

Bill as Introduced

HB 1642-FN - AS INTRODUCED

file

2008 SESSION

08-2892
04/09

HOUSE BILL **1642-FN**

AN ACT relative to funding for charter schools authorized by the state board of education.

SPONSORS: Rep. C. Clarke, Merr 6; Rep. Weyler, Rock 8; Rep. Price, Hills 26; Rep. McRae, Hills 7; Rep. B. Shaw, Hills 16; Sen. Kenney, Dist 3; Sen. Bragdon, Dist 11

COMMITTEE: Education

ANALYSIS

This bill provides that charter schools approved by the state board of education shall receive the same amount of funding as charter schools approved by a school district.

Explanation: Matter added to current law appears in **bold italics**.
 Matter removed from current law appears [~~in brackets and struck through~~].
 Matter which is either (a) all new or (b) repealed and reenacted appears in regular type.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

In the Year of Our Lord Two Thousand Eight

AN ACT relative to funding for charter schools authorized by the state board of education.

Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

1 Charter and Open Enrollment Schools; Funding. Amend RSA 194-B:11, I to read as follows:

2 I.(a) There shall be no tuition charge for any pupil attending an open enrollment or charter
3 conversion school located in that pupil's resident district. Funding limitations in this chapter shall
4 not be applicable to charter conversion or open enrollment schools located in a pupil's resident
5 district. For any other charter or open enrollment school [~~authorized by the school district~~], the
6 pupil's resident district shall pay to such school an amount equal to not less than 80 percent of [that]
7 *the resident* district's average cost per pupil as determined by the department of education using
8 the most recent available data as reported by the district to the department, *less any state or*
9 *federal grants or other funds received by such school which are designated for the purpose*
10 *of defraying charter school start-up costs.* [~~For any charter school authorized by the state board~~
11 ~~of education pursuant to RSA 194-B:3-a, the state shall pay tuition directly to the charter school for~~
12 ~~each pupil who is a resident of this state in attendance at such charter school as follows:~~

13 [~~(a) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2006, \$3,598 annual tuition.~~

14 [~~(b) For every fiscal year thereafter, the department of education shall determine the~~
15 ~~tuition rate by adjusting for the average annual percentage rate of inflation based on the northeast~~
16 ~~region consumer price index for all urban consumers as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics,~~
17 ~~United States Department of Labor. The average shall be based on the 4 calendar years ending 18~~
18 ~~months before the beginning of the fiscal year for which the tuition rate is to be determined.]~~

19 [(e)] (b) The commissioner of the department of education shall calculate and distribute
20 charter school tuition payments as set forth herein. The first payment shall be 30 percent of the per
21 pupil amount multiplied by the number of eligible pupils present on the first day of the current
22 school year. Such payment shall be made no later than 15 days after the department of education
23 receives the attendance report. The December 1 payment shall be 30 percent of the per pupil
24 amount multiplied by the membership on November 1, and the March 1 payment shall be 30 percent
25 of the per pupil amount multiplied by the membership on February 1. To calculate the final
26 payment, the commissioner of the department of education shall multiply the per pupil amount by
27 the average daily membership in attendance for the full school year, and subtract the total amount
28 of the first 3 payments made. The remaining balance shall be the final payment. Eligible charter
29 schools shall report membership in accordance with RSA 189:1-d. In this subparagraph,
30 "membership" shall be as defined in RSA 189:1-d, II. Tuition amounts shall be prorated on a per
31 diem basis for pupils attending a school for less than a full school year.

32 [(d)] (c) The source of funds for payments under this section shall be moneys from the
33 education trust fund established in RSA 198:39.

34 2 Effective Date. This act shall take effect July 1, 2008.

HB 1642-FN - AS INTRODUCED
- Page 1 -

LBAO
08-2892
Revised 01/17/08

HB 1642-FN - FISCAL NOTE

AN ACT relative to funding for charter schools authorized by the state board of education.

FISCAL IMPACT:

Due to time constraints, the Office of Legislative Budget Assistant is unable to provide a fiscal note for this bill at this time. When completed, the fiscal note will be forwarded to the House Clerk's Office.

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~~(a) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2006, \$3,598 annual tuition.~~

~~(b) For every fiscal year thereafter, the department of education shall determine the tuition rate by adjusting for the average annual percentage rate of inflation based on the northeast region consumer price index for all urban consumers as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor. The average shall be based on the 4 calendar years ending 18 months before the beginning of the fiscal year for which the tuition rate is to be determined.]~~

~~(c)~~ (b) The commissioner of the department of education shall calculate and distribute charter school tuition payments as set forth herein. The first payment shall be 30 percent of the per pupil amount multiplied by the number of eligible pupils present on the first day of the current school year. Such payment shall be made no later than 15 days after the department of education receives the attendance report. The December 1 payment shall be 30 percent of the per pupil amount multiplied by the membership on November 1, and the March 1 payment shall be 30 percent of the per pupil amount multiplied by the membership on February 1. To calculate the final payment, the commissioner of the department of education shall multiply the per pupil amount by the average daily membership in attendance for the full school year, and subtract the total amount of the first 3 payments made. The remaining balance shall be the final payment. Eligible charter schools shall report membership in accordance with RSA 189:1-d. In this subparagraph, "membership" shall be as defined in RSA 189:1-d, II. Tuition amounts shall be prorated on a per diem basis for pupils attending a school for less than a full school year.

~~(d)~~ (c) The source of funds for payments under this section shall be moneys from the education trust fund established in RSA 198:39.

2 Effective Date. This act shall take effect July 1, 2008.

LBAO

08-2892

Revised 02/08/08

HB 1642 FISCAL NOTE

AN ACT relative to funding for charter schools authorized by the state board of education.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The Department of Education states this bill will decrease state education trust fund expenditures by \$2,065,448 in FY 2009, \$2,347,094 in FY 2010, \$2,666,028 in FY 2011, and \$3,028,608 in FY 2012. The Department further states this bill will increase local expenditures by \$4,431,658 in FY 2009, \$5,192,308 in FY 2010, \$6,079,900 in FY 2011, and \$7,120,527 in FY 2012. There will be no fiscal impact on state, county, and local revenue or county expenditures.

METHODOLOGY:

The Department of Education states this bill requires a school district of residence to pay tuition for charter school students at a rate equal to 80% of the resident district's average cost per pupil. The State would cease paying tuition directly to charter schools authorized by the state board pursuant to RSA 194-B:3-a. While the actual tuition amount paid by resident school districts will vary for each school district, the Department estimated the FY 2009 average charter school tuition rate to be paid by school districts by multiplying the preliminary statewide average cost per pupil for FY 2007, \$10,277, by 80% ($\$10,277 \times 80\% = \$8,222$). The Department assumes the charter school tuition rate for resident school districts will increase by 6.5% annually, which has been the average increase to the statewide average cost per pupil over the past three years. The Department assumes the number students enrolled in charter schools, which is 490 in FY 2008, will increase by 10% annually, and the current per pupil charter school tuition paid by the state, which is \$3,706 in FY 2008, will increase by 3.4% in FY 2009 and 3.3% annually thereafter.

The Department estimates this bill will increase local expenditures as follows:

FY 2009: 539 students x \$8,222 tuition = \$4,431,658

FY 2010: 593 students x \$8,756 tuition = \$5,192,308

FY 2011: 652 students x \$9,325 tuition = \$6,079,900

FY 2012: 717 students x \$9,931 tuition = \$7,120,527

The Department estimates this bill will decrease state education trust fund expenditures as follows:

FY 2009: 539 students x \$3,832 tuition = \$2,065,448

FY 2010: 593 students x \$3,958 tuition = \$2,347,094

FY 2011: 652 students x \$4,089 tuition = \$2,666,028

FY 2012: 717 students x \$4,224 tuition = \$3,028,608

HB 1642 FISCAL NOTE

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HB 1642-FN - AS AMENDED BY THE HOUSE

05Mar2008... 0672h

2008 SESSION

08-2892
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HOUSE BILL ***1642-FN***

AN ACT providing additional funding for charter schools for the 2009 fiscal year.

SPONSORS: Rep. C. Clarke, Merr 6; Rep. Weyler, Rock 8; Rep. Price, Hills 26; Rep. McRae,
Hills 7; Rep. B. Shaw, Hills 16; Sen. Kenney, Dist 3; Sen. Bragdon, Dist 11

COMMITTEE: Education

AMENDED ANALYSIS

This bill provides funding for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009 for all charter schools in operation as of July 1, 2008.

Explanation: Matter added to current law appears in ***bold italics***.
 Matter removed from current law appears [~~in brackets and struckthrough.~~]
 Matter which is either (a) all new or (b) repealed and reenacted appears in regular type.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

In the Year of Our Lord Two Thousand Eight

AN ACT providing additional funding for charter schools for the 2009 fiscal year.

Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

1 1 Charter School Appropriations for the Biennium Ending June 30, 2009. Amend 2007, 263:92
2 to read as follows:

3 263:92 Charter School Appropriations for the Biennium Ending June 30, 2009.

4 I. Notwithstanding the appropriations made in PAU 06, 03, 03, 01, 27, class 97, and any
5 related footnotes, the total amount of charter school supplemental grants appropriated in PAU 06,
6 03, 03, 01, 27, class 97 for the biennium ending June 30, 2009 shall be available to the department of
7 education for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008, for disbursement to the Cocheco Arts and
8 Technology Academy, the Franklin Career Academy, and the Seacoast Charter School. Any
9 supplemental grant funds which are unexpended at the end of the 2008 fiscal year shall not lapse
10 and shall be available for disbursement in the 2009 fiscal year *to all charter schools listed in*
11 *paragraph III.*

12 II. *In addition to the provisions of paragraph I, and in addition to any funds*
13 *distributed to charter schools pursuant to RSA 198:42, IV, the state treasurer shall*
14 *distribute to the commissioner of the department of education, from the education trust*
15 *fund established in RSA 198:39, the sum of \$1,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30,*
16 *2009 for disbursement to all charter schools in operation as of July 1, 2008. The amount*
17 *shall be calculated on a per pupil basis, as set forth in paragraph III, based on charter*
18 *school pupil enrollment as of July 1, 2008, and shall be distributed pursuant to RSA 194-*
19 *B:11, I(c).*

20 III. *The funds distributed to the commissioner of the department of education shall*
21 *be allocated in the following manner:*

22 (a) *The Academy for Science and Design Charter School, Cocheco Arts and*
23 *Technology Charter Academy, Franklin Career Charter Academy, New Hampshire*
24 *Equestrian Academy Charter School, Seacoast Charter School, Strong Foundations*
25 *Charter School and Surry Village Charter School shall each receive \$2,700 per pupil;*

26 (b) *CSI Charter School, Great Bay e-Learning Charter School and North*
27 *Country Charter Academy shall each receive \$500 per pupil; and*

28 (c) *The Virtual Learning Academy Charter School shall receive \$250 for each*
29 *full-time equivalent number of pupils.*

30 2 Moratorium on Charter School Authorization. Amend 2007, 263:93 to read as follows:

HB 1642-FN - AS AMENDED BY THE HOUSE

- Page 2 -

1 263:93 Applicability. No new charter schools shall be approved by the state board of education
2 under the provisions of RSA 194-B:3-a between July 1, 2007 and June 30, [2009] **2010**, provided that
3 a charter school application filed prior to July 1, 2007 which is scheduled to be acted upon by the
4 state board of education on or before October 1, 2007 shall be exempt from this prohibition. Nothing
5 in this section shall affect the validity of a charter school approved by the state board of education
6 under RSA 194-B:3-a prior to July 1, 2007.

7 3 Effective Date. This act shall take effect July 1, 2008.

LBAO
08-2892
Revised 02/08/08

HB 1642 FISCAL NOTE

AN ACT relative to funding for charter schools authorized by the state board of education.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The Department of Education states this bill will decrease state education trust fund expenditures by \$2,065,448 in FY 2009, \$2,347,094 in FY 2010, \$2,666,028 in FY 2011, and \$3,028,608 in FY 2012. The Department further states this bill will increase local expenditures by \$4,431,658 in FY 2009, \$5,192,308 in FY 2010, \$6,079,900 in FY 2011, and \$7,120,527 in FY 2012. There will be no fiscal impact on state, county, and local revenue or county expenditures.

METHODOLOGY:

The Department of Education states this bill requires a school district of residence to pay tuition for charter school students at a rate equal to 80% of the resident district's average cost per pupil. The State would cease paying tuition directly to charter schools authorized by the state board pursuant to RSA 194-B:3-a. While the actual tuition amount paid by resident school districts will vary for each school district, the Department estimated the FY 2009 average charter school tuition rate to be paid by school districts by multiplying the preliminary statewide average cost per pupil for FY 2007, \$10,277, by 80% ($\$10,277 \times 80\% = \$8,222$). The Department assumes the charter school tuition rate for resident school districts will increase by 6.5% annually, which has been the average increase to the statewide average cost per pupil over the past three years. The Department assumes the number students enrolled in charter schools, which is 490 in FY 2008, will increase by 10% annually, and the current per pupil charter school tuition paid by the state, which is \$3,706 in FY 2008, will increase by 3.4% in FY 2009 and 3.3% annually thereafter.

The Department estimates this bill will increase local expenditures as follows:

FY 2009: 539 students x \$8,222 tuition = \$4,431,658

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FY 2011: 652 students x \$9,325 tuition = \$6,079,900

FY 2012: 717 students x \$9,931 tuition = \$7,120,527

HB 1642-FN - AS AMENDED BY THE HOUSE

- Page 4 -

The Department estimates this bill will decrease state education trust fund expenditures as follows:

FY 2009: 539 students x \$3,832 tuition = \$2,065,448

FY 2010: 593 students x \$3,958 tuition = \$2,347,094

FY 2011: 652 students x \$4,089 tuition = \$2,666,028

FY 2012: 717 students x \$4,224 tuition = \$3,028,608

HB 1642 FISCAL NOTE

AN ACT providing additional funding for charter schools for the 2009 fiscal year.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The Department of Education states this bill, as amended by the House (Amendment #2008-0672h), will increase state education trust fund expenditures by \$1,500,000 in FY 2009. There will be no fiscal impact on state, county, and local revenue or county and local expenditures.

This bill appropriates \$1,500,000 in FY 2009 from the education trust fund to the department of education for the purpose providing supplemental charter school grants.

METHODOLOGY:

The Department of Education states this bill provides supplemental grants to charter schools in FY 2009 based on enrollment as of July 1, 2008. The bill specifies the per pupil amount payable to each school, which can be \$250, \$500, or \$2,700. The Department assumes July 1, 2008 charter school enrollment will be 10% greater than the most recently reported enrollment for all schools except for Ledyard Charter School, which is not operational during the 2007-2008 school year, and the Virtual Learning Academy Charter School, for which enrollment is estimated to increase 400% over current enrollment.

The Department calculated estimated supplemental grants for each charter school as follows, by multiplying the projected enrollment by the applicable per pupil amount. The Department assumed Ledyard Charter School, which is not mentioned in this bill, will be eligible for a \$500 per pupil grant.

<u>Charter School</u>	<u>Current Enrollment</u>	<u>Projected Enrollment</u>	<u>Per Pupil Amount</u>	<u>Estimated School Grant</u>
Franklin Career Academy	30	33	\$2,700	\$89,100
North Country Charter Acad.	51	56	\$500	\$28,000
Seacoast Charter School	50	55	\$2,700	\$148,500
Coheco Arts & Technology	67	74	\$2,700	\$199,800
NH Equestrian Academy	20	22	\$2,700	\$59,400
Surry Village	44	48	\$2,700	\$129,600
Great Bay eLearning	100	110	\$500	\$55,000

Strong Foundations	55	61	\$2,700	\$164,700
CSI Charter School	26	29	\$500	\$14,500
Academy of Science & Design	32	35	\$2,700	\$94,500
Virtual Learning Academy	100	500	\$250	\$125,000
Ledyard Charter School	-	30	\$500	\$15,000
TOTAL	575	1,053	N/A	\$1,123,100

Amendments

Amendment to HB 1642-FN

1 Amend the title of the bill by replacing it with the following:

2

3 AN ACT providing additional funding for charter schools for the 2009 fiscal year.

4

5 Amend the bill by replacing all after the enacting clause with the following:

6

7 1 Charter School Appropriations for the Biennium Ending June 30, 2009. Amend 2007, 263:92
8 to read as follows:

9 263:92 Charter School Appropriations for the Biennium Ending June 30, 2009.

10 I. Notwithstanding the appropriations made in PAU 06, 03, 03, 01, 27, class 97, and any
11 related footnotes, the total amount of charter school supplemental grants appropriated in PAU 06,
12 03, 03, 01, 27, class 97 for the biennium ending June 30, 2009 shall be available to the department of
13 education for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008, for disbursement to the Coheco Arts and
14 Technology Academy, the Franklin Career Academy, and the Seacoast Charter School. Any
15 supplemental grant funds which are unexpended at the end of the 2008 fiscal year shall not lapse
16 and shall be available for disbursement in the 2009 fiscal year *to all charter schools listed in*
17 *paragraph III.*

18 II. *In addition to the provisions of paragraph I, and in addition to any funds*
19 *distributed to charter schools pursuant to RSA 198:42, IV, the state treasurer shall*
20 *distribute to the commissioner of the department of education, from the education trust*
21 *fund established in RSA 198:39, the sum of \$1,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30,*
22 *2009 for disbursement to all charter schools in operation as of July 1, 2008. The amount*
23 *shall be calculated on a per pupil basis, as set forth in paragraph III, based on charter*
24 *school pupil enrollment as of July 1, 2008, and shall be distributed pursuant to RSA 194-*
25 *B:11, I(c).*

26 III. *The funds distributed to the commissioner of the department of education shall*
27 *be allocated in the following manner:*

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1 *Country Charter Academy shall each receive \$500 per pupil; and*

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3 *full-time equivalent number of pupils.*

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7 a charter school application filed prior to July 1, 2007 which is scheduled to be acted upon by the
8 state board of education on or before October 1, 2007 shall be exempt from this prohibition. Nothing
9 in this section shall affect the validity of a charter school approved by the state board of education
10 under RSA 194-B:3-a prior to July 1, 2007.

11 3 Effective Date. This act shall take effect July 1, 2008.

Amendment to HB 1642-FN
- Page 3 -

2008-0672h

AMENDED ANALYSIS

This bill provides funding for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009 for all charter schools in operation as of July 1, 2008.

Rep. Weyler, Rock. 8
February 19, 2008
2008-0675h
04/10

Amendment to HB 1642-FN



1 Amend the bill by replacing section 1 with the following:

2

3 1 Charter and Open Enrollment Schools; Funding. Amend RSA 194-B:11, I to read as follows:

4 I.(a) There shall be no tuition charge for any pupil attending an open enrollment or charter
5 conversion school located in that pupil's resident district. Funding limitations in this chapter shall
6 not be applicable to charter conversion or open enrollment schools located in a pupil's resident
7 district. For ~~[any other]~~ a charter or open enrollment school authorized by the school district, the
8 pupil's resident district shall pay to such school an amount equal to not less than 80 percent of that
9 district's average cost per pupil as determined by the department of education using the most recent
10 available data as reported by the district to the department. ~~[For any charter school authorized by
11 the state board of education pursuant to RSA 194-B:3-a, the state shall pay tuition directly to the
12 charter school for each pupil who is a resident of this state in attendance at such charter school as
13 follows:~~

14 ~~(a) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2006, \$3,598 annual tuition.~~

15 ~~(b) For every fiscal year thereafter, the department of education shall determine the
16 tuition rate by adjusting for the average annual percentage rate of inflation based on the northeast
17 region consumer price index for all urban consumers as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics,
18 United States Department of Labor. The average shall be based on the 4 calendar years ending 18-
19 months before the beginning of the fiscal year for which the tuition rate is to be determined.]~~

20 *(b) For a charter school authorized by the state board of education pursuant to*
21 *RSA 194-B:3-a, the state shall pay tuition directly to the charter school for each pupil who*
22 *is a resident of this state in attendance at such charter school in an amount not less than*
23 *80 percent of the sending district's average cost per pupil, as determined by the department*
24 *of education using the most recent available data as reported by the district to the*
25 *department, less any state or federal grants or other funds received by the charter school*
26 *that are designated for the purpose of defraying charter school start-up costs. Such tuition*
27 *shall be deducted from the adequate education grant that is sent to the school district in*
28 *which the pupil resides. The pupil attending the charter school shall be counted in the*
29 *average daily membership in residence in the school district in which the pupil resides for*
30 *the purposes of computing aid for special education, English as a second language, and*
31 *the free and reduced-price lunch program. The school district in which the charter school*
32 *pupil resides shall direct not less than 80 percent of any special education, English as a*



1 *second language, and the free and reduced-price lunch program aid that is attributable to*
2 *such pupil to the charter school in which the pupil is enrolled.*

3 (c) The commissioner of the department of education shall calculate and distribute
4 charter school tuition payments as set forth herein. The first payment shall be 30 percent of the per
5 pupil amount multiplied by the number of eligible pupils present on the first day of the current
6 school year. Such payment shall be made no later than 15 days after the department of education
7 receives the attendance report. The December 1 payment shall be 30 percent of the per pupil
8 amount multiplied by the membership on November 1, and the March 1 payment shall be 30 percent
9 of the per pupil amount multiplied by the membership on February 1. To calculate the final
10 payment, the commissioner of the department of education shall multiply the per pupil amount by
11 the average daily membership in attendance for the full school year, and subtract the total amount
12 of the first 3 payments made. The remaining balance shall be the final payment. Eligible charter
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14 "membership" shall be as defined in RSA 189:1-d, II. Tuition amounts shall be prorated on a per
15 diem basis for pupils attending a school for less than a full school year.

16 (d) The source of funds for payments under this section shall be moneys from the
17 education trust fund established in RSA 198:39.



Rep. Remick, Coos 2
February 20, 2008
2008-0731h
04/10

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21 *fund established in RSA 198:39, the sum of \$1,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30,*
22 *2009 for disbursement to all charter schools in operation as of July 1, 2008. The amount*
23 *shall be calculated on a per pupil basis, as set forth in paragraph III, based on charter*
24 *school pupil enrollment as of July 1, 2008, and shall be distributed pursuant to RSA 194-*
25 *B:11, I(c).*

26 III. *The funds distributed to the commissioner of the department of education shall*
27 *be allocated in the following manner:*

28 (a) *The Academy for Science and Design Charter School, Cocheco Arts and*
29 *Technology Charter Academy, Franklin Career Charter Academy, New Hampshire*
30 *Equestrian Academy Charter School, Seacoast Charter School, Strong Foundations*
31 *Charter School, Surry Village Charter School, and North Country Charter Academy shall*
32 *each receive \$2,700 per pupil;*



1 ***(b) CSI Charter School and Great Bay e-Learning Charter School shall each***
2 ***receive \$500 per pupil; and***

3 ***(c) The Virtual Learning Academy Charter School shall receive \$250 for each***
4 ***full-time equivalent number of pupils.***

5 2 Moratorium on Charter School Authorization. Amend 2007, 263:93 to read as follows:

6 263:93 Applicability. No new charter schools shall be approved by the state board of education
7 under the provisions of RSA 194-B:3-a between July 1, 2007 and June 30, [2009] **2010**, provided that
8 a charter school application filed prior to July 1, 2007 which is scheduled to be acted upon by the
9 state board of education on or before October 1, 2007 shall be exempt from this prohibition. Nothing
10 in this section shall affect the validity of a charter school approved by the state board of education
11 under RSA 194-B:3-a prior to July 1, 2007.

12 3 Effective Date. This act shall take effect July 1, 2008.



2008-0731h

AMENDED ANALYSIS

This bill provides funding for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009 for all charter schools in operation as of July 1, 2008.

Amendment to HB 1642-FN

1 Amend the bill by replacing all after the enacting clause with the following:

2
3 1 Charter and Open Enrollment Schools; Funding. Amend RSA 194-B:11, I to read as follows:

4 I.(a) There shall be no tuition charge for any pupil attending an open enrollment or charter
5 conversion school located in that pupil's resident district. Funding limitations in this chapter shall
6 not be applicable to charter conversion or open enrollment schools located in a pupil's resident
7 district. For ~~[any other]~~ a charter or open enrollment school authorized by the school district, the
8 pupil's resident district shall pay to such school an amount equal to not less than 80 percent of that
9 district's average cost per pupil as determined by the department of education using the most recent
10 available data as reported by the district to the department. ~~[For any charter school authorized by~~
11 ~~the state board of education pursuant to RSA 194-B:3-a, the state shall pay tuition directly to the~~
12 ~~charter school for each pupil who is a resident of this state in attendance at such charter school as~~
13 ~~follows:~~

14 ~~(a) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2006, \$3,598 annual tuition.~~

15 ~~(b) For every fiscal year thereafter, the department of education shall determine the~~
16 ~~tuition rate by adjusting for the average annual percentage rate of inflation based on the northeast~~
17 ~~region consumer price index for all urban consumers as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics,~~
18 ~~United States Department of Labor. The average shall be based on the 4 calendar years ending 18-~~
19 ~~months before the beginning of the fiscal year for which the tuition rate is to be determined.]~~

20 *(b) For a charter school authorized by the state board of education pursuant to*
21 *RSA 194-B:3-a, the state shall pay tuition directly to the charter school for each pupil who*
22 *is a resident of this state in attendance at such charter school in an amount not less than*
23 *80 percent of the sending district's average cost per pupil, as determined by the department*
24 *of education using the most recent available data as reported by the district to the*
25 *department. Such tuition shall be deducted from the adequate education grant that is sent*
26 *to the school district in which the pupil resides. The pupil attending the charter school*
27 *shall be counted in the average daily membership in residence in the school district in*
28 *which the pupil resides for the purposes of computing aid for special education, English as*
29 *a second language, and the free and reduced-price lunch program. The school district in*
30 *which the charter school pupil resides shall direct not less than 80 percent of any special*
31 *education, English as a second language, and the free and reduced-price lunch program*
32 *aid that is attributable to such pupil to the charter school in which the pupil is enrolled.*

1 (c) The commissioner of the department of education shall calculate and distribute
2 charter school tuition payments as set forth herein. The first payment shall be 30 percent of the per
3 pupil amount multiplied by the number of eligible pupils present on the first day of the current
4 school year. Such payment shall be made no later than 15 days after the department of education
5 receives the attendance report. The December 1 payment shall be 30 percent of the per pupil
6 amount multiplied by the membership on November 1, and the March 1 payment shall be 30 percent
7 of the per pupil amount multiplied by the membership on February 1. To calculate the final
8 payment, the commissioner of the department of education shall multiply the per pupil amount by
9 the average daily membership in attendance for the full school year, and subtract the total amount
10 of the first 3 payments made. The remaining balance shall be the final payment. Eligible charter
11 schools shall report membership in accordance with RSA 189:1-d. In this subparagraph,
12 "membership" shall be as defined in RSA 189:1-d, II. Tuition amounts shall be prorated on a per
13 diem basis for pupils attending a school for less than a full school year.

14 (d) The source of funds for payments under this section shall be moneys from the
15 education trust fund established in RSA 198:39.

16 2 Charter Schools; 2008-2009 Supplemental Grant. A charter school which does not receive an
17 adequate education grant in the 2009 fiscal year shall receive, for such fiscal year, a supplemental
18 grant from funds available in PAU 06, 03, 03, 01, 27, class 97.

19 3 Effective Date. This act shall take effect July 1, 2008.

to be a floor
Amend.

Floor Amendment to HB 1642

1 Amend 2007, 263:92, II-III as inserted by section 1 of the bill by replacing them with the following:

2
3 *II. In addition to the provisions of paragraph I, and in addition to any funds*
4 *distributed to charter schools pursuant to RSA 198:42, IV, the state treasurer shall*
5 *distribute to the commissioner of the department of education, from the education trust*
6 *fund established in RSA 198:39, the sum of \$1,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30,*
7 *2009 for disbursement to all charter schools in operation as of the beginning of the 2008-*
8 *2009 school year. The amount shall be calculated on a per pupil basis, as set forth in*
9 *paragraph III, based on charter school pupil enrollment, and shall be distributed*
10 *pursuant to RSA 194-B:11, I(c).*

11 *III. The funds distributed to the commissioner of the department of education shall*
12 *be allocated in the following manner:*

13 *(a) The Academy for Science and Design Charter School, Cocheco Arts and*
14 *Technology Charter Academy, Franklin Career Charter Academy, New Hampshire*
15 *Equestrian Academy Charter School, Seacoast Charter School, Strong Foundations*
16 *Charter School and Surry Village Charter School shall each receive \$2,700 per pupil;*

17 *(b) CSI Charter School, Great Bay e-Learning Charter School, Ledyard Charter*
18 *Academy, and North Country Charter Academy shall each receive \$500 per pupil; and*

19 *(c) The Virtual Learning Academy Charter School shall receive \$250 for each*
20 *full-time equivalent number of pupils.*

Committee Minutes

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

DIVISION II WORK SESSION ON HB 1642-FN

BILL TITLE: relative to funding for charter schools authorized by the state board of education.

DATE: March 10, 2008

LOB ROOM: 210-211 **Time Work Session Called to Order:** 9:25 - 9:30

Time Adjourned: 1:15 - 2:25

(please circle if present)

Committee Members: Reps. D. Eaton, Foose, Gould, M. Smith, Foster, Jillette, Weyler and Stepanek.

Bill Sponsors: Rep. C. Clarke, Merr 6; Rep. Weyler, Rock 8; Rep. Price, Hills 26; Rep. McRae, Hills 7; Rep. B. Shaw, Hills 16; Sen. Kenney, Dist 3; Sen. Bragdon, Dist 11

TESTIMONY

* Use asterisk if written testimony and/or amendments are submitted.

Pink cards were filled out by:

Eileen Liparis, Brentwood, representing Seacoast Charter School – in support of the bill.

Bill Wilmot, 13 Church St., Kingston, representing Seacoast Charter School – in support of the bill.

Zac Arnault, Barrington, a student representing Cocheco Arts and Tech Academy – in support of the bill.

Erin Adams, Barrington, a student representing Cocheco Arts and Tech Academy – in support of the bill.

Megan Williams, Barrington, a student representing Cocheco Arts and Tech Academy – in support of the bill.

Ronald Savage, 84 Pleasant St., Epping, 679-5527, representing himself – in support of the bill.

Christine Stewart – representing Cocheco Arts and Tech Academy – in support of the bill.

* **Susan Hallias**, 3 Mourning Drive Way, Grantham, representing herself and NH Center for School Reform distributed testimony.

Rep. Rous, Rep. Casey will offer amendment on effective date.

Fiscal note: needed. \$1.1 million (John Beardmore, Legislative Budget Assistant)

Sara Browning, Department of Education (DOE), **Roberta Tenney**, DOE

Recess for more info: fiscal note.

Rep. Weyler: Feds have spent \$7 million, State has spent \$5 million. "This bill only spends about \$30 thousand (6X5000)."

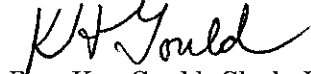
Amendment 2008-0796h NOT adopted.

Amendment 2008-0955h Stepanek/Weyler NOT adopted.

HB 1642-FN – moved OTP by Stepanek/Weyler. Vote 2-5, NOT adopted.

HB 1642-FN – moved ITL by M. Smith/Foster. Vote 5-2. motion adopted.

Respectfully submitted,



Rep. Ken Gould, Clerk, Division II

Motions: OTP, OTP/A, ITL, Interim Study (Please circle one.)

Moved by Rep. M. Smith

Seconded by Rep. Foster

Vote: 5-2 (Please attach record of roll call vote.)

Motions: OTP, OTP/A, ITL, Interim Study (Please circle one.)

Moved by Rep.

Seconded by Rep.

Vote: (Please attach record of roll call vote.)

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

DIVISION II WORK SESSION ON HB 1642-FN

BILL TITLE: relative to funding for charter schools authorized by the state board of education.

DATE: {Type HEARING DATE here} 3-10-08

LOB ROOM: 21-211 **Time Work Session Called to Order:** 9:25 - 9:30
Time Adjourned: 1:15 - 2:25

(please circle if present)

Committee Members: Reps. D. Eaton, Foose, Gould, M. Smith, Foster, Jillette, Weyler and Stepanek.

Bill Sponsors: Rep. C. Clarke, Merr 6; Rep. Weyler, Rock 8; Rep. Price, Hills 26; Rep. McRae, Hills 7; Rep. B. Shaw, Hills 16; Sen. Kenney, Dist 3; Sen. Bragdon, Dist 11

TESTIMONY

* Use asterisk if written testimony and/or amendments are submitted.

Rep. Rous
Rep. Casey
Rep. Weyler

Sara Browning DOE
Roberta Tenley DOE

Motions: OTP, OTP/A, ITL Interim Study (Please circle one.)

Moved by Rep. M. Smith

Seconded by Rep. Foster

Vote: 5-2 (Please attach record of roll call vote.)

0796h NOT Adopted

0955h NOT Adopted

Motions: OTP, OTP/A, ITL, Interim Study (Please circle one.)

Moved by Rep.

Seconded by Rep.

Vote: (Please attach record of roll call vote.)

HB 1642 II 3-10-08 9:25 - 9:30
1:15 - 2:25

Rep. Rous

Rep. Casey will offer amendment on effective date.

Fiscal note: needed \$1.1 mm (John Beardmore)

Sara Browning DOE

Roberta Tenney DOE

Recess for more info: fiscal note

Weyler: Feds have spent \$7mm

State has " \$5mm

"This bill only spends about \$30K (6 x 5000)"

Amendment NOT adopted 0796h

Amendment 0955h Stepanek/Weyler NOT adopted

1642 FN OTP Stepanek/Weyler 2-5 NOT adopted

1642 ITL Smith/Foster

**DIVISION II
2008 SESSION**

Date: 3-10-08

Bill #: 1642 FX

Bill Title:

Amendments

Sponsor: OLS Document #:

Sponsor: OLS Document #:

Sponsor: OLS Document #:

Motions: OTP, OTPA, ITL, TABLE, RETAIN

Motion made by: M. Smith Seconded by: Foster

	YEAS	NAYS	ABSENT
Eaton, Daniel A	✓		
Foose, Robert A			
Foster, Linda T	✓		
Gould, Kenneth H	✓		
Jillette, Arthur G	✓		
Smith, Marjorie K	✓		
Stepanek, Stephen B		✓	
Weyler, Kenneth L		✓	



Rep. Kenneth Gould
Division II Clerk

Amendment to HB 1642-FN

1 Amend the bill by replacing all after the enacting clause with the following:

2
3 1 Charter and Open Enrollment Schools; Funding. Amend RSA 194-B:11, I to read as follows:

4 I.(a) There shall be no tuition charge for any pupil attending an open enrollment or charter
5 conversion school located in that pupil's resident district. Funding limitations in this chapter shall
6 not be applicable to charter conversion or open enrollment schools located in a pupil's resident
7 district. For ~~[any other]~~ a charter or open enrollment school authorized by the school district, the
8 pupil's resident district shall pay to such school an amount equal to not less than 80 percent of that
9 district's average cost per pupil as determined by the department of education using the most recent
10 available data as reported by the district to the department. ~~[For any charter school authorized by~~
11 ~~the state board of education pursuant to RSA 194-B:3-a, the state shall pay tuition directly to the~~
12 ~~charter school for each pupil who is a resident of this state in attendance at such charter school as~~
13 ~~follows:~~

14 ~~(a) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2006, \$3,598 annual tuition.~~

15 ~~(b) For every fiscal year thereafter, the department of education shall determine the~~
16 ~~tuition rate by adjusting for the average annual percentage rate of inflation based on the northeast~~
17 ~~region consumer price index for all urban consumers as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics,~~
18 ~~United States Department of Labor. The average shall be based on the 4 calendar years ending 18-~~
19 ~~months before the beginning of the fiscal year for which the tuition rate is to be determined.]~~

20 *(b) For a charter school authorized by the state board of education pursuant to*
21 *RSA 194-B:3-a, the state shall pay tuition directly to the charter school for each pupil who*
22 *is a resident of this state in attendance at such charter school in an amount not less than*
23 *80 percent of the sending district's average cost per pupil, as determined by the department*
24 *of education using the most recent available data as reported by the district to the*
25 *department. Such tuition shall be deducted from the adequate education grant that is sent*
26 *to the school district in which the pupil resides. The pupil attending the charter school*
27 *shall be counted in the average daily membership in residence in the school district in*
28 *which the pupil resides for the purposes of computing aid for special education, English as*
29 *a second language, and the free and reduced-price lunch program. The school district in*
30 *which the charter school pupil resides shall direct not less than 80 percent of any special*
31 *education, English as a second language, and the free and reduced-price lunch program*
32 *aid that is attributable to such pupil to the charter school in which the pupil is enrolled.*



1 (c) The commissioner of the department of education shall calculate and distribute
2 charter school tuition payments as set forth herein. The first payment shall be 30 percent of the per
3 pupil amount multiplied by the number of eligible pupils present on the first day of the current
4 school year. Such payment shall be made no later than 15 days after the department of education
5 receives the attendance report. The December 1 payment shall be 30 percent of the per pupil
6 amount multiplied by the membership on November 1, and the March 1 payment shall be 30 percent
7 of the per pupil amount multiplied by the membership on February 1. To calculate the final
8 payment, the commissioner of the department of education shall multiply the per pupil amount by
9 the average daily membership in attendance for the full school year, and subtract the total amount
10 of the first 3 payments made. The remaining balance shall be the final payment. Eligible charter
11 schools shall report membership in accordance with RSA 189:1-d. In this subparagraph,
12 "membership" shall be as defined in RSA 189:1-d, II. Tuition amounts shall be prorated on a per
13 diem basis for pupils attending a school for less than a full school year.

14 (d) The source of funds for payments under this section shall be moneys from the
15 education trust fund established in RSA 198:39.

16 2 Charter Schools; 2008-2009 Supplemental Grant. A charter school which does not receive an
17 adequate education grant in the 2009 fiscal year shall receive, for such fiscal year, a supplemental
18 grant from funds available in PAU 06, 03, 03, 01, 27, class 97.

19 3 Effective Date. This act shall take effect July 1, 2008.

Amendment to HB 1642-FN

1 Amend the title of the bill by replacing it with the following:

2
3 AN ACT providing additional funding for charter schools for the 2009 fiscal year.
4

5 Amend the bill by replacing all after the enacting clause with the following:
6

7 1 Charter School Appropriations for the Biennium Ending June 30, 2009. Amend 2007, 263:92
8 to read as follows:

9 263:92 Charter School Appropriations for the Biennium Ending June 30, 2009.

10 I. Notwithstanding the appropriations made in PAU 06, 03, 03, 01, 27, class 97, and any
11 related footnotes, the total amount of charter school supplemental grants appropriated in PAU 06,
12 03, 03, 01, 27, class 97 for the biennium ending June 30, 2009 shall be available to the department of
13 education for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008, for disbursement to the Coheco Arts and
14 Technology Academy, the Franklin Career Academy, and the Seacoast Charter School. Any
15 supplemental grant funds which are unexpended at the end of the 2008 fiscal year shall not lapse
16 and shall be available for disbursement in the 2009 fiscal year *to all charter schools listed in*
17 *paragraph III.*

18 II. *In addition to the provisions of paragraph I, and in addition to any funds*
19 *distributed to charter schools pursuant to RSA 198:42, IV, the state treasurer shall*
20 *distribute to the commissioner of the department of education, from the education trust*
21 *fund established in RSA 198:39, the sum of \$1,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30,*
22 *2009 for disbursement to all charter schools in operation at the beginning of the 2008-2009*
23 *school year. The amount shall be calculated on a per pupil basis, as set forth in*
24 *paragraph III, based on charter school pupil enrollment as of July 1, 2008, and shall be*
25 *distributed pursuant to RSA 194-B:11, I(c).*

26 III. *The funds distributed to the commissioner of the department of education shall*
27 *be allocated in the following manner:*

28 (a) *The Academy for Science and Design Charter School, Coheco Arts and*
29 *Technology Charter Academy, Franklin Career Charter Academy, New Hampshire*
30 *Equestrian Academy Charter School, Seacoast Charter School, Strong Foundations*
31 *Charter School and Surry Village Charter School shall each receive \$2,700 per pupil;*

1 **(b) CSI Charter School, Great Bay e-Learning Charter School, Ledyard Charter**
2 **School, and North Country Charter Academy shall each receive \$500 per pupil; and**

3 **(c) The Virtual Learning Academy Charter School shall receive \$250 for each**
4 **full-time equivalent number of pupils.**

5 2 Moratorium on Charter School Authorization. Amend 2007, 263:93 to read as follows:

6 263:93 Applicability. No new charter schools shall be approved by the state board of education
7 under the provisions of RSA 194-B:3-a between July 1, 2007 and June 30, [2009] 2010, provided that
8 a charter school application filed prior to July 1, 2007 which is scheduled to be acted upon by the
9 state board of education on or before October 1, 2007 shall be exempt from this prohibition. Nothing
10 in this section shall affect the validity of a charter school approved by the state board of education
11 under RSA 194-B:3-a prior to July 1, 2007.

12 3 Effective Date. This act shall take effect July 1, 2008.

3-10-08

Dear Finance Committee-

I was hoping to speak in favor of the N.H. open-enrollment charter schools

today. I will submit written testimony, but

wanted to let you

know that I am available to speak to any committee members via phone

(603-767-3252).

I am a teacher and a parent at Cocheco Arts & Technology Academy.

Thank You,

Beth Y. Allard ★

Estimated FY 2009 Charter School Supplemental Grants
HB 1642 as amended by 2008-0672h

	A	B	C	D	E
1			Projected		
2		Current	Enrollment ¹	Per Pupil	Estimated
3		Enrollment	July 1, 2008	Amount	Grant
4					
5	SOURCE:	NH DoE 3/7/08	NH DoE 3/7/08	HB 1642	C x D
6	TOTAL:	575	1,053	N/A	\$ 1,123,100
7					
8	Franklin Career Academy Charter School	30	33	\$ 2,700	\$ 89,100
9	North Country Charter Academy	51	56	\$ 500	\$ 28,000
10	Seacoast Charter School	50	55	\$ 2,700	\$ 148,500
11	Cocheco Arts & Technology Charter Academy	67	74	\$ 2,700	\$ 199,800
12	NH Equestrian Academy	20	22	\$ 2,700	\$ 59,400
13	Surry Village Charter School	44	48	\$ 2,700	\$ 129,600
14	Great Bay eLearning Charter School	100	110	\$ 500	\$ 55,000
15	Satrong Foundations Charter School	55	61	\$ 2,700	\$ 164,700
16	CSI Charter School	26	29	\$ 500	\$ 14,500
17	Academy of Science and Design Charter School	32	35	\$ 2,700	\$ 94,500
18	Virtual Learning Academy Charter School	100	500	\$ 250	\$ 125,000
19	Ledyard Charter School ²	-	30	\$ 500	\$ 15,000
20					
21	NOTES:	1) Projected enrollment is a 10% increase over current enrollment for all schools except Virtual Learning Academy and Ledyard Charter School.			
22		2) Ledyard Charter School is an approved charter school that may be in operation for the 2008 school year.			

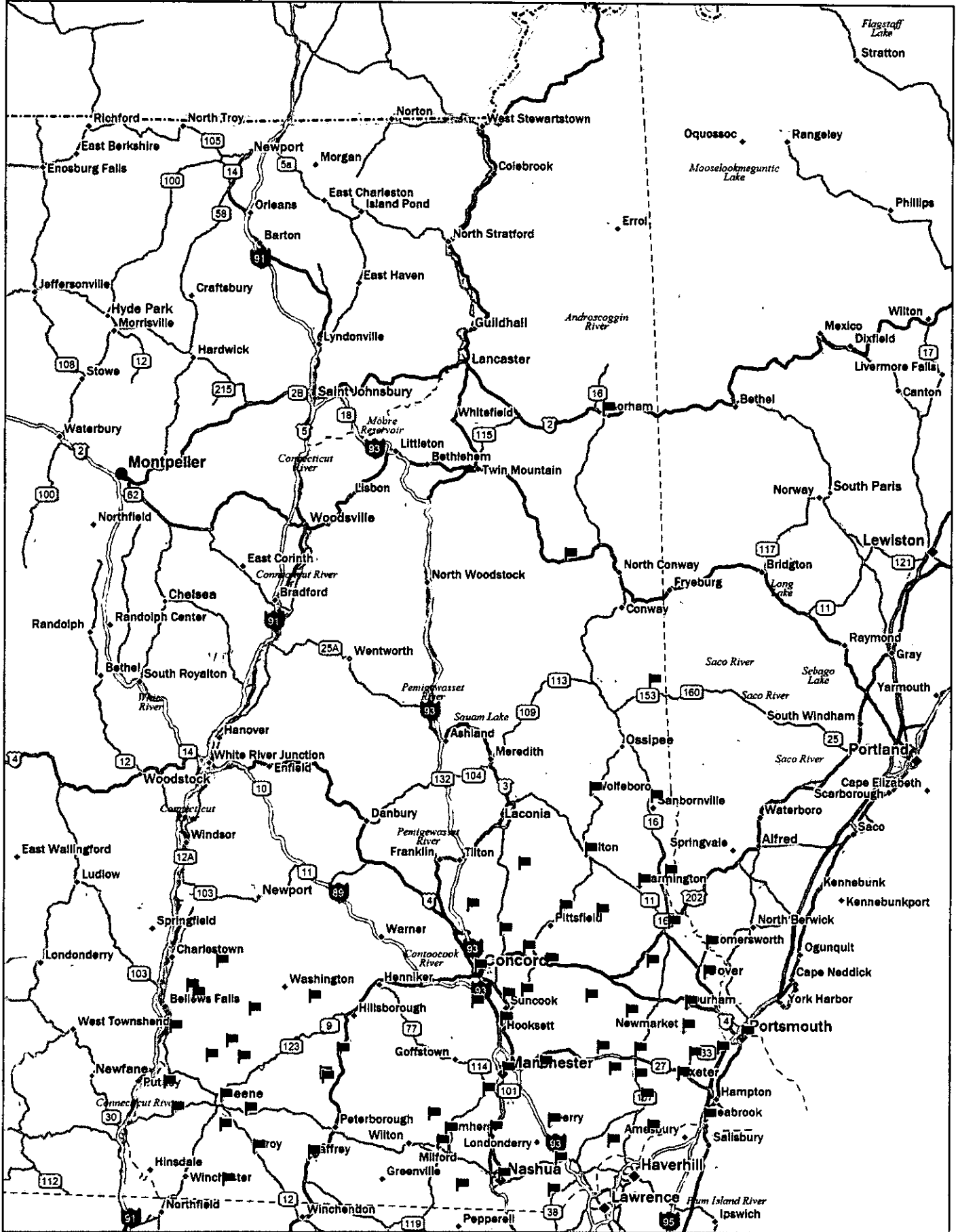
Testimony to the House Finance Committee in support of HB 1642 March 10, 2008

To date the 9 state approved chartered public schools represent the investment of the Federal DOE of over \$7 million and just over \$5million from the state of New Hampshire for a total of over \$12 million to fund an innovation in education that has met with widespread success in over 40 states and the district of Columbia with over 4,000 chartered public schools serving over 1 million students. This bill represents the end of the engagement NH has had with charter schools and the beginning of the marriage with permanent sustainable funding from the state and the sharing of best practices between the chartered public schools and traditional public schools.

The investment of combined Federal and state money of \$12 million is paying dividends to the state that serves our Governors initiative of reducing our high school dropout rate. This investment serves the states long term economic benefit as illustrated by the following figures from the Alliance for Excellent Education state analysis from October 2007

- More than 4,000 students did not graduate from New Hampshire's high schools in 2007; the lost lifetime earnings in New Hampshire for that class of dropouts alone totals more than \$1.1 billion.
- New Hampshire would save more than \$63 million in health care costs over the course of the lifetimes of each class of dropouts had they earned their diplomas.
- New Hampshire households would have over \$216 million more in accumulated wealth if all heads of households had graduated from high school.
- More than \$51 million would be added to New Hampshire's economy by 2020 if students of color graduated at the same rate as white students.
- If New Hampshire's high schools graduated all students ready for college, the state would save over \$13 million a year in community college remediation costs and lost earnings.
- New Hampshire's economy would see a combination of savings and revenue of over \$15 million in reduced crime spending and increased earnings each year if the male high school graduation rate increased by just 5 percent.

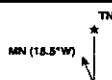
Charter schools are considered the R&D of the education industry. The investment in our state of \$12 million of combined state and federal monies over the past 4 years represents just 2/10ths of one percent on an annual basis as a percent of our overall state education budget. The rate of return on this investment can be calculated by studies like the one previously cited of the economic impact of engaging and retaining our NH students until they graduate from high school and hopefully aspire to further their education. What you cannot quantify is the joy



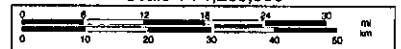
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Scale 1 : 1,200,000



1" = 18.94 mi Data Zoom 7-4

document the availability of federal funds, research preschool curricula that exist and have shown to have positive results, and research appropriate modes of evaluation of preschool programs. **Vote 12-7.**

Rep. Pamela G Price for the **Minority** of Education: The minority believes that this bill will duplicate studies of other programs such as Head Start. The bill proposes to research programs which have demonstrated positive results, believing that some of the current programs fail to meet this criteria. The bill also proposes to study the availability of federal funds to establish the program and leaves the long term financing in question. Rather than duplicate resources, the minority believes the focus should be to correct the short comings of the current programs.

HB 1336, requiring the department of education to develop a plan to educate school personnel to recognize stress-related issues in children whose parents have served in Iraq or Afghanistan. **INEXPEDIENT TO LEGISLATE.**

Rep. Kimberley S Casey for Education: The bill, however laudable in its sentiment, was deemed inexpedient to legislate because the actions requested in the bill are already covered by personnel at the DOE, specifically working with guidance counselors throughout the state on these very issues since Operation Desert Storm (1990). The DOE was encouraged to continue this work, and make efforts to make sure educators and administrators are aware of this support through their monthly e-publication, Key Messages, which is distributed to every district. **Vote 13-5.**

HB 1483, requiring instruction in Internet safety. **MAJORITY: INEXPEDIENT TO LEGISLATE. MINORITY: OUGHT TO PASS WITH AMENDMENT.**

Rep. Karen K McRae for the **Majority** of Education: This bill was voted inexpedient to legislate with regret. The committee agreed that our children need to be safe and should receive age appropriate instruction on Internet safety. The attorney general's office and the department of education testified that both departments have good programs and rules in place to insure that such instruction is occurring. In addition, the bill had a 60-day effective date which would have made implementation by the local school boards extremely difficult if not impossible. The committee recommends that the department of education accelerate this safety program within rules. **Vote 11-8.**

Rep. Pamela G Price for the **Minority** of Education: This legislation will require instruction in Internet safety. The use of the Internet to prey on children is growing. The statistics note a 1789% increase in cases related to cyber crimes over the past ten years. One study demonstrates that children are unaware of the dangers of online communications, believing it is safe to meet someone after chatting, safe to post their picture online, or to use their real name and address. After receiving some instruction, they recognize the dangers of these practices. The minority believes that safety requirements in federal law do not address instruction. A 2006-2007 technology survey by the New Hampshire department of education found that of 421 schools, only 155 give students instruction in Internet safety and 256 had no program. The amendment requires the department of education to issue guidelines for the school districts to consider as they integrate safety instruction in their current curriculum. The minority believes it is important to teach our children to be safe wherever they may access the Internet.

HB 1642-FN, relative to funding for charter schools authorized by the state board of education. **OUGHT TO PASS WITH AMENDMENT.**

Rep. Claire D Clarke for Education: This amended bill provides additional funding for charter schools for the 2009 fiscal year. The total amount of charter school supplemental grants appropriated for the biennium ending June 30, 2009 shall be available from the education trust fund to the department of education for distribution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008. The funds distributed by the DOE shall be allocated as follows: schools that do not have district support will receive an additional \$2700 per pupil; schools supported by districts will receive \$500 per pupil. The Virtual Learning Academy shall receive \$250 for each full time student. **Vote 12-2.**

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND ADMINISTRATION

HB 1262, relative to continuing medical education requirements for persons licensed by the board of medicine. **OUGHT TO PASS WITH AMENDMENT.**

Rep. A Laurie Harding for Executive Departments and Administration: This bill, as amended, changes continuing medical education requirements for physicians so that 100 hours are required every 2 years instead of 150 every three years. MD licenses are renewed every 2 years. HB 1262 requires that the CME documentation be submitted at the time of license renewal instead of in the off year. **Vote 13-3.**

HB 1320, establishing a commission to promote the celebration of Martin Luther King, Jr. Civil Rights Day. **INEXPEDIENT TO LEGISLATE.**

Rep. Maurice L Pilotte for Executive Departments and Administration: The committee recognizes the importance of acknowledging and celebrating Martin Luther King, Jr. Civil Rights Day which is recognized as

Speakers

Hearing Minutes

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

PUBLIC HEARING ON HB 1642-FN

BILL TITLE: relative to funding for charter schools authorized by the state board of education.

DATE: February 7, 2008

LOB ROOM: 207 **Time Public Hearing Called to Order:** 1:00 p.m.

Time Adjourned: 3:30 p.m.

(please circle if present)

Committee Members: Reps. Rous, Dunn, Yeaton, Jean, Claire Clark, Casey, B. Shaw, S. Merrick, K. Shaw, J. Day, O'Neil, Reever, Carson, Ingbretson, Hess, Remick, Stiles, McRae, Crane and Price.

Bill Sponsors: Reps. C. Clarke, Merr 6; Weyler, Rock 8; Price, Hills 26; McRae, Hills 7; B. Shaw, Hills 16; Sens. Kenney, Dist 3; Bragdon, Dist 11

TESTIMONY

* Use asterisk if written testimony and/or amendments are submitted.

Representative Claire Clarke, prime sponsor – supports. For four terms we have not done justice to Charter Schools. We need to do so.

***Representative K. Weyler – supports.** See written testimony. If the state accepted Federal grants it is obligated to continue on (see testimony for history and explanations). Final comments – This time the bill is different. He feels this is the right thing to do. He does not want charter schools to go away. He won't be able to bring this back again because the schools will be gone. It will be too late. He does not feel this is a 28-A issue. "Charter schools are public education". "Charter schools have been life changing experiences for some students".

Dean Michener, NH School Boards Association – opposes. Does represent 28-A problem. Removes distinction between schools that get district oversight and those that go through the state and overrides Bill 26. This violates the Constitution and 28-A. By state it creates new charter schools and then charge districts are an unfunded mandate. It's not a savings to the district when a student withdraws (or 2 or 3). If 25 withdraw from the same grade, it could be a savings. Line 6 contradicts other parts of the bill. FN is available and would show added costs to districts. Charter schools have discovered you can't do it for \$4,000 so they need more money. This is still unfunded. Would like to make state local LEA for charter schools and then money would flow that way (and oversight).

Susan Hollins, NH Center for School Reform – supports. Technical schools aren't programs, they are schools that serve regions. No one wants to fund students in charter schools. Now legislation has to figure out what to do about funding. There has been no incentive for districts to work on the charter school policy. There is a combination of state/local pools of funds. Aren't we supposed to support "students" not "schools"? Charter schools aren't private school they are part of

the state/district school districts. There is always fluctuation of school numbers so to say charter school students coming and going is different isn't true. The issue is fair distribution of funds in the state. The statewide open enrollment students receive about 30%. A charter school that serves the region would have trouble going to all districts that send students. She supports the concept of sharing of money for student needs. RSA 194-B:11 V – Lots of provisions related to charter school funding. Charter schools may ask for less or schools may give more. If districts had policy this would be clarified.

Bill Grimm, Franklin Career Academy – supports. This has been difficult to have the school. He has provided letters from supporters (See file). Charter schools won't survive next year with legislation. His school doesn't get federal funding, title money or SPED money. They have four or five students with IEP's. They couldn't conduct a review in one case unless the student withdrew and went back to the sending district. There is an obligation to do this when the state accepted federal money. It's in the original agreement.

***Eileen Liponis, NH Charter Public Schools Association – supports.** See written testimony. Represented a great deal of cooperation between charter schools and public schools and charter to charter and charter and colleges/universities. Similarities to Voc Ed Laws and Voc Ed (See file) and 28-A. Pays dividends and less drop outs. Need to continue to get full payback on investment.

Claudia Rice, Brentwood, NH – supports. Her child has greatly benefited from a charter school. Both children attend Seacoast Charter School. Education options are critical to keep kids in school.

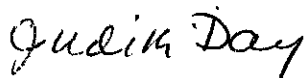
***Christine Stewart, Cocheco Arts & Technology Academy – supports.** See written testimony. Represented that there has been very good interaction between schools and others.

***Linda Stockwell, Cocheco Arts & Technology Academy – supports.** See written testimony.

***Richard Evans, Bedford, NH – supports.** See written testimony. There are 1% of students in charter schools shouldn't be removing financial support for charter schools that do such a good job.

***Todd Ziebarth, National Alliance for Public Charter Schools - supports.** See written testimony. There are between 300 and 400 new public charter schools open each year nationwide. Most have waiting list and they are popular from cities to rural areas.

Respectfully submitted,



Representative Judith Day, Clerk

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Price, Shaw, Clarke in audience

Bill Sponsors: Reps. C. Clarke, Merr 6; Weyler, Rock 8; Price, Hills 26; McRaie, Hills 7; B. Shaw, Hills 16; Sens. Kenney, Dist 3; Bragdon, Dist 11

TESTIMONY

Draft

* Use asterisk if written testimony and/or amendments are submitted.

① Claire Clarke - Rep Merrinade Co - Supports
For 4 terms we have not done justice to charter
Schools. we need to do so.

② Rep k. Weyler
*Written Testimony
If state excepted Fed Grants it is obligated
to continue on (see testimony for history +
explanations.)

Final Comments - This time/bill is different.
He feels this is the right thing to do. He
does not want charter schools to go away.
He won't be able to bring this back again
because the schools will be gone. It will
be too late. He does not feel this is
a 28-A issue. "Charter schools are public
education."

"Charter schools have been life-changing experiences for some students"

? Rep Skiles a couple yrs ago we had bill that did not funnel through districts. This bill has money come from district? yes.
Are you suggesting Hanover district should write check for \$12,000 (the % amount of the bill?) yes - minus the adequate money.

? should you take a percentage of money - adequate money in the district? currently money is not following the (charter school) student.

? Rep Dunn - ~~one~~ amounts spent by districts will vary - so won't we have an ~~inequity~~ inequity again? This currently happens with charter schools getting students from various districts.
What is arrangement in North County Schools - (To Rebecca Tenney) she doesn't know

? Carson - wouldn't it be easier for the state just give equal ~~amounts~~ amounts of funding to each student? (full funding?)

1642 FN (Draft minutes)

(3)

Weyler - Problem with general fund taking of monies

? Carson - Didn't we set the precedent with drop out bills?

I would like to see this precedent continued on for Charter Schools.

Full grant for Charter Schools outside Districts because State

^{Carson?} formed these schools.

would not money from state (didn't solve problem?)

Weyler - Finance Comm unwilling to continue doing this which we have done for 4 years.

? Carson - are we setting up a fight between local districts ~~with~~ ~~Charter~~ Schools + money going from them to Charter Schools.

Shouldn't have to beg school Districts ~~from~~ for money.

? Casey why wouldn't this draw from districts? Because districts

are responsibility of districts.

Some charter schools have started

with request or appropriation
of districts. Since people
who pay property taxes to
local schools, how does this
indicate there has not been
draw down from ~~state~~^{School} district
monies?

? Dunn - who writes checks to
Concord School district

Ans State money comes to DOE
and written to School District?

Yes. Why can't DOE write
another check for Concord
Charter school kids?

It is not impossible but
problem with priorities put
on General Fund. Finance
Community will not make this
a priority.

? Shlis - Currently "existing" will

④

probably mean/funder per student
Why couldn't this money be used
to charter schools? They will for
adequacy ~~enough~~ monies.

Shes Enhanced ~~revenue~~ & enrichment
amounts could also go to charter
School students.

Do we establish a policy to
fund charter schools would
that help in Foxrose comm.?

Probably not. ~~Policy~~ Policy does
but how funded is different
Reason.

? Carson - we need to revisit Charter
Schools laws.

~~Governor~~

③ Dean Michener NHTBA - in ~~opposit~~
opposition. Does represent 28-A
~~big~~ problem

Removes distinction between
schools that get district oversight
+ those that go through state

the

(4)

and overrides Bill 26.
This updates the Constitution
+ 28-A.

By state creates new Charter
Schools + then ~~to~~ Charge
Districts is unbundled
mandate. Not a savings
to district when student
withdraws (or 20 r 3) If
20 withdrawn from ~~same~~
same grade, could be
savings.

Line to contradict other
parts of bill
FN if available would show
added costs to districts

Charter schools have discovered
you can't do it for \$4,000
so they need more money.
This is still unbundled.

HB 1642 FN

6

would like to make state
local LEA for charter
schools + then money would
flow that way (and oversight).

? Casey - Do you support charter
schools as policy? YES.
Problem with unfunded
mandates

? Address analogy with Career
Tech? VCC programs are
a regional school program +
state participates in this.

If charter school works with
local district + falls
under these standards,
that is different.

? Kern - Is there an advantage to
preserver incentive for

Charter School to work with
District? YES. And ~~if~~ the
bill may undermine this

incentive

⑨ Susan Hollins - Tech schools aren't programs they are schools that serve regions no one wants to fund students in charter schools.

Now leg has to figure out what to do about funding.

There has been no incentive for districts to work on charter school policy.

Comb. of State / Local pools of funds. aren't we supposed to support "students" not "schools"?

Charter schools aren't private schools they are part of state / district school districts.

There is always fluctuation of school numbers so to say charter school students coming and going is different isn't true.

Hollins

ISSUE - Fair distribution of funds in state

State wide open enrollment students receive about 30%

Charter school that serves region would have trouble going to all districts that ~~the~~ send students.

Supports the concept of sharing of money ~~needs~~ for student needs. (From District to ~~the~~ student or Federal money)

Section 12 of Charter School Law - If ~~commits to~~ gives Charter school money has to be line item. - shouldn't show one student costs

Part of 203 law to create schools not connected to districts.

If push must be related to districts will be problem.

194

⑧

RSB B II V - Lots of provisions related to Charter School Funding.

Charter schools may ~~give~~ ^{ask for} less or schools may give more.

If District had policy this would be clarified.

? Skles - There is distinction between providing spec. ed services + charter school environments.

? Casey - How do you conclude that Districts send students to Tech Voc schools voluntarily - But not same for charter schools. Voc schools has Board, Shared understanding and school districts with voluntarily on study.

? O'Neil - would you have a problem not having school budget and have no say? No answer

⑤ Bill Grim ^{Supports} - Franklin Career Academy
~~Walter Fess~~ This has been difficult to have the school - Has provided letters from supporters (see file)

* Letters of Support
Charter schools want survey next year without legislation.

Grim

This school doesn't get Federal funding - Title money or Sped money. They have 4 or 5

Students with IEP's - Couldn't conduct Review in one case unless student withdraw + went ^{back} to sending district.

leg - Release + Sufficient Funding.

There is obligation to do this when state accepted Federal money. In original agreement.

? Remick - In North County school started supported by district, where is animosity coming from? Possibly Control issues. Has good relationship with sending district of Franklin. Issue of School Brand.

? B. Neil - What Documented for 5203 From SEA Grant under this program.

Seem from document State has obligation to court rule funding, not locals.

⑥ Eileen Laponis ^{supports} NH Charter
Public Schools Assn. (10)

★ Represented a great deal
of cooperation between
Charter schools + Public
schools + Charter to Charter
+ Charter and Colleges/Universities

188 E ~~V~~ Section I - Similarities
to Voc Ed Laws + Voc Ed
(see file) and 28-A

Maybe come under mean dollar
value for 28-A?

Pays dividends + less drop outs.
Need to continue to get full
pay back on IN Vestment

7) Claudia Rice - ^{supports} Her child has
greatly benefited from
Charter. Both attend Seacoast
Charter School. Education
Options are crucial to keep
kids in school.

8) Christine Stewart Supports
* Written testimony

Represented that there has been very good interaction between + schools + them.

9) Linda Stockwell - outreach ^{Supports}
director for Cocheco Arts + Technical Academy.
See written testimony -

? Casey - what is ratio of student to teacher? ~~CAP~~ ~~Page 20~~

Students per class
electives - minimum of 6 students

10) Richard Evans - Supports
* written testimony

2% 1% of students in Charter Schools
Shouldn't be removing financial support for charter schools that do such a good job.

11) Todd Ziebart - ^{Supports} Alliance for Charter Schools

How does NH fit within overall model? 300 to 400 New Charters open up yearly - Nation wide

most have waiting lists
Popular ~~from~~^{from} city to rural
Areas.

~~2000~~ Federal grants from 2000-2001

there has been Federal money
disseminated. These ~~to~~ focus
on sharing ideas between
public + Charter schools.

Charters need to get their
legs under them before they
effectively do sharing of ideas

In NH have biggest gap between
Charters + non-charter schools

in funding.
Approaches ~~with~~^{for} dealing with

① Per pupil amount State +
Local share — ~~\$~~

constitutional in Colorado
~~②~~ This has been net wash to state

③ Florida + Utah have this
work, also.

③ Utah - State money goes directly to schools. Now replaces local dollars with state but also done combination of state + local.

? Cooley - Please explain exactly again.

In Colorado - State share follows child and locals do not pay and then general fund lessened by sending all from General fund - Not coming from locals.

? Shles are other districts closely in this process? Yes but all coming from General fund / state dollars.

Sometimes states provide transition aid

What % of total average cost per student does State pick up? around 53% - from NEA data

① State is LEA ② District LEA ③ School is LEA

Emma - Correct if include State wide property tax as money

? Kenrick - How have test scores held up? ~~School~~ Come in further behind but progress at faster rates. Varies from state to state policy + funding policy matters in success of Charter school. Nation wide trend of ^{charter} schools that as make older they get better test scores are.

How does charter school trend compare to reg schools

Shuli?

Utah "Local Replacement Formula"

Rene?

- what about SPED - Can charter access funds - they would have to take on ~~demands~~ demands

Requirements surrounding i.e. services

Placemer mini charter - money follows child

Do best

#

? Duin - why so hard to get my?

15
16

Problem getting amount of Local + state funding has to do ~~with~~ with budgets especially when dollars are tight - ~~to~~

Power?
? What about loss of accountability to tax payer -

He feels not a problem

? Rep Reever -

Part of what is difficult for people is when Public Schools work so hard, People think ~~that~~ that they could have done this too if I had had this opportunity for innovation. Charter schools do allow this

Maybe public schools should be given some of the freedom.

● If can go to either state or local you have options. He believes in giving this option.

? Casey, what is best practice
for incentives?

People should be willing to
do it.

① Local District can allow
school to ~~use~~ facilities

Can ~~use~~ include scores
in charter schools data.

? Rep Inglebreton -

Why don't more schools
convert? Doesn't know.

If state takes over average level
state, why wouldn't every
school convert?

? Remick - Are teachers certified?
Varies from state to state

Testimony

From Rep Weyler - to accompany amendment file

Information for Amendment to HB 1642

There has been concern that if the amendment I have proposed for HB 1642 dealing with Charter School Funding were to pass there would be a potential problem when a town which receives no adequacy grant has students in a chartered school. I did not believe this to be a major problem, so I have had the schools surveyed as to how many students this would affect.

Here are the towns which receive no state grants for the next school year;

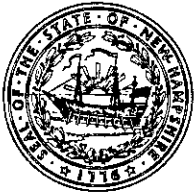
Alton	Grantham	Newington
Bartlett	Hampton	North Hampton
	Hanover	Odell
	Hebron	Portsmouth
Carroll	Holderness	Rye
Center Harbor	Jackson	Sandwich
Dix Grant	Lincoln	Stoddard
Dixville	Millsfield	Sugar Hill
Dublin	Moultonborough	Sunapee
Easton	New Castle	Tuftsboro
Eaton	New London	Waterville Valley
Franconia	Newbury	Wentworth Location
Freedom		Wolfeboro

The results of the survey on 2/18/08, reveals the following:

Cocheco Arts and technology Academy	2 students affected
Equine Studies	2 students
Franklin Career Academy	0
School of Science and Tech	0
Seacoast	2 students
Surry Village School	0 students

Only a total of six students. I feel confident that these can be accommodated by the remainder of the \$800,000 dedicated to the state chartered schools in HB 2.

Thank you for your consideration,
Rep. Ken Weyler



Save
State of New Hampshire

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

CONCORD

Roberta Tenny on
North school students
North County Charter

all the same

\$ 5,000 per
student

($\$5,000 + 3, \dots$)

Someone may pay more
and there is a lottery
for \$

2 ken weyler

File

HB 1642

Testimony of Rep. Ken Weyler
Committee on Education, Feb. 7, 2008.. Room 207

1. Charter Schools are public schools, and as such should have the same funding mechanisms, as all other public schools.
2. The 1995 legislation for charter schools assumed that Local Education Agencies, (LEA's) would be the starting point for charter schools. There were a few tentative beginnings, but the cumbersome process made this a long drawn out task.
3. Frequently the group which came together to begin the charter process were not all from the same district. So a secondary process was put into law which allowed the State Board of Education to grant charters. This also allowed the newly forming charter school to seek locations in more than one district.
4. The charter school initiative was encouraged by the federal government, after seeing success in several states. The first schools were started by federal grants. There was anticipation that the grants would continue to flow after startup. But the federal government wants to participate only in beginning the process, not in sustaining it.
5. By accepting the federal grants, the state becomes obligated to continue the existence of the charter schools. If there is insufficient action on the state part it may affect future grants by the federal governments in other programs. We must show good faith in our role.
6. We have now had four years of charter school development under the secondary system of the state granting the charters. We have had some excellent schools. Some have taken new directions in curriculum specialization; others have concentrated on a major problem in our system, student disinterest and leaving before achieving a diploma.
7. These laboratories of education have enriched our overall education offerings. We must make a special effort to preserve and encourage these innovations.
8. Less than two percent of our students are involved in charter schools, but in testimony we will hear, these students were not flourishing in the standard system. That has changed for them, now that they are in charter schools. It would be cruel to take away from them the opportunity to excel, now that they have found their way.
9. We organized school districts to give geographical responsibility for an area's students. In most cases the education for those students took place in the same geographical area. But we have had exceptions to this for decades. Special Ed. and Voc-Tech have been part of our system for all this time. These options have allowed out-of-district placements for that whole period. If charter school students have out-of-district placement, there is precedent. This should not be treated any differently.
10. The key to the obligation for the spending support is the resident^e of the student, not the location of the school. Please support HB 1642.

The New Hampshire Chartered Public Schools Association (NHCPSA)

Eileen Groll Liponis - member

The New Hampshire Chartered Public Schools Association (NHCPSA) is a non-profit member organization to support and advocate for charter schools in New Hampshire. The two part purpose of the association is to provide a structure for charter schools to share best practices with all public schools and to work together to identify and secure resources for charter schools in NH. The Association expects to host an annual conference to share best practices with district schools as well as seek other ways to help charter schools and public school to connect.

The process of disseminating best practices is occurring naturally among New Hampshire charter school and traditional public educators and is ripe for formalization. Informal reports to the LEA of charter school teachers car-pooling with neighboring traditional public schools and their desire to share best practices; of sending districts' Special Ed aides bringing their best practices to the charter school educators and taking back best practices to their traditional public school; of two neighboring schools, one charter and one traditional public, collaborating on combing their orchestra and strings program for a more robust music program; one charter school sharing it's successful fundraising model with other schools wishing to emulate it; and of charter schools uniting to advocate for legislative support. Conflicts of interest are avoided when goals are aligned. NH public educators have the goal of the highest individual student achievement and are naturally striving together towards that goal.

In the most recent issue of Education Week there is an article that outlines one way that charter schools are sharing their ideas. In San Diego and New York, charter schools have gotten to the point in sharing their ideas that they are participating in teacher preparation programs.

In the New York program, charter school leaders have partnered with Hunter College to design a practical teacher education course of study resulting in a masters open to all teachers- including non-charter teachers. Courses will be co-taught by Hunter faculty and master charter school teachers.

These are the kinds of partnerships that can bring new ideas and new people to public education. We are looking forward to dissemination activities after we are able to turn our focus from survival to sharing

We also represent a number of schools that are serving the Governor's initiative of reducing the dropout rate in NH. In data recently gathered by the association by reporting high schools

① Go to Alliance for Excellent Education on NHCPSA sheet cite a, b, c

NECaps from SeaCoast last years 4, 5 & 6th graders in every subject, in every strand the scores met or exceeded the state avg.

We hope the Ed Comm will embrace & support the investment made to date by the State, Fed DOE, the schools, teachers, parents & students & continue to fund this ed. invest

This is ~~the~~ last and only remaining bill in ^{the} the House or Senate that addresses a comprehensive permanent funding solution for charter schools. Without the success of this bill the ~~last~~ majority of these schools will close.

This investment is just beginning to pay dividends, please do not dispose of it.

Lipons

File

*June 2, 1784**Amended in 1877 to prohibit jury trials unless the amount in controversy exceeds \$100.**Amended in 1960 to increase the amount to \$500 before a jury trial may be requested.***"Cases" appears in 1792 parchment copy of constitution. Original constitution had "causes." Amended in 1988 to change \$500 to \$1,500***[Art.] 21. [Jurors; Compensation.]** In order to reap the fullest advantage of the inestimable privilege of the trial by jury, great care ought to be taken, that none but qualified persons should be appointed to serve; and such ought to be fully compensated for their travel, time and attendance.*June 2, 1784***[Art.] 22. [Free Speech; Liberty of the Press.]** Free speech and liberty of the press are essential to the security of freedom in a state: They ought, therefore, to be inviolably preserved.*June 2, 1784**Amended 1968 to include free speech.***[Art.] 23. [Retrospective Laws Prohibited.]** Retrospective laws are highly injurious, oppressive, and unjust. No such laws, therefore, should be made, either for the decision of civil causes, or the punishment of offenses.*June 2, 1784***[Art.] 24. [Militia.]** A well regulated militia is the proper, natural, and sure defense, of a state.*June 2, 1784***[Art.] 25. [Standing Armies.]** Standing armies are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be raised, or kept up, without the consent of the legislature.*June 2, 1784***[Art.] 26. [Military Subject to Civil Power.]** In all cases, and at all times, the military ought to be under strict subordination to, and governed by, the civil power.*June 2, 1784***[Art.] 27. [Quartering of Soldiers.]** No soldier in time of peace, shall be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; and in time of war, such quarters ought not to be made but by the civil authorities in a manner ordained by the legislature.*June 2, 1784**Amended in 1980 substituting "authorities" for "magistrate."***[Art.] 28. [Taxes, by Whom Levied.]** No subsidy, charge, tax, impost, or duty, shall be established, fixed, laid, or levied, under any pretext whatsoever, without the consent of the people, or their representatives in the legislature, or authority derived from that body.*June 2, 1784***[Art.] 28-a. [Mandated Programs.]** The state shall not mandate or assign any new, expanded or modified programs or responsibilities to any political subdivision in such a way as to necessitate additional local expenditures by the political subdivision unless such programs or responsibilities are fully funded by the state or unless such programs or responsibilities are approved for funding by a vote of the local legislative body of the political subdivision.*November 28, 1984***[Art.] 29. [Suspension of Laws by Legislature Only.]** The power of



THE NEW HAMPSHIRE PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL ASSOCIATION NHPCSA

Working together to provide innovative public education options to NH families.

The Charter School Advantage

State-legislated Charter Schools are legally independent, innovative, outcome-based, public schools. In 1991, Minnesota became the first state to enact charter school legislation. Introduced by Democratic state senator Ember Reichgott Junge in 1989, the Minnesota charter school law was designed to give parents greater flexibility in defining and managing education. A public charter school is a publicly funded school that, in accordance with an enabling state statute, has been granted a charter exempting it from selected state or local rules and regulations. Charter schools are held strictly accountable to the state for performance and for providing a quality education. A school's charter is reviewed every 5 years and can be revoked if guidelines on curriculum and management are not followed or the standards are not met. Charter schools have the flexibility to create educational programs with curriculum, teaching and organizational structures that differ from many traditional public schools. Charter schools are mission-driven schools created by educators who envision a school committed to a particular purpose and philosophy.

Charter schools in New Hampshire were designed as living laboratories for educational innovation within the public education system and as an educational option for parents. In order to fulfill this aspect of their purpose, the existing charter schools in New Hampshire have formed the New Hampshire Public Charter School Association (NHPCSA). The two part purpose of the non-profit association is to provide a structure for charter schools to share best practices with all public schools and to work together to identify and secure resources for charter schools in NH. NHPCSA was formed by charter school leaders all over the state and built on the informal networks that had already been established. The Association expects to host an annual conference to share best practices with district schools as well as seek other ways to help charter schools and public school to connect. Roberta Tenney, a Department of Education Administrator from the Bureau of Accountability, has said of the Association, ***"Charter schools in New Hampshire have matured to the point where an affinity group like the association makes sense. NHPCSA will help charter schools learn from each other and disseminate their innovative ideas about education to all public schools."***

The Advantage to New Hampshire

Charter Schools offer the students, parents and teachers a public school option that can often address issues and special areas of emphasis that can't readily be supported in regular public schools and add to students abilities to flourish as learners. Different approaches which accommodate divergent student learning styles can allow a student to thrive rather than falter. Particularly in the early years, a lifelong self confidence and love of learning can be acquired that will support the individual throughout their lives. Charters in NH augment the efforts of traditional public schools and are limited to 10% of any town's population per grade. Charter schools provide public education options for all NH families.

Charter schools enhance the NH economy by offering public education options to retain families currently living here or interested in moving to NH. A community is only as rich as the options it offers its citizens. Charter schools support state growth by supporting a NH student population that is engaged in their learning environments and therefore less likely to become disinterested and drop out. If students become disengaged from their education, they and their parents need options. In many states, charter schools play a key role in addressing high school dropout prevention by finding alternative ways of engaging students. Several New Hampshire charter schools specifically target high school dropouts and others do so simply by providing an option for students.

The following figures from the Alliance for Excellent Education state analysis from October 2007 help illustrate the potential economic benefits to individuals and the state of addressing the prevention of high school dropouts of investing in an improved high school system that better prepares all high school students for graduation.

- a • More than 4,000 students did not graduate from New Hampshire's high schools in 2007; the lost lifetime earnings in New Hampshire for that class of dropouts alone totals more than \$1.1 billion.
- b • New Hampshire would save more than \$63 million in health care costs over the course of the lifetimes of each class of dropouts had they earned their diplomas.
 - New Hampshire households would have over \$216 million more in accumulated wealth if all heads of households had graduated from high school.
 - More than \$51 million would be added to New Hampshire's economy by 2020 if students of color graduated at the same rate as white students.
 - If New Hampshire's high schools graduated all students ready for college, the state would save over \$13 million a year in community college remediation costs and lost earnings.
- c • New Hampshire's economy would see a combination of savings and revenue of over \$15 million in reduced crime spending and increased earnings each year if the male high school graduation rate increased by just 5 percent.

of 4,000 = 200

4,200

The National Perspectives on Charter Schools

Today there are over 4,000 charter schools operating in 40 states plus the District of Columbia serving over one million students. There are many national organizations supporting the establishment and growth of charter schools, including the National Alliance for Public Charter Schools, Democrats for Education Reform, the Center for Education Reform. Even teacher's unions, which have traditionally been portrayed as opposed to charter schools support them as a vehicle for education reform. The National Education Association, in Resolution A-29, "supports innovation in public education," agreeing that "The core assumptions that inform the charter school (1) concept -- i.e., innovation, autonomy, and accountability -- indicate that charter schools have the potential to facilitate these reforms, and be positive change agents by developing new and creative methods of teaching and learning that can be replicated in mainstream public schools."

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The Funding Issue

Currently, the NHPCSA is working with legislators from the NH House and Senate to provide permanent, sustainable funding for the educational options that charter schools provide. Charter schools have built a solid foundation with federal startup grant funding but need state support to continued operation. In the United States there are over 4,000 charter schools operating in 40 states plus the District of Columbia serving over one million students. Nationally on average, charter schools receive 80% of the sending districts tuition. Without a change in the funding, many believe that the charter schools will start to close, eliminating vital options for New Hampshire parents and students. Please call 603-498-2386 to learn more about how you can support charter schools options for NH families.

current
seniors

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	North Country	North Country Graduates	CATA	Grad	FCA	Grad	GBECS	TOTAL
Enrollment	60	83	67	36	15	31	241	
Dropouts		27.00	0			0	27	
Dropouts %		33%	0%			0%	11%	
At risk	60.00		34.00			18.00	112.00	
At risk %	100%		51%			58%	46%	

67
31
60
158
+ 83
241

Grad 83
3
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101

file #7

Claudia Rice

As a first generation American, having immigrated here in 1971, I am proud to be here before you as the first person in my family to have graduated from college. I owe my success to my parents who brought me to America from Europe and to the public education system. My parents moved to America because they wanted to live in a country that educates all of its citizen's up to the age of 18. I benefited from my public education while growing up in upstate NY and was able to progress to higher education with scholarships and grants. My husband and I moved to Brentwood, NH because we looked at the school ratings and thought that our children would get a quality education. From day one my oldest struggled to engage with the material the way it was being presented to her. She went from someone who was interested in learning to being discouraged and saying that school was boring.

I found out about SCS from a friend and teacher and chose to send her there because I hoped that their innovative approach could inspire my child to want to learn. My 3rd grader is now doing 4th grade math and spelling at SCS. I have learned and now value that all learners are different and some require a different focus in their education than a general district school can provide. I like the Seacoast Charter school approach because it focuses on the individual and their particular needs which is an innovative approach to teaching. I understand that other countries have also found focusing on the individual is education innovation that works and produces better educated individuals. Both my children attend the SCS and my oldest has already informed me that she refuses to go back to our town's public school if ongoing funding does not get passed and wants to be home schooled. While I pride myself on being the first in my family to graduate from college, I'm not so sure I am qualified to teach nor do I feel quitting my full time job and losing income that my family depends on is in any one's best interest. I believe in public schools and Charter schools are public schools so I hope you will help us keep my children and the other 398 children in an environment that helps them thrive. My local public school didn't work for my family and if the Seacoast Charter School has to close because of lack of funding then I question continuing to live and work in NH. The state has an obligation to its citizens to educate all our children not just the ones that fit into the current system. Education options are critical to keep our kids in schools. We pay our taxes and we deserve to have our children educated with those dollars too. I've been a lifelong Democrat up to this point and have grown disenchanted. I have always viewed Democrats to be in favor of education for all, I hope this continues to be so.

I urge you to act swiftly and vote yes to permanent, sustainable funding for open enrollment Charter Schools so that we do not lose great schools, teachers and kids. Our family along with others needs your support to ensure Open Enrollment Charter Schools do not become extinct in New Hampshire.

As the Business Manager for the Cocheco Arts & Technology Academy, a Public Charter High School, I wish to provide the Education Committee with information relative to support that our school has received from Local School Districts. I would also like to provide information regarding financial accountability of funds received by Charter Schools.

I believe that the Local School Districts and Charter Schools share the same goal; which is to provide a high quality learning experience for all children. I also acknowledge that we share the same obstacles; which encompass the realities of how to provide a high quality experience while being fiscally responsible with taxpayer money and adhering to budgetary constraints.

The Cocheco Arts & Technology Academy has received support from many school districts which have been both financial and non-financial in nature. Our staff works hand in hand with staff from sending districts to ensure that special needs of our students are met. We have been graciously received into a school district for a student to utilize specialized software which has enriched his learning experience. Our staff has received guidance from a sending district staff member in an exchange of knowledge relative to the MMS Student Information System that public schools utilize. These are a few examples of the many times that we interact and feel supported by the school districts in our community. We are all public school entities who seek to educate our children.

Our school has also received financial support from school districts. During the 2006-07 school year four communities responded to our request for financial support of CATA students who reside in their towns. I would like to acknowledge and thank publicly the towns of Rochester, Nottingham, Strafford, and Durham. Their financial support represented a total of \$38,798 and was gratefully received by our school to assist in educating the 14 students from their communities. To date, for the 2007-08 school year; CATA has received financial support from the communities of Rochester, Strafford, and Somersworth. This support is again gratefully received by our school and assists in educating the 21 students from their communities. I will take this opportunity to point out that with current enrollment of 67 students; the sending districts have supported 31% of our student population.

Even though there are sending districts that are not able to help with funding this year, we appreciate their consideration of our request. Lastly, I would like to publicly thank all of the sending districts who have provided non-financial support to our school. Collaboration of talents and resources of our teachers and administrators allows all public schools to make positive changes in the lives of students.

The second topic that I would like to discuss and provide pertinent information is accountability of funds received by Charter Schools.

As a public school, we are required to report to the NH Department of Education at various intervals during the fiscal and school year.

Charter Schools approved under the RSA 194-B:3 must submit a quarterly report to the State Board of Education. A required component of this report is a quarterly financial statement which must include the following: 1) Balance Sheet; 2) Expenditure Statement; and 3) Statement of Equity.

In addition, Charter Schools are required to provide to the NH Department of Education a report of financial statements from an independent auditor for each fiscal year. I am happy to report that our school has had no findings as a result of the independent audit for all three years that we have been in operation and have been audited.

Like all public schools in New Hampshire, Charter Schools must complete the NH Department of Education Annual Financial Report which is referred to as the DOE 25.

Federal Charter School Start-up Grant funding received by our school requires an additional quarterly reporting process to the NH Department of Education. The reporting of federal grant funds received and disbursed is documented in a series of forms which are as follows: 1) The Office of Business Management Form 1 Project Application Budget; 2)

Form 3 Project Status Report; and 3) Form 4 Quarterly Financial Report of Approved Projects.

Funds received and disbursed are reviewed not only by the NH Department of Education, but also monthly by our Finance Committee and the Board of Trustees. At all levels within our organization, we adhere to strict internal controls regarding authorization of expenditures. Our internal structure provides for approval of expenditures by the School Director, Business Manager, two members of the Finance Committee, and a board member who is an authorized bank signatory.

Charter Schools are held to the highest level of financial accountability. We accept the duty of being a fiscally responsible entity and enforce high standards to achieve these means.

Respectfully submitted,

Christine D. Stewart
Business Manager
Cocheco Arts & Technology Academy

Linda Stockwell
Education Committee Testimony
February 7, 2008

I would like to begin by thanking the members of the Education Committee for the support, time and effort that you have put forth for charter schools in New Hampshire. I am the Outreach Director for the Coheco Arts and Technology Academy, a public charter high school, with a focus on the arts, located in Barrington. In addition to my professional role, I have a personal interest as well, one of my children attends CATA and another is a graduate of the Seacoast Charter School.

Those of us affiliated with CATA consider ourselves to be pioneers in education. This belief comes from the work that happens in our school every day. This belief is affirmed by the New Hampshire State Department of Education. I would like to call your attention to the Department of Education’s report titled, “New Hampshire’s Vision for Redesign: Moving from High Schools to Learning Communities.” The executive summary in this document states that this document is “a plan to support the improvement of our secondary schools.” Well, CATA is a secondary school and it is already doing the things outlined in this plan. In addition, CATA was doing these things before this plan was published. The document outlines the following six guiding principals for the future of our high schools, and they are:

- Personalization and Relationships
- Rigor and High Standards
- Relevance and Engagement
- Results
- Empowered Educators
- Follow the Child

*Personalization and Relationships-“Personalized means implementing individualized teaching and learning methods to best meet the needs of each student.” Each student at CATA has a PEP- Personalized Education Plan. This plan is developed by the student in conjunction with a guidance counselor. The plan spells out the student’s goals for the future and the education needed to fulfill those plans. Students play an active role in this process. They set goals and are taught the skills needed to reach those goals.

Relationships –“Part of personalization involves building relationships between students and adults.” At CATA each student has an advisor that they meet with daily. Together, the student and their advisor collaborate and through this collaboration meaningful connections are made.

*Rigor and High Standards-“Every student deserves a course of study that allows them to learn in a deep, meaningful and practical way.” All students at CATA are held to high academic standards. There are procedures in place to make sure all students meet the educational goals they set for themselves. All staff support these high standards by giving constructive feed back and providing many ways for students to show what they have learned. In addition, students are required to read the New Hampshire Curriculum

Framework standards for each subject. When students complete a project they cite the New Hampshire Curriculum Framework standard that is met.

***Relevance and Engagement** – “By engaging every student in learning we can dramatically reduce the number of dropouts and allow students to acquire the skills they need to be successful and contributing citizens.” At CATA students are required to show what they know. This moves students beyond simply memorizing information long enough to pass the test. This means that students must be active participants in all of their classes. Students show what they have learned according to their individual interests. For example, students have made a documentary film to show what they learned about mills and industry in New Hampshire. Students create brochures and posters to show what they have learned in science class. Students compose a musical score to answer essay questions. One student composed and performed a rock opera based on Shakespeare’s *Hamlet*. Students paint pictures to show what they have learned about plants. These self designed projects connect students to their learning in ways that are meaningful and they retain what they have learned. Because they have to show what they have learned, they delve deep into a subject to fully understand it. When the expectation that you have to demonstrate what you know is in place, students become deeply engaged and accountable for all subjects. Engagement is enhanced through the classes offered at CATA. In addition to the core subjects: Language Arts, Math, Social Studies and Science, students can choose from an array of electives. Electives include; American Sign Language, Costume Construction and Design, which is a collaboration between Cocheco Arts and Technology Academy and the New Hampshire Theatre Project. Students will design, and construct the costumes for NHTP’s *Kings Arthur’s Court*. Other electives include, The Business Side of Performing Arts and The History of Western Music through Performance. In this class students learn about the major time periods of Music History by performing and composing a piece of music from each time period, culminating in a community performance. All students are required to do community service. Students have, performed for Meals of Wheels, and local events, collected and packaged food for a local food pantry, volunteered for the Special Olympics.

***Results** – “Collecting and analyzing data on results is vital to the success of the high school redesign efforts.” CATA collects data on graduation rates and the number of students who go on to higher education. CATA has had one graduating class and all but one student decided to continue their education. Our NECAP results show that we are making adequate yearly progress. Also, each student at CATA maintains a portfolio. The portfolio is another assessment tool used to show growth and plan for student success. Teachers review student portfolios regularly and they are used to document accomplishments as well as for planning.

***Empowered Educators** – Teachers at CATA act as coaches, mentors and facilitators for student learning. “As learning facilitators, teachers become more active designers of curriculum.” The empowered educators at CATA are the driving force behind designing and implementing our curriculum. Motivated and dedicated teachers results in motivated and dedicated students.

*Follow the Child – “Schools that develop this type of personalized approach to education help students learn more, encourage more students to graduate, and ensure that those graduates are better prepared for their next steps in life.” CATA Follows the Child by helping each student develop a personalized learning plan, and then helps them take responsibility for it. Students are expected and encouraged to take responsibility for their learning. This means CATA provides a student-centered education. A student-centered education results in students who are engaged, life long learners. Students who are engaged stay in school. Students have the opportunity for mentored learning and extended independent learning. If there is something a student wants to explore but it is not offered as a formal class, students have many options. Working with staff they can find a mentor. They can design an independent study or extended learning opportunity. For example a student who is a dancer wanted a class not offered. She contacted the dance department at UNH and found a professor who was willing to be her mentor. A music student wanted to learn how to repair instruments, he found a person who does instrument repair at a local music shop and looked into completing an internship. This process opens up the door for a wide range of opportunities for students. It capitalizes on using community resources. All mentorships and extended learning opportunities are closely supervised and monitored by CATA staff. All mentors are required to have the same background check and meet the same academic requirements of all teachers in the state of New Hampshire.

As you can see CATA is a pioneer in providing an arts based education secondary education for students in New Hampshire. In closing, thank you for your time and attention and I respectfully ask that you support long term sustainable funding for charter schools.

All quotes are from the State of New Hampshire Department of Education report, *New Hampshire's Vision for Redesign: Moving From High Schools to Learning Communities*.

Richard Evans #10 File

HB1642 IN FAVOR: Testimony of: Richard Evans, 25 Tumble Road, Bedford, 03110 Ph: 603 674 5211

- 1) I came to the hearing anticipating all sorts of theories about financial "draining" caused by charter schools. I want to address this "draining" argument. It is plainly and straightforwardly wrong.
- 2) We are, statewide, in a mode of huge expansion – we are spending, according to the Department of Education website, about \$160 million a year statewide on new construction. That amounts to about 5000 seats, or around 200 new classrooms per year – even though overall enrollment has been static for years. What we are actually doing is spending a fortune on lowering class size. Now, it is just silly to say that one mode of doing that, charter schools, "drains" money, when in fact it is a far cheaper method of adding new seats than building more of the traditional public schools. (Incidentally vouchers would be cheaper still and produce far more educational performance for each dollar spent – but that's a subject for another day).
- 3) The point is, it costs money to lower class size, and we are spending that money. But whether you do it by using that money to buy new public schools or new charter schools is completely irrelevant to the arithmetic. In an environment of expansion, "draining" is a myth.
- 4) Suppose, for example, that an overcrowded school district were proposing building a new 100 seat elementary school. If it were a public school, Mr Michener and Mr Joyce would be all in favor, but if it were a charter school, costing less dollars but servicing exactly the same students, I expect that they would be opposed on grounds that it would somehow "drain" dollars from the public schools. Clearly this is nonsense, financially, in our example, the net effect is favorable. What they call "draining" is not a function of the ownership or management of a school. It's a function of expansion. You could equally well make the argument that new public schools drain money from the ones that exist already.
- 5) We should also consider what the charter school dollars are buying us.
- 6) First, let's understand the scope of what we are talking about. Only two tenths of one percent of NH students are in charters, and they draw a lot less than one tenth of one percent of the overall state and local funding.
- 7) At the Academy for Science and Design in Merrimack they use their widow's mite of funding to introduce Physics to 12 and 13 year old students. I know this because my wife is teaching it to them, and the experiments are practiced and prepared on my kitchen table. Although the school has only been open for about 20 weeks, students have already learned about the nature of different types of forces, including gravity, friction, tension and electrostatic. They have seen these forces acting on assorted masses and measured how force, mass and acceleration are related. They have become familiar with the equations of linear motion. They've built electrical circuits, learned how to use Ohm's law and seen the effects of series and parallel resistors on the flow of electricity. They know how to setup and conduct relevant experiments, how to graph the results, (using a ruler to draw their axes properly) and how to consider sources of experimental error. It's all good stuff.
- 8) It would be almost unbelievably foolish public policy to survey the whole field of public education and then elect to target just those schools, which cost the least and teach the most, for closure through a process of slow financial starvation.
- 9) Consider what will happen then – all the kids go back to their regular public schools and then to keep your class size the same you have to build more public school classrooms, which cost a lot more than the trivial amount being asked for in this bill. You'll probably have the very same people, who are opposing this bill, back in here looking for an emergency spending measure to deal with the costs of re-absorbing students from closed charter schools.
- 10) This bill saves communities money by keeping low cost educational providers alive. I urge your support.

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CHAPTER 567

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ters. In instances where it is educationally and economically feasible to do so, the state board of education may designate individual vocational courses in other than the vocational education centers as regional courses. An out-of-state school or course may be designated, when it is in the best interest of the state, as a part of the New Hampshire regional vocational education plan.

188-E:2 Definitions.

I. "Receiving district" shall mean a school district operating a comprehensive high school which is designated as a regional center or offers a designated course.

II. "Sending district" shall mean a school district where students reside, and for whom said district has tuition responsibility, who attend a regional center or regional course other than within the district itself.

III. "Regional vocational student" shall mean a student attending a regional center or a regional course, for vocational education purposes, which is in a high school other than the one he would normally attend for his regular education program.

IV. "Construction" shall mean the actual construction of facilities and provision of initial equipment.

188-E:3 Construction of Regional Centers.

I. The state board of education is directed to make grants available to designated regional centers for construction of vocational education facilities. The board is directed to establish guidelines under which the regional vocational education centers will be approved to receive funds for the construction of said facilities. Such guidelines shall include, among other things, criteria which guarantee potential sending districts an opportunity to enroll students in the regional vocational program. The guidelines shall further specify the basic criteria for planning such facilities through cooperative development of plans by the vocational education staff of the state department of education and the local school districts staff. When such plans appear to be both educationally and financially acceptable, the department's vocational staff shall recommend to the state board that they be approved for funding.

II. Upon completion the constructed facility shall become the property of the school district. Provisions of the site, parking, and other related areas shall be the responsibility of the local community. Nothing shall prohibit the inclusion of the site and related facilities which are not funded as part of construction cost by the state under this chapter from being included in a regular building aid application of the district as provided in RSA 198:15-b.

188-E:4 Advisory Committees.

I. State Advisory Committee. The state board of education shall appoint a state advisory committee for regional vocational education centers consisting of one representative from each of the designated regional centers. Representatives shall be nominated by the administration of the regional center and appointed for terms of three years. No person shall be appointed to serve more than two three-year terms consecutively beyond any partial term to which he may have been appointed. The state board shall select appointees from the nomina-

Like the Charter Advisory Committee

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tions made to give a reasonable tuition areas including agriculture, occupations, trades and industry. four additional members at large mittee terms shall begin on July the time of adoption of this chapter terms shall be equally distributed

II. Local Advisory Committee shall have an active vocational vocational areas and including re so that the sending districts shall l

III. Advisory Committee Aut shall advise the respective board but shall have no legal authority

188-E:5 Program. The program broad enough to serve the reason substantial vocational offering in the zation of cooperative arrangements habilitation in providing vocational persons. Opportunities for out-of- and adult education will be provi-

188-E:6 Concurrent Enrollment school for non-vocational courses poses of taking vocational courses tion, or other physical restrictions for their entire educational program time at the vocational education the local district and the state s enroll in either their regular school district prefers to have them attend liability for tuition shall be limit

188-E:7 Tuition. The state budget tuition for full or part-time vocational centers or designated intensive high schools, whose residential attendance does not offer a

f. The liability of the state on the following:

(a) If the sending district high school, the state shall have n

(b) If the sending district w a high school which does not offer be responsible for twenty-five percent shall pay the balance.

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tions made to give a reasonable balance among the recognized vocational education areas including agriculture, distribution, health, home economics, office occupations, trades and industry. The state board may appoint a maximum of four additional members at large to maintain a balance on the committee. Committee terms shall begin on July 1 each year with the committee in operation at the time of adoption of this chapter established as the initial membership. Initial terms shall be equally distributed for one, two and three years.

II. Local Advisory Committees. Each regional vocational education center shall have an active vocational advisory committee representative of all of the vocational areas and including representation from outside the receiving district so that the sending districts shall have some advisory capacity.

III. Advisory Committee Authority. The state and local advisory committees shall advise the respective boards on matters relating to vocational education but shall have no legal authority with respect to the board's responsibility.

188-E:5 Program. The program in the regional vocational centers shall be broad enough to serve the reasonable needs of the area, and provide for a substantial vocational offering in the region. Each center shall make maximum utilization of cooperative arrangements with special education and vocational rehabilitation in providing vocational education for disadvantaged and handicapped persons. Opportunities for out-of-school youths, including "drop outs" and others, and adult education will be provided whenever possible.

188-E:6 Concurrent Enrollment. Students shall enroll at their regular high school for non-vocational courses and attend a regional vocational center for purposes of taking vocational courses except students may, where distance, transportation, or other physical restrictions prohibit, attend the vocational education center for their entire educational program. Tuition charged for students enrolled part time at the vocational education center shall be prorated on a time basis for both the local district and the state share of the payment. Whenever students may enroll in either their regular school or the vocational center, but the sending district prefers to have them attend the vocational center full time, the state's liability for tuition shall be limited to the part time tuition responsibility.

188-E:7 Tuition. The state board is authorized to pay from its regular budget tuition for full or part-time students, attending programs at designated vocational centers or designated vocational educational courses at other comprehensive high schools, whose residence is in a district where the high school of normal attendance does not offer a similar vocational education course.

I. The liability of the state and the local districts for tuition shall be based on the following:

(a) If the sending district offers a similar vocational course in their own high school, the state shall have no tuition responsibility.

(b) If the sending district whether or not it is a receiving district maintains a high school which does not offer the vocational course, the sending district shall be responsible for twenty-five percent of the total tuition charge and the state shall pay the balance.

(c) If the sending district does not maintain a high school within the district, the sending district shall be responsible for the usual tuition charge and if the regional center tuition is higher, the sending district will pay twenty-five percent of the additional charge and the state will pay seventy-five percent.

(d) If the sending district is under contract to a public or private school for its high school education, including an authorized regional enrollment area contract, the sending district shall be responsible for the usual tuition charge and if the regional center tuition is higher, the sending district will pay twenty-five percent of the additional charge and the state will pay seventy-five percent. Exclusive contractual arrangements shall not be used as a basis to exclude students from being eligible to secure vocational education under this chapter.

II. Limit of Liability. Whenever the receiving district is not the school of normal attendance, the liability of the sending district shall be limited to whichever of the following is largest:

- (a) the state average high school tuition;
- (b) the regular high school tuition; or
- (c) the average per-high-school-student cost paid by or of the sending district for the education of its youth.

The state shall pay the balance of the tuition charge. Tuition charged regional vocational students by designated centers is not to exceed the rate being charged regular students who would attend or are attending the high school which is operating the vocational education program.

188-E:8 Transportation. The state board of education is authorized to pay from its regular budget the cost of transportation for regional vocational students. Transportation is not to exceed normal transportation charges on established public busses or a reasonable rate established by the board whichever is lower in amount. The sending district shall be responsible for paying the transportation costs and will be reimbursed from state funds.

188-E:9 Payment of Tuition and Transportation Funds.

I. The state shall pay the receiving district for its portion of the tuition charge upon receipt by the state department of education of forms showing the charges as requested by them. Payment of transportation shall be made to the sending district by the state department of education upon certification of payment or liability of payment of transportation charges on forms prescribed by the department.

II. If the appropriation to the state department of education for tuition and transportation exceeds the actual cost during any given fiscal year, the excess funds will be distributed to the regional centers on the basis of the number of regional vocational education students enrolled in the center programs compared to the total number of regional vocational students in the state for that fiscal year. Such excess funds made available to the regional school shall be used as a special allocation for the upgrading of the regional vocational program. The state board of education may carry over any excess funds in one fiscal year to the following fiscal year for tuition and transportation to supplement that year's

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appropriation should a shortage of tuition and transportation funds appear to be imminent due to expansion of programs. If by November first of the subsequent year it appears no such deficiency is imminent, the previous year's balance shall be distributed as indicated in this section, but in no case shall this amount distributed exceed ten dollars per student attending, and the balance shall lapse.

III. If the funds appropriated are inadequate to pay the total cost of tuition and transportation, both tuition and transportation payments will be reduced on a prorated basis.

188-E:10 Construction Appropriation. The treasurer of the state of New Hampshire is hereby authorized to make available to the state board of education for purposes of constructing regional vocational education centers an amount not to exceed three million five hundred thousand dollars. Authorization for expenditure of such funds shall be made by the state department of education to the treasurer in accordance with this chapter. The treasurer is authorized to issue bonds in accordance with the provisions of RSA 6-A for the purpose of funding this appropriation.

567:2 Effective Date. This act shall take effect July 1, 1973. ←

[Approved July 5, 1973.]

[Effective date July 1, 1973.]

CHAPTER 568.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO PROTECTING CONSUMERS IN THE SALE OF CONSUMER GOODS.

Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

568:1 Implied Warranties. Amend RSA 382-A:2-316, (3) (a) as inserted by 1959, 247:1 by striking out said subparagraph and inserting in place thereof the following:

(a) unless the circumstances indicate otherwise, implied warranties may be excluded by expressions like "as is", "with all faults" or other language which in common understanding calls the buyer's attention to the exclusion of warranties and makes plain that there is no implied warranty; and

568:2 Lack of Privity in Actions Against a Manufacturer, Seller or Supplier of Goods. Amend RSA 382-A:2-318, as inserted by 1959, 247:1 by striking out said section and inserting in place thereof the following:

382-A:2-318 Actions or Warranties against Manufacturers, Sellers, or Suppliers of Goods. Lack of privity shall not be a defense in any action brought against the manufacturer, seller or supplier of goods to recover damages for breach of warranty, express or implied, or for negligence, even though the plaintiff did not purchase the goods from the defendant, if the plaintiff was a person whom the manufacturer, seller or supplier might reasonably have expected to use, consume or be affected by the goods. A manufacturer, seller, or supplier may not exclude or limit the operation of this section.

File

Charter School	Town	Total Students	adequacy aid/pupil	Ave. Cost per pupil	Charter Cost to district	Adequacy district would receive 08-09	Adequacy district would receive 09-10	Impact on district 08-09	Impact on district 09-10
Surry Village (Acworth		2	\$ 3,446.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 8,368.00	\$ 6,892.00	\$ 6,912.00	\$ (1,476.00)	\$ (1,456.00)
Surry Village (Alstead		11	\$ 4,643.00	\$ 9,462.00	\$ 41,289.60	\$ 51,073.00	\$ 38,016.00	9783.4	-3273.6
Cocheco	Alton	1	\$ -	\$ 9,871.00	\$ 4,080.80	\$ -	\$ 3,456.00	0	-624.8
ASD	Amherst	1	\$ 1,494.00	\$ 11,733.00	\$ 5,570.40	\$ 1,494.00	\$ 3,456.00	-4076.4	-2114.4
ASD	Antrim	1	\$ 4,833.00	\$ 9,208.00	\$ 3,550.40	\$ 4,833.00	\$ 3,456.00	1282.6	-94.4
Equine	Atkinson	1	\$ 828.00	\$ 9,430.00	\$ 3,728.00	\$ 828.00	\$ 3,456.00	-2900	-272
Equine	Auburn	2	\$ 1,785.00	\$ 8,732.00	\$ 6,339.20	\$ 3,570.00	\$ 6,912.00	-2769.2	572.8
Equine	Barnstead	1	\$ 3,226.00	\$ 8,943.00	\$ 3,338.40	\$ 3,226.00	\$ 3,456.00	-112.4	117.6
Cocheco/Equir	Barrington	6	\$ 2,637.00	\$ 8,831.00	\$ 19,492.80	\$ 15,822.00	\$ 20,736.00	-3670.8	1243.2
Equine	Bartlett	1	\$ -	\$ 12,493.00	\$ 6,178.40	\$ -	\$ 3,456.00	0	-2722.4
ASD/Cocheco	Bedford	3	\$ 834.00	\$ 8,566.00	\$ 9,110.40	\$ 2,502.00	\$ 10,368.00	-6608.4	1257.6
Seacoast	Brentwood	8	\$ 2,190.00	\$ 9,524.00	\$ 30,425.60	\$ 17,520.00	\$ 27,648.00	-12905.6	-2777.6
ASD	Bristol	1	\$ 2,070.00	\$ 9,208.00	\$ 3,550.40	\$ 2,070.00	\$ 3,456.00	-1480.4	-94.4
Equine	Deerfield	1	\$ 2,534.00	\$ 10,806.00	\$ 4,828.80	\$ 2,534.00	\$ 3,456.00	-2294.8	-1372.8
ASD	Derry	1	\$ 4,115.00	\$ 8,421.00	\$ 2,920.80	\$ 4,115.00	\$ 3,456.00	1194.2	535.2
Cocheco/Equir	Dover	19	\$ 1,595.00	\$ 8,455.00	\$ 56,012.00	\$ 30,305.00	\$ 65,664.00	-25707	9652
Equine	Durham	1	\$ 1,285.00	\$ 13,055.00	\$ 6,628.00	\$ 1,285.00	\$ 3,456.00	-5343	-3172
Cocheco/Seac	Epping	6	\$ 3,194.00	\$ 10,587.00	\$ 27,921.60	\$ 19,164.00	\$ 20,736.00	-8757.6	-7185.6
Cocheco/Seac	Exeter	23	\$ 1,694.00	\$ 11,000.00	\$ 114,632.00	\$ 38,962.00	\$ 79,488.00	-75670	-35144
Cocheco/Equir	Farmington	5	\$ 5,598.00	\$ 8,201.00	\$ 13,724.00	\$ 27,990.00	\$ 17,280.00	14266	3556
Equine	Freedom	1	\$ -	\$ 16,792.00	\$ 9,617.60	\$ -	\$ 3,456.00	0	-6161.6
Seacoast	Fremont	2	\$ 2,535.00	\$ 9,239.00	\$ 7,150.40	\$ 5,070.00	\$ 6,912.00	-2080.4	-238.4
Equine	Gilmanton	1	\$ 1,738.00	\$ 10,068.00	\$ 4,238.40	\$ 1,738.00	\$ 3,456.00	-2500.4	-782.4
Surry Village (	Gilsum	2	\$ 5,038.00	\$ 11,471.00	\$ 10,721.60	\$ 10,076.00	\$ 6,912.00	-645.6	-3809.6
Equine	Gorham	1	\$ 4,241.00	\$ 9,896.00	\$ 4,100.80	\$ 4,241.00	\$ 3,456.00	140.2	-644.8
Seacoast	Greenland	1	\$ 801.00	\$ 9,888.00	\$ 4,094.40	\$ 801.00	\$ 3,456.00	-3293.4	-638.4
ASD	Hancock	1	\$ 1,158.00	\$ 9,208.00	\$ 3,550.40	\$ 1,158.00	\$ 3,456.00	-2392.4	-94.4
ASD	Hollis	1	\$ 1,137.00	\$ 9,962.00	\$ 4,153.60	\$ 1,137.00	\$ 3,456.00	-3016.6	-697.6
ASD	Hooksett	1	\$ 1,316.00	\$ 8,917.00	\$ 3,317.60	\$ 1,316.00	\$ 3,456.00	-2001.6	138.4
ASD	Jaffrey	1	\$ 3,650.00	\$ 8,551.00	\$ 3,024.80	\$ 3,650.00	\$ 3,456.00	625.2	431.2
Surry Village (	Keene	8	\$ 3,675.00	\$ 12,309.00	\$ 48,249.60	\$ 29,400.00	\$ 27,648.00	-18849.6	-20601.6
Seacoast	Kingston	3	\$ 1,568.00	\$ 10,329.00	\$ 13,341.60	\$ 4,704.00	\$ 10,368.00	-8637.6	-2973.6
Surry Village (	Langdon	2	\$ 3,501.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 8,368.00	\$ 7,002.00	\$ 6,912.00	-1366	-1456
ASD/Cocheco	Manchester	3	\$ 3,295.00	\$ 8,419.00	\$ 8,757.60	\$ 9,885.00	\$ 10,368.00	1127.4	1610.4
Surry Village (	Marlborough	2	\$ 3,938.00	\$ 10,437.00	\$ 9,067.20	\$ 7,876.00	\$ 6,912.00	-1191.2	-2155.2
Surry Village (	Marlow	2	\$ 4,996.00	\$ 13,240.00	\$ 13,552.00	\$ 9,992.00	\$ 6,912.00	-3560	-6640
ASD	Merrimack	2	\$ 2,020.00	\$ 10,728.00	\$ 9,532.80	\$ 4,040.00	\$ 6,912.00	-5492.8	-2620.8
ASD	Milford	2	\$ 3,245.00	\$ 9,291.00	\$ 7,233.60	\$ 6,490.00	\$ 6,912.00	-743.6	-321.6

Charter School	Town	Total Students	adequacy aid/pupil	Ave. Cost per pupil	Charter Cost to district	Adequacy district would receive 08-09	Adequacy district would receive 09-10	Impact on district 08-09	Impact on district 09-10
Cocheco	Milton	1	\$ 4,335.00	\$ 8,640.00	\$ 3,096.00	\$ 4,335.00	\$ 3,456.00	1239	360
ASD	Mont Vernon	1	\$ 3,142.00	\$ 9,979.00	\$ 4,167.20	\$ 3,142.00	\$ 3,456.00	-1025.2	-711.2
ASD	Nashua	8	\$ 2,459.00	\$ 7,899.00	\$ 20,025.60	\$ 19,672.00	\$ 27,648.00	-353.6	7622.4
Cocheco/Seacoast	Newmarket	6	\$ 1,942.00	\$ 10,209.00	\$ 26,107.20	\$ 11,652.00	\$ 20,736.00	-14455.2	-5371.2
Seacoast	Newton	2	\$ 2,502.00	\$ 10,329.00	\$ 8,894.40	\$ 5,004.00	\$ 6,912.00	-3890.4	-1982.4
Seacoast	Nottingham	1	\$ 1,421.00	\$ 8,583.00	\$ 3,050.40	\$ 1,421.00	\$ 3,456.00	-1629.4	405.6
Cocheco	Oyster River	2	\$ 1,285.00	\$ 13,055.00	\$ 13,256.00	\$ 2,570.00	\$ 6,912.00	-10686	-6344
ASD	Pelham	1	\$ 1,523.00	\$ 9,721.00	\$ 3,960.80	\$ 1,523.00	\$ 3,456.00	-2437.8	-504.8
Equine	Pembroke	1	\$ 4,050.00	\$ 7,901.00	\$ 2,504.80	\$ 4,050.00	\$ 3,456.00	1545.2	951.2
Seacoast	Portsmouth	2	\$ -	\$ 14,111.00	\$ 14,945.60	\$ -	\$ 6,912.00	0	-8033.6
Cocheco/Seacoast	Raymond	2	\$ 3,682.00	\$ 11,073.00	\$ 10,084.80	\$ 7,364.00	\$ 6,912.00	-2720.8	-3172.8
Surry Village (	Richmond	2	\$ 4,685.00	\$ 11,471.00	\$ 10,721.60	\$ 9,370.00	\$ 6,912.00	-1351.6	-3809.6
Cocheco	Rochester	16	\$ 4,514.00	\$ 8,063.00	\$ 42,150.40	\$ 72,224.00	\$ 55,296.00	30073.6	13145.6
Equine	Rochester	3	\$ 4,514.00	\$ 8,063.00	\$ 7,903.20	\$ 13,542.00	\$ 10,368.00	5638.8	2464.8
Seacoast	Seabrook	1	\$ 1,047.00	\$ 10,853.00	\$ 4,866.40	\$ 1,047.00	\$ 3,456.00	-3819.4	-1410.4
Cocheco	Somersworth	2	\$ 3,923.00	\$ 8,874.00	\$ 6,566.40	\$ 7,846.00	\$ 6,912.00	1279.6	345.6
Surry Village (	Spofford	1	\$ 1,704.00	\$ 10,973.00	\$ 4,962.40	\$ 1,704.00	\$ 3,456.00	-3258.4	-1506.4
Cocheco	Stafford	5	\$ 2,944.00	\$ 9,430.00	\$ 18,640.00	\$ 14,720.00	\$ 17,280.00	-3920	-1360
Seacoast	Stratham	4	\$ 980.00	\$ 10,916.00	\$ 19,667.20	\$ 3,920.00	\$ 13,824.00	-15747.2	-5843.2
Surry Village (	Sullivan	1	\$ 4,681.00	\$ 11,471.00	\$ 5,360.80	\$ 4,681.00	\$ 3,456.00	-679.8	-1904.8
Surry Village (	Surry	4	\$ 1,457.00	\$ 11,471.00	\$ 21,443.20	\$ 5,828.00	\$ 13,824.00	-15615.2	-7619.2
Surry Village (	Swanzey	3	\$ 4,517.00	\$ 11,471.00	\$ 16,082.40	\$ 13,551.00	\$ 10,368.00	-2531.4	-5714.4
Surry Village (	Troy	1	\$ 5,946.00	\$ 11,471.00	\$ 5,360.80	\$ 5,946.00	\$ 3,456.00	585.2	-1904.8
Equine	Wakefield	1	\$ 1,684.00	\$ 8,431.00	\$ 2,928.80	\$ 1,684.00	\$ 3,456.00	-1244.8	527.2
Surry Village (	Walpole	6	\$ 2,210.00	\$ 9,462.00	\$ 22,521.60	\$ 13,260.00	\$ 20,736.00	-9261.6	-1785.6
Surry Village (	Westmoreland	2	\$ 2,961.00	\$ 10,646.00	\$ 9,401.60	\$ 5,922.00	\$ 6,912.00	-3479.6	-2489.6
ASD	Windham	2	\$ 942.00	\$ 9,661.00	\$ 7,825.60	\$ 1,884.00	\$ 6,912.00	-5941.6	-913.6
Equine	Windsor	1	\$ 3,044.00	\$ 9,430.00	\$ 3,728.00	\$ 3,044.00	\$ 3,456.00	-684	-272
Cocheco	Wolfeboro	1	\$ -	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 4,184.00	\$ -	\$ 3,456.00	0	-728
		214						-3664.11045	-1919.17612



Todd Ziebarth
Senior Policy Analyst

Tel: 303.329.4648
todd@publiccharters.org

National Alliance for
Public Charter Schools
www.publiccharters.org

725 South Broadway
Suite 7
Denver, CO 80209

**TESTIMONY OF TODD ZIEBARTH, STATE POLICY DIRECTOR,
NATIONAL ALLIANCE FOR PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOLS**

FEBRUARY 7, 2008

National Alliance for Public Charter Schools

- The National Alliance for Public Charter Schools is a national nonprofit committed to advancing the charter school movement.
- The National Alliance's ultimate goal is to increase the number of high-quality charter schools available to all families, particularly low-income and minority families whose access to high-quality public schools is limited.
- The National Alliance's three primary functions are: (1) to advocate for improved federal and state policies for charter schools; (2) to build the capacity of state charter associations and resource centers; and (3) to share information about public charter schools with parents, communities, policymakers, media, and the education community.

Basic Facts About Charter Schools

- Across the country, public charter schools are answering parents' increasing demands for more public school options.
- 40 states and DC have enacted charter school laws.
- There are nearly 4,200 charter schools open, serving approximately 1.2 million students.
- Between 300 and 400 new public charter schools open each year, and between 100,00 and 150,000 new students enroll in public charter schools each year.
- Sixty-one percent of charter schools across the country reported waiting lists averaging 149 students, enough to fill over 1,100 new public charter schools.

- Public charter schools are proving to be popular with families in all types of communities – urban, suburban, and rural.

Charter School Performance

- Charter schools are raising the bar about what's possible – and what should be expected – in public education.
- Charter schools are usually among the top performers in school districts. These high performers are setting important examples about what public schools can achieve, often with disadvantaged students. They're shattering low expectations and breaking through long-standing barriers that have prevented large numbers of students from achieving educational success.
- With each successive study that racks student performance over time (as opposed to just taking a snapshot of performance at one point in time), we are able to say with increasing confidence that charter schools typically enroll students who are farther behind academically than their peers who stay in non-charter public schools AND charters typically improve their students' performance at a faster rate than their non-charter peers.
- Parental satisfaction is consistently higher in charter schools than in non-charters, as is teacher satisfaction.

Sharing Best Practices

- As charter schools make it through their start-up period and gain their footing, they are able to start collaborating with traditional public schools.
- States can use up to 10% of their charter school program grant from the federal government to share best practices. With these funds, states give grants to individual charter schools to disseminate their successful practices with charter and traditional public schools. From 2000 to 2005, states spent \$73 million from the federal charter school program on these efforts.
- The Massachusetts Charter Public School Association has recently undertaken a two-year project to disseminate best practices, supported by a U.S. Department of Education grant. This program is examining five high performing schools in high needs communities. The research is not focused on a single best practice in a high performing school, but intends to identify a package of features and interrelated attributes that ultimately make schools in high needs communities successful. The collaboration will produce a book, a documentary, and study tours of each of the five

high performing high needs schools. These day long tours are opportunities for school leaders and staff to hear the research, engage in workshops, and receive support should they decide to adopt any exhibited practices.

Charter School Funding

- An August 2005 study of 16 states and DC by the Fordham Foundation found that public charters receive 78 cents for every dollar that goes to non-charter public schools.
- The two main reasons for this discrepancy were charters' lack of access to locally generated property tax dollars and charters' lack of access to facilities funds.
- Colorado, Florida, and Utah offer three different approaches to funding state-authorized public charter schools.

Colorado

- **Authorizing Picture:** Colorado allows local school districts and an independent state charter board to authorize charter schools. However, the state charter board is only allowed to authorize charter schools in districts that have not maintained the "exclusive authority" to authorize charters in their districts. It currently oversees 12 of the state's 140+ charters.
- **School Funding System:** According to a 2005 study by the Thomas B. Fordham Institute, Colorado public schools are funded based on a formula that provides a base per-pupil amount plus additional revenue to recognize district-specific variances in cost of living, personnel costs, size, and percentage of at-risk pupils. The formula is funded through a local share and a state share designed to fill any shortfalls that arise when local monies are insufficient to fully fund the total program. Districts raise additional local revenues through voter-approved tax overrides.
- **School Funding for State-Authorized Charters:** Colorado charter school funding is based on 100% of district per-pupil funding revenue for each student enrolled in the charter school. For charters authorized by the state charter board, the state fully funds the requisite per pupil funding amount with state revenues because these charters do not receive locally generated tax dollars. The state then reduces its funding allocation to each local district sending students to these charters in an amount equal to the local per pupil share for the state-authorized charter schools.

Florida

- **Authorizing Picture:** Florida allows local school districts and an independent state charter board to authorize charter schools. Similar to Colorado, the state charter board is only allowed to authorize charter schools in districts that have not maintained the "exclusive authority" to authorize charters in their districts. There are almost 400 charter schools in Florida, but the state charter board, which was created in 2006, has yet to authorize a school.
- **School Funding System:** According to the 2005 Fordham study, Florida public schools are funded based on a weighted per-pupil funding system that accounts for the number of students in particular education programs. The state contributes state funds to the system and requires districts to contribute local tax dollars to it based upon their taxpaying ability. In addition to the requirement that districts provide local effort to the system, districts can obtain other local funds beyond their local effort contribution by raising local property taxes.
- **School Funding for State-Authorized Charters:** Florida public charter schools authorized by the state charter board are funded through the weighted per-pupil funding system as well. They receive both the state and local portions of the system to which they are entitled. However, they rarely have access to any of the additional local tax dollars that districts are allowed to raise.

Utah

- **Authorizing Picture:** Utah allows local school districts and an independent state charter board to authorize charter schools. The state charter board currently oversees 55 of the state's 66 charters.
- **School Funding System:** Utah public schools are funded using a minimum school program formula based on enrollment, student characteristics, and school location. The formula is funded through a local share and a state share designed to fill any shortfalls that arise when local monies are insufficient to fully fund the minimum school program. School districts can impose property tax levies to raise funds for several additional programs.
- **School Funding for State-Authorized Charters:** Utah public charter schools authorized by the state charter board are funded through the minimum school program as well. However, they do not have access to local property taxes. In lieu of those taxes, the state provides charter schools with local replacement funding through a formula outlined in state statute.

*Yodd Griebardt.
HB 1642*

5 potential funding solutions for charter schools	FY 2009 Total New State Impact	Per pupil	Facilities	State per pupil cost	Local per pupil impact
State Funded	\$ 1,715,637.00	\$ 7,000.00	Lease aid	\$ 7,000.00	\$ -
State adequacy + local contribution; based on 80% of state average per pupil cost	\$ -	\$ 7,768.08	Lease aid	\$ 3,817.00	\$ 3,951.08
State adequacy + shared state and local contribution (50/50 split); based on 80% of state average per pupil	\$ 1,064,816.06	\$ 7,768.08	Lease aid	\$ 5,792.54	\$ 1,975.54
State adequacy + state contribution up to 80% of state average cost--taken from the adequacy funds from each district in state	\$ -	\$ 7,768.08	Lease aid	\$ 7,768.00	\$ 10.65
State adequacy + state contribution up to 80% of state average cost--taken from the adequacy funds from each district with students enrolling in charters	\$ -	\$ 7,768.08	Lease aid	\$ 3,817.00	\$ 3,951.08

All calculations are based on the most recent data available from the Department of Education website and the DOE cost projection for HB 1639.

Voting Sheets

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

EXECUTIVE SESSION on HB 1642-FN

BILL TITLE: relative to funding for charter schools authorized by the state board of education.

DATE: February 20, 2008

LOB ROOM: 207

Amendments:

Sponsor: Rep. Remick OLS Document #: 2008 0731h

Sponsor: Rep. Casey OLS Document #: 2008 0672h

Sponsor: Rep. OLS Document #:

Motions: OTP, OTP/A, ITL, Interim Study (Please circle one.) **AMENDMENT 0731h**

Moved by Rep. Remick

Seconded by Rep. Casey

Vote: 5-9 (Please attach record of roll call vote.) **MOTION FAILED**

Motions: OTP, OTP/A, ITL, Interim Study (Please circle one.) **AMENDMENT 0672h**

Moved by Rep. Casey

Seconded by Rep. Dunn

Vote: 12-2 (Please attach record of roll call vote.) **MOTION ADOPTED**

Motions: OTP OTP/A, ITL, Interim Study (Please circle one.)

Moved by Rep. Clarke

Seconded by Rep. Casey

Vote: 12-2 (Please attach record of roll call vote.)

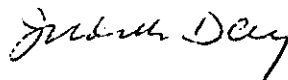
CONSENT CALENDAR VOTE:

(Vote to place on Consent Calendar must be unanimous.)

Statement of Intent: Refer to Committee Report

Respectfully submitted,

Rep. Judith E. Day, Clerk





HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

EXECUTIVE SESSION on HB 1642-FN

BILL TITLE: relative to funding for charter schools authorized by the state board of education.

DATE: {Type DATE} 2/19/08 2/20/08

LOB ROOM: 207

Recessed at 4:50 until 2/20/08 at 10:00.

Amendments:

Sponsor: Rep. ~~Weyler~~ Remick OLS Document #: 2008-0672h
Sponsor: Rep. ~~Weyler~~ OLS Document #: 2008-0672h
Sponsor: Rep. OLS Document #:

2008-0731h

Motions:

OTP, OTP/A, ITL, Interim Study (Please circle one.)

Moved by Rep. ~~Casey~~ Remick
Seconded by Rep. ~~Casey~~ Casey
Vote: 5-9 (Please attach record of roll call vote.)

the amendment 0731h
OTP Amendment 2008-0672h
Casey
Dunn

12-2 motion Adopted

motion failed

Motions:

OTP, OTP/A, ITL, Interim Study (Please circle one.)

Moved by Rep. ~~Casey~~ Clarke
Seconded by Rep. ~~Casey~~ Casey
Vote: (Please attach record of roll call vote.)

0672h

12-2

RC
Clarke - majority
No minority

CONSENT CALENDAR VOTE: {Type VOTE}

(Vote to place on Consent Calendar must be unanimous.)

Statement of Intent: Refer to Committee Report

Respectfully submitted,
Rep. Judith E. Day, Clerk

(17)

EDUCATION

Bill #: HB 1642^{FN} Title: relative to funding for charter schools authorized by the state board of education

PH Date: / / Exec Session Date: 2 / 19 / 08

Motion: OTP the Amendment Amendment #: 0731h

MEMBER	YEAS	NAYS
Rous, Emma L, Chairman		1
Dunn, J. Timothy, V Chairman		1
Yeaton, Charles B	1	
Jean, Claudette R		1
Clarke, Claire D		1
Casey, Kimberley S		1
Shaw, Barbara E		2
Merrick, Scott A		2
Shaw, Kimberly C		2
Day, Judith E, Clerk		1
O'Neil, James M	1	
Reever, Judith T		1
Carson, Sharon M		1
Ingbretson, Paul		2
Hess, David W		2
Remick, William J	1	
Stiles, Nancy F		1
McRae, Karen K	1	
Crane, Elenore Casey		2
Price, Pamela G	1	
	5	9
TOTAL VOTE:		

EDUCATION

②

Bill #: 1642 FN Title: _____

PH Date: ____/____/____

Exec Session Date: 2/19/08

Motion: Opp ^{on} amendment

Amendment #: 2 20/08
0672h

MEMBER	YEAS	NAYS
Rous, Emma L, Chairman	1	
Dunn, J. Timothy, V Chairman	1	
Yeaton, Charles B	1	
Jean, Claudette R		1
Clarke, Claire D	1	
Casey, Kimberley S	1	
Shaw, Barbara E	2	
Merrick, Scott A	2	
Shaw, Kimberly C	2	
Day, Judith E, Clerk	1	
O'Neil, James M		1
Reever, Judith T	1	
Carson, Sharon M	1	
Ingbretson, Paul	2	
Hess, David W	2	
Remick, William J	1	
Stiles, Nancy F	1	
McRae, Karen K	1	
Crane, Elenore Casey	2	
Price, Pamela G	1	
	12	2

3

EDUCATION

Bill #: 1642 PW Title: _____

PH Date: _____ / _____ / _____ Exec Session Date: 2/20/08
2/19/08

Motion: OTP as amended Amendment #: ~~OTB~~ 067h

MEMBER	YEAS	NAYS
Rous, Emma L, Chairman	/	
Dunn, J. Timothy, V Chairman	/	
Yeaton, Charles B	/	
Jean, Claudette R		/
Clarke, Claire D	/	
Casey, Kimberley S	/	
Shaw, Barbara E	a	
Merrick, Scott A	a	
Shaw, Kimberly C	a	
Day, Judith E, Clerk	/	
O'Neil, James M		/
Reever, Judith T	/	
Carson, Sharon M	/	
Ingbretson, Paul	a	
Hess, David W	a	
Remick, William J	/	
Stiles, Nancy F	/	
McRae, Karen K	/	
Crane, Elenore Casey	a	
Price, Pamela G	/	
	12	2

TOTAL VOTE:

Printed: 12/18/2007

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
EXECUTIVE SESSION on HB 1642-FN

BILL TITLE: relative to funding for charter schools authorized by the state board of education.
DATE: March 13, 2008
LOB ROOM: 210-211

Amendments:

Sponsor: Rep. Weyler OLS Document #: 2008 0796h
Sponsor: Rep. Kurk OLS Document #: verbal amendment
Sponsor: Rep. OLS Document #:

Motions: OTP, OTP/A, ITL, Interim Study (Please circle one.)

Moved by Rep. M. Smith

Seconded by Rep. Foster

Vote: 10-14 (Please attach record of roll call vote.)

Motions: OTP, OTP/A, ITL, Interim Study (Please circle one.)

Moved by Rep. Weyler

Seconded by Rep.

Vote: 12-12 show of hands (Please attach record of roll call vote.)

Motions: OTP, OTP/A, ITL, Interim Study (Please circle one.)

Moved by Rep. Kurk w/ a verbal amendment to cap HB 1642 @ \$1.

Seconded by Rep.

Vote: Failed w/ show of hands (Please attach record of roll call vote.)

Motions: OTP, OTP/A, ITL, Interim Study (Please circle one.)

Moved by Rep. Weyler

Seconded by Rep. Stepanek

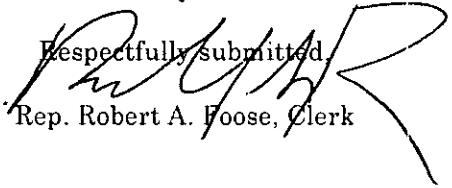
Vote: 16-8 (Please attach record of roll call vote.)

REGULAR or CONSENT CALENDAR (circle one)

(Vote to place on Consent Calendar must be unanimous.)

Statement of Intent:

Refer to Committee Report

Respectfully submitted,

Rep. Robert A. Foose, Clerk

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

EXECUTIVE SESSION on HB 1642-FN

BILL TITLE: relative to funding for charter schools authorized by the state board of education.

DATE: March 13, 2008

LOB ROOM: 210-211

Amendments:

② Sponsor: Rep. Weyler

OLS Document #: 0796 h

hands
12-12
(failed)

③ Sponsor: Rep. Kurk

OLS Document #: verbal amendment to exp

1642 @ 81

Sponsor: Rep.

OLS Document #:

hands
(failed)

Motions: OTP, OTP/A, ITL, Interim Study (Please circle one.)

① Moved by Rep. Smith M

Seconded by Rep. Foster

Vote: (Please attach record of roll call vote.)

Motions: OTP, OTP/A, ITL, Interim Study (Please circle one.)

④ Moved by Rep. Weyler

Seconded by Rep. Stepanek

Vote: (Please attach record of roll call vote.)

REGULAR or CONSENT CALENDAR (circle one)

(Vote to place on Consent Calendar must be unanimous.)

Statement of Intent: Refer to Committee Report

Respectfully submitted,

Rep. Robert A. Foose, Clerk

FINANCE

①

Bill #: 1642-FN Title: funding for charter schools

PH Date: 1/1

Exec Session Date: 03/13/08

Motion: ITL

Amendment #: _____

MEMBER	YEAS	NAYS
Smith, Marjorie K, Chairman	10	
Benn, Bernard L, V Chairman	1	
Nordgren, Sharon L	2	
Foster, Linda T	3	
Eaton, Daniel A	4	
Franklin, Peter E	5	
Barody, Benjamin C		
Leishman, Peter R		1
DeJoie, John		2
Smith, David L		3
Buco, Thomas L	6	
Foose, Robert A, Clerk	7	
Jillette, Arthur G		4
McLeod, Martha	8	
Mitchell, Bonnie G		5
Kurk, Neal M		6
Weyler, Kenneth L		7
Anderson, Eric		8
Emerton, Larry A		9
Rodeschin, Beverly T		10
Wendelboe, Fran		11
King, Frederick W		12
Gould, Kenneth H	9	
Stepanek, Stephen B		13
Ober, Lynne M		14
	10	14
TOTAL VOTE:		

FINANCE

4

Bill #: 1642-FN Title: funding for charter schools

PH Date: 1 / 1

Exec Session Date: 03/13/08

Motion: _____

Amendment #: ~~2008-07966~~ [#]

MEMBER	YEAS	NAYS
Smith, Marjorie K, Chairman		8
Benn, Bernard L, V Chairman	1	
Nordgren, Sharon L	-	1
Foster, Linda T		2
Eaton, Daniel A		3
Franklin, Peter E		4
Baroody, Benjamin C		
Leishman, Peter R	2	
DeJoie, John	3	
Smith, David L	4	
Buco, Thomas L	5	
Foose, Robert A, Clerk		5
Jillette, Arthur G	6	
McLeod, Martha		6
Mitchell, Bonnie G	7	
Kurk, Neal M	8	
Weyler, Kenneth L	9	
Anderson, Eric	10	
Emerton, Larry A	11	
Rodeschin, Beverly T	12	
Wendelboe, Fran	13	
King, Frederick W	14	
Gould, Kenneth H		7
Stepanek, Stephen B	15	
Ober, Lynne M	16	
	16	8
TOTAL VOTE:		1

Committee Report

REGULAR CALENDAR

March 5, 2008

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

**The Committee on EDUCATION to which was referred
HB1642-FN,**

**AN ACT relative to funding for charter schools
authorized by the state board of education. Having
considered the same, report the same with the following
amendment, and the recommendation that the bill
OUGHT TO PASS WITH AMENDMENT.**

Rep. Claire D Clarke

FOR THE COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE REPORT

Committee:	EDUCATION
Bill Number:	HB1642-FN
Title:	relative to funding for charter schools authorized by the state board of education.
Date:	February 20, 2008
Consent Calendar:	NO
Recommendation:	OUGHT TO PASS WITH AMENDMENT

STATEMENT OF INTENT

This amended bill provides additional funding for charter schools for the 2009 fiscal year. The total amount of charter school supplemental grants appropriated for the biennium ending June 30, 2009 shall be available from the Education Trust Fund to the Department of Education for distribution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008. The funds distributed by the DOE shall be allocated as follows: Schools that do not have district support will receive an additional \$2700 per pupil. Schools supported by districts will receive \$500 per pupil. The Virtual Learning Academy shall receive \$250 for each full time student.

Vote 12-2.

Rep. Claire D Clarke
FOR THE COMMITTEE

Original: House Clerk
Cc: Committee Bill File

REGULAR CALENDAR

EDUCATION

HB1642-FN, relative to funding for charter schools authorized by the state board of education.
OUGHT TO PASS WITH AMENDMENT.

Rep. Claire D Clarke for EDUCATION. This amended bill provides additional funding for charter schools for the 2009 fiscal year. The total amount of charter school supplemental grants appropriated for the biennium ending June 30, 2009 shall be available from the Education Trust Fund to the Department of Education for distribution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008. The funds distributed by the DOE shall be allocated as follows: Schools that do not have district support will receive an additional \$2700 per pupil. Schools supported by districts will receive \$500 per pupil. The Virtual Learning Academy shall receive \$250 for each full time student. **Vote 12-2.**

Original: House Clerk
Cc: Committee Bill File

HB 1642

Claire Clarke

OPT/A

12-2

RC

This amended bill provides additional funding for charter schools for the 2009 fiscal year. The total amount of charter school supplemental grants appropriated for the biennium ending June 30, 2009 shall be available from the Education Trust Fund to the Department of Education for distribution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008. The funds distributed by the DOE shall be allocated as follows: Schools that do not have district support will receive *an additional* \$2700 per pupil. Schools supported by districts will receive \$500 per pupil. The Virtual Learning Academy shall receive \$250 for each full time student.

ER

COMMITTEE REPORT

COMMITTEE: Education
BILL NUMBER: 1642-FN
TITLE: Relative to funding for charter schools authorized by the state board of Edu.
DATE: 2-20-08 CONSENT CALENDAR: YES NO

- OUGHT TO PASS
 OUGHT TO PASS W/ AMENDMENT
 INEXPEDIENT TO LEGISLATE
 RE-REFER
 INTERIM STUDY (Available only 2nd year of biennium)

Amendment No.
2008-0672h

STATEMENT OF INTENT:

This amended ~~to~~ bill provides additional funding for charter schools for the 2009 fiscal year. The total amount of charter school supplemental grants appropriated for the biennium ending June 30, 2009 shall be available from the Education Trust Fund to the Dept. of Education for distribution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008.

The funds distributed by the DOE shall be allocated as follows: Schools that do not have district support will receive

COMMITTEE VOTE: 12 Yes 2 No

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

- Copy to Committee Bill File
- Use Another Report for Minority Report

Rep. Claire D. Clarke
For the Committee

\$2700 per pupil.

Schools supported by districts
will receive \$500/pupil.

The Virtual Learning Academy shall
receive \$250 for each full time student.

COPY

March 13, 2008

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

The Committee on FINANCE to which was referred

HB1642-FN,

AN ACT (New Title) providing additional funding for charter schools for the 2009 fiscal year. Having considered the same, report the same with the recommendation that the bill OUGHT TO PASS.

Rep. Kenneth L Weyler

FOR THE COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE REPORT

Committee:	FINANCE
Bill Number:	HB1642-FN
Title:	(New Title) providing additional funding for charter schools for the 2009 fiscal year.
Date:	March 13, 2008
Consent Calendar:	NO
Recommendation:	OUGHT TO PASS

STATEMENT OF INTENT

The committee was impressed with how successful the charter school experience has been for its students. Some of us took as our challenge a way to make charter funding long term and sustainable. This was a goal requested by both the Chairman of the Education Committee, and the Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Education. We made an attempt at a long term funding but that amendment failed in a tie. The bill as passed by the House was passed, but discussion proved that a technical correction for the effective date was needed. That amendment is before you as a floor amendment. This amendment is supported by the Finance Committee. This will fund charter schools for the next school year.

Vote 16-8.

Rep. Kenneth L Weyler
FOR THE COMMITTEE

Original: House Clerk
Cc: Committee Bill File

REGULAR CALENDAR

FINANCE

HB1642-FN, (New Title) providing additional funding for charter schools for the 2009 fiscal year.
OUGHT TO PASS.

Rep. Kenneth L Weyler for FINANCE. The committee was impressed with how successful the charter school experience has been for its students. Some of us took as our challenge a way to make charter funding long term and sustainable. This was a goal requested by both the Chairman of the Education Committee, and the Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Education. We made an attempt at a long term funding but that amendment failed in a tie. The bill as passed by the House was passed, but discussion proved that a technical correction for the effective date was needed. That amendment is before you as a floor amendment. This amendment is supported by the Finance Committee. This will fund charter schools for the next school year. **Vote 16-8.**

Original: House Clerk
Cc: Committee Bill File

HR 1642
Funding for Charter Schools.

OK
MK

The committee was impressed with how successful the charter school experience has been for its students. Some of us took as our challenge a way to make charter funding long term and sustainable. This was a goal requested by both the Chair of the Education Committee, and the Deputy Commissioner of the Dept. of Education. We made an attempt at a long term funding, but that amendment failed in a tie. The bill as passed by the House was passed, but discussion proved that a technical correction for the effective date was needed. That amendment is before you as a floor amendment.* This will fund charter schools for the next school year

Ken Weyler

* This amendment is supported by The Finance Committee.

New Hampshire General Court - Bill Status System

Docket of HB1642

Docket Abbreviations

Bill Title: (New Title) providing additional funding for charter schools for the 2009 fiscal year.*Official Docket of HB1642:*

Date	Body	Description
01/25/2008	H	Rules Committee Approved: Introduced 1/23/2008 and Referred to Education; HJ 13 , PG.724
01/30/2008	H	Suspend Rules for Reporting Deadline to 2/21/08 (Reps Wallner & Whalley): MA VV; HJ 14 , PG.726
01/30/2008	H	Public Hearing: 2/7/2008 1:00 PM LOB 207
02/14/2008	H	Executive Session: 2/19/2008 10:00 AM LOB 207 (Continued 2/20/08 10:00 AM LOB 207 if needed)
02/20/2008	H	Committee Report: Ought to Pass with Amendment #0672h NT for Mar 5 Reg (vote 12-2); HC 18 , PG.979
02/20/2008	H	Proposed Committee Amendment #0672h (New Title); HC 17 , PG.940
03/05/2008	H	Amendment #0672h (New Title) Adopted, VV; HJ 22 , PG.1292-1293
03/05/2008	H	Ought to Pass with Amendment #0672h NT: MA DIV 198-91; HJ 22 , PG.1292-1293
03/05/2008	H	Referred to Finance; HJ 22 , PG.1293
03/06/2008	H	Division II Work Session: 3/10/2008 9:15 AM LOB 210-211
03/06/2008	H	Executive Session: 3/13/2008 9:30 AM LOB 210-211
03/13/2008	H	Committee Report: Ought to Pass for Mar 18 Reg (vote 16-8); HC 21 , PG.1092
03/18/2008	H	Floor Amendment #1030h (Rep Weyler) Adopted, VV; HJ 26 , PG.1431-1432
03/18/2008	H	Ought to Pass with Amendment #1030h: MA DIV 204-118; HJ 26 , PG.1431-1432
03/27/2008	S	Introduced and Referred to Education; SJ 11 , Pg.362
04/08/2008	S	Hearing; === RECESSED === April 15, 2008, Room 103, State House, 8:45 a.m.; SC15
04/15/2008	S	Hearing; === CANCELLED === RECONVENE === April 22, 2008, Room 103, State House, 8:30 a.m.
04/17/2008	S	Hearing; = TIME CHANGE = RECONVENE = April 22, 2008, Room 103, State House, 8:45 a.m.; SC16
04/23/2008	S	Committee Report; Ought to Pass [05/01/08]; SC17
05/01/2008	S	Ought to Pass, MA, VV; Refer to Finance [Rule 26]; SJ 15 , Pg.442
05/13/2008	S	Committee Report; Ought to Pass with Amendment{1852} [05/15/08]; SC19A , Pg.15
05/15/2008	S	Sen. Burling Moved Laid On Table RC 10Y-14N , MF; SJ 18 , Pg.623-624
05/15/2008	S	Committee Amendment{1852} RC 15Y-9N , AA; SJ 18 , Pg.624
05/15/2008	S	Ought to Pass with Amendment{1852} RC 13Y-11N , MA; OT3rdg; SJ 18 , Pg.624
05/15/2008	S	Passed by Third Reading Resolution

05/21/2008	H	House Non-Concurs and Requests Comm of Conf (Reps Rous & M.Smith): MA VV; HJ 43 , PG.2108
05/21/2008	H	Speaker Appoints: Reps Casey, B.Shaw, Stiles, and Weyler; HJ 43 , PG.2108
05/21/2008	S	Sen. Estabrook Accede to House Request For Committee of Conference, MA, VV; SJ 19 , Pg.734
05/21/2008	S	President Appoints: Senators Foster, Burling and Odell; SJ 19 , Pg.734
05/22/2008	H	Committee of Conference Meeting: 5/27/2008 1:00 PM LOB 207 ==RECESSED==
05/27/2008	H	==RECONVENE== Committee of Conference Meeting: 5/28/2008 11:00 AM LOB 207 ==RECESSED==
05/28/2008	H	==RECONVENE== Committee of Conference Meeting: 5/29/2008 10:00 AM LOB 207
05/30/2008	S	Conference Committee Report; Senate Amendment + New Amendment (2098), Filed
06/04/2008	S	Conference Committee Report{2098}; RC 18Y-5N , Adopted; SJ 20 , Pg.776-777
06/04/2008	H	Conference Committee Report #2098 Adopted, VV; HJ 48 , PG.2180
06/04/2008	H	Enrolled; HJ 48 , PG.2211
06/05/2008	S	Enrolled; SJ 23 , Pg.895
07/16/2008	H	Signed by the Governor 07/11/2008; Effective 07/01/2008; Chapter 0370

 NH House

NH Senate

Contact Us

New Hampshire General Court Information Systems
 107 North Main Street - State House Room 31, Concord NH 03301
