

100TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

State of Illinois

2017 and 2018

HB3257

by Rep. Barbara Wheeler

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

105 ILCS 5/27A-4 105 ILCS 5/27A-6

Amends the Charter Schools Article of the School Code. Removes provisions providing that the total number of charter schools operating under this Article at any one time shall not exceed 120. Removes a provision limiting the number of charter schools to 70 in any city having a population exceeding 500,000. Removes a provision limiting the number of charter schools to 45 in the remainder of the State. Removes a provision providing that the State Board of Education shall assign a number to each charter submission it receives for its review and certification, based on the chronological order in which the submission is received by it.

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FISCAL NOTE ACT MAY APPLY

A BILL FOR

HB3257

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AN ACT concerning education.

2 Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, 3 represented in the General Assembly:

Section 5. The School Code is amended by changing Sections
27A-4 and 27A-6 as follows:

6 (105 ILCS 5/27A-4)

7 Sec. 27A-4. General provisions.

(a) The General Assembly does not intend to alter or amend 8 9 the provisions of any court-ordered desegregation plan in effect for any school district. A charter school shall be 10 subject to all federal and State laws and constitutional 11 provisions prohibiting discrimination on the basis 12 of disability, race, creed, color, gender, national origin, 13 14 religion, ancestry, marital status, or need for special education services. 15

16 (b) At The total number of charter schools operating under 17 this Article at any one time shall not exceed 120. Not more than 70 charter schools shall operate at any one time in any 18 19 city having a population exceeding 500,000, with at least 5 devoted exclusively to students 20 charter schools from 21 low-performing or overcrowded schools shall operate. At operating at any one time in that city; and not more than 45 22 charter schools shall operate at any one time in the remainder 23

of the State, with not more than one charter school may be that 1 has been initiated by a board of education, or by an 2 3 intergovernmental agreement between or among boards of education, operating at any one time in the school district 4 5 where the charter school is located. In addition to these charter schools, up to but no more than 5 charter schools 6 7 devoted exclusively to re-enrolled high school dropouts and/or 8 students 16 or 15 years old at risk of dropping out may operate 9 at any one time in any city having a population exceeding 10 500,000. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in subsection (b) of Section 27A-5 of this Code, each such dropout 11 12 charter may operate up to 15 campuses within the city. Any of these dropout charters may have a maximum of 1,875 enrollment 13 14 seats, any one of the campuses of the dropout charter may have a maximum of 165 enrollment seats, and each campus of the 15 dropout charter must be operated, through a contract or 16 17 payroll, by the same legal entity as that for which the charter is approved and certified. 18

For purposes of implementing this Section, the State Board shall assign a number to each charter submission it receives under Section 27A-6 for its review and certification, based on the chronological order in which the submission is received by it. The State Board shall promptly notify local school boards when the maximum numbers of certified charter schools authorized to operate have been reached.

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(c) No charter shall be granted under this Article that

1 would convert any existing private, parochial, or non-public
2 school to a charter school.

(d) Enrollment in a charter school shall be open to any 3 pupil who resides within the geographic boundaries of the area 4 5 served by the local school board, provided that the board of education in a city having a population exceeding 500,000 may 6 7 designate attendance boundaries for no more than one-third of the charter schools permitted in the city if the board of 8 9 education determines that attendance boundaries are needed to 10 relieve overcrowding or to better serve low-income and at-risk 11 students. Students residing within an attendance boundary may 12 be given priority for enrollment, but must not be required to 13 attend the charter school.

(e) Nothing in this Article shall prevent 2 or more local
school boards from jointly issuing a charter to a single shared
charter school, provided that all of the provisions of this
Article are met as to those local school boards.

18 (f) No local school board shall require any employee of the 19 school district to be employed in a charter school.

20 (g) No local school board shall require any pupil residing 21 within the geographic boundary of its district to enroll in a 22 charter school.

(h) If there are more eligible applicants for enrollment in a charter school than there are spaces available, successful applicants shall be selected by lottery. However, priority shall be given to siblings of pupils enrolled in the charter

1 school and to pupils who were enrolled in the charter school 2 the previous school year, unless expelled for cause, and 3 priority may be given to pupils residing within the charter 4 school's attendance boundary, if a boundary has been designated 5 by the board of education in a city having a population 6 exceeding 500,000.

7 Beginning with student enrollment for the 2015-2016 school 8 year, any lottery required under this subsection (h) must be 9 administered and videotaped by the charter school. The 10 authorizer or its designee must be allowed to be present or 11 view the lottery in real time. The charter school must maintain 12 a videotaped record of the lottery, including a time/date 13 stamp. The charter school shall transmit copies of the videotape and all records relating to the lottery to the 14 15 authorizer on or before September 1 of each year.

16 Subject to the requirements for priority applicant groups 17 set forth in paragraph (1) of this subsection (h), any lottery required under this subsection (h) must be administered in a 18 way that provides each student an equal chance at admission. If 19 20 an authorizer makes a determination that a charter school's lottery is in violation of this subsection (h), it may 21 22 administer the lottery directly. After a lottery, each student 23 randomly selected for admission to the charter school must be notified. Charter schools may not create an admissions process 24 subsequent to a lottery that may operate as a barrier to 25 26 registration or enrollment.

1 Charter schools may undertake additional intake 2 activities, including without limitation student essays, 3 school-parent compacts, or open houses, but in no event may a charter school require participation in these activities as a 4 5 condition of enrollment. A charter school must submit an updated waitlist to the authorizer on a quarterly basis. A 6 waitlist must be submitted to the authorizer at the same time 7 8 as quarterly financial statements, if quarterly financial 9 statements are required by the authorizer.

Dual enrollment at both a charter school and a public school or non-public school shall not be allowed. A pupil who is suspended or expelled from a charter school shall be deemed to be suspended or expelled from the public schools of the school district in which the pupil resides. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this subsection (h):

16 (1) any charter school with a mission exclusive to 17 educating high school dropouts may grant priority admission to students who are high school dropouts and/or 18 students 16 or 15 years old at risk of dropping out and any 19 20 charter school with a mission exclusive to educating students from low-performing or overcrowded schools may 21 22 restrict admission to students who are from low-performing 23 or overcrowded schools; "priority admission" for charter 24 schools exclusively devoted to re-enrolled dropouts or 25 students at risk of dropping out means a minimum of 90% of 26 students enrolled shall be high school dropouts; and

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(2) any charter school located in a school district 1 2 that contains all or part of a federal military base may set aside up to 33% of its current charter enrollment to 3 students with parents assigned to the federal military 4 5 base, with the remaining 67% subject to the general enrollment and lottery requirements of subsection (d) of 6 7 this Section and this subsection (h); if a student with a 8 parent assigned to the federal military base withdraws from 9 the charter school during the course of a school year for 10 reasons other than grade promotion, those students with 11 parents assigned to the federal military base shall have 12 preference in filling the vacancy.

13 (i) (Blank).

(j) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the 14 15 contrary, a school district in a city having a population 16 exceeding 500,000 shall not have a duty to collectively bargain 17 with an exclusive representative of its employees over decisions to grant or deny a charter school proposal under 18 Section 27A-8 of this Code, decisions to renew or revoke a 19 20 charter under Section 27A-9 of this Code, and the impact of these decisions, provided that nothing in this Section shall 21 22 have the effect of negating, abrogating, replacing, reducing, 23 diminishing, or limiting in any way employee rights, guarantees, or privileges granted in Sections 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 24 25 14, and 15 of the Illinois Educational Labor Relations Act.

(k) In this Section:

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1 "Low-performing school" means a public school in a school 2 district organized under Article 34 of this Code that enrolls 3 students in any of grades kindergarten through 8 and that is 4 ranked within the lowest 10% of schools in that district in 5 terms of the percentage of students meeting or exceeding 6 standards on the assessments required under Section 2-3.64a-5 7 of this Code.

"Overcrowded school" means a public school in a school 8 9 district organized under Article 34 of this Code that (i) 10 enrolls students in any of grades kindergarten through 8, (ii) has a percentage of low-income students of 70% or more, as 11 12 identified in the most recently available School Report Card published by the State Board of Education, and (iii) is 13 14 determined by the Chicago Board of Education to be in the most severely overcrowded 5% of schools in the district. On or 15 16 before November 1 of each year, the Chicago Board of Education 17 shall file a report with the State Board of Education on which schools in the district meet the definition of "overcrowded 18 school". "Students at risk of dropping out" means students 16 19 20 or 15 years old in a public school in a district organized under Article 34 of this Code that enrolls students in any 21 22 grades 9-12 who have been absent at least 90 school attendance 23 days of the previous 180 school attendance days.

(1) For advertisements created after January 1, 2015 (the
effective date of Public Act 98-783), any advertisement,
including a radio, television, print, Internet, social media,

or billboard advertisement, purchased by a school district or 1 2 public school, including a charter school, with public funds 3 must include a disclaimer stating that the advertisement was paid for using public funds. 4

5 This disclaimer requirement does not extend to materials created by the charter school, including, but not limited to, a 6 school website, informational pamphlets or 7 leaflets, or 8 clothing with affixed school logos.

9 (Source: P.A. 98-474, eff. 8-16-13; 98-783, eff. 1-1-15; 10 98-972, eff. 8-15-14; 99-78, eff. 7-20-15.)

11 (105 ILCS 5/27A-6)

12 Sec. 27A-6. Contract contents; applicability of laws and 13 regulations.

14 (a) A certified charter shall constitute a binding contract 15 and agreement between the charter school and a local school board under the terms of which the local school board 16 authorizes the governing body of the charter school to operate 17 18 the charter school on the terms specified in the contract.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article, 19 the certified charter may not waive or release the charter 20 21 school from the State goals, standards, and assessments 22 established pursuant to Section 2-3.64a-5 of this Code. Beginning with the 2003-2004 school year, the certified charter 23 24 for a charter school operating in a city having a population exceeding 500,000 shall require the charter school to 25

administer any other nationally recognized standardized tests to its students that the chartering entity administers to other students, and the results on such tests shall be included in the chartering entity's assessment reports.

5 (c) Subject to the provisions of subsection (e), a material 6 revision to a previously certified contract or a renewal shall 7 be made with the approval of both the local school board and 8 the governing body of the charter school.

9 (c-5) The proposed contract shall include a provision on
10 how both parties will address minor violations of the contract.

11 (d) The proposed contract between the governing body of a 12 proposed charter school and the local school board as described 13 in Section 27A-7 must be submitted to and certified by the State Board before it can take effect. If the State Board 14 15 recommends that the proposed contract be modified for 16 consistency with this Article before it can be certified, the 17 modifications must be consented to by both the governing body of the charter school and the local school board, and 18 resubmitted to the State Board for its certification. If the 19 20 proposed contract is resubmitted in a form that is not consistent with this Article, the State Board may refuse to 21 22 certify the charter.

23 <u>With respect</u> The State Board shall assign a number to each 24 submission or resubmission, the State Board in chronological 25 order of receipt, and shall determine whether the proposed 26 contract is consistent with the provisions of this Article. If

1 the proposed contract complies, the State Board shall so 2 certify.

(e) No renewal of a previously certified contract is 3 4 effective unless and until the State Board certifies that the 5 renewal is consistent with the provisions of this Article. A 6 material revision to a previously certified contract may go 7 into effect immediately upon approval of both the local school board and the governing body of the charter school, unless 8 9 either party requests in writing that the State Board certify 10 that the material revision is consistent with the provisions of 11 this Article. If such a request is made, the proposed material 12 revision is not effective unless and until the State Board so 13 certifies.

14 (Source: P.A. 98-972, eff. 8-15-14; 98-1048, eff. 8-25-14; 15 99-78, eff. 7-20-15.)