

## 96TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2009 and 2010 SB1626

Introduced 2/19/2009, by Sen. Iris Y. Martinez

## SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

105 ILCS 5/27A-4 105 ILCS 5/27A-5 105 ILCS 5/27A-8

Amends the Charter Schools Law of the School Code. Provides that the total number of charter schools operating at any one time shall not exceed 200 (instead of 60). Removes the geographical and other limits on the number of charter schools that may operating at any one time. Makes changes concerning attendance boundaries in the City of Chicago. Provides that a charter school entity that can demonstrate to the authorizer that it has a proven track record of performance may be granted a renewal charter that authorizes the operator to open a new campus in accordance with its proposal to establish a charter school. Provides that nothing in certain provisions of the Law is intended to limit an entity from submitting an application to operate an additional charter school pursuant to a new or modified educational model. In the case of a proposal to establish a charter school by converting an existing public school or attendance center to charter school status, makes changes concerning certain evidence that needs to be provided. Effective immediately.

LRB096 11071 NHT 21394 b

FISCAL NOTE ACT MAY APPLY STATE MANDATES ACT MAY REQUIRE REIMBURSEMENT 1 AN ACT concerning education.

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

- 4 Section 5. The School Code is amended by changing Sections
- 5 27A-4, 27A-5, and 27A-8 as follows:
- 6 (105 ILCS 5/27A-4)
- 7 Sec. 27A-4. General Provisions.
- 8 (a) The General Assembly does not intend to alter or amend
  9 the provisions of any court-ordered desegregation plan in
  10 effect for any school district. A charter school shall be
  11 subject to all federal and State laws and constitutional
  12 provisions prohibiting discrimination on the basis of
  13 disability, race, creed, color, gender, national origin,
- 14 religion, ancestry, marital status, or need for special
- 15 education services.
- (b) The total number of charter schools operating under
  this Article at any one time shall not exceed 200 60. Not more
  than 30 charter schools shall operate at any one time in any
  city having a population exceeding 500,000; not more than 15
  charter schools shall operate at any one time in the counties
  of DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, Will, and that portion of Cook
  County that is located outside a city having a population
- 23 exceeding 500,000, with not more than one charter school that

has been initiated by a board of education, or by an intergovernmental agreement between or among boards of education, operating at any one time in the school district where the charter school is located; and not more than 15 charter schools shall operate at any one time in the remainder of the State, with not more than one charter school that has been initiated by a board of education, or by an intergovernmental agreement between or among boards of education, operating at any one time in the school district where the charter school is located.

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.

- (c) No charter shall be granted under this Article that would convert any existing private, parochial, or non-public school to a charter school.
- (d) Enrollment in a charter school shall be open to any pupil who resides within the geographic boundaries of the area served by the local school board, provided that the board of education in a city having a population exceeding 500,000 may designate attendance boundaries for no more than one-third of the charter schools permitted in the city. Such boundaries

shall give priority for enrollment to students residing within the boundaries to relieve overcrowding or to better serve low-income and at-risk students, but must not be a bar to enrollment for students not residing within the boundaries, if sufficient placements are available. A student residing within an attendance boundary must not be required to attend a charter school. if the board of education determines that attendance boundaries are needed to relieve overcrowding or to better serve low income and at risk students. Students residing within an attendance boundary may be given priority for enrollment, but must not be required to 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.
- (f) No local school board shall require any employee of the school district to be employed in a charter school.
- (g) No local school board shall require any pupil residing within the geographic boundary of its district to enroll in a 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 school and to pupils who were enrolled in the charter school

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

(i) (Blank).

(j) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, a school district in a city having a population exceeding 500,000 shall not have a duty to collectively bargain with an exclusive representative of its employees over decisions to grant or deny a charter school proposal under Section 27A-8 of this Code, decisions to renew or revoke a charter under Section 27A-9 of this Code, and the impact of these decisions, provided that nothing in this Section shall have the effect of negating, abrogating, replacing, reducing, diminishing, or limiting in any way employee rights, guarantees, or privileges granted in Sections 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 14, and 15 of the Illinois Educational Labor Relations Act. (Source: P.A. 92-16, eff. 6-28-01; 93-3, eff. 4-16-03; 93-861, eff. 1-1-05.)

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- 1 Sec. 27A-5. Charter school; legal entity; requirements.
  - (a) A charter school shall be a public, nonsectarian, nonreligious, non-home based, and non-profit school. A charter school shall be organized and operated as a nonprofit corporation or other discrete, legal, nonprofit entity authorized under the laws of the State of Illinois.
    - (b) A charter school may be established under this Article by creating a new school or by converting an existing public school or attendance center to charter school status. Beginning on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly, in all new applications submitted to the State Board or a local school board to establish a charter school in a city having a population exceeding 500,000, operation of the charter school shall be limited to one campus. The changes made to this Section by this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly do not apply to charter schools existing or approved on or before the effective date of this amendatory Act. Beginning on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly, a charter school entity that can demonstrate to the authorizer that it has a proven track record of performance, as demonstrated by adequate measures of quality teaching and student achievement outcomes, may be granted a renewal charter that authorizes the operator to open a new campus in accordance with its proposal to establish a charter school. Nothing in this Section is intended to limit an entity from submitting an application to operate an additional charter

## school pursuant to a new or modified educational model.

- (c) A charter school shall be administered and governed by its board of directors or other governing body in the manner provided in its charter. The governing body of a charter school shall be subject to the Freedom of Information Act and the Open Meetings Act.
- (d) A charter school shall comply with all applicable health and safety requirements applicable to public schools under the laws of the State of Illinois.
  - (e) Except as otherwise provided in the School Code, a charter school shall not charge tuition; provided that a charter school may charge reasonable fees for textbooks, instructional materials, and student activities.
    - (f) A charter school shall be responsible for the management and operation of its fiscal affairs including, but not limited to, the preparation of its budget. An audit of each charter school's finances shall be conducted annually by an outside, independent contractor retained by the charter school.
  - (g) A charter school shall comply with all provisions of this Article and its charter. A charter school is exempt from all other State laws and regulations in the School Code governing public schools and local school board policies, except the following:
- 25 (1) Sections 10-21.9 and 34-18.5 of the School Code 26 regarding criminal history records checks and checks of the

- 1 Statewide Sex Offender Database of applicants for 2 employment;
  - (2) Sections 24-24 and 34-84A of the School Code regarding discipline of students;
  - (3) The Local Governmental and Governmental Employees
    Tort Immunity Act;
  - (4) Section 108.75 of the General Not For Profit Corporation Act of 1986 regarding indemnification of officers, directors, employees, and agents;
    - (5) The Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act;
    - (6) The Illinois School Student Records Act; and
- 12 (7) Section 10-17a of the School Code regarding school report cards.
  - (h) A charter school may negotiate and contract with a school district, the governing body of a State college or university or public community college, or any other public or for-profit or nonprofit private entity for: (i) the use of a school building and grounds or any other real property or facilities that the charter school desires to use or convert for use as a charter school site, (ii) the operation and maintenance thereof, and (iii) the provision of any service, activity, or undertaking that the charter school is required to perform in order to carry out the terms of its charter. However, a charter school that is established on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly and that operates in a city having a population

exceeding 500,000 may not contract with a for-profit entity to manage or operate the school during the period that commences on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly and concludes at the end of the 2004-2005 school year. Except as provided in subsection (i) of this Section, a school district may charge a charter school reasonable rent for the use of the district's buildings, grounds, and facilities. Any services for which a charter school contracts with a school district shall be provided by the district at cost. Any services for which a charter school contracts with a local school board or with the governing body of a State college or university or public community college shall be provided by the public entity at cost.

- (i) In no event shall a charter school that is established by converting an existing school or attendance center to charter school status be required to pay rent for space that is deemed available, as negotiated and provided in the charter agreement, in school district facilities. However, all other costs for the operation and maintenance of school district facilities that are used by the charter school shall be subject to negotiation between the charter school and the local school board and shall be set forth in the charter.
- 23 (j) A charter school may limit student enrollment by age or 24 grade level.
- 25 (Source: P.A. 93-3, eff. 4-16-03; 93-909, eff. 8-12-04; 94-219,
- 26 eff. 7-14-05.)

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1 (105 ILCS 5/27A-8)

- 2 Sec. 27A-8. Evaluation of charter proposals.
- 3 (a) This Section does not apply to a charter school 4 established by referendum under Section 27A-6.5. In evaluating 5 any charter school proposal submitted to it, the local school 6 board shall give preference to proposals that:
  - (1) demonstrate a high level of local pupil, parental, community, business, and school personnel support;
  - (2) set rigorous levels of expected pupil achievement and demonstrate feasible plans for attaining those levels of achievement; and
  - (3) are designed to enroll and serve a substantial proportion of at-risk children; provided that nothing in the Charter Schools Law shall be construed as intended to limit the establishment of charter schools to those that serve a substantial portion of at-risk children or to in restrict, limit, manner or discourage any the establishment of charter schools that enroll and serve other pupil populations under а nonexclusive, nondiscriminatory admissions policy.
  - (b) In the case of a proposal to establish a charter school by converting an existing public school or attendance center to charter school status, evidence that the proposed formation of the charter school has received majority support from certified teachers and from parents and guardians in the school or

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attendance center affected by the proposed charter, and, if applicable, from a local school council, shall be demonstrated by a petition in support of the charter school signed by certified teachers and a petition in support of the charter school signed by parents and guardians and, if applicable, by a vote of the local school council held at a public meeting. In the case of all other proposals to establish a charter school, evidence of sufficient support to fill the number of pupil seats set forth in the proposal may be demonstrated by a petition in support of the charter school signed by parents and guardians of students eligible to attend the charter school, may also include a petition in support of the charter school signed by certified teachers, and, if applicable, may also be demonstrated by an affirmative vote of the local school council held at a public meeting. In all cases, the individuals, organizations, or entities who initiate the proposal to establish a charter school may elect, in lieu of including any petition referred to in this subsection as a part of the proposal submitted to the local school board, to demonstrate that the charter school has received the support referred to in this subsection by other evidence and information presented at the public meeting that the local school board is required to convene under this Section.

(c) Within 45 days of receipt of a charter school proposal, the local school board shall convene a public meeting to obtain information to assist the board in its decision to grant or

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- deny the charter school proposal.
- (d) Notice of the public meeting required by this Section 2 3 shall be published in a community newspaper published in the school district in which the proposed charter is located and, 5 if there is no such newspaper, then in a newspaper published in the county and having circulation in the school district. The 6 7 notices shall be published not more than 10 days nor less than 8 5 days before the meeting and shall state that information 9 regarding a charter school proposal will be heard at the 10 meeting. Copies of the notice shall also be posted at 11 appropriate locations in the school or attendance center 12 proposed to be established as a charter school, the public 13 schools in the school district, and the local school board office. 14
  - (e) Within 30 days of the public meeting, the local school board shall vote, in a public meeting, to either grant or deny the charter school proposal.
- (f) Within 7 days of the public meeting required under 18 19 subsection (e), the local school board shall file a report with 20 the State Board granting or denying the proposal. Within 14 days of receipt of the local school board's report, the State 21 22 Board shall determine whether the approved charter proposal is 23 consistent with the provisions of this Article and, if the approved proposal complies, certify the proposal pursuant to 24 25 Section 27A-6.
- 26 (Source: P.A. 90-548, eff. 1-1-98; 91-407, eff. 8-3-99.)

- 1 Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon
- 2 becoming law.