

By: Representative Brown

To: Education;
Appropriations

HOUSE BILL NO. 891

1 AN ACT TO CREATE A NEW PROCESS FOR ESTABLISHING CHARTER
2 SCHOOLS; TO AUTHORIZE A CHARTER SCHOOL TO BE FORMED BY CREATING A
3 NEW SCHOOL OR BY CONVERSION OF A PUBLIC SCHOOL TO CHARTER STATUS
4 BY THE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT; TO PRESCRIBE CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS
5 FOR CHARTER SCHOOLS; TO ESTABLISH ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS AND
6 POWERS AND DUTIES OF CHARTER SCHOOLS; TO SPECIFY THE TERMS
7 REQUIRED TO BE INCLUDED IN A SCHOOL'S CHARTER; TO ESTABLISH THE
8 PROCESS FOR APPLYING FOR CHARTER SCHOOL STATUS; TO REQUIRE THE
9 AUTOMATIC RENEWAL OF CHARTERS; TO PROVIDE THAT CHARTER SCHOOLS ARE
10 EXEMPT FROM ALL EDUCATION STATUTES, UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE, AND
11 RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION AND LOCAL
12 SCHOOL DISTRICTS; TO PROVIDE FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF TEACHERS BY
13 CHARTER SCHOOLS; TO PROHIBIT UNLAWFUL REPRISALS AGAINST SCHOOL
14 DISTRICT EMPLOYEES WHO ARE INVOLVED IN AN APPLICATION FOR CHARTER
15 SCHOOL STATUS; TO PROVIDE FOR STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF CHARTER
16 SCHOOLS; TO AUTHORIZE SCHOOL DISTRICTS TO LEASE SPACE TO CHARTER
17 SCHOOLS; TO REQUIRE CHARTER SCHOOLS TO HAVE A TRANSPORTATION PLAN;
18 TO ESTABLISH THE CHARTER SCHOOLS STIMULUS REVOLVING LOAN FUND IN
19 THE STATE TREASURY TO PROVIDE SUPPORT TO CHARTER SCHOOLS FOR
20 START-UP COSTS; TO PROVIDE FOR THE ELECTION OF THE BOARD OF
21 DIRECTORS OF A CHARTER SCHOOL; TO PROHIBIT CHARTER SCHOOLS FROM
22 LEVYING TAXES OR ISSUING BONDS SECURED BY TAX REVENUES; TO REQUIRE
23 ALL APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER SCHOOLS TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE STATE
24 DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION NO LATER THAN DECEMBER 1 IN THE SCHOOL
25 YEAR PRECEDING THE FIRST SCHOOL YEAR THE CHARTER SCHOOL INTENDS TO
26 OPEN; TO PROVIDE THE NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER SCHOOLS
27 THAT MAY BE APPROVED; TO REQUIRE THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
28 TO DISSEMINATE INFORMATION ON HOW TO CREATE AND HOW TO ENROLL
29 STUDENTS IN CHARTER SCHOOLS; TO REQUIRE THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF
30 EDUCATION TO SUBMIT AN EVALUATION TO THE LEGISLATURE; TO AUTHORIZE
31 THE CONTINUED OPERATION OF CHARTER SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED UNDER THE
32 ORIGINAL CHARTER SCHOOL STATUTES; TO REPEAL SECTIONS 37-28-1
33 THROUGH 37-28-21, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, WHICH ESTABLISH A
34 MEANS FOR EXISTING PUBLIC SCHOOLS TO APPLY FOR CHARTER STATUS; AND
35 FOR RELATED PURPOSES.

36 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI:

37 **SECTION 1.** The Legislature declares that the following are
38 the purposes of this act:

39 (a) To provide increased opportunities in the public
40 school system for students to learn in an educational environment
41 that best meets their needs;

42 (b) To provide new forms of accountability for schools;



43 (c) To encourage increased involvement of parents and
44 teachers in the operation and decision-making of a local public
45 school;

46 (d) To encourage innovative and effective teaching
47 methods; and

48 (e) To create new professional opportunities for
49 teachers.

50 **SECTION 2.** For purposes of this act, the following words
51 shall have the following meanings:

52 (a) "Charter school" means a school that is operating
53 under the terms of a charter granted by a local school district or
54 the State Board of Education.

55 (b) "Conversion school" means an existing public school
56 that has been converted to charter school status.

57 **SECTION 3.** (1) A charter school may be formed in one (1) of
58 the following manners:

59 (a) By the approval of an application for a new charter
60 school made by any person, group of persons, organization or
61 public institution; or

62 (b) By the conversion of an existing school to charter
63 status, which may be accomplished by the local school board
64 converting the school on its own motion or the approval of a
65 petition to convert.

66 (2) The organizers of a proposed charter school under
67 subsection (1)(a) of this section may apply to, and the school may
68 be sponsored by, the school board of the school district in which
69 the proposed charter school is to be located or the State Board of
70 Education.

71 (3) Each local school district shall adopt a policy
72 detailing the process by which a conversion under subsection
73 (1)(b) of this section may occur. The process of conversion may
74 be initiated by parents or teachers at the existing school who
75 petition the local school district in accordance with the



76 district's conversion policy, or may be initiated by the district
77 on its own motion. A petition may not be approved unless a
78 majority of the school's faculty and instructional staff and the
79 parents of students enrolled in the school who are present at the
80 meeting called for the specific purpose of deciding whether or not
81 to convert vote in favor of the conversion.

82 **SECTION 4.** In order for a school to be granted charter
83 status and to maintain charter status, the school must satisfy the
84 following requirements:

85 (a) The school may not charge tuition;

86 (b) The school may not discriminate on the basis of
87 ethnicity, national origin, gender, income level, disabling
88 condition or athletic ability;

89 (c) The school must meet all applicable health, safety
90 and civil rights requirements;

91 (d) The school must be subject to financial audits in
92 the same manner as public school districts;

93 (e) The school must be nonsectarian in its programs,
94 admission policies and employment practices;

95 (f) The school must be accountable to the chartering to
96 authority for performance as required under this act; and

97 (g) The school must issue annual reports to parents and
98 the sponsor and must make the reports available to the public.

99 These reports must include a financial statement, a description of
100 the school's progress in reaching academic goals and a measure of
101 parental satisfaction. The school shall submit a copy of the
102 annual report to the State Department of Education.

103 **SECTION 5.** (1) A charter school sponsored by a local school
104 district must be open to admission to all students residing in
105 that district. However, in conversion schools, an enrollment
106 preference may be given to students who reside within the former
107 attendance area of that school. Students from outside the school
108 district may be admitted if the chartering district and the



109 charter school agree to and establish in the school's charter a
110 procedure for the enrollment and admission of such students. If a
111 student from outside the school district enrolls in the charter
112 school, the school district from which the student comes may
113 submit an amount equal to that student's pro rata share of the
114 school district's local funds to the charter school.

115 (2) A charter school sponsored by the State Board of
116 Education must be open to any student residing in the state.

117 (3) A school district may not assign students to a charter
118 school.

119 (4) A charter school is subject to any desegregation court
120 orders in effect in the school district in which the charter
121 school is located.

122 (5) A charter school must enroll an eligible student who
123 submits a timely application for enrollment, unless the number of
124 applications for enrollment in a program, class, grade level or
125 school building exceeds the number of applications the school is
126 prepared to accept in that program, class, grade level or school
127 building. If an excess number of applications are received by the
128 charter school, all applicants must have an equal chance of being
129 admitted under the following guidelines:

130 (a) The school may not limit admission to students on
131 the basis of intellectual ability, measure of achievement or
132 aptitude.

133 (b) The school may give preference in enrollment in the
134 school's first year of operation to children of the organizers and
135 teachers of the charter school. In later years, preference may be
136 given to children of teachers and siblings of students enrolled at
137 the school during the previous year and who will be enrolled in
138 the current school year.

139 (c) The number of students given preference in
140 enrollment may not exceed fifty percent (50%) of the enrollment
141 capacity of a program, class, grade level or school building.



142 (d) Charter schools shall determine enrollment by a
143 random selection method. An applicant in a preference category is
144 eligible for inclusion in the general selection process if the
145 applicant is not selected from the preference category.

146 **SECTION 6.** (1) A charter school, unless it is a conversion
147 school, must organize as a nonprofit corporation and must pursue,
148 with due diligence, tax-exempt status under Section 501(c)(3) of
149 the Internal Revenue Code.

150 (2) A charter school may sue and be sued.

151 (3) A charter school may borrow funds and invest funds.
152 Funds received and earnings from investments on gifts from
153 nongovernmental entities may be accounted for separately. If a
154 charter school closes, all unspent government funds, unspent
155 earnings from those funds and assets purchased with government
156 funds will revert to the school board that chartered the school.
157 Unspent funds from nongovernmental sources, unspent earnings from
158 those funds, assets purchased with those funds and debts of the
159 school (unless otherwise provided for in the charter or debt
160 instrument) shall revert to the nonprofit entity created to
161 operate the school and may be disposed of according to applicable
162 laws for nonprofit corporations. If a conversion school reverts
163 to noncharter status, then all assets will revert to the school
164 board that chartered the school. A government entity shall not be
165 liable for any debt of the charter school unless that entity
166 explicitly authorized the debt and agreed to be liable for
167 nonpayment of the debt. A sponsor's approval of a charter school
168 budget that includes debt does not constitute the sponsor's
169 liability for that debt.

170 (4) Members of a local school board or the State Board of
171 Education are immune from civil or criminal liability with respect
172 to all activities of a charter school approved or sponsored by the
173 local school board or State Board of Education. The local school
174 board or the State Board of Education, in its official capacity as



175 sponsor of a charter school, may be held liable only for matters
176 with which the respective board has been involved directly.

177 **SECTION 7.** (1) The term of a charter shall be five (5)
178 school years.

179 (2) The charter must include the following:

180 (a) Assurances that:

181 (i) The school will not charge tuition or other
182 fees except in those instances when tuition or fees are allowed by
183 law to be charged by public school districts;

184 (ii) The school will comply with federal, state
185 and local rules, regulations and statutes relating to safety,
186 civil rights and insurance. The State Department of Education
187 shall publish a list of relevant rules, regulations and statutes
188 to notify charter schools of their responsibilities under this
189 subparagraph (ii);

190 (iii) The school will be nonsectarian in programs,
191 admission policies and employment practices;

192 (iv) The school will comply with the same audit
193 requirements as public school districts and will cooperate fully
194 in audits conducted under the direction of the State Auditor; and

195 (v) The school will comply with all federal and
196 state laws relating to the education of children with
197 disabilities;

198 (b) A description of the governing body that is
199 responsible for the policy and operational decisions of the
200 charter school, including the names of that body's initial members
201 and a description of the method by which subsequent members will
202 be elected and the method by which fairness and objectivity of
203 those elections will be assured;

204 (c) A description of the objective method or methods
205 that will be used to measure student progress. The method or
206 methods must include the Mississippi Curriculum Test; however, the
207 State Board of Education may grant an exemption from this



208 requirement when there is a compelling reason for an exemption
209 based on the unique circumstances of the school;

210 (d) A description of the school's plan for the
211 transportation of students;

212 (e) A description of the school's plan for handling
213 disruptive students. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a
214 local school board may refuse to admit any student who is
215 suspended or expelled from a charter school due to actions that
216 would lead to suspension or expulsion from a school in that
217 district until the period of suspension or expulsion has expired;

218 (f) A description of the school's plan to provide
219 reasonable public notice of the existence, nature and application
220 requirements of the charter school. This notice must include at
221 least one (1) informational meeting to which the public is
222 invited. Local school districts shall provide reasonable
223 assistance, if requested by the charter school, in providing such
224 notice in their districts. However, the actual expenses incurred
225 by the districts in providing the requested assistance must be
226 paid by the charter school;

227 (g) A description of the administrative or other
228 services, if any, that the district will provide for the charter
229 school;

230 (h) A description of the method that will be used to
231 compute per-pupil funding for the school;

232 (i) A description of the types and amount of insurance
233 coverage, including bonding insurance for the principal officers
234 of the school, to be obtained by the charter school;

235 (j) Any other matters required by this act to be
236 included in a charter; and

237 (k) Any other matters that the sponsor and charter
238 school agree to include. Failure to agree on such additional
239 matters shall not constitute grounds for rejection of a charter
240 application.



241 (3) The charter must include the following attachments:

242 (a) A description of the program of instruction. A
243 charter school must provide a comprehensive program of instruction
244 for at least one (1) complete grade level of kindergarten,
245 elementary or secondary education. A school may offer this
246 program of instruction with an emphasis on a specific learning
247 philosophy, style or certain subject area. If the school is a
248 high school, the program of instruction must ensure that in order
249 to be eligible for graduation, a student must have earned the
250 minimum number of units required for graduation from public high
251 schools by the State Board of Education. However, the State Board
252 of Education may grant an exemption from this requirement when
253 there is a compelling reason for an exemption based on the unique
254 circumstances of the school. A school may add grade levels during
255 any year of the charter, if notice of the additional grade levels
256 is submitted to the sponsor of the charter school at least six (6)
257 months before the beginning of the school year in which those
258 grade levels will be offered; and

259 (b) A budget encompassing all necessary items for
260 operating the school, based on one or more projections of the
261 number of students the school anticipates serving in the year for
262 which the budget is prepared.

263 (4) Provisions of the charter may be amended at any time by
264 agreement between the charter school and the school board that
265 approved the charter. The attachments must be submitted to the
266 sponsor by the school on an annual basis and may not be revised by
267 the sponsor unless the information in the submissions indicates a
268 violation of the charter, this act or any other law.

269 **SECTION 8.** (1) An application for a charter consists of a
270 proposed charter and all attachments required under Section 7 of
271 this act.

272 (2) The State Board of Education or a local school board to
273 which an application for a charter has been submitted must respond



274 to the application within forty-five (45) days after receiving the
275 application. The response may be in the form of approval of the
276 application as submitted, rejection, or approval of the
277 application subject to negotiation of details, which negotiation
278 must be conducted in good faith.

279 (3) An application for a charter must be approved unless:

280 (a) The application does not contain all items required
281 by this act;

282 (b) One or more of the application's provisions are not
283 in compliance with applicable law; or

284 (c) The sponsor determines that the applicants are
285 incompetent to carry out one or more of the plans described in the
286 application, in which case the incompetence must be documented by
287 the State Board of Education or the local school district to which
288 the application was submitted.

289 (4) If an application for a charter is rejected, the board
290 to which it was submitted must provide written notice to the
291 applicant of the basis for the rejection.

292 (5) The rejection of an application by the State Board of
293 Education or by a local school district to which the application
294 was submitted does not bar submission of the same application to
295 the other chartering authority. The State Board of Education must
296 provide technical assistance to an applicant whose application has
297 been rejected.

298 **SECTION 9.** (1) No later than January 1 in the charter
299 school's fifth year of operation, the sponsor of the school must
300 renew the agreement, with any modifications that are the product
301 of a good faith negotiation, for an additional five (5) years if
302 the following conditions have been met:

303 (a) The school substantially has met the requirements
304 for student performance stated in the agreement; and

305 (b) The school substantially has complied with other
306 provisions of the charter.



307 (2) A charter issued under this act may be revoked by the
308 sponsor, and the charter school must be closed, if the sponsor
309 determines that one or more of the following have occurred:

310 (a) Repeated or substantial failure of the charter
311 school to maintain applicable safety standards;

312 (b) Substantial failure of the charter school to meet
313 auditing or other financial standards as required under this act;

314 (c) Blatant and recurrent violations of provisions of
315 the charter; or

316 (d) The existence of one or more grounds for revocation
317 as specified in the charter.

318 (3) If a charter is revoked, the charter school must remain
319 open until the end of the school year in which the revocation
320 takes effect, unless the State Department of Education determines
321 that an extreme emergency situation that jeopardizes the safety
322 and security of the students of the school exists.

323 (4) The revocation or nonrenewal of a charter must be
324 accompanied by a list of specific reasons for the action. The
325 charter school may seek judicial review of the decision to revoke
326 or not to renew a charter.

327 **SECTION 10.** (1) Except as otherwise provided under
328 subsection (2) of this section, all schools chartered under this
329 act are exempt from those statutes applicable to the public
330 schools and the rules, regulations, policies and procedures of the
331 State Board of Education and the local school district. A charter
332 school must comply with general health and safety standards.

333 (2) Charter schools are not exempt from the following
334 statutes:

335 (a) Section 37-9-75, which relates to teacher strikes;

336 (b) Section 37-11-20, which prohibits acts of
337 intimidation intended to keep a student from attending school;

338 (c) Section 37-11-21, which prohibits parental abuse of
339 school staff;



340 (d) Section 37-11-23, which prohibits the willful
341 disruption of school and school meetings;

342 (e) Sections 37-11-29 and 37-11-31, which relate to
343 reporting requirements regarding unlawful or violent acts on
344 school property; and

345 (f) Section 37-19-53, which prohibits false reporting
346 of student counts by school officials.

347 **SECTION 11.** (1) A school district may not assign teachers
348 employed by the district to a charter school. A charter school
349 may hire the teachers to be employed by the school and negotiate
350 contracts.

351 (2) The qualifications of the teachers in a charter school
352 must be disclosed to the students' parents before the beginning of
353 the school year.

354 (3) The instructional staff of the charter school will be
355 deemed employees of the local school district for purposes of
356 providing certain state-funded employee benefits, including
357 membership in the Public Employees' Retirement System and the
358 State and School Employees Life and Health Insurance Plan.
359 Charter schools are public schools, and the employees of charter
360 schools are public school employees. Employees of a charter
361 school that elects to become a participating employer under the
362 Public Employees' Retirement System are teachers for the purpose
363 of membership in the Public Employees' Retirement System. Charter
364 schools may pay for all or part of a teacher's health insurance
365 premiums, including family coverage, as part of the teacher's
366 compensation package.

367 **SECTION 12.** (1) A school district, school district employee
368 or any other person who has control over personnel actions may not
369 take unlawful reprisal against an employee of the school district
370 because the employee is directly or indirectly involved in an
371 application to establish a charter school. A school district
372 employee may not take unlawful reprisal against an educational



373 program of the school or the school district because an
374 application to establish a charter school proposes the conversion
375 of all or a portion of the educational program to a charter
376 school.

377 (2) As used in this section, the term "unlawful reprisal"
378 means:

379 (a) With respect to a school district employee, an
380 action that is taken by another school district employee as a
381 direct result of a lawful application to establish a charter
382 school and which is adverse to the employee and results in one or
383 more of the following for the employee:

- 384 (i) Disciplinary or corrective action;
- 385 (ii) Detail, transfer or reassignment;
- 386 (iii) Suspension, demotion or dismissal;
- 387 (iv) An unfavorable performance evaluation;
- 388 (v) A reduction in pay, benefits or awards;
- 389 (vi) Elimination of the employee's position
390 without a reduction in force by reason of lack of monies or work;
391 or

392 (vii) Other significant changes in duties or
393 responsibilities which are inconsistent with the employee's salary
394 or employment classification; and

395 (b) With respect to an educational program, an action
396 that is taken by a school district employee as a direct result of
397 a lawful application to establish a charter school and which is
398 adverse to the educational program and results in one or more of
399 the following:

- 400 (i) Suspension or termination of the program;
- 401 (ii) Transfer or reassignment of the program to a
402 less favorable department;
- 403 (iii) Relocation of the program to a less
404 favorable site within the school or school district; or



405 (iv) Significant reduction or termination of
406 funding for the program.

407 **SECTION 13.** (1) A charter school's funding must be based on
408 the number of students enrolled in and in attendance at the
409 school.

410 (2) A charter school student must be included in the average
411 daily attendance reports of the student's home district. The
412 State Board of Education shall define the means by which a charter
413 school must verify the residency and attendance of a student at
414 the school.

415 (3) State funding for a charter school student will be
416 distributed to the student's home district as if the student were
417 attending any other public school in that district, including
418 transportation funds.

419 (4) A charter school chartered by a local district shall
420 request state and local funds from the district in an amount per
421 pupil as specified in the charter. Federal funds must be
422 distributed as dictated by federal law.

423 (5) A charter school chartered by the State Board of
424 Education shall request state, local and federal funds from the
425 home school district of each student attending the school. Local
426 and state per-pupil funding must be equal to the local and state
427 portion of the per-pupil expenditures in the student's home
428 district two (2) school years preceding the school year being
429 funded. Federal funds must be distributed as dictated by federal
430 law. The charter school also shall send a copy of each request
431 for funding to the State Department of Education.

432 (6) A school district must remit requested funds in a timely
433 fashion, as defined by the State Board of Education. When
434 contributions are not forwarded in a timely manner, the state
435 shall assess a ten percent (10%) penalty payable to the charter
436 school for failure to forward the contribution.



437 (7) For a new charter school, pre-enrollment or other
438 reasonable information shall be the basis for initial funding.
439 The State Board of Education shall define the types of information
440 that may be used for this purpose, as well as methods of
441 correcting any discrepancies between the original estimates on
442 which funding is based and the actual average daily attendance.

443 (8) The charter school may receive gifts and grants from any
444 public or private sources.

445 **SECTION 14.** (1) A school district may lease space or sell
446 services to a charter school. A school district must make unused
447 buildings available to a charter school and must bargain in good
448 faith over the terms of the lease.

449 (2) A charter school may lease space or secure services from
450 another public body, nonprofit organization or private
451 organization or individual.

452 (3) A sponsor may issue a charter to a charter school
453 applicant before the applicant has secured space, equipment and
454 personnel if the applicant indicates authorization is necessary
455 for the school to raise working capital.

456 **SECTION 15.** (1) There is established in the State Treasury
457 a fund to be known as the "Charter Schools Stimulus Revolving Loan
458 Fund." The purpose of the fund is to provide financial support to
459 charter school applicants and charter schools for start-up costs
460 and costs associated with renovating or remodeling existing
461 buildings and structures. The fund shall consist of monies
462 obtained from grants from the federal government, funds
463 appropriated by the Legislature, repaid loans from borrowers and
464 grants, gifts, devises and donations from any public or private
465 source. The State Board of Education shall administer the fund
466 and may apply for any grants from the federal government or
467 private sources.

468 (2) The State Board of Education shall adopt rules and
469 regulations necessary for the implementation of this section,



470 including application and notification requirements. If
471 sufficient funds are available for this purpose, monies from the
472 Charter Schools Stimulus Revolving Loan Fund will be distributed
473 to qualifying charter school applicants and charter schools in the
474 following manner:

475 (a) Each qualifying charter school applicant or charter
476 school will be awarded an initial loan of not more than Fifty
477 Thousand Dollars (\$50,000.00) before or during the first year of
478 the charter school's operation. This loan must be repaid over a
479 period of no more than five (5) years. If any applicant for a
480 charter school receives an initial loan under this paragraph and
481 fails to begin operating a charter school within the following
482 eighteen (18) months, the applicant shall reimburse the Charter
483 Schools Stimulus Revolving Loan Fund for the amount of the initial
484 loan plus interest calculated at a rate of ten percent (10%) per
485 year.

486 (b) Applicants for charter schools and charter schools
487 that receive initial loans under paragraph (a) of this subsection
488 may apply for an additional loan of not more than Fifty Thousand
489 Dollars (\$50,000.00). This loan must be repaid over a period of
490 no more than five (5) years. If an applicant for a charter school
491 receives an additional loan under this paragraph and fails to
492 begin operating a charter school within the following eighteen
493 (18) months, the applicant shall reimburse the Charter Schools
494 Stimulus Revolving Loan Fund for the amount of the additional
495 loan, plus interest calculated at a rate of ten percent (10%) per
496 year. A reimbursement required by this paragraph is in addition
497 to any reimbursement required under paragraph (a) of this
498 subsection.

499 **SECTION 16.** (1) The initial board of directors of a charter
500 school must be designated by the applicants who have been granted
501 the charter. This initial board shall govern the school's first
502 year of operation.



503 (2) Not less than six (6) months before the beginning of the
504 charter school's second school year, the school shall hold an
505 election for members of the school's board of directors. The term
506 of office for this board shall be set according to the charter.

507 (3) Administrative and instructional personnel of the
508 charter school and all parents of children enrolled in the school
509 shall be eligible to participate in any election of members of the
510 board of directors.

511 (4) Meetings of the charter school's board of directors will
512 be subject to Sections 25-41-1 through 25-41-17 governing open
513 meetings.

514 **SECTION 17.** A charter school may not levy taxes or issue
515 bonds secured by tax revenues.

516 **SECTION 18.** All applications for charter schools shall be
517 submitted to the State Department of Education no later than
518 December 1 in the school year preceding the first school year the
519 charter school intends to open.

520 **SECTION 19.** Not more than five (5) applications for charter
521 schools shall be approved in the first three (3) years after the
522 enactment of this act. After the third year, not more than ten
523 (10) applications shall be approved each year.

524 **SECTION 20.** The State Department of Education shall
525 disseminate information to the public, directly and through
526 sponsors, on how to form and operate a charter school and how
527 students can enroll in charter schools once they are created.
528 Local school districts shall cooperate in the dissemination of
529 this information.

530 **SECTION 21.** The State Department of Education shall provide
531 to the Legislative an evaluation of the charter schools created
532 under this act. The evaluation shall be presented before the 2010
533 legislative session.

534 **SECTION 22.** Any charter school that is operating under the
535 terms of a charter granted under the authority of Sections 37-28-1



536 through 37-28-21 may continue to operate under the terms of that
537 charter for the duration of its term, notwithstanding the repeal
538 of Sections 37-28-1 through 37-28-21. Upon the expiration of the
539 charter, the charter school's sponsor may seek to renew the
540 school's charter by modifying the charter so that the school fully
541 complies with the requirements for being awarded, maintaining and
542 renewing charter status under Sections 1 through 21 of this act.

543 **SECTION 23.** Section 37-28-1 through Section 37-28-21,
544 Mississippi Code of 1972, which establish a means for existing
545 public schools to apply for charter status, are repealed.

546 **SECTION 24.** This act shall take effect and be in force from
547 and after July 1, 2004.

