan; and

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1	(10)	A provision that no conversion public charter school
2		may begin operation before obtaining [panel]
3		authorizer approval of its charter.
4	(d)	An application to become a conversion <u>public</u> charter
5	school sh	all include a detailed implementation plan that meets
6	the requi	rements of this subsection and section 302B-9. The
7	plan shal	l include the following:
8	[(1)	A description of employee rights and management
9		issues and a framework for addressing those issues
10		that protects the rights of employees;
11	.(2) -]	(1) A plan for identifying, recruiting, and retaining
12		highly-qualified instructional faculty[+] and
13		administrative staff;
14	[-(3) -] (2) A plan for identifying, recruiting, and
15		selecting students that is not [exclusive,
16		elitist, or segregationist;] based on ethnicity,
17		national origin, gender, income level, disabling
18		condition, or proficiency in the English
19		language; provided that a public charter school
20		may limit admission to students within a given
21		age group or grade level and may be organized

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1	around a special emphasis, theme, or concept as
2	outlined in the implementation plan;
3	[(4)] <u>(3)</u> The curriculum and instructional framework to
4	be used to achieve student outcomes, including an
5	assessment plan;
6	$\left[\frac{5}{4}\right]$ (4) A plan for the assessment of student,
7	administrative support, and teaching personnel
8	performance that:
9	[(A) Recognizes the interests of the general public;
10	(B) Incorporates or exceeds the educational content
11	and performance standards developed by the
12	department for the public school system;
13	(C)] (A) Includes a system of faculty and staff
14	accountability that holds faculty and staff both
15	individually and collectively accountable for
16	their performance[, and that is at least
17	equivalent to the average system of
18	accountability in public schools throughout the
19	State]; and
20	$\left[\frac{D}{D}\right]$ (B) Provides for program audits and $\left[\frac{D}{D}\right]$
21	financial audits;

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1	[(6)] <u>(5)</u> A governance structure for the <u>public</u> charter
2	school that incorporates a conflict of interest
3	policy and a plan for periodic training to carry
4	out the duties of local school board members; and
5	[(7)] (6) A financial plan based on the most recent
6	fiscal year's per-pupil [charter school]
7	allocation that [demonstrates the ability to meet
8	the-financial obligations of one time, start-up
9	costs and ongoing costs such as monthly payrolls,
10	faculty recruitment, professional development,
11	and facilities costs; and] the school received as
12	a conventional public school and a transaction
13	plan that reflects adjustments to the most recent
14	per pupil public charter school budget.
15	[(8) A facilities plan.]
16	(e) A nonprofit organization may submit a letter of intent
17	to the [office] authorizer to convert [a department] an existing
18	non-charter public school to a conversion public charter school,
19	operate and manage the school, <u>and</u> establish a local school
20	board as its governing body[, and develop]. <u>The nonprofit</u>
21	organization may also notify the department of its intent to
22	convert an existing non-charter public school to a conversion

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public charter school. The nonprofit organization shall include 1 a detailed implementation plan pursuant to subsection (d) [+ 2 provided that]: 3 4 (1)As the governing body of the conversion public charter school, the local school board shall be composed of 5 the board of directors of the nonprofit organization 6 and not representatives of the participant groups 7 specified in section 302B-7. The nonprofit 8 organization may also appoint advisory groups of 9 community representatives for each school managed by 10 the nonprofit organization; provided that these 11 groups shall not have governing authority over the 12 school and shall serve only in an advisory capacity to 13 the nonprofit organization; 14 (2)The detailed implementation plan for each conversion 15 public charter school to be operated by the nonprofit 16 organization shall be formulated, developed, and 17 submitted by the nonprofit organization, and shall be 18 approved by a majority of the votes cast by existing 19 administrative, support, and teaching personnel, and 20 parents of the students of the proposed conversion 21 charter school; 22

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1 (3) The board of directors of the nonprofit organization, as the governing body for the conversion public 2 charter school that it operates and manages, shall 3 have the same protections that are afforded to the 4 5 board in its role as the conversion public charter school governing body; 6 (4) Any conversion public charter school that is managed 7 8 and operated by a nonprofit organization shall be eligible for the same federal and state funding as 9 other public schools; [provided that the nonprofit 10 11 organization makes a minimum annual contribution of \$1 per pupil toward the operation of a conversion 12 charter school for every \$4 per pupil allocated by 13 the office for the operation of the conversion 14 charter school; provided that in no event shall the-15 nonprofit organization be required to contribute more 16 17 than the total required contribution per pupil per year. As used in this section, "total required 18 contribution means: 19 20 (A) \$1,500 for school years 2006 2007 through 2010- $\frac{2011}{2}$ 21
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1		(B) \$1,650 for school years 2011-2012 through 2015
2		2016; and
3		(C) \$1,815 for school years 2016 2017 through 2020-
4		2021]; and
5	(5)	If, at any time, the board of directors of the
6		nonprofit organization governing the conversion <u>public</u>
7		charter school votes to discontinue its relationship
8		with the <u>public</u> charter school, the <u>public</u> charter
9		school may submit an application with a revised
10		detailed implementation plan to the [panel]
11		authorizer to continue as a conversion school without
12		the participation of the nonprofit organization.
13	(f)	Any nonprofit organization that seeks to manage or
14	operate a	conversion <u>public</u> charter school as provided in
15	subsection	n (e) shall comply with the following at the time of
16	applicatio	on:
17	(1)	Have bylaws or policies that describe the manner in
18		which business is conducted and policies that relate
19		to the management of potential conflict of interest
20		situations;
21	(2)	Have experience in the management and operation of

public or private schools or, to the extent necessary,

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agree to obtain appropriate services from another 1 entity or entities possessing such experience; 2 Comply with all applicable federal, state, and county 3 (3) laws, including licensure or accreditation, as 4 applicable; and 5 (4) Comply with any other requirements prescribed by the 6 department to ensure adherence with applicable 7 8 federal, state, and county laws, and the purposes of 9 this chapter.

(g) Any public school or schools, programs, or sections of
existing public school populations that are part of a separate
Hawaiian language immersion program using existing public school
facilities may submit a letter of intent to the office to form a
conversion <u>public</u> charter school pursuant to this section.

(h) In the event of a conflict between the provisions in
this section and other provisions in this chapter, this section
shall control."

18 SECTION 11. Section 302B-8, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is 19 amended to read as follows:

20 "\$302B-8 Charter school administrative office. (a) There
21 is established a charter school administrative office[7] which
22 shall be attached to the department [for administrative purposes

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1	only. The office shall be] and administered by [an executive
2	director, who shall be appointed without regard to chapters 76
3	and 89 by the panel based upon the recommendations of an
4	organization of charter schools operating within the State or
5	from a list of nominees submitted by the charter schools. The
6	panel-shall hire the executive director, who may be contracted
7	for a term of up to four years; shall offer the executive
8	director a written contract; and may terminate the executive
9	director's contract only for cause.] a deputy superintendent
10	assigned by the superintendent to oversee public charter
11	schools.
12	The [executive director, with the approval of the panel,]
13	deputy superintendent of public charter schools may hire
14	necessary staff without regard to chapters 76 and 89 to assist
15	in the administration of the office and public charter schools.
16	(b) The [executive director, under the direction of the
17	panel and] deputy superintendent of public charter schools, in
18	consultation with the authorizers and local school boards of
19	charter schools, shall be responsible for the internal
20	organization, operation, and management of the <u>public</u> charter
21	school system, including:

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1	(1)	Preparing and executing the budget and the capital
2	·	improvement projects request for the <u>public</u> charter
3		schools;[,-including submission of the all means of
4		finance budget request that reflects all anticipated
5		expenditures to the panel, the board, the governor,
6		and the legislature; provided that, in preparing the
7		budget request with regard to facilities funding, the
8		executive director shall ensure that, as a budget item
9		separate from other operating costs, the request
10		provides:]
11		[(A) Funding for projected enrollment for the next
12		<pre>school year for-each charter school;</pre>
13		[(B) A calculation showing the per pupil funding
14		based on the department of budget and finance's
15		debt service appropriation for the department of
16		education divided by the department of
17	-	education's actual enrollment that school year;
18		and]
19		[(C) That no less than seventy per cent of the amount
20		appropriated shall be allocated by the office to
21		start-up charter-schools on a per pupil basis;
22		provided that the funds remaining shall be

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1		allocated to charter schools with facilities
2		needs as recommended by the office and approved
3		by the panel;]
4	(2)	Allocating annual appropriations to the <u>public</u> charter
5		schools and distribution of federal funds to public
6		charter schools;
7	(3)	Complying with applicable state laws related to the
8		administration of the <u>public</u> charter schools;
9	(4)	Preparing contracts between the public charter schools
10		and the department for centralized services to be
11		provided by the department;
12	(5)	Preparing contracts between the <u>public</u> charter schools
13		and other state agencies for financial or personnel
14		services to be provided by the agencies to the <u>public</u>
15		charter schools;
16	(6)	Providing independent analysis and recommendations on
17		public charter school issues;
18	(7)	Representing public charter schools and the public
19		charter school system in communications with the
20		[board,] <u>superintendent</u> , the governor, and the
21		legislature;

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1	(8)	Providing advocacy, assistance, and support for the
2		development, growth, progress, and success of public
3		charter schools and the <u>public</u> charter school system;
4	(9)	Providing guidance and assistance to charter
5		applicants and <u>public</u> charter schools to enhance the
6		completeness and accuracy of information for [panel]
7		authorizer review;
8	(10)	Assisting charter applicants and public charter
9		schools in coordinating their interactions with the
10		panel or authorizer as needed;
11	(11)	Assisting the panel and authorizers to coordinate
12		with <u>public</u> charter schools in [panel] investigations
13		and evaluations of <u>public</u> charter schools;
14	(12)	Serving as the conduit to disseminate communications
15		from [the panel, the board, and] the department to all
16		<pre>public charter schools;</pre>
17	(13)	Determining public charter school system needs and
18		communicating those needs to <u>authorizers</u> [the panel
19		the board,] and the department;
20	[(14)	- Establishing a dispute resolution and mediation -

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21 process;] and

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1	[(15)] <u>(14)</u> Upon request by one or more <u>public</u> charter
2	schools, assisting in the negotiation of a collective
3	bargaining agreement with the exclusive representative
4 ~	of its employees.
5	[(c) The executive director shall be evaluated annually by
6	the panel. The annual evaluation shall be conducted
7	sufficiently in advance of the end of a term to provide the
8	executive director-the opportunity to respond to concerns and
9 .	improve performance.
10	(d) The salary of the executive director and staff shall
11	be set by the panel based upon the recommendations of charter
12	schools within the State; provided that the salaries and
13	operational expenses of the office shall be paid from the annual
14	charter school appropriation and shall not exceed two per cent
15	of the total general fund allocation at amount to be
16	determined annually by the panel.
17	(e) The office shall include in its annual budget request
18	additional funds to cover the estimated costs of:
19	(1) Vacation and sick leave accrued by employees
20	transferring to a charter school from another state
21	agency or department;

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(2) Substitute teachers needed when a teacher is out 1 on vacation or sick leave; 2 (3) Adjustments to enrollments; - and 3 4 (4) Arbitration in the grievance process. 5 (f) (c) The [office shall] deputy superintendent may withhold funds for charter school enrollments that are 6 7 inconsistent with approved detailed implementation plans. 8 [(g)] (d) The [office shall] deputy superintendent may 9 withhold funds to repay overpayments or over-allocations received by charter schools when not repaid in a timely manner 10 in accordance with rules adopted by the [board.] superintendent. 11 12 [(h)] (e) The [office] deputy superintendent may carry over funds from previous year allocations. Funds distributed to 13 charter schools shall be considered expended." 14 SECTION 12. Section 302B-12, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is 15 amended to read as follows: 16 "§302B-12 Funding and finance. (a) Beginning with fiscal 17 year 2009-2010, and each fiscal year thereafter, the 18 non-facility per-pupil funding [request] for public charter 19 20 school students shall not be less than the per-pupil amount to non-charter public schools in the department in the most 21 recently [approved executive] enacted budget [recommendation] 22

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1	for the d	epartment, as set forth in paragraph (2); provided
2	that:	
3	(1)	The per-pupil funding [request] shall include
4		funding for projected enrollment figures for each
5		public charter school[+] and for proposed conversion
6		and new start up charters over the biennium budget
7		period; and
8	(2)	The per-pupil [request] <u>funding</u> for each regular
9		education and special education student shall:
10		(A) Include all regular education cost categories,
11		including comprehensive school support services
12		but excluding special education services;
13		provided that [special education services are
14		provided and funded by] the department $[r]$ shall
15		provide and fund special education services to
16		students enrolled in public charter schools on
17		the same basis as such services are provided to
18		special education students enrolled in non-
19		charter public schools; provided further that if
20		the department fails to provide special education
21		services to special education services at public
22		charter schools, the department shall transfer

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1		directly to a public charter school any federal
2		or state aid attributable to a special education
3		student attending a public charter school;
4	(B)	Include all means of financing [except federal
5		funds], as [reported] appropriated in the most
6		[recently-approved executive] recently enacted
7		department of education budget [recommendations
8		for the department; provided that in preparing
9		the budget the executive director shall include
10		an analysis of the proposed budget in
11		relationship to the most recently published
12		department consolidated annual financial report];
13		and
14	(C)	Exclude fringe benefit costs and debt
15		service.
16	<u>(D)</u>	Include any federal or state aid attributable to
17	a student for	the provision of and payment for special education
18	services in pr	oportion to the level of services for such student
19	that the publi	c charter school directly provides; provided that
20	<u>a public chart</u>	er school and its authorizer may contract with the
21	department for	alternate arrangements for the provision and

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1 payment for special educations services, the payment for which 2 shall be excluded

Fringe benefit costs for public charter school 3 (b) employees, regardless of the payroll system utilized by a public 4 charter school, shall be included in the department of budget 5 6 and finance's annual budget request [-,], consistent with the treatment of fringe benefits costs of non-charter public 7 schools. No fringe benefit costs shall be charged directly to 8 or deducted from the public charter school per-pupil 9 allocations. 10

11 The legislature shall make an appropriation based upon the 12 budget request; provided that the legislature may make 13 additional appropriations for fringe, workers' compensation, and 14 other employee benefits and facility costs. The legislature may 15 make additional appropriations for other requested amounts that 16 benefit public charter schools.

17 The governor, pursuant to chapter 37, may impose
18 restrictions or reductions on <u>public</u> charter school
19 appropriations similar to those imposed on other public

20 [schools,] education appropriations.

(c) [Charter] Public charter schools shall be eligible for
all federal financial support to the same extent as all other

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public schools. The department shall provide the [office] 1 deputy superintendent of public charter schools with all state-2 level federal grant proposals submitted by the department that 3 include public charter schools as potential recipients and 4 timely reports on state-level federal grants received for which 5 public charter schools may apply or are entitled to receive. 6 7 Federal funds received by the department for public charter schools shall be [transferred to the office for distribution] 8 distributed to public charter schools in accordance with the 9 federal requirements. If administrative services related to 10 federal grants and subsidies are provided to the public charter 11 school by the department, the public charter school shall 12 reimburse the department for the actual costs of the 13 administrative services in an amount that shall not exceed six 14 and one-half per cent of the public charter school's federal 15 grants and subsidies. 16

17 Any <u>public</u> charter school shall be eligible to receive any 18 supplemental federal grant or award for which any other public 19 school may submit a proposal, or any supplemental federal grants 20 limited to <u>public</u> charter schools; provided that if department 21 administrative services, including funds management, budgetary, 22 fiscal accounting, or other related services, are provided with

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respect to these supplemental grants, the <u>public</u> charter school
 shall reimburse the department for the actual costs of the
 administrative services in an amount that shall not exceed six
 and one-half per cent of the supplemental grant for which the
 services are used.

6 All additional funds generated by the local school boards, 7 that are not from a supplemental grant, shall be held separate 8 from allotted funds and may be expended at the discretion of the 9 local school boards.

10 (d) To enable <u>public</u> charter schools to access state
11 funding prior to the start of each school year, foster their
12 fiscal planning, and enhance their accountability, [the office]
13 public charter schools shall[+] receive:

(1) [Provide fifty] Fifty per cent of a public charter
school's per-pupil allocation based on the charter
school's projected student enrollment no later than
July 20 of each fiscal year; provided that the charter
school shall have submitted [to the office] a
projected student enrollment no later than May 15
of each year;

(2) [Provide an] <u>An</u> additional forty per cent of a <u>public</u>
 charter school's per-pupil allocation no later than

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November 15 of each year; provided that the 1 2 public charter school shall have submitted[to the office]: 3 Student [enrollment] enrollments as verified on (A) 4 October 15 of each year; provided that the 5 student enrollment shall be verified on the last 6 7 business day immediately prior to October 15 should that date fall on a weekend; and 8 An accounting of the percentage of student 9 (B) enrollment that transferred from non-charter 10 public schools established and maintained 11 12 by the department; [provided that these accountings shall also be submitted by the office 13 14 to the legislature no later than twenty days 15 prior to the start of each regular session; and] (3) Ensure the appropriate transfer between EDN 100 16 (school-based budgeting) and EDN 600 (charter schools) 17 18 of those per-pupil amounts that reflect students transferring between public charter schools and public 19 non-charter schools; and 20 [(3) Retain-no more than] (4) Release the remaining ten 21 22 per cent of a public charter school's per-pupil

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allocation no later than [June] March 30 of each year 1 [as a contingency balance to ensure fiscal 2 accountability and compliance]; 3 4 provided that the [panel] superintendent may make adjustments in allocations based on noncompliance with [board] department 5 policies made in the [board's] department's capacity as the 6 state education agency, department directives made in the 7 8 department's capacity as the state education agency, and the 9 office's administrative procedures [, and board approved 10 accountability requirements]. The department shall provide appropriate transitional 11 (e) resources to a conversion public charter school for its first 12 year of operation as a public charter school based upon the 13 department's allocation to the school for the year prior to the 14 conversion. 15 (f) No start-up public charter school or conversion public 16 charter school may assess tuition." 17 SECTION 13. Subsection 302B-13(b), Hawaii Revised 18 Statutes, is amended to read as follows: 19 20 "(b) The charter schools, through the [office,] deputy 21 superintendent of public charter schools, may propose to the

22 [board] department an alternative weighted student formula,

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approved of by more than two-thirds of the local school boards, 1 with each local school board being accorded one vote, to be 2 administered by the office and to apply to the per-pupil 3 allocation for charter schools." 4 5 SECTION 14. Section 302B-14, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended to read as follows: 6 7 "§302B-14 Accountability; probationary status; revocation 8 of charter. (a) Every public charter school shall conduct [annual] periodic self-evaluations that shall be submitted to 9 [the panel within sixty working days after the completion of the 10 school year, or] the public charter school's authorizer and the 11 charter school administrative office in accordance with 12 reporting requirements adopted by the [panel] authorizer. The 13 self-evaluation process shall include but not be limited to: 14 The identification and adoption of benchmarks to 15 (1) measure and evaluate administrative and 16 instructional programs; 17 (2) The identification of any innovations or research 18 that may assist other public schools; 19 The identification of any administrative and 20 (3) legal barriers to meeting the adopted benchmarks, 21

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1		and recommendations for improvements and
2		modifications to address the barriers;
3	(4)	An evaluation of student achievement within the
4		charter school[+] as measured against nationally
5		recognized benchmarks such as National Assessment of
6		Educational Progress scores;
7	(5)	A profile of the charter school's enrollment and
8		the community it serves, including a breakdown of
9		regular education and special education students;
10		and
11	(6)	An evaluation of the school's organizational
12		viability.
13	(b)	The [panel] <u>authorizer</u> shall conduct a multi-year
14	evaluatio	n of each <u>public</u> charter school <u>for which it holds a</u>
15	charter,	beginning on its fourth anniversary year and every five
16	years the	reafter. The [panel] <u>authorizer</u> may from time to time
17	establish	a schedule to stagger the multi-year evaluations.
18	(c)	The [panel] <u>authorizer</u> may conduct special evaluations
19	of <u>public</u>	charter schools for which it holds a charter at any
20	time.	
21	(d)	[The panel] Authorizers may place a public charter

22 school on probationary status; provided that:

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1	(1)	[The panel evaluates] <u>Authorizers evaluate</u> the <u>public</u>
2		charter school or [reviews] <u>review</u> an evaluation of
3		the <u>public</u> charter school;
4	(2)	[The panel-and the office] Authorizers are involved in
5		substantive discussions with the public charter school
6		regarding the areas of deficiencies;
7	(3)	The notice of probation is delivered to the
8		public charter school and specifies the deficiencies
9		requiring correction, the probation period, and
10		monitoring and reporting requirements;
11	(4)	For deficiencies related to student performance,
12		a <u>public</u> charter school shall be allowed two years to
13		improve student performance;
14	(5)	For deficiencies related to financial plans, a
15		public charter school shall be allowed one year to
16		develop and implement a sound financial plan; and
17	(6)	For deficiencies related to organizational
18		viability, a <u>public</u> charter school may be allowed one
19		year to improve administrative compliance.
20	The <u>l</u>	public charter school shall remain on probationary
21	status uni	til the [panel] <u>authorizer</u> votes either to remove the

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<u>public</u> charter school from probationary status or revoke its
 charter.

If a public charter school fails to resolve 3 (e) deficiencies by the end of the probation period, the [panel] 4 authorizer may revoke the charter; provided that the vote of 5 two-thirds of all the members to which the [panel] board of the 6 authorizing entity is entitled shall be required to revoke the 7 8 charter. The [panel] authorizer may place a public charter 9 (f) school on probationary status or revoke the charter for serious 10 student or employee health or safety deficiencies; provided 11 that: 12 (1) The public charter school is given notice of specific 13 health or safety deficiencies and is afforded an 14 Ś opportunity to present its case to the [panel;] 15 authorizer; 16 (2)The [panel chair] chair of the board of the 17 authorizing entity appoints a task group, which may be 18 an investigative task group or the charter school 19 administrative office, to visit the public charter 20 school and conduct meetings with its local school 21

22 board and its school community to gather input;

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1	(3)	Based on its findings, the task group shall recommend
2		to the [panel] board of the authorizing entity to
3		revoke the charter, place the <u>public</u> charter school on
4		probation, or continue the charter;
5	(4)	The vote of two-thirds of all the members to
6		which the [panel] <u>board of the authorizing entity</u> is
7		entitled shall be required to revoke the charter;
8	(5)	The best interest of the school's students guide
9 :		all decisions; and
10	(6)	After a decision to revoke a charter, the <u>public</u>
11		charter school shall be allowed to remain open until a
12		plan for an orderly shutdown or transfer of
13		students and assets is developed and executed, or
14		until the school year ends, whichever comes
15		first.
16	(g)	If there is an immediate concern for student or
17	employee	health or safety at a <u>public</u> charter school, the
18	[panel,]	authorizer, in consultation with the [office,] deputy
19	superinte	ndent, may adopt an interim restructuring plan that may
20	include t	he appointment of an interim local school board, an
21	interim lo	ocal school board chairperson, or a principal to
22	temporari	ly assume operations of the school; provided that, if

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1 possible without further jeopardizing the health or safety of 2 students and employees, the charter school's stakeholders and community are first given the opportunity to elect a new local 3 school board which shall appoint a new interim principal. 4 The [board] superintendent shall have the authority to direct the 5 [panel] authorizer to take appropriate action to immediately 6 7 address serious health and safety issues that may exist at a public charter school in order to ensure the health and safety 8 of students and employees and mitigate significant liability to 9 10 the State.

(h) The [board] superintendent shall adopt rules pursuant
to chapter 91 for placing <u>public</u> charter schools on probation
and for revoking a charter.

(i) If, at any time, a <u>public</u> charter school dissolves,
<u>the charter is not reauthorized</u>, or the charter is revoked, the
State shall have first right, at no cost to the State, to all
the assets and facilities of the <u>public</u> charter school, except
as otherwise provided by law[-]; provided that, upon
<u>dissolution</u>, denial of charter reauthorization, or charter
revocation, the authorizer and the charter school administrative

21 office, acting in concert and on behalf of the State, shall be

22 granted open and immediate access to the public charter school's

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<u>assets and facilities, including its records and accounts, to</u>
 facilitate this process."

3 SECTION 15. The executive director of the charter school 4 administrative office shall serve as the interim deputy 5 superintendent for public charter schools from the effective 6 date of this Act until the appointment of the deputy 7 superintendent for public charter schools by the superintendent 8 of education.

9 SECTION 16. All public charter school policies or bylaws
10 adopted, and all decisions made, by the board of education or
11 the charter school review panel prior to the effective date of
12 this Act shall remain in effect until repealed or revised by the
13 superintendent of education or the superintendent's designee,
14 which may include the deputy superintendent of public charter
15 schools.

16 SECTION 17. The charter school review panel shall serve as 17 the authorizer for start-up and conversion public charter 18 schools in operation prior to the effective date of this Act; 19 provided that such public charter schools may request to be 20 placed under the purview of a new authorizer established 21 pursuant to section 8 of this Act; provided further that the 22 charter school review panel and the authorizer that will receive

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1	the transferring public charter school have reached a mutual
2	agreement and completed a transfer plan.
3	SECTION 18. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed
4	and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.
5	SECTION 19. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.
6	
7	INTRODUCED BY:
8	BY REQUEST
	JAN 2 5 2010

GOV-11(10)

H.B. NO.255

Report Title:

Public Charter Schools; Charter Authorization; Charter Renewal; Funding per-pupil

Description:

Repeals the cap on public charter schools, allows for multiple public charter school authorizers, requires public charter schools to apply for charter reauthorization, and ensures that public charter school students receive funding equal to noncharter public school students; authorizes the Governor to appoint the Charter School Review Panel with the advice and consent of the Senate; transfers the oversight of the Charter School Administrative Office from an executive director to a Deputy Superintendent of Public Charter Schools; makes technical amendments to clarify that charter schools are part of the state public education system; and improves Hawaii's ability to compete for federal funding under the Race to the Top grant program of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

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JUSTIFICATION SHEET

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT:

TITLE:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOLS.

Strengthens public education by repealing PURPOSE: the statutory limit on the number of public charter schools, allowing multiple charter school authorizers, and ensuring that public charter school students receive funding equal to non-charter public school students. Authorizes the governor to appoint the members of the Charter School Review Panel (Panel). Transfers the oversight of the Charter School Administrative Office from the Panel to a deputy superintendent of public charter schools. Makes technical amendments to clarify that charter schools are part of the state public education system. Improves Hawaii's ability to compete for the federal Race to the Top Fund, established by American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

MEANS: Add a new section to chapter 302B, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS), and amends sections 302A-1101(d), 302A-1506.5, 302B-1, 302B-3, 302B-3.5, 302B-4, 302B-5, 302B-6, 302B-8, 302B-12, and 302B-14, HRS.

JUSTIFICATION: Over \$4,000,000,000 in new federal grant money is being made available to states through the Race to the Top Fund under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. The purpose of this competitive grant is to encourage and reward states that create conditions for educational innovation and reform.

> In the announcement of the Race to the Top Fund, President Obama and U.S. Secretary of Education Arne Duncan called on states to remove statutory barriers to charter school innovation and growth. They specifically

advised against caps on the number of charter schools allowed to operate in a state and inequitable funding for charter school students.

This bill improves Hawaii's public educational system by:

- Repealing the statutory limit on the number of charter schools allowed to operate within the state;
- (2) Allows higher educational institutions and nonprofit organizations to apply to become a charter authorizer;
- (3) Requires public charter schools to periodically apply for charter reauthorization to ensure accountability and progress toward improved student achievement;
- (4) Transfers the oversight of the Charter School Administrative Office from the Charter School Review Panel to a newly established deputy superintendent of public charter schools; and
- (5) Clarifies the State's commitment to fund public charter school students at a level commensurate with non-charter public school students.

<u>Impact on the public</u>: Removing barriers to charter school growth will increase the opportunity for public school students to attend either a conventional or public charter school without artificial legal barriers.

Impact on the department and other agencies: Improves Hawaii's ability to aggressively compete for the federal Race to the Top grant funds.

GENERAL FUND: None.

OTHER FUNDS: None.

PPBS PROGRAM DESIGNATION:

None.

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OTHER AFFECTED AGENCIES:

Board of Education, Department of Education, University of Hawaii, Charter School Review Panel, and Charter School Administrative Office.

EFFECTIVE DATE:

Upon approval.