

Measuring Up to the Model:

A Ranking of State Charter School Laws

Fourth Edition | **January 2013**

National Alliance for Public Charter Schools

OUR MISSION IS

to **lead** public
education to
unprecedented
levels of academic
achievement for
all students by
fostering a strong
charter sector.



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Todd Ziebarth, senior vice president of state advocacy and support at the National Alliance for Public Charter Schools (NAPCS) wrote this report. Ziebarth and Dr. Louann Bierlein Palmer, professor at Western Michigan University, conducted the analyses of the 43 state public charter school laws against the 20 essential components of NAPCS's *A New Model Law For Supporting The Growth of High-Quality Public Charter Schools*. While at Arizona State University's Morrison Institute in the early 1990s, Dr. Palmer developed the original list of essential components of a strong public charter school law.

They shared their draft analyses with individuals in each of the 43 jurisdictions in this report, including individuals working at state departments of education, state charter school associations and resource centers, and other organizations. They want to acknowledge and thank them for their invaluable feedback. Any remaining errors and omissions in the state analyses and rankings are the responsibility of the authors, and not the reviewers from the states.



INTRODUCTION

2012 was a historic year for public charter school policy across the country. For the first time ever, voters approved a statewide public charter school initiative.

In Georgia, 59 percent of voters approved a constitutional amendment to reinstate a state authorizer for charter applicants that have been rejected by their school district. After three unsuccessful attempts, voters in Washington state finally approved a ballot initiative to create a public charter school law, making Washington the 43rd jurisdiction to authorize charter schools.

In addition to this progress, states amended their laws to lift caps, strengthen authorizing environments, and improve support for funding and facilities, all of which is reflected in the changing rankings detailed in this report. Three states lifted their caps on charter school growth: Hawaii eliminated its caps on the numbers of start-ups and conversions that it allows, Idaho removed its caps on the number of charters it allows per year (both in total and per district), and Missouri eliminated its long-standing restrictions that limited charters to Kansas City and St. Louis and now allows them across the state.

Ten states strengthened their authorizing environments. Most significantly, four states expanded the types of entities that are allowed to authorize (Georgia, Louisiana, Missouri, South Carolina), while Arizona, Colorado, Hawaii, and South Carolina passed quality control measures setting the stage for the growth of high-quality public charter schools in these states.

Three states improved their support for charter school funding and facilities. Connecticut increased its per-pupil funding to state-authorized charters, Hawaii clarified its statutes to better ensure funding equity,

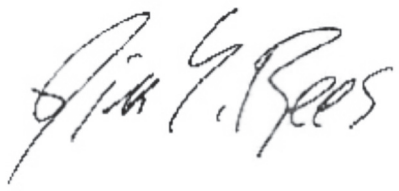
and Utah created a charter school credit enhancement program to assist charter schools in obtaining favorable financing by providing a means of replenishing a qualifying charter school's debt service reserve fund (and appropriated \$3 million to this program).

In this year's report, our ranking of charter laws has been modified, in response to feedback from state and local charter school association and resource center leaders and other charter school supporters. While all of the methodological changes are detailed in Appendix A, we want to draw your attention to two of them here.

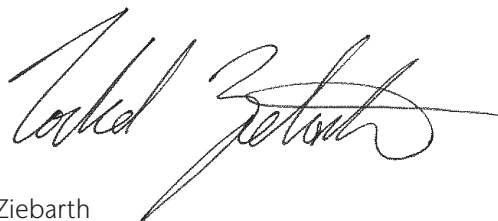
First, we elevated the equitable operational and capital funding components in our analysis so they are given the same weight as the quality control components (from a 3 to a 4, the highest weight on a scale of 1 to 4). Second, we included a set of impact measures, categorized by growth, innovation, and quality. We look forward to hearing your feedback on these changes.

The biggest takeaway from this year's rankings report is that the public charter school movement is continuing to evolve. States with weak or no charter laws are basing new legislation on the experiences of states with stronger laws such as Minnesota, Colorado, and New York. And some states fell in the rankings simply because other states enacted stronger laws. These changes represent progress for the movement, not black eyes for any set of states.

We hope this report can be used by charter school supporters to help them push for laws that support the creation of high-quality public charter schools, particularly for those students most in need of a better public school option.



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THE 2013 STATE CHARTER SCHOOL LAW RANKINGS

There were several notable moves upwards within our rankings this year.

- **Minnesota** moved back into the top spot that it occupied in the first two years of these rankings (it was #2 last year).
- By closely aligning its recently enacted charter school law with NAPCS's model law, **Washington** landed at #3. It is critical now that the implementation efforts there follow suit.
- **Colorado** made several improvements in its law, including by strengthening the authorizing environment, and moved from #7 to #4.
- **Louisiana** jumped from #13 to #6 due to significant enhancements in its law, such as strengthening the authorizing environment and increasing charter school autonomy.
- **South Carolina** made a big jump because of several changes to its law related to authorizing, moving from #25 to #12.
- **Hawaii** overhauled its law in several areas, including by lifting its caps and strengthening its authorizing environment, and leapt from #35 to #14.

There were also several significant drops in the rankings this year:

- **New Hampshire** dropped from #19 to #30 because the state board of education enacted a moratorium on the approval of state-authorized charters.
- **Rhode Island** fell nine spots from #26 to #35.
- Two states dropped eight places: **Arkansas** (#17 to #25) and **Utah** (#12 to #20).

The drops in Rhode Island, Arkansas, and Utah (and several other states) was primarily because of the aggressive changes made in other states.

Table 1 below contains the full 2013 State Charter School Law Rankings.

Table 1: The 2013 State Charter School Law Rankings¹

2013 Ranking	State	2013 Score	2012 Ranking
1	Minnesota	172	2
2	Maine	166	1
3	Washington	161	No Law
4	Colorado	160	7
5	Florida	151	3
6	Louisiana	151	13
7	California	150	9
8	New York	148	8
9	Indiana	148	6
10	New Mexico	147	4
11	Massachusetts	145	5
12	South Carolina	141	25
13	Arizona	141	14
14	Hawaii	139	35
15	Michigan	138	10
16	Georgia	135	14
17	DC	134	11
18	Missouri	132	18
19	Pennsylvania	131	16
20	Utah	131	12
21	Delaware	127	22
22	Nevada	126	20
23	North Carolina	125	33
24	Texas	124	23
25	Arkansas	122	17
26	Oregon	120	21
27	Ohio	117	28
28	Illinois	117	24
29	New Jersey	114	31
30	New Hampshire	113	19
31	Connecticut	110	29
32	Idaho	110	32
33	Tennessee	109	30

2013 Ranking	State	2013 Score	2012 Ranking
34	Oklahoma	109	27
35	Rhode Island	108	26
36	Wyoming	87	34
37	Wisconsin	77	36
38	Iowa	71	38
39	Virginia	69	37
40	Kansas	63	39
41	Alaska	63	40
42	Maryland	42	41
43	Mississippi	39	42

It is important to note that our primary focus was to assess whether and how state laws and regulations addressed the NAPCS model law, not whether and how practices in the state addressed them. In some cases, such as caps, multiple authorizers, and funding, we incorporated what was happening in practice because we felt it was necessary to do so to fairly capture the strength of the law. Notwithstanding these instances, the purpose of the analyses is to encourage state laws to require best practices and guarantee charter school rights and freedoms, so that state charter sectors will benefit from a legal and policy environment to support success.

¹ We used the following tiebreakers for these rankings. In case of a tie, we first looked at each state's total weighted score for the four "quality control" components. Whichever state had the highest score was ranked higher. If the states had the same total weighted score for these components, we then looked at the un-weighted score for all 20 components for each state. Whichever state had the highest score was ranked higher. If the states had the same total un-weighted score for the 20 components, we looked at each state's total weighted score for the three operational autonomy components. Whichever state had the highest score was ranked higher.

LEADING STATES FOR THE ESSENTIAL MODEL LAW COMPONENTS

This year's rankings report again details the leaders for each of the 20 essential components of the NAPCS model law – i.e., those states that received the highest rating for a particular component. For 18 of the 20 components, the leading states received a rating of 4 on a scale of 0 to 4. For Components 18 and 19, no states received a 4, so the leading states are those that received a rating of 3. Table 3 below contains the leading states for each component.

Table 3: The Leading States For the 20 Essential Components of the NAPCS Model Law

1) No Caps (21 States): Alaska, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Wyoming
2) A Variety of Public Charter Schools Allowed (32 states): Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming
3) Multiple Authorizers Available (5 states): Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio
4) Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System Required (3 states): Hawaii, Maine, Washington
5) Adequate Authorizer Funding (4 states): Louisiana, Minnesota, Nevada, Washington
6) Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decision-making Processes (1 state): Louisiana
7) Performance-Based Charter Contracts Required (1 state): Maine
8) Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes (6 states): Colorado, Hawaii, Massachusetts, New Mexico, Rhode Island, South Carolina
9) Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions (3 states): Arkansas, Hawaii, Washington
10) Educational Service Providers Allowed (3 states): Colorado, Massachusetts, Missouri
11) Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools with Independent Public Charter School Boards (21 states): Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Washington
12) Clear Student Recruitment, Enrollment, and Lottery Procedures (2 states): District of Columbia, Maine
13) Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations (4 states): Arizona, District of Columbia, Louisiana, Oklahoma
14) Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption (21 states): Arizona, California, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, Wyoming
15) Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed (9 states): Arkansas, Delaware, Hawaii, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, Texas, Washington
16) Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access (1 state): South Carolina
17) Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities (11 states): Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania
18) Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding (5 states): California, Indiana, Maine, Minnesota, New Mexico
19) Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities (5 states): California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Indiana, Utah
20) Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems (13 states): Arizona, California, Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Maine, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Utah

In addition to pointing out the leading states for each of the 20 components, we also want to highlight the leading states in two groupings of policies: quality control and autonomy.

Quality Control. Both our model law and our rankings report elevate the prominence of quality control provisions in state charter laws. These quality control provisions cover the following four components from the model law:

- Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decision-making Processes (#6)
- Performance-Based Charter Contracts (#7)
- Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes (#8)
- Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions (#9)

As states look to improve their work in these areas, we recommend that they look to the state quality control policies already on the books in five states:

Maine, Washington, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Mexico, and New York.

Autonomy. In addition to accountability, school-level flexibility is one of the core principles of public charter schooling. Of the 20 essential components of the model law, the following three components most directly impact public charter school autonomy:

- Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools, with Independent Public Charter School Boards (#11)
- Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations (#13)
- Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption (#14)

There are two jurisdictions that received perfect scores on these components: **the District of Columbia and Oklahoma.** Their laws make it clear that public charter schools are fiscally and legally autonomous entities, with independent governing boards. Their laws also clearly provide automatic exemptions from most state and district laws and regulations and automatically exclude schools from existing collective bargaining agreements.

ALASKA

#41 (out of 43)

63 points (out of 228)

1995: Year Charter School Law Was Enacted

Alaska's score increased from 58 points in 2012 to 63 points this year. Its ranking went from #40 (out of 42) to #41 (out of 43).

Most of the score change happened because of adjustments in our methodology for Components #2, #3, #12, #15, and #19. However, Alaska also enacted a law in 2012 to allow students in charter schools not providing

extra-curricular and interscholastic activities to have access to those activities at non-charter public schools, which increased its score for Component #16.

Alaska's law needs improvement across the board. Potential starting points include expanding authorizing options, beefing up the law in relation to the model law's four quality control components (#6 through #9), increasing operational autonomy, and ensuring equitable operational funding and equitable access to capital funding and facilities.

Below is a general summary, for a detailed state profile, go to <http://www.publiccharters.org/charterlaws/state/AK>.

Essential Components of Strong Public Charter School Law	Rating	Weight	Total Score
1) No Caps	4	3	12
2) A Variety of Public Charter Schools Allowed	4	2	8
3) Multiple Authorizers Available	0	3	0
4) Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System Required	0	3	0
5) Adequate Authorizer Funding	0	2	0
6) Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decision-making Processes	1	4	4
7) Performance-Based Charter Contracts Required	2	4	8
8) Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes	1	4	4
9) Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions	1	4	4
10) Educational Service Providers Allowed	0	2	0
11) Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools, with Independent Public Charter School Boards	0	3	0
12) Clear Student Recruitment, Enrollment, and Lottery Procedures	1	2	2
13) Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations	2	3	6
14) Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption	1	3	3
15) Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed	1	2	2
16) Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access	2	1	2
17) Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities	0	2	0
18) Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding	0	4	0
19) Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities	1	4	4
20) Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems	2	2	4
			63

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law		
GROWTH		
Number of Public Charter Schools	27	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public Schools that are Charters	5.3%	2011-12
Number of Public Charter School Students	6,208	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public School Students that are Charter Students	4.5%	2011-12
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Conversions vs. Start-Ups	Conversions 7% 2011-12	Start-Ups 93%

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law (continued)				
Geographic Distribution of Charters [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	City	26%	18%	
	Suburb	7%	2%	
	Town	41%	16%	
	Rural	26%	64%	
Demographics of Charter Students [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	White	68%	52%	
	Black	2%	4%	
	Hispanic	5%	6%	
	Asian	2%	6%	
	Other	23%	33%	
	FRL	14%	40%	
Number of Communities with More Than 10% of Students in Charters	0	2011-12		
Number of New Schools Over the Past Five Years	2008-09	2		
	2009-10	1		
	2010-11	2		
	2011-12	0		
	2012-13	0		
	Total	5		
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Independents vs. CMOs vs. EMOs	Ind.	27	100%	2010-11
	CMOs	0	0%	
	EMOs	0	0%	
Number of Authorizers by Type	LEAs	8	2011-12	
	SEAs	0		
	ICBs	0		
	NEGs	0		
	HEIs	0		
	NFPs	0		
Percentage of Schools by Type of Authorizer	Coming in 2014			
Number of Schools Closed Over the Past Five Years	2007-08	0		
	2008-09	0		
	2009-10	1		
	2010-11	0		
	2011-12	0		
	Total	1		
INNOVATION				
Types of Charters Created	Coming in 2014			
Number of Virtual Public Charter Schools	0	2009-10		
QUALITY				
Postsecondary Activity Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Graduation Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Dropout Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Attendance Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
State Accountability Ratings for Charters [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students that are Proficient (Overall and Disaggregated) [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students Meeting Growth Targets [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			

ARIZONA

#13 (out of 43)

141 points (out of 228)

1994: Year Charter School Law Was Enacted

Arizona's score increased from 117 points in 2012 to 141 points this year. Its ranking went from #15 (out of 42) to #13 (out of 43).

Some of the score change happened because of adjustments in our methodology for Components #2, #3,

#12, #15, #18, and #19. However, Arizona improved its policies for charter contracts and charter renewals, non-renewals, and revocations, which increased its scores for Components #7 and #9.

Potential areas for improvement in Arizona's law include providing adequate authorizer funding and ensuring equitable operational funding and equitable access to capital funding and facilities.

Below is a general summary, for a detailed state profile, go to <http://www.publiccharters.org/charterlaws/state/AZ>.

Essential Components of Strong Public Charter School Law	Rating	Weight	Total Score
1) No Caps	3	3	9
2) A Variety of Public Charter Schools Allowed	4	2	8
3) Multiple Authorizers Available	3	3	9
4) Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System Required	1	3	3
5) Adequate Authorizer Funding	1	2	2
6) Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decision-making Processes	2	4	8
7) Performance-Based Charter Contracts Required	2	4	8
8) Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes	3	4	12
9) Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions	3	4	12
10) Educational Service Providers Allowed	1	2	2
11) Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools, with Independent Public Charter School Boards	3	3	9
12) Clear Student Recruitment, Enrollment, and Lottery Procedures	3	2	6
13) Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations	4	3	12
14) Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption	4	3	12
15) Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed	2	2	4
16) Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access	1	1	1
17) Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities	2	2	4
18) Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding	1	4	4
19) Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities	2	4	8
20) Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems	4	2	8
			141

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law		
GROWTH		
Number of Public Charter Schools	535	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public Schools that are Charters	24.3%	2011-12
Number of Public Charter School Students	144,802	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public School Students that are Charter Students	12.4%	2011-12
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Conversions vs. Start-Ups	Conversions 0% 2011-12	Start-Ups 100%

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law (continued)				
Geographic Distribution of Charters [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	City	55%	44%	
	Suburb	15%	12%	
	Town	10%	15%	
	Rural	18%	29%	
Demographics of Charter Students [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	White	48%	42%	
	Black	7%	5%	
	Hispanic	35%	43%	
	Asian	3%	3%	
	Other	3%	7%	
	FRL	43%	45%	
Number of Communities with More Than 10% of Students in Charters	16	2011-12		
Number of New Schools Over the Past Five Years	2008-09	38		
	2009-10	48		
	2010-11	21		
	2011-12	46		
	2012-13	15		
	Total	168		
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Independents vs. CMOs vs. EMOs	Ind.	284	56%	2010-11
	CMOs	125	25%	
	EMOs	100	20%	
Number of Authorizers by Type	LEAs	5	2011-12	
	SEAs	1		
	ICBs	1		
	NEGs	0		
	HEIs	1		
	NFPs	0		
Percentage of Schools by Type of Authorizer	Coming in 2014			
Number of Schools Closed Over the Past Five Years	2007-08	20		
	2008-09	14		
	2009-10	20		
	2010-11	21		
	2011-12	10		
	Total	85		
INNOVATION				
Types of Charters Created	Coming in 2014			
Number of Virtual Public Charter Schools	7	2009-10		
QUALITY				
Postsecondary Activity Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Graduation Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Dropout Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Attendance Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
State Accountability Ratings for Charters [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students that are Proficient (Overall and Disaggregated) [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students Meeting Growth Targets [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			

ARKANSAS

#25 (out of 43)

122 points (out of 228)

1995: Year Charter School Law Was Enacted

Arkansas's score increased from 113 points in 2012 to 122 points this year. Its ranking went from #17 (out of 42) to #25 (out of 43). This drop had more to do with the aggressive changes made in other states than with any steps backward in Arkansas.

The score change was because of adjustments in our methodology for Components #2, #12, #15, #18, and #19.

Potential areas for improvement include creating additional authorizing options, increasing operational autonomy, ensuring equitable operational funding and equitable access to capital funding and facilities, and enacting statutory guidelines for relationships between public charter schools and educational service providers.

Below is a general summary, for a detailed state profile, go to <http://www.publiccharters.org/charterlaws/state/AR>.

Essential Components of Strong Public Charter School Law	Rating	Weight	Total Score
1) No Caps	3	3	9
2) A Variety of Public Charter Schools Allowed	4	2	8
3) Multiple Authorizers Available	1	3	3
4) Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System Required	1	3	3
5) Adequate Authorizer Funding	0	2	0
6) Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decision-making Processes	3	4	12
7) Performance-Based Charter Contracts Required	2	4	8
8) Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes	3	4	12
9) Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions	4	4	16
10) Educational Service Providers Allowed	0	2	0
11) Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools, with Independent Public Charter School Boards	2	3	6
12) Clear Student Recruitment, Enrollment, and Lottery Procedures	2	2	4
13) Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations	2	3	6
14) Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption	2	3	6
15) Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed	4	2	8
16) Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access	1	1	1
17) Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities	4	2	8
18) Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding	1	4	4
19) Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities	1	4	4
20) Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems	2	2	4
			122

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law		
GROWTH		
Number of Public Charter Schools	32	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public Schools that are Charters	2.9%	2011-12
Number of Public Charter School Students	12,435	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public School Students that are Charter Students	2.4%	2011-12
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Conversions vs. Start-Ups	Conversions 7% 2011-12	Start-Ups 93%

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law (continued)				
Geographic Distribution of Charters [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	City	33%	20%	
	Suburb	0%	7%	
	Town	13%	20%	
	Rural	27%	54%	
Demographics of Charter Students [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	White	50%	65%	
	Black	40%	21%	
	Hispanic	5%	10%	
	Asian	3%	1%	
	Other	3%	3%	
	FRL	14%	61%	
Number of Communities with More Than 10% of Students in Charters	1	2011-12		
Number of New Schools Over the Past Five Years	2008-09	7		
	2009-10	4		
	2010-11	4		
	2011-12	4		
	2012-13	4		
	Total	23		
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Independents vs. CMOs vs. EMOs	Ind.	22	73%	2010-11
	CMOs	6	20%	
	EMOs	2	7%	
Number of Authorizers by Type	LEAs	0	2011-12	
	SEAs	1		
	ICBs	0		
	NEGs	0		
	HEIs	0		
	NFPs	0		
Percentage of Schools by Type of Authorizer	Coming in 2014			
Number of Schools Closed Over the Past Five Years	2007-08	1		
	2008-09	1		
	2009-10	3		
	2010-11	3		
	2011-12	3		
	Total	11		
INNOVATION				
Types of Charters Created	Coming in 2014			
Number of Virtual Public Charter Schools	1	2009-10		
QUALITY				
Postsecondary Activity Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Graduation Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Dropout Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Attendance Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
State Accountability Ratings for Charters [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students that are Proficient (Overall and Disaggregated) [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students Meeting Growth Targets [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			

CALIFORNIA

#7 (out of 43)

150 points (out of 228)

1992: Year Charter School Law Was Enacted

California's score increased from 128 points in 2012 to 150 points this year. Its ranking went from #9 (out of 42) to #7 (out of 43).

Some of the score change happened because of adjustments in our methodology for Components #2,

#12, #15, #16, #18, and #19. The score for #12 also increased due to further clarification from the state about its policies for this component.

Potential areas for improvement in its charter law include strengthening authorizer accountability, beefing up requirements for performance-based charter contracts, and enacting statutory guidelines for relationships between charter schools and educational service providers.

Below is a general summary, for a detailed state profile, go to <http://www.publiccharters.org/charterlaws/state/CA>.

Essential Components of Strong Public Charter School Law	Rating	Weight	Total Score
1) No Caps	3	3	9
2) A Variety of Public Charter Schools Allowed	4	2	8
3) Multiple Authorizers Available	2	3	6
4) Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System Required	0	3	0
5) Adequate Authorizer Funding	2	2	4
6) Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decision-making Processes	2	4	8
7) Performance-Based Charter Contracts Required	1	4	4
8) Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes	3	4	12
9) Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions	3	4	12
10) Educational Service Providers Allowed	1	2	2
11) Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools, with Independent Public Charter School Boards	3	3	9
12) Clear Student Recruitment, Enrollment, and Lottery Procedures	3	2	6
13) Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations	3	3	9
14) Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption	4	3	12
15) Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed	3	2	6
16) Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access	3	1	3
17) Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities	4	2	8
18) Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding	3	4	12
19) Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities	3	4	12
20) Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems	4	2	8
			150

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law		
GROWTH		
Number of Public Charter Schools	1,065	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public Schools that are Charters	9.9%	2011-12
Number of Public Charter School Students	484,083	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public School Students that are Charter Students	6.7%	2011-12
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Conversions vs. Start-Ups	Conversions 15% 2011-12	Start-Ups 85%

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law (continued)				
Geographic Distribution of Charters [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	City	51%	39%	
	Suburb	24%	36%	
	Town	8%	9%	
	Rural	15%	17%	
Demographics of Charter Students [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	White	33%	26%	
	Black	11%	6%	
	Hispanic	45%	52%	
	Asian	4%	11%	
	Other	8%	5%	
	FRL	46%	54%	
Number of Communities with More Than 10% of Students in Charters	16	2011-12		
Number of New Schools Over the Past Five Years	2008-09	80		
	2009-10	91		
	2010-11	119		
	2011-12	102		
	2012-13	109		
	Total	501		
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Independents vs. CMOs vs. EMOs	Ind.	660	72%	2010-11
	CMOs	237	26%	
	EMOs	21	2%	
Number of Authorizers by Type	LEAs	310	2011-12	
	SEAs	1		
	ICBs	0		
	NEGs	0		
	HEIs	0		
	NFPs	0		
Percentage of Schools by Type of Authorizer	Coming in 2014			
Number of Schools Closed Over the Past Five Years	2007-08	30		
	2008-09	31		
	2009-10	10		
	2010-11	35		
	2011-12	28		
	Total	134		
INNOVATION				
Types of Charters Created	Coming in 2014			
Number of Virtual Public Charter Schools	152	2009-10		
QUALITY				
Postsecondary Activity Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Graduation Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Dropout Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Attendance Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
State Accountability Ratings for Charters [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students that are Proficient (Overall and Disaggregated) [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students Meeting Growth Targets [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			

COLORADO

#4 (out of 43)

160 points (out of 228)

1993: Year Charter School Law Was Enacted

Colorado's score increased from 130 points in 2012 to 160 points this year. Its ranking went from #7 (out of 42) to #4 (out of 43).

Some of the score change happened because of adjustments in our methodology for Components

#2, #12, #15, #16, #18, and #19. However, Colorado improved its policies in several areas, which increased its score for Components #6, #8, #9, and #10.

Potential areas for improvement in the law include clarifying student recruitment, enrollment, and lottery procedures and enacting statutory guidelines to govern the expansion of high-quality charter schools through multi-school charter contracts and/or multi-charter contract boards.

Below is a general summary, for a detailed state profile, go to <http://www.publiccharters.org/charterlaws/state/CO>.

Essential Components of Strong Public Charter School Law	Rating	Weight	Total Score
1) No Caps	4	3	12
2) A Variety of Public Charter Schools Allowed	4	2	8
3) Multiple Authorizers Available	2	3	6
4) Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System Required	2	3	6
5) Adequate Authorizer Funding	3	2	6
6) Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decision-making Processes	3	4	12
7) Performance-Based Charter Contracts Required	2	4	8
8) Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes	4	4	16
9) Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions	3	4	12
10) Educational Service Providers Allowed	4	2	8
11) Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools, with Independent Public Charter School Boards	3	3	9
12) Clear Student Recruitment, Enrollment, and Lottery Procedures	1	2	2
13) Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations	3	3	9
14) Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption	3	3	9
15) Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed	1	2	2
16) Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access	3	1	3
17) Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities	4	2	8
18) Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding	2	4	8
19) Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities	3	4	12
20) Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems	2	2	4
			160

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law		
GROWTH		
Number of Public Charter Schools	184	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public Schools that are Charters	9.7%	2011-12
Number of Public Charter School Students	94,033	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public School Students that are Charter Students	9.8%	2011-12
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Conversions vs. Start-Ups	Conversions 3% 2011-12	Start-Ups 97%

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law (continued)				
Geographic Distribution of Charters [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	City	37%	28%	
	Suburb	28%	26%	
	Town	8%	13%	
	Rural	28%	33%	
Demographics of Charter Students [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	White	58%	57%	
	Black	7%	5%	
	Hispanic	29%	32%	
	Asian	3%	3%	
	Other	3%	4%	
	FRL	31%	41%	
Number of Communities with More Than 10% of Students in Charters	11	2011-12		
Number of New Schools Over the Past Five Years	2008-09	9		
	2009-10	13		
	2010-11	14		
	2011-12	13		
	2012-13	12		
	Total	61		
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Independents vs. CMOs vs. EMOs	Ind.	142	85%	2010-11
	CMOs	10	6%	
	EMOs	15	9%	
Number of Authorizers by Type	LEAs	46	2011-12	
	SEAs	0		
	ICBs	1		
	NEGs	0		
	HEIs	0		
	NFPs	0		
Percentage of Schools by Type of Authorizer	Coming in 2014			
Number of Schools Closed Over the Past Five Years	2007-08	1		
	2008-09	4		
	2009-10	5		
	2010-11	2		
	2011-12	3		
	Total	15		
INNOVATION				
Types of Charters Created	Coming in 2014			
Number of Virtual Public Charter Schools	2	2009-10		
QUALITY				
Postsecondary Activity Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Graduation Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Dropout Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Attendance Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
State Accountability Ratings for Charters [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students that are Proficient (Overall and Disaggregated) [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students Meeting Growth Targets [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			

CONNECTICUT

#31 (out of 43)

110 points (out of 228)

1997: Year Charter School Law Was Enacted

Connecticut's score increased from 97 points in 2012 to 110 points this year. Its ranking went from #29 (out of 42) to #31 (out of 43).

Most of the score change happened because of adjustments in our methodology for Components #2, #12, #18, and #19. However, Connecticut enacted

a law in 2012 to increase funding for state charter schools, which also contributed to its increased score for Component #18.

Much improvement is still needed in Connecticut's public charter school law, including lifting its remaining restrictions on growth, providing additional authorizing options, beefing up performance contracting requirements, and ensuring equitable operational funding and equitable access to capital funding and facilities.

Below is a general summary, for a detailed state profile, go to <http://www.publiccharters.org/charterlaws/state/CT>.

Essential Components of Strong Public Charter School Law	Rating	Weight	Total Score
1) No Caps	1	3	3
2) A Variety of Public Charter Schools Allowed	4	2	8
3) Multiple Authorizers Available	0	3	0
4) Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System Required	1	3	3
5) Adequate Authorizer Funding	0	2	0
6) Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decision-making Processes	2	4	8
7) Performance-Based Charter Contracts Required	0	4	0
8) Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes	3	4	12
9) Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions	3	4	12
10) Educational Service Providers Allowed	1	2	2
11) Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools, with Independent Public Charter School Boards	4	3	12
12) Clear Student Recruitment, Enrollment, and Lottery Procedures	2	2	4
13) Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations	2	3	6
14) Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption	3	3	9
15) Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed	0	2	0
16) Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access	1	1	1
17) Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities	4	2	8
18) Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding	2	4	8
19) Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities	2	4	8
20) Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems	3	2	6
			110

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law		
GROWTH		
Number of Public Charter Schools	17	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public Schools that are Charters	1.3%	2011-12
Number of Public Charter School Students	6,808	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public School Students that are Charter Students	1.1%	2011-12
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Conversions vs. Start-Ups	Conversions 0% 2011-12	Start-Ups 100%

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law (continued)				
Geographic Distribution of Charters [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	City	78%	27%	
	Suburb	11%	52%	
	Town	0%	5%	
	Rural	6%	16%	
Demographics of Charter Students [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	White	11%	63%	
	Black	61%	13%	
	Hispanic	25%	19%	
	Asian	1%	4%	
	Other	3%	2%	
	FRL	68%	34%	
Number of Communities with More Than 10% of Students in Charters	0	2011-12		
Number of New Schools Over the Past Five Years	2008-09	2		
	2009-10	0		
	2010-11	0		
	2011-12	0		
	2012-13	0		
	Total	2		
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Independents vs. CMOs vs. EMOs	Ind.	15	83%	2010-11
	CMOs	3	17%	
	EMOs	0	0%	
Number of Authorizers by Type	LEAs	0	2011-12	
	SEAs	1		
	ICBs	0		
	NEGs	0		
	HEIs	0		
	NFPs	0		
Percentage of Schools by Type of Authorizer	Coming in 2014			
Number of Schools Closed Over the Past Five Years	2007-08	0		
	2008-09	0		
	2009-10	0		
	2010-11	1		
	2011-12	0		
	Total	1		
INNOVATION				
Types of Charters Created	Coming in 2014			
Number of Virtual Public Charter Schools	0	2009-10		
QUALITY				
Postsecondary Activity Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Graduation Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Dropout Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Attendance Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
State Accountability Ratings for Charters [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students that are Proficient (Overall and Disaggregated) [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students Meeting Growth Targets [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			

DELAWARE

#21 (out of 43)

127 points (out of 228)

1995: Year Charter School Law Was Enacted

Delaware's score increased from 107 points in 2012 to 127 points this year. Its ranking went from #22 (out of 42) to #21 (out of 43).

The score change was because of adjustments in our methodology for Components #2, #3, #12, #15, #18,

and #19 and because of further clarification from the state about its policies for Component #1.

Delaware law's needs significant improvement in several areas including expanding authorizing options, beefing up its provisions for performance-based contracts, and ensuring equitable operational funding and equitable access to capital funding and facilities.

Below is a general summary, for a detailed state profile, go to <http://www.publiccharters.org/charterlaws/state/DE>.

Essential Components of Strong Public Charter School Law	Rating	Weight	Total Score
1) No Caps	4	3	12
2) A Variety of Public Charter Schools Allowed	2	2	4
3) Multiple Authorizers Available	2	3	6
4) Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System Required	1	3	3
5) Adequate Authorizer Funding	0	2	0
6) Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decision-making Processes	2	4	8
7) Performance-Based Charter Contracts Required	1	4	4
8) Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes	3	4	12
9) Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions	2	4	8
10) Educational Service Providers Allowed	1	2	2
11) Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools, with Independent Public Charter School Boards	4	3	12
12) Clear Student Recruitment, Enrollment, and Lottery Procedures	3	2	6
13) Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations	3	3	9
14) Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption	4	3	12
15) Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed	4	2	8
16) Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access	1	1	1
17) Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities	2	2	4
18) Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding	1	4	4
19) Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities	1	4	4
20) Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems	4	2	8
			127

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law		
GROWTH		
Number of Public Charter Schools	22	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public Schools that are Charters	9.6%	2011-12
Number of Public Charter School Students	11,047	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public School Students that are Charter Students	7.9%	2011-12
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Conversions vs. Start-Ups	Conversions 0% 2011-12	Start-Ups 100%

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law (continued)				
Geographic Distribution of Charters [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	City	53%	14%	
	Suburb	32%	44%	
	Town	0%	19%	
	Rural	16%	23%	
Demographics of Charter Students [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	White	46%	50%	
	Black	41%	32%	
	Hispanic	5%	13%	
	Asian	6%	3%	
	Other	2%	2%	
	FRL	38%	49%	
Number of Communities with More Than 10% of Students in Charters	4	2011-12		
Number of New Schools Over the Past Five Years	2008-09	2		
	2009-10	0		
	2010-11	1		
	2011-12	3		
	2012-13	0		
	Total	6		
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Independents vs. CMOs vs. EMOs	Ind.	18	95%	2010-11
	CMOs	0	0%	
	EMOs	1	5%	
Number of Authorizers by Type	LEAs	1	2011-12	
	SEAs	1		
	ICBs	0		
	NEGs	0		
	HEIs	0		
	NFPs	0		
Percentage of Schools by Type of Authorizer	Coming in 2014			
Number of Schools Closed Over the Past Five Years	2007-08	1		
	2008-09	0		
	2009-10	1		
	2010-11	0		
	2011-12	0		
	Total	2		
INNOVATION				
Types of Charters Created	Coming in 2014			
Number of Virtual Public Charter Schools	0	2009-10		
QUALITY				
Postsecondary Activity Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Graduation Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Dropout Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Attendance Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
State Accountability Ratings for Charters [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students that are Proficient (Overall and Disaggregated) [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students Meeting Growth Targets [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

#17 (out of 43)

134 points (out of 228)

1996: Year Charter School Law Was Enacted

D.C.'s score increased from 123 points in 2012 to 134 points this year. Its ranking went from #11 (out of 42) to #17 (out of 43). This drop had more to do with the aggressive changes made in other states than with any steps backward in D.C.

The score change was because of adjustments in our methodology for Components #2, #12, #15, #18, and

#19. D.C. also increased for #16 because of a change in state policy.

The biggest area for potential improvement is ensuring equitable operational funding for charter schools. In fact, D.C. is one of 10 jurisdictions that received a "0" on this component (#18) in this year's report. If D.C. addresses its funding equity gap between district and charter students (which is one of the largest in the nation), D.C.'s charter law would re-enter the top tier of the nation's charter laws (it was ranked #2 in our first report in 2010).

Below is a general summary, for a detailed state profile, go to <http://www.publiccharters.org/charterlaws/state/DC>.

Essential Components of Strong Public Charter School Law	Rating	Weight	Total Score
1) No Caps	3	3	9
2) A Variety of Public Charter Schools Allowed	4	2	8
3) Multiple Authorizers Available	2	3	6
4) Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System Required	2	3	6
5) Adequate Authorizer Funding	2	2	4
6) Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decision-making Processes	2	4	8
7) Performance-Based Charter Contracts Required	1	4	4
8) Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes	2	4	8
9) Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions	3	4	12
10) Educational Service Providers Allowed	1	2	2
11) Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools, with Independent Public Charter School Boards	4	3	12
12) Clear Student Recruitment, Enrollment, and Lottery Procedures	4	2	8
13) Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations	4	3	12
14) Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption	4	3	12
15) Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed	1	2	2
16) Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access	3	1	3
17) Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities	2	2	4
18) Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding	0	4	0
19) Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities	3	4	12
20) Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems	1	2	2
			134

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law		
GROWTH		
Number of Public Charter Schools	105	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public Schools that are Charters	44.2%	2011-12
Number of Public Charter School Students	35,000	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public School Students that are Charter Students	41.1%	2011-12
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Conversions vs. Start-Ups	Conversions 7% 2011-12	Start-Ups 93%

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law (continued)				
Geographic Distribution of Charters [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	City	100%	100%	
	Suburb	0%	0%	
	Town	0%	0%	
	Rural	0%	0%	
Demographics of Charter Students [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	White	3%	10%	
	Black	82%	73%	
	Hispanic	14%	14%	
	Asian	1%	2%	
	Other	1%	2%	
	FRL	67%	71%	
Number of Communities with More Than 10% of Students in Charters	1	2011-12		
Number of New Schools Over the Past Five Years	2008-09	20		
	2009-10	8		
	2010-11	7		
	2011-12	10		
	2012-13	4		
	Total	49		
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Independents vs. CMOs vs. EMOs	Ind.	54	55%	2010-11
	CMOs	37	38%	
	EMOs	7	7%	
Number of Authorizers by Type	LEAs	0	2011-12	
	SEAs	0		
	ICBs	1		
	NEGs	0		
	HEIs	0		
	NFPs	0		
Percentage of Schools by Type of Authorizer	Coming in 2014			
Number of Schools Closed Over the Past Five Years	2007-08	3		
	2008-09	5		
	2009-10	6		
	2010-11	4		
	2011-12	0		
	Total	18		
INNOVATION				
Types of Charters Created	Coming in 2014			
Number of Virtual Public Charter Schools	1	2009-10		
QUALITY				
Postsecondary Activity Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Graduation Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Dropout Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Attendance Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
State Accountability Ratings for Charters [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students that are Proficient (Overall and Disaggregated) [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students Meeting Growth Targets [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			

FLORIDA

#5 (out of 43)

151 points (out of 228)

1996: Year Charter School Law Was Enacted

Florida's score increased from 142 points in 2012 to 151 points this year. Its ranking went from #3 (out of 42) to #5 (out of 43). This drop had more to do with the aggressive changes made in other states than with any steps backward in Florida.

The score change was because of adjustments in our methodology for Components #2, #12, #15, #18, and #19.

Potential areas for improvement include creating authorizer accountability requirements and ensuring equitable operational funding and equitable access to capital funding and facilities.

Below is a general summary, for a detailed state profile, go to <http://www.publiccharters.org/charterlaws/state/FL>.

Essential Components of Strong Public Charter School Law	Rating	Weight	Total Score
1) No Caps	4	3	12
2) A Variety of Public Charter Schools Allowed	4	2	8
3) Multiple Authorizers Available	2	3	6
4) Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System Required	1	3	3
5) Adequate Authorizer Funding	3	2	6
6) Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decision-making Processes	3	4	12
7) Performance-Based Charter Contracts Required	3	4	12
8) Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes	3	4	12
9) Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions	3	4	12
10) Educational Service Providers Allowed	3	2	6
11) Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools, with Independent Public Charter School Boards	3	3	9
12) Clear Student Recruitment, Enrollment, and Lottery Procedures	2	2	4
13) Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations	2	3	6
14) Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption	4	3	12
15) Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed	2	2	4
16) Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access	3	1	3
17) Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities	2	2	4
18) Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding	1	4	4
19) Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities	2	4	8
20) Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems	4	2	8
			151

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law		
GROWTH		
Number of Public Charter Schools	583	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public Schools that are Charters	13.2%	2011-12
Number of Public Charter School Students	213,651	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public School Students that are Charter Students	6.8%	2011-12
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Conversions vs. Start-Ups	Conversions 4% 2011-12	Start-Ups 96%

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law (continued)				
Geographic Distribution of Charters [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	City	34%	27%	
	Suburb	46%	45%	
	Town	3%	8%	
	Rural	16%	20%	
Demographics of Charter Students [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	White	37%	43%	
	Black	23%	23%	
	Hispanic	35%	28%	
	Asian	2%	3%	
	Other	3%	4%	
	FRL	45%	57%	
Number of Communities with More Than 10% of Students in Charters	8	2011-12		
Number of New Schools Over the Past Five Years	2008-09	54		
	2009-10	40		
	2010-11	57		
	2011-12	76		
	2012-13	84		
	Total	311		
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Independents vs. CMOs vs. EMOs	Ind.	298	65%	2010-11
	CMOs	15	3%	
	EMOs	147	32%	
Number of Authorizers by Type	LEAs	44	2011-12	
	SEAs	0		
	ICBs	0		
	NEGs	0		
	HEIs	2		
	NFPs	0		
Percentage of Schools by Type of Authorizer	Coming in 2014			
Number of Schools Closed Over the Past Five Years	2007-08	18		
	2008-09	21		
	2009-10	7		
	2010-11	20		
	2011-12	17		
	Total	83		
INNOVATION				
Types of Charters Created	Coming in 2014			
Number of Virtual Public Charter Schools	0	2009-10		
QUALITY				
Postsecondary Activity Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Graduation Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Dropout Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Attendance Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
State Accountability Ratings for Charters [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students that are Proficient (Overall and Disaggregated) [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students Meeting Growth Targets [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			

GEORGIA

#16 (out of 43)

135 points (out of 228)

1994: Year Charter School Law Was Enacted

Georgia's score increased from 117 points in 2012 to 135 points this year. Its ranking went from #14 (out of 42) to #16 (out of 43). This drop had more to do with the aggressive changes made in other states than with any steps backward in Georgia.

The score change was because of adjustments in our methodology for Components #2, #3, #12, #15, #18, and #19. However, Georgia's scores increased for Components #3 and #6 because of changes in state policy, including the state's historic passage of a constitutional amendment that reinstates a state authorizing body.

Potential areas for improvement include creating authorizer accountability requirements and ensuring equitable operational funding and equitable access to capital funding and facilities.

Below is a general summary, for a detailed state profile, go to <http://www.publiccharters.org/charterlaws/state/GA>.

Essential Components of Strong Public Charter School Law	Rating	Weight	Total Score
1) No Caps	4	3	12
2) A Variety of Public Charter Schools Allowed	4	2	8
3) Multiple Authorizers Available	3	3	9
4) Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System Required	1	3	3
5) Adequate Authorizer Funding	3	2	6
6) Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decision-making Processes	3	4	12
7) Performance-Based Charter Contracts Required	2	4	8
8) Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes	2	4	8
9) Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions	3	4	12
10) Educational Service Providers Allowed	2	2	4
11) Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools, with Independent Public Charter School Boards	2	3	6
12) Clear Student Recruitment, Enrollment, and Lottery Procedures	3	2	6
13) Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations	2	3	6
14) Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption	4	3	12
15) Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed	1	2	2
16) Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access	1	1	1
17) Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities	2	2	4
18) Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding	1	4	4
19) Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities	2	4	8
20) Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems	2	2	4
			135

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law		
GROWTH		
Number of Public Charter Schools	109	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public Schools that are Charters	4.8%	2011-12
Number of Public Charter School Students	60,541	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public School Students that are Charter Students	3.5%	2011-12
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Conversions vs. Start-Ups	Conversions 29% 2011-12	Start-Ups 71%

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law (continued)				
Geographic Distribution of Charters [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	City	31%	17%	
	Suburb	46%	33%	
	Town	3%	12%	
	Rural	20%	38%	
Demographics of Charter Students [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	White	38%	45%	
	Black	45%	37%	
	Hispanic	10%	12%	
	Asian	5%	3%	
	Other	3%	3%	
	FRL	49%	58%	
Number of Communities with More Than 10% of Students in Charters	3	2011-12		
Number of New Schools Over the Past Five Years	2008-09	13		
	2009-10	11		
	2010-11	19		
	2011-12	20		
	2012-13	8		
	Total	71		
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Independents vs. CMOs vs. EMOs	Ind.	30	97%	2010-11
	CMOs	0	0%	
	EMOs	1	3%	
Number of Authorizers by Type	LEAs	36	2011-12	
	SEAs	1		
	ICBs	1		
	NEGs	0		
	HEIs	0		
	NFPs	0		
Percentage of Schools by Type of Authorizer	Coming in 2014			
Number of Schools Closed Over the Past Five Years	2007-08	3		
	2008-09	4		
	2009-10	7		
	2010-11	8		
	2011-12	10		
	Total	32		
INNOVATION				
Types of Charters Created	Coming in 2014			
Number of Virtual Public Charter Schools	0	2009-10		
QUALITY				
Postsecondary Activity Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Graduation Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Dropout Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Attendance Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
State Accountability Ratings for Charters [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students that are Proficient (Overall and Disaggregated) [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students Meeting Growth Targets [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			

HAWAII

#14 (out of 43)

139 points (out of 228)

1994: Year Charter School Law Was Enacted

Hawaii's score increased from 74 points in 2012 to 139 points this year. Its ranking went from #35 (out of 42) to #14 (out of 43).

Some of the score change happened because of adjustments in our methodology for Components #2, #3, #12, #15, #18, and #19. However, Hawaii

overhauled its charter law, which increased its score for Components #1, #4, #5, #8, #9, #10, #11, #15, #18, and #19.

Hawaii's law still needs significant improvement in several areas, including beefing up the requirements for charter application, review, and decision-making processes, exempting charter schools from collective bargaining agreements, and ensuring equitable operational funding and equitable access to capital funding and facilities.

Below is a general summary, for a detailed state profile, go to <http://www.publiccharters.org/charterlaws/state/HI>.

Essential Components of Strong Public Charter School Law	Rating	Weight	Total Score
1) No Caps	4	3	12
2) A Variety of Public Charter Schools Allowed	4	2	8
3) Multiple Authorizers Available	1	3	3
4) Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System Required	4	3	12
5) Adequate Authorizer Funding	3	2	6
6) Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decision-making Processes	1	4	4
7) Performance-Based Charter Contracts Required	2	4	8
8) Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes	4	4	16
9) Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions	4	4	16
10) Educational Service Providers Allowed	1	2	2
11) Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools, with Independent Public Charter School Boards	4	3	12
12) Clear Student Recruitment, Enrollment, and Lottery Procedures	2	2	4
13) Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations	2	3	6
14) Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption	1	3	3
15) Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed	4	2	8
16) Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access	3	1	3
17) Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities	2	2	4
18) Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding	1	4	4
19) Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities	1	4	4
20) Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems	2	2	4
			139

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law		
GROWTH		
Number of Public Charter Schools	32	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public Schools that are Charters	10.8%	2011-12
Number of Public Charter School Students	9,933	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public School Students that are Charter Students	5.1%	2011-12
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Conversions vs. Start-Ups	Conversions 16% 2011-12	Start-Ups 84%

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law (continued)				
Geographic Distribution of Charters [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	City	19%	22%	
	Suburb	13%	38%	
	Town	23%	27%	
	Rural	45%	13%	
Demographics of Charter Students [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	White	27%	14%	
	Black	2%	3%	
	Hispanic	2%	5%	
	Asian	14%	36%	
	Other	56%	43%	
	FRL	45%	47%	
Number of Communities with More Than 10% of Students in Charters	0	2011-12		
Number of New Schools Over the Past Five Years	2008-09	3		
	2009-10	0		
	2010-11	0		
	2011-12	0		
	2012-13	1		
	Total	4		
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Independents vs. CMOs vs. EMOs	Ind.	30	97%	2010-11
	CMOs	0	0%	
	EMOs	1	3%	
Number of Authorizers by Type	LEAs	0	2011-12	
	SEAs	0		
	ICBs	1		
	NEGs	0		
	HEIs	0		
	NFPs	0		
Percentage of Schools by Type of Authorizer	Coming in 2014			
Number of Schools Closed Over the Past Five Years	2007-08	0		
	2008-09	0		
	2009-10	0		
	2010-11	0		
	2011-12	0		
	Total	0		
INNOVATION				
Types of Charters Created	Coming in 2014			
Number of Virtual Public Charter Schools	0	2009-10		
QUALITY				
Postsecondary Activity Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Graduation Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Dropout Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Attendance Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
State Accountability Ratings for Charters [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students that are Proficient (Overall and Disaggregated) [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students Meeting Growth Targets [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			

IDAHO

#32 (out of 43)

110 points (out of 228)

1996: Year Charter School Law Was Enacted

Idaho's score increased from 91 points in 2012 to 110 points this year. Its ranking stayed at #32.

Some of the score change happened because of adjustments in our methodology for Components #2,

#3, #12, #15, #18, and #19. However, Idaho removed its caps on public charter school growth, which increased its score for Component #1.

Potential areas for improvement include requiring performance-based contracts, beefing up its renewal, nonrenewal, and revocation requirements, and ensuring equitable operational funding and equitable access to capital funding and facilities.

Below is a general summary, for a detailed state profile, go to <http://www.publiccharters.org/charterlaws/state/ID>.

Essential Components of Strong Public Charter School Law	Rating	Weight	Total Score
1) No Caps	4	3	12
2) A Variety of Public Charter Schools Allowed	4	2	8
3) Multiple Authorizers Available	3	3	9
4) Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System Required	0	3	0
5) Adequate Authorizer Funding	0	2	0
6) Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decision-making Processes	2	4	8
7) Performance-Based Charter Contracts Required	0	4	0
8) Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes	3	4	12
9) Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions	1	4	4
10) Educational Service Providers Allowed	1	2	2
11) Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools, with Independent Public Charter School Boards	4	3	12
12) Clear Student Recruitment, Enrollment, and Lottery Procedures	3	2	6
13) Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations	2	3	6
14) Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption	4	3	12
15) Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed	1	2	2
16) Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access	1	1	1
17) Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities	2	2	4
18) Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding	1	4	4
19) Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities	1	4	4
20) Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems	2	2	4
			110

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law		
GROWTH		
Number of Public Charter Schools	44	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public Schools that are Charters	5.9%	2011-12
Number of Public Charter School Students	20,133	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public School Students that are Charter Students	6.3%	2011-12
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Conversions vs. Start-Ups	Conversions 0%: 2011-12	Start-Ups 100%

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law (continued)				
Geographic Distribution of Charters [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	City	28%	22%	
	Suburb	18%	10%	
	Town	20%	22%	
	Rural	28%	47%	
Demographics of Charter Students [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	White	88%	78%	
	Black	1%	1%	
	Hispanic	6%	17%	
	Asian	2%	1%	
	Other	3%	3%	
	FRL	15%	47%	
Number of Communities with More Than 10% of Students in Charters	0	2011-12		
Number of New Schools Over the Past Five Years	2008-09	2		
	2009-10	6		
	2010-11	5		
	2011-12	4		
	2012-13	1		
	Total	18		
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Independents vs. CMOs vs. EMOs	Ind.	38	95%	2010-11
	CMOs	0	0%	
	EMOs	2	5%	
Number of Authorizers by Type	LEAs	12	2011-12	
	SEAs	0		
	ICBs	1		
	NEGs	0		
	HEIs	0		
	NFPs	0		
Percentage of Schools by Type of Authorizer	Coming in 2014			
Number of Schools Closed Over the Past Five Years	2007-08	1		
	2008-09	1		
	2009-10	1		
	2010-11	1		
	2011-12	0		
	Total	4		
INNOVATION				
Types of Charters Created	Coming in 2014			
Number of Virtual Public Charter Schools	4	2009-10		
QUALITY				
Postsecondary Activity Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Graduation Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Dropout Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Attendance Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
State Accountability Ratings for Charters [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students that are Proficient (Overall and Disaggregated) [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students Meeting Growth Targets [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			

ILLINOIS

#28 (out of 43)

117 points (out of 228)

1996: Year Charter School Law Was Enacted

Illinois's score increased from 104 points in 2012 to 117 points this year. Its ranking went from #24 (out of 42) to #28 (out of 43). This drop had more to do with the aggressive changes made in other states than with any steps backward in Illinois.

The score change was because of adjustments in our methodology for Components #2, #12, #15, #18, and #19.

Illinois's law needs significant work in several areas, most significantly by ensuring equitable operational funding and equitable access to capital funding and facilities.

Below is a general summary, for a detailed state profile, go to <http://www.publiccharters.org/charterlaws/state/IL>.

Essential Components of Strong Public Charter School Law	Rating	Weight	Total Score
1) No Caps	2	3	6
2) A Variety of Public Charter Schools Allowed	4	2	8
3) Multiple Authorizers Available	2	3	6
4) Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System Required	3	3	9
5) Adequate Authorizer Funding	2	2	4
6) Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decision-making Processes	2	4	8
7) Performance-Based Charter Contracts Required	2	4	8
8) Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes	2	4	8
9) Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions	2	4	8
10) Educational Service Providers Allowed	1	2	2
11) Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools, with Independent Public Charter School Boards	3	3	9
12) Clear Student Recruitment, Enrollment, and Lottery Procedures	2	2	4
13) Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations	2	3	6
14) Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption	4	3	12
15) Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed	1	2	2
16) Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access	1	1	1
17) Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities	1	2	2
18) Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding	2	4	8
19) Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities	1	4	4
20) Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems	1	2	2
			117

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law		
GROWTH		
Number of Public Charter Schools	134	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public Schools that are Charters	2.9%	2011-12
Number of Public Charter School Students	57,112	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public School Students that are Charter Students	2.4%	2011-12
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Conversions vs. Start-Ups	Conversions 7% 2011-12	Start-Ups 93%

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law (continued)				
Geographic Distribution of Charters [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	City	80%	25%	
	Suburb	11%	37%	
	Town	3%	15%	
	Rural	6%	24%	
Demographics of Charter Students [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	White	4%	52%	
	Black	60%	18%	
	Hispanic	32%	23%	
	Asian	1%	4%	
	Other	2%	3%	
	FRL	83%	44%	
Number of Communities with More Than 10% of Students in Charters	1	2011-12		
Number of New Schools Over the Past Five Years	2008-09	14		
	2009-10	9		
	2010-11	17		
	2011-12	7		
	2012-13	11		
	Total	58		
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Independents vs. CMOs vs. EMOs	Ind.	64	55%	2010-11
	CMOs	47	41%	
	EMOs	5	4%	
Number of Authorizers by Type	LEAs	10	2011-12	
	SEAs	1		
	ICBs	0		
	NEGs	0		
	HEIs	0		
	NFPs	0		
Percentage of Schools by Type of Authorizer	Coming in 2014			
Number of Schools Closed Over the Past Five Years	2007-08	0		
	2008-09	2		
	2009-10	3		
	2010-11	0		
	2011-12	0		
	Total	5		
INNOVATION				
Types of Charters Created	Coming in 2014			
Number of Virtual Public Charter Schools	0	2009-10		
QUALITY				
Postsecondary Activity Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Graduation Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Dropout Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Attendance Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
State Accountability Ratings for Charters [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students that are Proficient (Overall and Disaggregated) [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students Meeting Growth Targets [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			

INDIANA

#9 (out of 43)

148 points (out of 228)

2001: Year Charter School Law Was Enacted

Indiana's score increased from 132 points in 2012 to 148 points this year. Its ranking went from #6 (out of 42) to #9 (out of 43). This drop had more to do with the aggressive changes made in other states than with any steps backward in Indiana.

The score change was because of adjustments in our methodology for Components #2, #12, #15, #18, and #19.

Potential areas for improvement include beefing up the requirements for renewal, non-renewal, and revocation and enacting statutory guidelines for relationships between charter schools and educational service providers.

Below is a general summary, for a detailed state profile, go to <http://www.publiccharters.org/charterlaws/state/IN>.

Essential Components of Strong Public Charter School Law	Rating	Weight	Total Score
1) No Caps	4	3	12
2) A Variety of Public Charter Schools Allowed	4	2	8
3) Multiple Authorizers Available	4	3	12
4) Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System Required	2	3	6
5) Adequate Authorizer Funding	3	2	6
6) Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decision-making Processes	2	4	8
7) Performance-Based Charter Contracts Required	3	4	12
8) Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes	3	4	12
9) Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions	1	4	4
10) Educational Service Providers Allowed	0	2	0
11) Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools, with Independent Public Charter School Boards	3	3	9
12) Clear Student Recruitment, Enrollment, and Lottery Procedures	2	2	4
13) Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations	2	3	6
14) Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption	4	3	12
15) Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed	1	2	2
16) Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access	1	1	1
17) Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities	1	2	2
18) Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding	3	4	12
19) Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities	3	4	12
20) Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems	4	2	8
			148

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law		
GROWTH		
Number of Public Charter Schools	75	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public Schools that are Charters	3.5%	2011-12
Number of Public Charter School Students	85,118	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public School Students that are Charter Students	2.7%	2011-12
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Conversions vs. Start-Ups	Conversions 2% 2011-12	Start-Ups 98%

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law (continued)				
Geographic Distribution of Charters [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	City	73%	24%	
	Suburb	13%	20%	
	Town	3%	18%	
	Rural	8%	38%	
Demographics of Charter Students [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	White	33%	76%	
	Black	51%	11%	
	Hispanic	8%	8%	
	Asian	1%	2%	
	Other	7%	5%	
	FRL	65%	46%	
Number of Communities with More Than 10% of Students in Charters	2	2011-12		
Number of New Schools Over the Past Five Years	2008-09	9		
	2009-10	5		
	2010-11	8		
	2011-12	4		
	2012-13	11		
	Total	37		
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Independents vs. CMOs vs. EMOs	Ind.	36	58%	2010-11
	CMOs	17	27%	
	EMOs	9	15%	
Number of Authorizers by Type	LEAs	3	2011-12	
	SEAs	0		
	ICBs	0		
	NEGs	1		
	HEIs	2		
	NFPs	0		
Percentage of Schools by Type of Authorizer	Coming in 2014			
Number of Schools Closed Over the Past Five Years	2007-08	0		
	2008-09	0		
	2009-10	0		
	2010-11	1		
	2011-12	1		
	Total	2		
INNOVATION				
Types of Charters Created	Coming in 2014			
Number of Virtual Public Charter Schools	1	2009-10		
QUALITY				
Postsecondary Activity Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Graduation Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Dropout Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Attendance Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
State Accountability Ratings for Charters [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students that are Proficient (Overall and Disaggregated) [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students Meeting Growth Targets [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			

IOWA

#38 (out of 43)

71 points (out of 228)

2002: Year Charter School Law Was Enacted

Iowa's score increased from 65 points in 2012 to 71 points this year. Its ranking stayed at #38.

The score change was because of adjustments in our methodology for Components #2, #12, and #18 and because of further clarifications from the state about its policies for Component #2.

Iowa's law needs improvement across the board, most notably by providing additional authorizing options for charter applicants, beefing up the law in relation to the model law's four quality control components (#6 through #9), increasing operational autonomy, and ensuring equitable operational funding and equitable access to capital funding and facilities.

Below is a general summary, for a detailed state profile, go to <http://www.publiccharters.org/charterlaws/state/IA>.

Essential Components of Strong Public Charter School Law	Rating	Weight	Total Score
1) No Caps	4	3	12
2) A Variety of Public Charter Schools Allowed	4	2	8
3) Multiple Authorizers Available	0	3	0
4) Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System Required	1	3	3
5) Adequate Authorizer Funding	0	2	0
6) Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decision-making Processes	2	4	8
7) Performance-Based Charter Contracts Required	2	4	8
8) Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes	1	4	4
9) Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions	2	4	8
10) Educational Service Providers Allowed	1	2	2
11) Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools, with Independent Public Charter School Boards	0	3	0
12) Clear Student Recruitment, Enrollment, and Lottery Procedures	1	2	2
13) Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations	1	3	3
14) Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption	0	3	0
15) Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed	0	2	0
16) Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access	1	1	1
17) Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities	4	2	8
18) Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding	0	4	0
19) Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities	0	4	0
20) Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems	2	2	4
			71

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law		
GROWTH		
Number of Public Charter Schools	3	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public Schools that are Charters	0.3%	2011-12
Number of Public Charter School Students	295	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public School Students that are Charter Students	0.1%	2011-12
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Conversions vs. Start-Ups	Conversions 100%	Start-Ups 0%

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law (continued)				
Geographic Distribution of Charters [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	City	13%	17%	
	Suburb	0%	6%	
	Town	0%	24%	
	Rural	0%	53%	
Demographics of Charter Students [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	White	41%	82%	
	Black	34%	5%	
	Hispanic	13%	9%	
	Asian	1%	2%	
	Other	11%	3%	
	FRL	85%	39%	
Number of Communities with More Than 10% of Students in Charters	0	2011-12		
Number of New Schools Over the Past Five Years	2008-09	0		
	2009-10	0		
	2010-11	0		
	2011-12	1		
	2012-13	0		
	Total	1		
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Independents vs. CMOs vs. EMOs	Ind.	8	100%	2010-11
	CMOs	0	0%	
	EMOs	0	0%	
Number of Authorizers by Type	LEAs	5	2011-12	
	SEAs	0		
	ICBs	0		
	NEGs	0		
	HEIs	0		
	NFPs	0		
Percentage of Schools by Type of Authorizer	Coming in 2014			
Number of Schools Closed Over the Past Five Years	2007-08	1		
	2008-09	0		
	2009-10	1		
	2010-11	2		
	2011-12	3		
	Total	7		
INNOVATION				
Types of Charters Created	Coming in 2014			
Number of Virtual Public Charter Schools	0	2009-10		
QUALITY				
Postsecondary Activity Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Graduation Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Dropout Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Attendance Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
State Accountability Ratings for Charters [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students that are Proficient (Overall and Disaggregated) [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students Meeting Growth Targets [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			

KANSAS

#40 (out of 43)

63 points (out of 228)

1994: Year Charter School Law Was Enacted

Kansas's score increased from 60 points in 2012 to 63 points this year. Its ranking went from #39 (out of 42) to #40 (out of 43).

The score change was because of adjustments in our methodology for Components #2, #3, #12, and #15.

Kansas's law needs improvement across the board. Potential starting points include expanding authorizing options, ensuring authorizer accountability, providing adequate authorizer funding, beefing up the law in relation to the model law's four quality control components (#6 through #9), increasing operational autonomy, and ensuring equitable operational funding and equitable access to capital funding and facilities.

Below is a general summary, for a detailed state profile, go to <http://www.publiccharters.org/charterlaws/state/KS>.

Essential Components of Strong Public Charter School Law	Rating	Weight	Total Score
1) No Caps	4	3	12
2) A Variety of Public Charter Schools Allowed	4	2	8
3) Multiple Authorizers Available	0	3	0
4) Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System Required	2	3	6
5) Adequate Authorizer Funding	0	2	0
6) Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decision-making Processes	1	4	4
7) Performance-Based Charter Contracts Required	1	4	4
8) Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes	1	4	4
9) Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions	2	4	8
10) Educational Service Providers Allowed	1	2	2
11) Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools, with Independent Public Charter School Boards	0	3	0
12) Clear Student Recruitment, Enrollment, and Lottery Procedures	1	2	2
13) Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations	1	3	3
14) Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption	1	3	3
15) Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed	1	2	2
16) Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access	1	1	1
17) Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities	0	2	0
18) Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding	0	4	0
19) Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities	0	4	0
20) Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems	2	2	4
			63

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law		
GROWTH		
Number of Public Charter Schools	15	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public Schools that are Charters	1.2%	2011-12
Number of Public Charter School Students	3,247	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public School Students that are Charter Students	0.6%	2011-12
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Conversions vs. Start-Ups	Conversions 6% 2011-12	Start-Ups 94%

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law				
Geographic Distribution of Charters [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	City	8%	17%	
	Suburb	8%	9%	
	Town	24%	27%	
	Rural	60%	49%	
Demographics of Charter Students [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	White	75%	68%	
	Black	3%	8%	
	Hispanic	14%	16%	
	Asian	6%	6%	
	Other	6%	6%	
	FRL	16%	48%	
Number of Communities with More Than 10% of Students in Charters	0	2011-12		
Number of New Schools Over the Past Five Years	2008-09	7		
	2009-10	4		
	2010-11	0		
	2011-12	0		
	2012-13	0		
	Total	11		
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Independents vs. CMOs vs. EMOs	Ind.	23	92%	2010-11
	CMOs	0	0%	
	EMOs	2	8%	
Number of Authorizers by Type	LEAs	15	2011-12	
	SEAs	0		
	ICBs	0		
	NEGs	0		
	HEIs	0		
	NFPs	0		
Percentage of Schools by Type of Authorizer	Coming in 2014			
Number of Schools Closed Over the Past Five Years	2007-08	3		
	2008-09	3		
	2009-10	11		
	2010-11	8		
	2011-12	2		
	Total	27		
INNOVATION				
Types of Charters Created	Coming in 2014			
Number of Virtual Public Charter Schools	6	2009-10		
QUALITY				
Postsecondary Activity Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Graduation Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Dropout Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Attendance Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
State Accountability Ratings for Charters [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students that are Proficient (Overall and Disaggregated) [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students Meeting Growth Targets [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			

LOUISIANA

#6 (out of 43)

151 points (out of 228)

1995: Year Charter School Law Was Enacted

Louisiana's score increased from 119 points in 2012 to 151 points this year. Its ranking went from #13 (out of 42) to #6 (out of 43).

Some of the score change happened because of adjustments in our methodology for Components #2, #3, #12, #15, #18, and #19. However, Louisiana overhauled its charter law, which increased its score for Components #4, #6, #10, #13, and #15.

One potential area for improvement is ensuring equitable access to capital funding and facilities.

Below is a general summary, for a detailed state profile, go to <http://www.publiccharters.org/charterlaws/state/LA>.

Essential Components of Strong Public Charter School Law	Rating	Weight	Total Score
1) No Caps	4	3	12
2) A Variety of Public Charter Schools Allowed	4	2	8
3) Multiple Authorizers Available	3	3	9
4) Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System Required	2	3	6
5) Adequate Authorizer Funding	4	2	8
6) Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decision-making Processes	4	4	16
7) Performance-Based Charter Contracts Required	2	4	8
8) Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes	3	4	12
9) Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions	3	4	12
10) Educational Service Providers Allowed	3	2	6
11) Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools, with Independent Public Charter School Boards	3	3	9
12) Clear Student Recruitment, Enrollment, and Lottery Procedures	2	2	4
13) Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations	4	3	12
14) Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption	2	3	6
15) Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed	2	2	4
16) Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access	1	1	1
17) Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities	2	2	4
18) Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding	1	4	4
19) Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities	1	4	4
20) Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems	3	2	6
			151

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law		
GROWTH		
Number of Public Charter Schools	103	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public Schools that are Charters	7.0%	2011-12
Number of Public Charter School Students	49,946	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public School Students that are Charter Students	6.4%	2011-12
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Conversions vs. Start-Ups	Conversions 22.5% 2011-12	Start-Ups 77.5%

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law (continued)				
Geographic Distribution of Charters [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	City	74%	24%	
	Suburb	3%	20%	
	Town	1%	21%	
	Rural	8%	35%	
Demographics of Charter Students [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	White	12%	51%	
	Black	82%	43%	
	Hispanic	3%	3%	
	Asian	2%	1%	
	Other	1%	2%	
	FRL	81%	65%	
Number of Communities with More Than 10% of Students in Charters	1	2011-12		
Number of New Schools Over the Past Five Years	2008-09	13		
	2009-10	12		
	2010-11	14		
	2011-12	13		
	2012-13	14		
	Total	66		
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Independents vs. CMOs vs. EMOs	Ind.	47	52%	2010-11
	CMOs	38	42%	
	EMOs	5	6%	
Number of Authorizers by Type	LEAs	6	2011-12	
	SEAs	1		
	ICBs	0		
	NEGs	0		
	HEIs	0		
	NFPs	0		
Percentage of Schools by Type of Authorizer	Coming in 2014			
Number of Schools Closed Over the Past Five Years	2007-08	0		
	2008-09	1		
	2009-10	1		
	2010-11	4		
	2011-12	10		
	Total	16		
INNOVATION				
Types of Charters Created	Coming in 2014			
Number of Virtual Public Charter Schools	0	2009-10		
QUALITY				
Postsecondary Activity Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Graduation Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Dropout Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Attendance Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
State Accountability Ratings for Charters [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students that are Proficient (Overall and Disaggregated) [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students Meeting Growth Targets [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			

MAINE

#2 (out of 43)

166 points (out of 228)

2011: Year Charter School Law Was Enacted

Maine's score increased from 158 points in 2012 to 166 points this year. Its ranking went from #1 (out of 42) to #2 (out of 43).

Some of the score change happened because of adjustments in our methodology for Components #2, #12, #15, #18, and #19. However, Maine also changed state policy to strengthen authorizer accountability, which increased its score for Component #4.

Potential areas for improvement in the law are lifting the state's cap on state-authorized charters and ensuring equitable access to capital funding and facilities.

Below is a general summary, for a detailed state profile, go to <http://www.publiccharters.org/charterlaws/state/ME>.

Essential Components of Strong Public Charter School Law	Rating	Weight	Total Score
1) No Caps	1	3	3
2) A Variety of Public Charter Schools Allowed	4	2	8
3) Multiple Authorizers Available	2	3	6
4) Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System Required	4	3	12
5) Adequate Authorizer Funding	3	2	6
6) Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decision-making Processes	3	4	12
7) Performance-Based Charter Contracts Required	4	4	16
8) Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes	3	4	12
9) Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions	3	4	12
10) Educational Service Providers Allowed	3	2	6
11) Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools, with Independent Public Charter School Boards	4	3	12
12) Clear Student Recruitment, Enrollment, and Lottery Procedures	4	2	8
13) Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations	3	3	9
14) Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption	3	3	9
15) Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed	4	2	8
16) Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access	3	1	3
17) Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities	4	2	8
18) Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding	1	4	4
19) Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities	1	4	4
20) Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems	4	2	8
			166

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law		
GROWTH		
Number of Public Charter Schools	2	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public Schools that are Charters	N/A	2011-12
Number of Public Charter School Students	110	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public School Students that are Charter Students	N/A	2011-12
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Conversions vs. Start-Ups	Conversions N/A 2011-12	Start-Ups N/A

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law (continued)				
Geographic Distribution of Charters [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	City	N/A	N/A	
	Suburb	N/A	N/A	
	Town	N/A	N/A	
	Rural	N/A	N/A	
Demographics of Charter Students [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	White	N/A	N/A	
	Black	N/A	N/A	
	Hispanic	N/A	N/A	
	Asian	N/A	N/A	
	Other	N/A	N/A	
	FRL	N/A	N/A	
Number of Communities with More Than 10% of Students in Charters	N/A	2011-12		
Number of New Schools Over the Past Five Years	2008-09	N/A		
	2009-10	N/A		
	2010-11	N/A		
	2011-12	N/A		
	2012-13	2		
	Total	2		
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Independents vs. CMOs vs. EMOs	Ind.	N/A	N/A	2010-11
	CMOs	N/A	N/A	
	EMOs	N/A	N/A	
Number of Authorizers by Type	LEAs	N/A	2011-12	
	SEAs	N/A		
	ICBs	N/A		
	NEGs	N/A		
	HEIs	N/A		
	NFPs	N/A		
Percentage of Schools by Type of Authorizer	Coming in 2014			
Number of Schools Closed Over the Past Five Years	2007-08	N/A		
	2008-09	N/A		
	2009-10	N/A		
	2010-11	N/A		
	2011-12	N/A		
	Total	N/A		
INNOVATION				
Types of Charters Created	Coming in 2014			
Number of Virtual Public Charter Schools	N/A	2009-10		
QUALITY				
Postsecondary Activity Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Graduation Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Dropout Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Attendance Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
State Accountability Ratings for Charters [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students that are Proficient (Overall and Disaggregated) [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students Meeting Growth Targets [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			

MARYLAND

#42 (out of 43)

42 points (out of 228)

2003: Year Charter School Law Was Enacted

Maryland's score increased from 39 points in 2012 to 42 points this year. Its ranking went from #41 (out of 42) to #42 (out of 43).

Potential areas for improvement include expanding authorizing options, beefing up the law in relation to the model law's four quality control components (#6 through #9), increasing operational autonomy, and ensuring equitable access to capital funding and facilities.

The score change happened because of adjustments in our methodology for Components #2, #12, #15, #18, and #19.

Below is a general summary, for a detailed state profile, go to <http://www.publiccharters.org/charterlaws/state/MD>.

Essential Components of Strong Public Charter School Law	Rating	Weight	Total Score
1) No Caps	4	3	12
2) A Variety of Public Charter Schools Allowed	2	2	4
3) Multiple Authorizers Available	1	3	3
4) Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System Required	0	3	0
5) Adequate Authorizer Funding	0	2	0
6) Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decision-making Processes	0	4	0
7) Performance-Based Charter Contracts Required	0	4	0
8) Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes	0	4	0
9) Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions	0	4	0
10) Educational Service Providers Allowed	0	2	0
11) Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools, with Independent Public Charter School Boards	0	3	0
12) Clear Student Recruitment, Enrollment, and Lottery Procedures	1	2	2
13) Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations	1	3	3
14) Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption	1	3	3
15) Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed	1	2	2
16) Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access	1	1	1
17) Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities	0	2	0
18) Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding	1	4	4
19) Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities	1	4	4
20) Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems	2	2	4
			42

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law		
GROWTH		
Number of Public Charter Schools	52	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public Schools that are Charters	3.4%	2011-12
Number of Public Charter School Students	20,717	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public School Students that are Charter Students	2.1%	2011-12
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Conversions vs. Start-Ups	Conversions 24% 2011-12	Start-Ups 76%

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law (continued)				
Geographic Distribution of Charters [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	City	80%	18%	
	Suburb	16%	57%	
	Town	0%	5%	
	Rural	5%	19%	
Demographics of Charter Students [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	White	12%	44%	
	Black	80%	35%	
	Hispanic	5%	12%	
	Asian	1%	6%	
	Other	2%	4%	
	FRL	65%	40%	
Number of Communities with More Than 10% of Students in Charters	1	2011-12		
Number of New Schools Over the Past Five Years	2008-09	4		
	2009-10	3		
	2010-11	9		
	2011-12	7		
	2012-13	2		
	Total	25		
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Independents vs. CMOs vs. EMOs	Ind.	28	64%	2010-11
	CMOs	12	27%	
	EMOs	4	9%	
Number of Authorizers by Type	LEAs	6	2011-12	
	SEAs	0		
	ICBs	0		
	NEGs	0		
	HEIs	0		
	NFPs	0		
Percentage of Schools by Type of Authorizer	Coming in 2014			
Number of Schools Closed Over the Past Five Years	2007-08	0		
	2008-09	1		
	2009-10	1		
	2010-11	1		
	2011-12	0		
	Total	3		
INNOVATION				
Types of Charters Created	Coming in 2014			
Number of Virtual Public Charter Schools	0	2009-10		
QUALITY				
Postsecondary Activity Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Graduation Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Dropout Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Attendance Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
State Accountability Ratings for Charters [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students that are Proficient (Overall and Disaggregated) [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students Meeting Growth Targets [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			

MASSACHUSETTS

#11 (out of 43)

145 points (out of 228)

1993: Year Charter School Law Was Enacted

Massachusetts's score increased from 132 points in 2012 to 145 points this year. Its ranking went from #5 (out of 42) to #11 (out of 43). This drop had more to do with the aggressive changes made in other states than with any steps backward in Massachusetts.

Most of this score change was because of adjustments in our methodology for Components #2, #3, #12, #15, #18, and #19. In addition, Massachusetts's score for Component #1 decreased because of less room for growth within the state's caps.

Potential areas for improvement include removing the state's caps on charter school growth and ensuring equitable operational funding and equitable access to capital funding and facilities.

Below is a general summary, for a detailed state profile, go to <http://www.publiccharters.org/charterlaws/state/MA>.

Essential Components of Strong Public Charter School Law	Rating	Weight	Total Score
1) No Caps	1	3	3
2) A Variety of Public Charter Schools Allowed	2	2	4
3) Multiple Authorizers Available	2	3	6
4) Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System Required	1	3	3
5) Adequate Authorizer Funding	0	2	0
6) Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decision-making Processes	3	4	12
7) Performance-Based Charter Contracts Required	2	4	8
8) Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes	4	4	16
9) Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions	3	4	12
10) Educational Service Providers Allowed	4	2	8
11) Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools, with Independent Public Charter School Boards	4	3	12
12) Clear Student Recruitment, Enrollment, and Lottery Procedures	3	2	6
13) Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations	3	3	9
14) Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption	3	3	9
15) Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed	4	2	8
16) Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access	1	1	1
17) Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities	4	2	8
18) Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding	2	4	8
19) Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities	2	4	8
20) Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems	2	2	4
			145

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law		
GROWTH		
Number of Public Charter Schools	80	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public Schools that are Charters	3.9%	2011-12
Number of Public Charter School Students	33,897	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public School Students that are Charter Students	3.2%	2011-12
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Conversions vs. Start-Ups	Conversions 10% 2011-12	Start-Ups 90%

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law (continued)				
Geographic Distribution of Charters [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	City	49%	21%	
	Suburb	35%	63%	
	Town	2%	3%	
	Rural	14%	13%	
Demographics of Charter Students [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	White	42%	69%	
	Black	26%	8%	
	Hispanic	23%	15%	
	Asian	5%	6%	
	Other	3%	3%	
	FRL	50%	34%	
Number of Communities with More Than 10% of Students in Charters	1	2011-12		
Number of New Schools Over the Past Five Years	2008-09	1		
	2009-10	2		
	2010-11	2		
	2011-12	9		
	2012-13	8		
	Total	22		
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Independents vs. CMOs vs. EMOs	Ind.	59	94%	2010-11
	CMOs	2	3%	
	EMOs	2	3%	
Number of Authorizers by Type	LEAs	0	2011-12	
	SEAs	1		
	ICBs	0		
	NEGs	0		
	HEIs	0		
	NFPs	0		
Percentage of Schools by Type of Authorizer	Coming in 2014			
Number of Schools Closed Over the Past Five Years	2007-08	1		
	2008-09	1		
	2009-10	1		
	2010-11	0		
	2011-12	0		
	Total	3		
INNOVATION				
Types of Charters Created	Coming in 2014			
Number of Virtual Public Charter Schools	0	2009-10		
QUALITY				
Postsecondary Activity Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Graduation Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Dropout Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Attendance Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
State Accountability Ratings for Charters [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students that are Proficient (Overall and Disaggregated) [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students Meeting Growth Targets [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			

MICHIGAN

#15 (out of 43)

138 points (out of 228)

1993: Year Charter School Law Was Enacted

Michigan's score increased from 126 points in 2012 to 138 points this year. Its ranking went from #10 (out of 42) to #15 (out of 43). This drop had more to do with the aggressive changes made in other states than with any steps backward in Michigan.

The state's score change was because of adjustments in our methodology for Components #2, #12, #15, #18, and #19.

Potential areas for improvement include increasing operational autonomy and ensuring equitable access to capital funding and facilities.

Below is a general summary, for a detailed state profile, go to <http://www.publiccharters.org/charterlaws/state/MI>.

Essential Components of Strong Public Charter School Law	Rating	Weight	Total Score
1) No Caps	3	3	9
2) A Variety of Public Charter Schools Allowed	3	2	6
3) Multiple Authorizers Available	4	3	12
4) Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System Required	2	3	6
5) Adequate Authorizer Funding	2	2	4
6) Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decision-making Processes	2	4	8
7) Performance-Based Charter Contracts Required	2	4	8
8) Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes	3	4	12
9) Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions	2	4	8
10) Educational Service Providers Allowed	3	2	6
11) Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools, with Independent Public Charter School Boards	3	3	9
12) Clear Student Recruitment, Enrollment, and Lottery Procedures	3	2	6
13) Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations	1	3	3
14) Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption	4	3	12
15) Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed	2	2	4
16) Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access	1	1	1
17) Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities	2	2	4
18) Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding	2	4	8
19) Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities	1	4	4
20) Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems	4	2	8
			138

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law		
GROWTH		
Number of Public Charter Schools	280	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public Schools that are Charters	7.1%	2011-12
Number of Public Charter School Students	134,896	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public School Students that are Charter Students	7.7%	2011-12
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Conversions vs. Start-Ups	Conversions 0% 2011-12	Start-Ups 100%

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law (continued)				
Geographic Distribution of Charters [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	City	35%	21%	
	Suburb	30%	33%	
	Town	3%	15%	
	Rural	16%	31%	
Demographics of Charter Students [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	White	33%	73%	
	Black	34%	16%	
	Hispanic	7%	6%	
	Asian	2%	3%	
	Other	3%	3%	
	FRL	70%	44%	
Number of Communities with More Than 10% of Students in Charters	6	2011-12		
Number of New Schools Over the Past Five Years	2008-09	7		
	2009-10	11		
	2010-11	13		
	2011-12	19		
	2012-13	33		
	Total	83		
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Independents vs. CMOs vs. EMOs	Ind.	74	31%	2010-11
	CMOs	18	8%	
	EMOs	149	62%	
Number of Authorizers by Type	LEAs	21	2011-12	
	SEAs	0		
	ICBs	0		
	NEGs	0		
	HEIs	11		
	NFPs	0		
Percentage of Schools by Type of Authorizer	Coming in 2014			
Number of Schools Closed Over the Past Five Years	2007-08	4		
	2008-09	3		
	2009-10	12		
	2010-11	3		
	2011-12	10		
	Total	32		
INNOVATION				
Types of Charters Created	Coming in 2014			
Number of Virtual Public Charter Schools	1	2009-10		
QUALITY				
Postsecondary Activity Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Graduation Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Dropout Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Attendance Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
State Accountability Ratings for Charters [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students that are Proficient (Overall and Disaggregated) [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students Meeting Growth Targets [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			

MINNESOTA

#1 (out of 43)

172 points (out of 228)

1991: Year Charter School Law Was Enacted

Minnesota's score increased from 154 points in 2012 to 172 points this year. Its ranking went from #2 (out of 42) to #1 (out of 43).

Some of the score change happened because of adjustments in our methodology for Components

#2, #12, #15, #18, and #19. In addition, Minnesota's score for Component #15 also increased because of further clarification from the state about its policies for this component.

One potential area of improvement in Minnesota's law is providing equitable access to capital funding and facilities.

Below is a general summary, for a detailed state profile, go to <http://www.publiccharters.org/charterlaws/state/MN>.

Essential Components of Strong Public Charter School Law	Rating	Weight	Total Score
1) No Caps	4	3	12
2) A Variety of Public Charter Schools Allowed	4	2	8
3) Multiple Authorizers Available	4	3	12
4) Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System Required	3	3	9
5) Adequate Authorizer Funding	4	2	8
6) Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decision-making Processes	3	4	12
7) Performance-Based Charter Contracts Required	3	4	12
8) Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes	2	4	8
9) Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions	3	4	12
10) Educational Service Providers Allowed	3	2	6
11) Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools, with Independent Public Charter School Boards	4	3	12
12) Clear Student Recruitment, Enrollment, and Lottery Procedures	3	2	6
13) Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations	2	3	6
14) Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption	4	3	12
15) Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed	4	2	8
16) Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access	1	1	1
17) Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities	4	2	8
18) Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding	3	4	12
19) Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities	1	4	4
20) Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems	2	2	4
			172

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law		
GROWTH		
Number of Public Charter Schools	148	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public Schools that are Charters	6.8%	2011-12
Number of Public Charter School Students	41,777	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public School Students that are Charter Students	4.7%	2011-12
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Conversions vs. Start-Ups	Conversions 1% 2011-12	Start-Ups 99%

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law (continued)				
Geographic Distribution of Charters [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	City	43%	18%	
	Suburb	17%	23%	
	Town	7%	23%	
	Rural	21%	36%	
Demographics of Charter Students [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	White	49%	75%	
	Black	27%	8%	
	Hispanic	8%	7%	
	Asian	14%	6%	
	Other	2%	4%	
	FRL	56%	36%	
Number of Communities with More Than 10% of Students in Charters	4	2011-12		
Number of New Schools Over the Past Five Years	2008-09	12		
	2009-10	5		
	2010-11	1		
	2011-12	6		
	2012-13	4		
	Total	28		
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Independents vs. CMOs vs. EMOs	Ind.	147	99%	2010-11
	CMOs	1	1%	
	EMOs	0	0%	
Number of Authorizers by Type	LEAs	16	2011-12	
	SEAs	1		
	ICBs	0		
	NEGs	0		
	HEIs	15		
	NFPs	12		
Percentage of Schools by Type of Authorizer	Coming in 2014			
Number of Schools Closed Over the Past Five Years	2007-08	2		
	2008-09	4		
	2009-10	5		
	2010-11	7		
	2011-12	4		
	Total	22		
INNOVATION				
Types of Charters Created	Coming in 2014			
Number of Virtual Public Charter Schools	2	2009-10		
QUALITY				
Postsecondary Activity Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Graduation Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Dropout Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Attendance Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
State Accountability Ratings for Charters [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students that are Proficient (Overall and Disaggregated) [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students Meeting Growth Targets [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			

MISSISSIPPI

#43 (out of 43)

39 points (out of 228)

2010: Year Charter School Law Was Enacted

Mississippi's score increased from 37 points in 2012 to 39 points this year. Its ranking went from #42 (out of 42) to #43 (out of 43).

The score change was because of adjustments in our methodology for Components #2 and #15.

Significant improvements are needed in every aspect of this law, most notably by allowing start-up charter schools and virtual charter schools, providing additional authorizing options for charter applicants, beefing up the law in relation to the model law's four quality control components (#6 through #9), increasing operational autonomy, and ensuring equitable operational funding and equitable access to capital funding and facilities.

Below is a general summary, for a detailed state profile, go to <http://www.publiccharters.org/charterlaws/state/MS>.

Essential Components of Strong Public Charter School Law	Rating	Weight	Total Score
1) No Caps	0	3	0
2) A Variety of Public Charter Schools Allowed	0	2	0
3) Multiple Authorizers Available	0	3	0
4) Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System Required	1	3	3
5) Adequate Authorizer Funding	0	2	0
6) Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decision-making Processes	1	4	4
7) Performance-Based Charter Contracts Required	1	4	4
8) Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes	1	4	4
9) Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions	1	4	4
10) Educational Service Providers Allowed	1	2	2
11) Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools, with Independent Public Charter School Boards	1	3	3
12) Clear Student Recruitment, Enrollment, and Lottery Procedures	1	2	2
13) Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations	1	3	3
14) Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption	1	3	3
15) Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed	1	2	2
16) Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access	1	1	1
17) Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities	0	2	0
18) Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding	0	4	0
19) Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities	0	4	0
20) Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems	2	2	4
			39

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law		
GROWTH		
Number of Public Charter Schools	0	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public Schools that are Charters	0.0%	2011-12
Number of Public Charter School Students	0	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public School Students that are Charter Students	0.0%	2011-12
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Conversions vs. Start-Ups	Conversions 0% 2011-12	Start-Ups 0%

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law (continued)				
Geographic Distribution of Charters [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	City	0%	0%	
	Suburb	0%	0%	
	Town	0%	0%	
	Rural	0%	0%	
Demographics of Charter Students [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	White	0%	0%	
	Black	0%	0%	
	Hispanic	0%	0%	
	Asian	0%	0%	
	Other	0%	0%	
	FRL	0%	0%	
Number of Communities with More Than 10% of Students in Charters	0	2011-12		
Number of New Schools Over the Past Five Years	2008-09	0		
	2009-10	0		
	2010-11	0		
	2011-12	0		
	2012-13	0		
	Total	0		
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Independents vs. CMOs vs. EMOs	Ind.	0	0%	2010-11
	CMOs	0	0%	
	EMOs	0	0%	
Number of Authorizers by Type	LEAs	0	2011-12	
	SEAs	0		
	ICBs	0		
	NEGs	0		
	HEIs	0		
	NFPs	0		
Percentage of Schools by Type of Authorizer	Coming in 2014			
Number of Schools Closed Over the Past Five Years	2007-08	0		
	2008-09	0		
	2009-10	0		
	2010-11	0		
	2011-12	0		
	Total	0		
INNOVATION				
Types of Charters Created	Coming in 2014			
Number of Virtual Public Charter Schools	0	2009-10		
QUALITY				
Postsecondary Activity Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Graduation Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Dropout Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Attendance Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
State Accountability Ratings for Charters [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students that are Proficient (Overall and Disaggregated) [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students Meeting Growth Targets [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			

MISSOURI

#18 (out of 43)

132 points (out of 228)

1998: Year Charter School Law Was Enacted

Missouri's score increased from 113 points in 2012 to 132 points this year. Its ranking stayed at #18.

Some of the score change happened because of adjustments in our methodology for Components #2, #12,

#15, #18, and #19. However, Missouri made significant improvements to its charter law in 2012, which increased its score for Components #1, #4, and #10.

Potential areas for improvement include beefing up the requirements for charter application, review, and decision-making processes and ensuring equitable operational funding and equitable access to capital funding and facilities.

Below is a general summary, for a detailed state profile, go to <http://www.publiccharters.org/charterlaws/state/MO>.

Essential Components of Strong Public Charter School Law	Rating	Weight	Total Score
1) No Caps	3	3	9
2) A Variety of Public Charter Schools Allowed	4	2	8
3) Multiple Authorizers Available	2	3	6
4) Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System Required	3	3	9
5) Adequate Authorizer Funding	2	2	4
6) Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decision-making Processes	1	4	4
7) Performance-Based Charter Contracts Required	2	4	8
8) Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes	3	4	12
9) Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions	2	4	8
10) Educational Service Providers Allowed	4	2	8
11) Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools, with Independent Public Charter School Boards	4	3	12
12) Clear Student Recruitment, Enrollment, and Lottery Procedures	2	2	4
13) Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations	3	3	9
14) Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption	4	3	12
15) Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed	1	2	2
16) Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access	1	1	1
17) Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities	2	2	4
18) Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding	1	4	4
19) Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities	1	4	4
20) Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems	2	2	4
			132

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law		
GROWTH		
Number of Public Charter Schools	38	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public Schools that are Charters	1.8%	2011-12
Number of Public Charter School Students	18,059	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public School Students that are Charter Students	2.3%	2011-12
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Conversions vs. Start-Ups	Conversions 0% 2011-12	Start-Ups 100%

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law (continued)				
Geographic Distribution of Charters [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	City	100%	14%	
	Suburb	0%	21%	
	Town	0%	19%	
	Rural	0%	46%	
Demographics of Charter Students [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	White	10%	76%	
	Black	78%	16%	
	Hispanic	10%	4%	
	Asian	1%	2%	
	Other	0%	2%	
	FRL	81%	44%	
Number of Communities with More Than 10% of Students in Charters	2	2011-12		
Number of New Schools Over the Past Five Years	2008-09	1		
	2009-10	6		
	2010-11	5		
	2011-12	6		
	2012-13	2		
	Total	20		
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Independents vs. CMOs vs. EMOs	Ind.	28	78%	2010-11
	CMOs	3	8%	
	EMOs	5	14%	
Number of Authorizers by Type	LEAs	1	2011-12	
	SEAs	0		
	ICBs	0		
	NEGs	0		
	HEIs	11		
	NFPs	0		
Percentage of Schools by Type of Authorizer	Coming in 2014			
Number of Schools Closed Over the Past Five Years	2007-08	1		
	2008-09	1		
	2009-10	2		
	2010-11	1		
	2011-12	5		
	Total	10		
INNOVATION				
Types of Charters Created	Coming in 2014			
Number of Virtual Public Charter Schools	0	2009-10		
QUALITY				
Postsecondary Activity Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Graduation Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Dropout Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Attendance Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
State Accountability Ratings for Charters [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students that are Proficient (Overall and Disaggregated) [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students Meeting Growth Targets [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			

NEVADA

#22 (out of 43)

126 points (out of 228)

1997: Year Charter School Law Was Enacted

Nevada's score increased from 111 points in 2012 to 126 points this year. Its ranking went from #20 (out of 42) to #22 (out of 43).

The score change was because of adjustments in our methodology for Components #2, #3, #12,

#15, #16, #18, and #19. In addition, the score for Component #1 increased because of a change in practices in the state.

Potential areas for improvement include increasing operational autonomy and ensuring equitable operational funding and equitable access to capital funding and facilities.

Below is a general summary, for a detailed state profile, go to <http://www.publiccharters.org/charterlaws/state/NV>.

Essential Components of Strong Public Charter School Law	Rating	Weight	Total Score
1) No Caps	4	3	12
2) A Variety of Public Charter Schools Allowed	3	2	6
3) Multiple Authorizers Available	3	3	9
4) Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System Required	2	3	6
5) Adequate Authorizer Funding	4	2	8
6) Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decision-making Processes	2	4	8
7) Performance-Based Charter Contracts Required	2	4	8
8) Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes	3	4	12
9) Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions	3	4	12
10) Educational Service Providers Allowed	3	2	6
11) Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools, with Independent Public Charter School Boards	3	3	9
12) Clear Student Recruitment, Enrollment, and Lottery Procedures	3	2	6
13) Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations	1	3	3
14) Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption	2	3	6
15) Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed	1	2	2
16) Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access	3	1	3
17) Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities	1	2	2
18) Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding	1	4	4
19) Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities	0	4	0
20) Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems	2	2	4
			126

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law		
GROWTH		
Number of Public Charter Schools	32	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public Schools that are Charters	4.9%	2011-12
Number of Public Charter School Students	22,542	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public School Students that are Charter Students	4.3%	2011-12
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Conversions vs. Start-Ups	Conversions 0% 2011-12	Start-Ups 100%

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law (continued)				
Geographic Distribution of Charters [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	City	53%	34%	
	Suburb	5%	25%	
	Town	5%	11%	
	Rural	37%	29%	
Demographics of Charter Students [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	White	52%	38%	
	Black	16%	10%	
	Hispanic	20%	39%	
	Asian	4%	6%	
	Other	7%	7%	
	FRL	16%	52%	
Number of Communities with More Than 10% of Students in Charters	0	2011-12		
Number of New Schools Over the Past Five Years	2008-09	3		
	2009-10	3		
	2010-11	0		
	2011-12	6		
	2012-13	2		
	Total	14		
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Independents vs. CMOs vs. EMOs	Ind.	22	82%	2010-11
	CMOs	0	0%	
	EMOs	5	18%	
Number of Authorizers by Type	LEAs	3	2011-12	
	SEAs	0		
	ICBs	1		
	NEGs	0		
	HEIs	0		
	NFPs	0		
Percentage of Schools by Type of Authorizer	Coming in 2014			
Number of Schools Closed Over the Past Five Years	2007-08	0		
	2008-09	0		
	2009-10	1		
	2010-11	1		
	2011-12	2		
	Total	4		
INNOVATION				
Types of Charters Created	Coming in 2014			
Number of Virtual Public Charter Schools	3	2009-10		
QUALITY				
Postsecondary Activity Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Graduation Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Dropout Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Attendance Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
State Accountability Ratings for Charters [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students that are Proficient (Overall and Disaggregated) [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students Meeting Growth Targets [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			

NEW HAMPSHIRE

#30 (out of 43)

113 points (out of 228)

1996: Year Charter School Law Was Enacted

New Hampshire's score increased from 112 points in 2012 to 113 points this year. Its ranking went from #19 (out of 42) to #30 (out of 43).

The score change was because of adjustments in our methodology for Components #2, #3, #12, #15,

and #19. In addition, the score for Component #17 increased due to a change in state law that was enacted in 2012. Last, the state's score for Component #1 decreased because of a change in practices in the state.

Potential areas for improvement include removing the state's moratorium on state-authorized charters, providing additional authorizing options for charter applicants, and ensuring equitable operational funding and equitable access to capital funding and facilities.

Below is a general summary, for a detailed state profile, go to <http://www.publiccharters.org/charterlaws/state/NH>.

Essential Components of Strong Public Charter School Law	Rating	Weight	Total Score
1) No Caps	0	3	0
2) A Variety of Public Charter Schools Allowed	4	2	8
3) Multiple Authorizers Available	0	3	0
4) Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System Required	1	3	3
5) Adequate Authorizer Funding	0	2	0
6) Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decision-making Processes	2	4	8
7) Performance-Based Charter Contracts Required	2	4	8
8) Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes	3	4	12
9) Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions	3	4	12
10) Educational Service Providers Allowed	3	2	6
11) Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools, with Independent Public Charter School Boards	4	3	12
12) Clear Student Recruitment, Enrollment, and Lottery Procedures	2	2	4
13) Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations	3	3	9
14) Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption	4	3	12
15) Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed	1	2	2
16) Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access	1	1	1
17) Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities	2	2	4
18) Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding	0	4	0
19) Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities	1	4	4
20) Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems	4	2	8
			113

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law		
GROWTH		
Number of Public Charter Schools	17	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public Schools that are Charters	2.3%	2011-12
Number of Public Charter School Students	1,507	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public School Students that are Charter Students	0.6%	2011-12
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Conversions vs. Start-Ups	Conversions 0% 2011-12	Start-Ups 100%

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law (continued)				
Geographic Distribution of Charters [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	City	0%	8%	
	Suburb	12%	22%	
	Town	38%	17%	
	Rural	50%	53%	
Demographics of Charter Students [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	White	90%	90%	
	Black	1%	2%	
	Hispanic	2%	4%	
	Asian	4%	3%	
	Other	3%	2%	
	FRL	11%	25%	
Number of Communities with More Than 10% of Students in Charters	0	2011-12		
Number of New Schools Over the Past Five Years	2008-09	1		
	2009-10	1		
	2010-11	0		
	2011-12	1		
	2012-13	6		
	Total	9		
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Independents vs. CMOs vs. EMOs	Ind.	10	100%	2010-11
	CMOs	0	0%	
	EMOs	0	0%	
Number of Authorizers by Type	LEAs	1	2011-12	
	SEAs	1		
	ICBs	0		
	NEGs	0		
	HEIs	0		
	NFPs	0		
Percentage of Schools by Type of Authorizer	Coming in 2014			
Number of Schools Closed Over the Past Five Years	2007-08	1		
	2008-09	0		
	2009-10	1		
	2010-11	0		
	2011-12	0		
	Total	2		
INNOVATION				
Types of Charters Created	Coming in 2014			
Number of Virtual Public Charter Schools	1	2009-10		
QUALITY				
Postsecondary Activity Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Graduation Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Dropout Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Attendance Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
State Accountability Ratings for Charters [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students that are Proficient (Overall and Disaggregated) [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students Meeting Growth Targets [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			

NEW JERSEY

#29 (out of 43)

114 points (out of 228)

1995: Year Charter School Law Was Enacted

New Jersey's score increased from 92 points in 2012 to 114 points this year. Its ranking went from #31 (out of 42) to #29 (out of 43).

Some of the score change happened because of adjustments in our methodology for Components #2, #3, #12, #15, #18, and #19. However, New Jersey

enacted new state regulations for charters in 2012, which increased its score for Components #7 and #15.

Potential areas for improvement include expanding authorizer options for applicants, ensuring authorizer accountability, providing adequate authorizer funding, beefing up its requirements for performance-based contracts, increasing operational autonomy, and ensuring equitable operational funding and equitable access to capital funding and facilities.

Below is a general summary, for a detailed state profile, go to <http://www.publiccharters.org/charterlaws/state/NJ>.

Essential Components of Strong Public Charter School Law	Rating	Weight	Total Score
1) No Caps	4	3	12
2) A Variety of Public Charter Schools Allowed	4	2	8
3) Multiple Authorizers Available	2	3	6
4) Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System Required	0	3	0
5) Adequate Authorizer Funding	0	2	0
6) Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decision-making Processes	2	4	8
7) Performance-Based Charter Contracts Required	2	4	8
8) Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes	3	4	12
9) Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions	2	4	8
10) Educational Service Providers Allowed	1	2	2
11) Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools, with Independent Public Charter School Boards	4	3	12
12) Clear Student Recruitment, Enrollment, and Lottery Procedures	2	2	4
13) Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations	1	3	3
14) Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption	2	3	6
15) Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed	2	2	4
16) Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access	1	1	1
17) Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities	4	2	8
18) Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding	1	4	4
19) Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities	1	4	4
20) Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems	2	2	4
			114

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law		
GROWTH		
Number of Public Charter Schools	86	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public Schools that are Charters	3.2%	2011-12
Number of Public Charter School Students	31,000	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public School Students that are Charter Students	1.9%	2011-12
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Conversions vs. Start-Ups	Conversions 0% 2011-12	Start-Ups 100%

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law (continued)				
Geographic Distribution of Charters [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	City	41%	7%	
	Suburb	52%	79%	
	Town	0%	3%	
	Rural	6%	11%	
Demographics of Charter Students [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	White	10%	52%	
	Black	61%	16%	
	Hispanic	25%	22%	
	Asian	3%	9%	
	Other	1%	2%	
	FRL	67%	32%	
Number of Communities with More Than 10% of Students in Charters	3	2011-12		
Number of New Schools Over the Past Five Years	2008-09	6		
	2009-10	6		
	2010-11	7		
	2011-12	9		
	2012-13	9		
	Total	37		
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Independents vs. CMOs vs. EMOs	Ind.	71	97%	2010-11
	CMOs	2	3%	
	EMOs	0	0%	
Number of Authorizers by Type	LEAs	0	2011-12	
	SEAs	1		
	ICBs	0		
	NEGs	0		
	HEIs	0		
	NFPs	0		
Percentage of Schools by Type of Authorizer	Coming in 2014			
Number of Schools Closed Over the Past Five Years	2007-08	1		
	2008-09	0		
	2009-10	2		
	2010-11	2		
	2011-12	3		
	Total	8		
INNOVATION				
Types of Charters Created	Coming in 2014			
Number of Virtual Public Charter Schools	0	2009-10		
QUALITY				
Postsecondary Activity Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Graduation Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Dropout Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Attendance Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
State Accountability Ratings for Charters [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students that are Proficient (Overall and Disaggregated) [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students Meeting Growth Targets [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			

NEW MEXICO

#10 (out of 43)

147 points (out of 228)

1993: Year Charter School Law Was Enacted

New Mexico's score increased from 135 points in 2012 to 147 points this year. Its ranking went from #4 (out of 42) to #10 (out of 43). This drop had more to do with the aggressive changes made in other states than with any steps backward in New Mexico.

The score change was because of adjustments in our methodology for Components #2, #3, #12, #15, #16, #18, and #19.

Potential areas for improvement include beefing up statutory guidelines for relationships between charter schools and educational service providers, increasing operational autonomy, and enacting statutory guidelines to govern the expansion of high-quality charter schools through multi-school charter contracts and/or multi-charter contract boards.

Below is a general summary, for a detailed state profile, go to <http://www.publiccharters.org/charterlaws/state/NM>.

Essential Components of Strong Public Charter School Law	Rating	Weight	Total Score
1) No Caps	2	3	6
2) A Variety of Public Charter Schools Allowed	3	2	6
3) Multiple Authorizers Available	3	3	9
4) Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System Required	2	3	6
5) Adequate Authorizer Funding	3	2	6
6) Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decision-making Processes	2	4	8
7) Performance-Based Charter Contracts Required	3	4	12
8) Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes	4	4	16
9) Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions	3	4	12
10) Educational Service Providers Allowed	1	2	2
11) Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools, with Independent Public Charter School Boards	4	3	12
12) Clear Student Recruitment, Enrollment, and Lottery Procedures	2	2	4
13) Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations	1	3	3
14) Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption	4	3	12
15) Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed	1	2	2
16) Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access	3	1	3
17) Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities	2	2	4
18) Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding	3	4	12
19) Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities	2	4	8
20) Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems	2	2	4
			147

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law		
GROWTH		
Number of Public Charter Schools	96	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public Schools that are Charters	8.5%	2011-12
Number of Public Charter School Students	19,772	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public School Students that are Charter Students	5.0%	2011-12
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Conversions vs. Start-Ups	Conversions 0% 2011-12	Start-Ups 100%

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law (continued)				
Geographic Distribution of Charters [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	City	52%	21%	
	Suburb	12%	8%	
	Town	12%	28%	
	Rural	24%	42%	
Demographics of Charter Students [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	White	33%	26%	
	Black	3%	2%	
	Hispanic	55%	60%	
	Asian	1%	1%	
	Other	8%	11%	
	FRL	48%	69%	
Number of Communities with More Than 10% of Students in Charters	2	2011-12		
Number of New Schools Over the Past Five Years	2008-09	5		
	2009-10	6		
	2010-11	9		
	2011-12	3		
	2012-13	13		
	Total	36		
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Independents vs. CMOs vs. EMOs	Ind.	80	99%	2010-11
	CMOs	1	1%	
	EMOs	0	0%	
Number of Authorizers by Type	LEAs	17	2011-12	
	SEAs	1		
	ICBs	0		
	NEGs	0		
	HEIs	0		
	NFPs	0		
Percentage of Schools by Type of Authorizer	Coming in 2014			
Number of Schools Closed Over the Past Five Years	2007-08	2		
	2008-09	1		
	2009-10	0		
	2010-11	0		
	2011-12	1		
	Total	4		
INNOVATION				
Types of Charters Created	Coming in 2014			
Number of Virtual Public Charter Schools	0	2009-10		
QUALITY				
Postsecondary Activity Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Graduation Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Dropout Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Attendance Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
State Accountability Ratings for Charters [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students that are Proficient (Overall and Disaggregated) [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students Meeting Growth Targets [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			

NEW YORK

#8 (out of 43)

148 points (out of 228)

1998: Year Charter School Law Was Enacted

New York's score increased from 129 points in 2012 to 148 points this year. Its ranking stayed at #8.

The score change was because of adjustments in our methodology for Components #2, #12, #15, #16,

#18, and #19. It was also due to further clarification from the state about its policies for Components #6, #10, #12, and #17.

Potential areas for improvement include ensuring equitable operational funding and equitable access to capital funding and facilities.

Below is a general summary, for a detailed state profile, go to <http://www.publiccharters.org/charterlaws/state/NY>.

Essential Components of Strong Public Charter School Law	Rating	Weight	Total Score
1) No Caps	3	3	9
2) A Variety of Public Charter Schools Allowed	2	2	4
3) Multiple Authorizers Available	4	3	12
4) Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System Required	1	3	3
5) Adequate Authorizer Funding	1	2	2
6) Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decision-making Processes	3	4	12
7) Performance-Based Charter Contracts Required	3	4	12
8) Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes	3	4	12
9) Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions	3	4	12
10) Educational Service Providers Allowed	2	2	4
11) Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools, with Independent Public Charter School Boards	4	3	12
12) Clear Student Recruitment, Enrollment, and Lottery Procedures	3	2	6
13) Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations	3	3	9
14) Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption	2	3	6
15) Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed	4	2	8
16) Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access	1	1	1
17) Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities	4	2	8
18) Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding	1	4	4
19) Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities	1	4	4
20) Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems	4	2	8
			148

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law		
GROWTH		
Number of Public Charter Schools	209	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public Schools that are Charters	3.9%	2011-12
Number of Public Charter School Students	79,128	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public School Students that are Charter Students	2.5%	2011-12
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Conversions vs. Start-Ups	Conversions 3% 2011-12	Start-Ups 97%

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law (continued)				
Geographic Distribution of Charters [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	City	94%	41%	
	Suburb	3%	32%	
	Town	0%	9%	
	Rural	3%	18%	
Demographics of Charter Students [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	White	7%	50%	
	Black	63%	18%	
	Hispanic	25%	22%	
	Asian	2%	8%	
	Other	3%	1%	
	FRL	77%	48%	
Number of Communities with More Than 10% of Students in Charters	2	2011-12		
Number of New Schools Over the Past Five Years	2008-09	21		
	2009-10	25		
	2010-11	32		
	2011-12	16		
	2012-13	27		
	Total	121		
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Independents vs. CMOs vs. EMOs	Ind.	102	60%	2010-11
	CMOs	49	29%	
	EMOs	19	11%	
Number of Authorizers by Type	LEAs	2	2011-12	
	SEAs	1		
	ICBs	0		
	NEGs	0		
	HEIs	1		
	NFPs	0		
Percentage of Schools by Type of Authorizer	Coming in 2014			
Number of Schools Closed Over the Past Five Years	2007-08	2		
	2008-09	0		
	2009-10	3		
	2010-11	2		
	2011-12	2		
	Total	9		
INNOVATION				
Types of Charters Created	Coming in 2014			
Number of Virtual Public Charter Schools	0	2009-10		
QUALITY				
Postsecondary Activity Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Graduation Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Dropout Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Attendance Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
State Accountability Ratings for Charters [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students that are Proficient (Overall and Disaggregated) [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students Meeting Growth Targets [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			

NORTH CAROLINA

#23 (out of 43)

125 points (out of 228)

1996: Year Charter School Law Was Enacted

North Carolina's score increased from 91 points in 2012 to 125 points this year. Its ranking went from #33 (out of 42) to #23 (out of 43).

Some of the score change happened because of adjustments in our methodology for Components

#2, #3, #12, #15, #18, and #19. The scores for #5, #6, #8, #9, and #15 also increased due to further clarification from the state about its policies for these components.

North Carolina's law still needs significant work, such as by beefing up its requirements for charter application, review, and decision-making processes and ensuring equitable operational funding and equitable access to capital funding and facilities.

Below is a general summary, for a detailed state profile, go to <http://www.publiccharters.org/charterlaws/state/NC>.

Essential Components of Strong Public Charter School Law	Rating	Weight	Total Score
1) No Caps	4	3	12
2) A Variety of Public Charter Schools Allowed	4	2	8
3) Multiple Authorizers Available	2	3	6
4) Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System Required	1	3	3
5) Adequate Authorizer Funding	1	2	2
6) Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decision-making Processes	2	4	8
7) Performance-Based Charter Contracts Required	2	4	8
8) Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes	3	4	12
9) Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions	3	4	12
10) Educational Service Providers Allowed	0	2	0
11) Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools, with Independent Public Charter School Boards	4	3	12
12) Clear Student Recruitment, Enrollment, and Lottery Procedures	3	2	6
13) Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations	3	3	9
14) Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption	2	3	6
15) Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed	2	2	4
16) Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access	1	1	1
17) Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities	0	2	0
18) Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding	1	4	4
19) Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities	1	4	4
20) Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems	4	2	8
			125

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law		
GROWTH		
Number of Public Charter Schools	107	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public Schools that are Charters	4.0%	2011-12
Number of Public Charter School Students	50,215	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public School Students that are Charter Students	3.1%	2011-12
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Conversions vs. Start-Ups	Conversions 1% 2011-12	Start-Ups 99%

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law (continued)				
Geographic Distribution of Charters [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	City	40%	24%	
	Suburb	10%	12%	
	Town	18%	14%	
	Rural	31%	49%	
Demographics of Charter Students [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	White	62%	53%	
	Black	27%	27%	
	Hispanic	6%	13%	
	Asian	2%	3%	
	Other	4%	5%	
	FRL	20%	51%	
Number of Communities with More Than 10% of Students in Charters	1	2011-12		
Number of New Schools Over the Past Five Years	2008-09	2		
	2009-10	0		
	2010-11	3		
	2011-12	1		
	2012-13	8		
	Total	14		
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Independents vs. CMOs vs. EMOs	Ind.	91	92%	2010-11
	CMOs	3	3%	
	EMOs	5	5%	
Number of Authorizers by Type	LEAs	0	2011-12	
	SEAs	1		
	ICBs	0		
	NEGs	0		
	HEIs	0		
	NFPs	0		
Percentage of Schools by Type of Authorizer	Coming in 2014			
Number of Schools Closed Over the Past Five Years	2007-08	3		
	2008-09	1		
	2009-10	0		
	2010-11	0		
	2011-12	1		
	Total	5		
INNOVATION				
Types of Charters Created	Coming in 2014			
Number of Virtual Public Charter Schools	0	2009-10		
QUALITY				
Postsecondary Activity Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Graduation Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Dropout Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Attendance Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
State Accountability Ratings for Charters [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students that are Proficient (Overall and Disaggregated) [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students Meeting Growth Targets [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			

OHIO

#27 (out of 43)

117 points (out of 228)

1997: Year Charter School Law Was Enacted

Ohio's score increased from 101 points in 2012 to 117 points this year. Its ranking went from #28 (out of 42) to #27 (out of 43).

Some of the score change happened because of adjustments in our methodology for Components

#2, #12, #15, #16, #18, and #19. However, Ohio improved its policies for charter contracts, which increased its score for Component #7.

Potential areas of improvement include removing all caps on charter school growth, beefing up its requirements for charter application, review, and decision-making processes, and ensuring equitable operational funding and equitable access to capital funding and facilities.

Below is a general summary, for a detailed state profile, go to <http://www.publiccharters.org/charterlaws/state/OH>.

Essential Components of Strong Public Charter School Law	Rating	Weight	Total Score
1) No Caps	2	3	6
2) A Variety of Public Charter Schools Allowed	4	2	8
3) Multiple Authorizers Available	4	3	12
4) Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System Required	3	3	9
5) Adequate Authorizer Funding	2	2	4
6) Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decision-making Processes	1	4	4
7) Performance-Based Charter Contracts Required	2	4	8
8) Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes	2	4	8
9) Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions	3	4	12
10) Educational Service Providers Allowed	1	2	2
11) Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools, with Independent Public Charter School Boards	2	3	6
12) Clear Student Recruitment, Enrollment, and Lottery Procedures	2	2	4
13) Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations	2	3	6
14) Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption	2	3	6
15) Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed	2	2	4
16) Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access	2	1	2
17) Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities	2	2	4
18) Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding	1	4	4
19) Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities	1	4	4
20) Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems	2	2	4
			117

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law		
GROWTH		
Number of Public Charter Schools	369	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public Schools that are Charters	9.4%	2011-12
Number of Public Charter School Students	113,105	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public School Students that are Charter Students	5.9%	2011-12
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Conversions vs. Start-Ups	Conversions 17% 2011-12	Start-Ups 83%

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law (continued)				
Geographic Distribution of Charters [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	City	72%	17%	
	Suburb	15%	35%	
	Town	8%	15%	
	Rural	4%	32%	
Demographics of Charter Students [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	White	44%	76%	
	Black	44%	15%	
	Hispanic	5%	3%	
	Asian	1%	2%	
	Other	4%	4%	
	FRL	72%	41%	
Number of Communities with More Than 10% of Students in Charters	7	2011-12		
Number of New Schools Over the Past Five Years	2008-09	19		
	2009-10	14		
	2010-11	38		
	2011-12	30		
	2012-13	20		
	Total	121		
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Independents vs. CMOs vs. EMOs	Ind.	171	50%	2010-11
	CMOs	68	20%	
	EMOs	101	30%	
Number of Authorizers by Type	LEAs	55	2011-12	
	SEAs	1		
	ICBs	0		
	NEGs	0		
	HEIs	3		
	NFPs	6		
Percentage of Schools by Type of Authorizer	Coming in 2014			
Number of Schools Closed Over the Past Five Years	2007-08	17		
	2008-09	19		
	2009-10	19		
	2010-11	13		
	2011-12	8		
	Total	76		
INNOVATION				
Types of Charters Created	Coming in 2014			
Number of Virtual Public Charter Schools	8	2009-10		
QUALITY				
Postsecondary Activity Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Graduation Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Dropout Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Attendance Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
State Accountability Ratings for Charters [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students that are Proficient (Overall and Disaggregated) [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students Meeting Growth Targets [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			

OKLAHOMA

#34 (out of 43)

109 points (out of 228)

1999: Year Charter School Law Was Enacted

Oklahoma's score increased from 102 points in 2012 to 109 points this year. Its ranking went from #31 (out of 42) to #34 (out of 43).

Some of the score change happened because of adjustments in our methodology for Components #2, #12, #15, #16, #18, and #19. However, Oklahoma enacted

legislation allowing virtual charter schools in 2012, which also increased its score for Component #2.

The biggest area for improvement in Oklahoma's law is to expand charter schools statewide (it currently only allows charters in 21 of the state's 537 districts). Other potential areas for improvement include beefing up the requirements for charter application, review, and decision-making processes and charter school oversight and ensuring equitable operational funding and equitable access to capital funding and facilities.

Below is a general summary, for a detailed state profile, go to <http://www.publiccharters.org/charterlaws/state/OK>.

Essential Components of Strong Public Charter School Law	Rating	Weight	Total Score
1) No Caps	2	3	6
2) A Variety of Public Charter Schools Allowed	4	2	8
3) Multiple Authorizers Available	2	3	6
4) Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System Required	1	3	3
5) Adequate Authorizer Funding	2	2	4
6) Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decision-making Processes	1	4	4
7) Performance-Based Charter Contracts Required	2	4	8
8) Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes	1	4	4
9) Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions	2	4	8
10) Educational Service Providers Allowed	0	2	0
11) Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools, with Independent Public Charter School Boards	4	3	12
12) Clear Student Recruitment, Enrollment, and Lottery Procedures	1	2	2
13) Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations	4	3	12
14) Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption	4	3	12
15) Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed	2	2	4
16) Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access	0	1	0
17) Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities	2	2	4
18) Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding	0	4	0
19) Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities	1	4	4
20) Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems	4	2	8
			109

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law		
GROWTH		
Number of Public Charter Schools	24	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public Schools that are Charters	1.2%	2011-12
Number of Public Charter School Students	11,116	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public School Students that are Charter Students	1.4%	2011-12
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Conversions vs. Start-Ups	Conversions 15% 2011-12	Start-Ups 85%

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law (continued)				
Geographic Distribution of Charters [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	City	94%	14%	
	Suburb	0%	11%	
	Town	0%	21%	
	Rural	6%	55%	
Demographics of Charter Students [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	White	24%	55%	
	Black	31%	10%	
	Hispanic	38%	12%	
	Asian	2%	2%	
	Other	5%	21%	
	FRL	65%	60%	
Number of Communities with More Than 10% of Students in Charters	1	2011-12		
Number of New Schools Over the Past Five Years	2008-09	1		
	2009-10	2		
	2010-11	0		
	2011-12	3		
	2012-13	4		
	Total	10		
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Independents vs. CMOs vs. EMOs	Ind.	17	94%	2010-11
	CMOs	1	6%	
	EMOs	0	0%	
Number of Authorizers by Type	LEAs	4	2011-12	
	SEAs	0		
	ICBs	0		
	NEGs	0		
	HEIs	2		
	NFPs	0		
Percentage of Schools by Type of Authorizer	Coming in 2014			
Number of Schools Closed Over the Past Five Years	2007-08	0		
	2008-09	0		
	2009-10	0		
	2010-11	0		
	2011-12	1		
	Total	1		
INNOVATION				
Types of Charters Created	Coming in 2014			
Number of Virtual Public Charter Schools	0	2009-10		
QUALITY				
Postsecondary Activity Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Graduation Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Dropout Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Attendance Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
State Accountability Ratings for Charters [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students that are Proficient (Overall and Disaggregated) [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students Meeting Growth Targets [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			

OREGON

#26 (out of 43)

120 points (out of 228)

1999: Year Charter School Law Was Enacted

Oregon's score increased from 109 points in 2012 to 120 points this year. Its ranking went from #21 (out of 42) to #26 (out of 43). This drop had more to do with the aggressive changes made in other states than with any steps backward in Oregon.

The score change was because of adjustments in our methodology for Components #2, #3, #12, #15, and #19.

Oregon's law needs significant work on ensuring equitable operational funding and equitable access to capital funding and facilities. The law also needs a general fine-tuning in relation to the model law's four quality control components (#6 through #9), while also providing additional authorizing options for charter applicants.

Below is a general summary, for a detailed state profile, go to <http://www.publiccharters.org/charterlaws/state/OR>.

Essential Components of Strong Public Charter School Law	Rating	Weight	Total Score
1) No Caps	4	3	12
2) A Variety of Public Charter Schools Allowed	4	2	8
3) Multiple Authorizers Available	2	3	6
4) Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System Required	0	3	0
5) Adequate Authorizer Funding	2	2	4
6) Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decision-making Processes	2	4	8
7) Performance-Based Charter Contracts Required	2	4	8
8) Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes	2	4	8
9) Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions	2	4	8
10) Educational Service Providers Allowed	1	2	2
11) Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools, with Independent Public Charter School Boards	4	3	12
12) Clear Student Recruitment, Enrollment, and Lottery Procedures	2	2	4
13) Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations	3	3	9
14) Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption	4	3	12
15) Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed	1	2	2
16) Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access	1	1	1
17) Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities	4	2	8
18) Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding	0	4	0
19) Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities	1	4	4
20) Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems	2	2	4
			120

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law		
GROWTH		
Number of Public Charter Schools	123	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public Schools that are Charters	8.4%	2011-12
Number of Public Charter School Students	27,909	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public School Students that are Charter Students	4.3%	2011-12
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Conversions vs. Start-Ups	Conversions 15% 2011-12	Start-Ups 85%

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law (continued)				
Geographic Distribution of Charters [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	City	21%	25%	
	Suburb	19%	19%	
	Town	20%	27%	
	Rural	38%	29%	
Demographics of Charter Students [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	White	80%	66%	
	Black	2%	3%	
	Hispanic	9%	21%	
	Asian	2%	4%	
	Other	7%	7%	
	FRL	18%	52%	
Number of Communities with More Than 10% of Students in Charters	0	2011-12		
Number of New Schools Over the Past Five Years	2008-09	10		
	2009-10	18		
	2010-11	14		
	2011-12	9		
	2012-13	8		
	Total	59		
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Independents vs. CMOs vs. EMOs	Ind.	100	93%	2010-11
	CMOs	6	5%	
	EMOs	2	2%	
Number of Authorizers by Type	LEAs	8	2011-12	
	SEAs	1		
	ICBs	0		
	NEGs	0		
	HEIs	0		
	NFPs	0		
Percentage of Schools by Type of Authorizer	Coming in 2014			
Number of Schools Closed Over the Past Five Years	2007-08	6		
	2008-09	3		
	2009-10	8		
	2010-11	2		
	2011-12	0		
	Total	19		
INNOVATION				
Types of Charters Created	Coming in 2014			
Number of Virtual Public Charter Schools	3	2009-10		
QUALITY				
Postsecondary Activity Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Graduation Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Dropout Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Attendance Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
State Accountability Ratings for Charters [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students that are Proficient (Overall and Disaggregated) [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students Meeting Growth Targets [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			

PENNSYLVANIA

#19 (out of 43)

131 points (out of 228)

1997: Year Charter School Law Was Enacted

Pennsylvania's score increased from 115 points in 2012 to 131 points this year. Its ranking went from #16 (out of 42) to #19 (out of 43). This drop had more to do with the aggressive changes made in other states than with any steps backward in Pennsylvania.

The score change was because of adjustments in our

methodology for Components #2, #3, #12, #16, #18, and #19.

Pennsylvania's law needs improvement in several areas, including prohibiting district-mandated restrictions on growth, expanding authorizer options, ensuring authorizer accountability, providing authorizer funding, allowing multi-school charter contracts or multi-contract governing boards, and ensuring equitable operational funding and equitable access to capital funding and facilities.

Below is a general summary, for a detailed state profile, go to <http://www.publiccharters.org/charterlaws/state/PA>.

Essential Components of Strong Public Charter School Law	Rating	Weight	Total Score
1) No Caps	3	3	9
2) A Variety of Public Charter Schools Allowed	4	2	8
3) Multiple Authorizers Available	2	3	6
4) Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System Required	0	3	0
5) Adequate Authorizer Funding	0	2	0
6) Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decision-making Processes	3	4	12
7) Performance-Based Charter Contracts Required	2	4	8
8) Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes	2	4	8
9) Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions	2	4	8
10) Educational Service Providers Allowed	2	2	4
11) Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools, with Independent Public Charter School Boards	4	3	12
12) Clear Student Recruitment, Enrollment, and Lottery Procedures	2	2	4
13) Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations	3	3	9
14) Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption	4	3	12
15) Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed	0	2	0
16) Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access	3	1	3
17) Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities	4	2	8
18) Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding	1	4	4
19) Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities	2	4	8
20) Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems	4	2	8
			131

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law		
GROWTH		
Number of Public Charter Schools	175	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public Schools that are Charters	5.1%	2011-12
Number of Public Charter School Students	118,414	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public School Students that are Charter Students	6.0%	2011-12
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Conversions vs. Start-Ups	Conversions 5% 2011-12	Start-Ups 95%

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law (continued)				
Geographic Distribution of Charters [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	City	65%	17%	
	Suburb	25%	41%	
	Town	4%	13%	
	Rural	6%	29%	
Demographics of Charter Students [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	White	40%	73%	
	Black	42%	14%	
	Hispanic	12%	8%	
	Asian	2%	3%	
	Other	3%	2%	
	FRL	53%	38%	
Number of Communities with More Than 10% of Students in Charters	3	2011-12		
Number of New Schools Over the Past Five Years	2008-09	3		
	2009-10	9		
	2010-11	12		
	2011-12	18		
	2012-13	14		
	Total	56		
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Independents vs. CMOs vs. EMOs	Ind.	104	72%	2010-11
	CMOs	23	16%	
	EMOs	18	12%	
Number of Authorizers by Type	LEAs	54	2011-12	
	SEAs	1		
	ICBs	0		
	NEGs	0		
	HEIs	0		
	NFPs	0		
Percentage of Schools by Type of Authorizer	Coming in 2014			
Number of Schools Closed Over the Past Five Years	2007-08	1		
	2008-09	2		
	2009-10	1		
	2010-11	0		
	2011-12	1		
	Total	5		
INNOVATION				
Types of Charters Created	Coming in 2014			
Number of Virtual Public Charter Schools	9	2009-10		
QUALITY				
Postsecondary Activity Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Graduation Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Dropout Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Attendance Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
State Accountability Ratings for Charters [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students that are Proficient (Overall and Disaggregated) [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students Meeting Growth Targets [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			

RHODE ISLAND

#35 (out of 43)

108 points (out of 228)

1995: Year Charter School Law Was Enacted

Rhode Island's score increased from 103 points in 2012 to 108 points this year. Its ranking went from #26 (out of 42) to #35 (out of 43). This drop had more to do with the aggressive changes made in other states than with any steps backward in Rhode Island.

The score change was because of adjustments in our methodology for Components #2, #12, #15, #18, and #19.

Rhode Island's law is still in need of significant improvement, most notably by removing the remaining caps on charter school growth, providing additional authorizing options for charter applicants, ensuring authorizer accountability, providing adequate authorizer funding, and ensuring equitable access to capital funding and facilities.

Below is a general summary, for a detailed state profile, go to <http://www.publiccharters.org/charterlaws/state/RI>.

Essential Components of Strong Public Charter School Law	Rating	Weight	Total Score
1) No Caps	2	3	6
2) A Variety of Public Charter Schools Allowed	2	2	4
3) Multiple Authorizers Available	1	3	3
4) Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System Required	0	3	0
5) Adequate Authorizer Funding	0	2	0
6) Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decision-making Processes	2	4	8
7) Performance-Based Charter Contracts Required	3	4	12
8) Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes	4	4	16
9) Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions	2	4	8
10) Educational Service Providers Allowed	3	2	6
11) Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools, with Independent Public Charter School Boards	2	3	6
12) Clear Student Recruitment, Enrollment, and Lottery Procedures	2	2	4
13) Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations	1	3	3
14) Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption	3	3	9
15) Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed	1	2	2
16) Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access	1	1	1
17) Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities	1	2	2
18) Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding	1	4	4
19) Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities	2	4	8
20) Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems	3	2	6
			108

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law		
GROWTH		
Number of Public Charter Schools	16	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public Schools that are Charters	4.8%	2011-12
Number of Public Charter School Students	5,132	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public School Students that are Charter Students	3.3%	2011-12
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Conversions vs. Start-Ups	Conversions 6% 2011-12	Start-Ups 94%

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law (continued)				
Geographic Distribution of Charters [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	City	40%	33%	
	Suburb	33%	51%	
	Town	0%	2%	
	Rural	20%	14%	
Demographics of Charter Students [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	White	29%	66%	
	Black	17%	8%	
	Hispanic	48%	20%	
	Asian	2%	3%	
	Other	3%	3%	
	FRL	67%	42%	
Number of Communities with More Than 10% of Students in Charters	0	2011-12		
Number of New Schools Over the Past Five Years	2008-09	0		
	2009-10	2		
	2010-11	2		
	2011-12	1		
	2012-13	0		
	Total	5		
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Independents vs. CMOs vs. EMOs	Ind.	15	100%	2010-11
	CMOs	0	0%	
	EMOs	0	0%	
Number of Authorizers by Type	LEAs	0	2011-12	
	SEAs	1		
	ICBs	0		
	NEGs	0		
	HEIs	0		
	NFPs	0		
Percentage of Schools by Type of Authorizer	Coming in 2014			
Number of Schools Closed Over the Past Five Years	2007-08	0		
	2008-09	0		
	2009-10	0		
	2010-11	0		
	2011-12	0		
	Total	0		
INNOVATION				
Types of Charters Created	Coming in 2014			
Number of Virtual Public Charter Schools	0	2009-10		
QUALITY				
Postsecondary Activity Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Graduation Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Dropout Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Attendance Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
State Accountability Ratings for Charters [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students that are Proficient (Overall and Disaggregated) [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students Meeting Growth Targets [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			

SOUTH CAROLINA

#12 (out of 43)

141 points (out of 228)

1996: Year Charter School Law Was Enacted

South Carolina's score increased from 104 points in 2012 to 141 points this year. Its ranking went from #25 (out of 42) to #12 (out of 43).

Some of the score change happened because of adjustments in our methodology for Components #2, #12, #15, #18, and #19. However, South Carolina

made significant improvements to its charter law in 2012, which increased its score for Components #5, #7, #8, and #16.

Potential areas for improvement include ensuring equitable operational funding and equitable access to capital funding and facilities, ensuring authorizer accountability, and enacting statutory guidelines to govern the expansion of high-quality charter schools through multi-school charter contracts and/or multi-charter contract boards.

Below is a general summary, for a detailed state profile, go to <http://www.publiccharters.org/charterlaws/state/SC>.

Essential Components of Strong Public Charter School Law	Rating	Weight	Total Score
1) No Caps	4	3	12
2) A Variety of Public Charter Schools Allowed	4	2	8
3) Multiple Authorizers Available	3	3	9
4) Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System Required	1	3	3
5) Adequate Authorizer Funding	2	2	4
6) Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decision-making Processes	2	4	8
7) Performance-Based Charter Contracts Required	3	4	12
8) Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes	4	4	16
9) Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions	2	4	8
10) Educational Service Providers Allowed	1	2	2
11) Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools, with Independent Public Charter School Boards	4	3	12
12) Clear Student Recruitment, Enrollment, and Lottery Procedures	2	2	4
13) Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations	3	3	9
14) Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption	2	3	6
15) Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed	1	2	2
16) Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access	4	1	4
17) Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities	2	2	4
18) Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding	2	4	8
19) Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities	1	4	4
20) Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems	3	2	6
			141

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law		
GROWTH		
Number of Public Charter Schools	55	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public Schools that are Charters	4.0%	2011-12
Number of Public Charter School Students	23,900	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public School Students that are Charter Students	2.7%	2011-12
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Conversions vs. Start-Ups	Conversions 4% 2011-12	Start-Ups 96%

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law (continued)				
Geographic Distribution of Charters [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	City	45%	15%	
	Suburb	30%	21%	
	Town	14%	15%	
	Rural	11%	49%	
Demographics of Charter Students [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	White	66%	53%	
	Black	27%	36%	
	Hispanic	3%	6%	
	Asian	1%	1%	
	Other	3%	3%	
	FRL	30%	55%	
Number of Communities with More Than 10% of Students in Charters	0	2011-12		
Number of New Schools Over the Past Five Years	2008-09	7		
	2009-10	4		
	2010-11	8		
	2011-12	3		
	2012-13	8		
	Total	30		
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Independents vs. CMOs vs. EMOs	Ind.	41	93%	2010-11
	CMOs	0	0%	
	EMOs	3	7%	
Number of Authorizers by Type	LEAs	15	2011-12	
	SEAs	0		
	ICBs	1		
	NEGs	0		
	HEIs	0		
	NFPs	0		
Percentage of Schools by Type of Authorizer	Coming in 2014			
Number of Schools Closed Over the Past Five Years	2007-08	0		
	2008-09	2		
	2009-10	2		
	2010-11	0		
	2011-12	0		
	Total	4		
INNOVATION				
Types of Charters Created	Coming in 2014			
Number of Virtual Public Charter Schools	5	2009-10		
QUALITY				
Postsecondary Activity Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Graduation Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Dropout Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Attendance Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
State Accountability Ratings for Charters [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students that are Proficient (Overall and Disaggregated) [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students Meeting Growth Targets [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			

TENNESSEE

#33 (out of 43)

109 points (out of 228)

2002: Year Charter School Law Was Enacted

Tennessee's score increased from 97 points in 2012 to 109 points this year. Its ranking went from #30 (out of 42) to #33 (out of 43).

The score change was because of adjustments in our methodology for Components #2, #3, #12, #15, #18, and #19.

Tennessee's law needs improvement in several areas, including allowing virtual charter schools, creating additional authorizing options, ensuring authorizer accountability, beefing up the requirements for performance-based contracts and charter school oversight, and ensuring equitable operational funding and equitable access to capital funding and facilities.

Below is a general summary, for a detailed state profile, go to <http://www.publiccharters.org/charterlaws/state/TN>.

Essential Components of Strong Public Charter School Law	Rating	Weight	Total Score
1) No Caps	4	3	12
2) A Variety of Public Charter Schools Allowed	2	2	4
3) Multiple Authorizers Available	2	3	6
4) Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System Required	1	3	3
5) Adequate Authorizer Funding	0	2	0
6) Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decision-making Processes	2	4	8
7) Performance-Based Charter Contracts Required	2	4	8
8) Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes	1	4	4
9) Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions	2	4	8
10) Educational Service Providers Allowed	1	2	2
11) Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools, with Independent Public Charter School Boards	4	3	12
12) Clear Student Recruitment, Enrollment, and Lottery Procedures	3	2	6
13) Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations	1	3	3
14) Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption	4	3	12
15) Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed	1	2	2
16) Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access	1	1	1
17) Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities	1	2	2
18) Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding	1	4	4
19) Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities	2	4	8
20) Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems	2	2	4
			109

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law		
GROWTH		
Number of Public Charter Schools	48	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public Schools that are Charters	2.3%	2011-12
Number of Public Charter School Students	12,308	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public School Students that are Charter Students	1.0%	2011-12
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Conversions vs. Start-Ups	Conversions 5% 2011-12	Start-Ups 95%

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law (continued)				
Geographic Distribution of Charters [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	City	90%	29%	
	Suburb	3%	13%	
	Town	0%	16%	
	Rural	3%	42%	
Demographics of Charter Students [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	White	2%	68%	
	Black	95%	23%	
	Hispanic	2%	6%	
	Asian	0%	2%	
	Other	1%	1%	
	FRL	81%	55%	
Number of Communities with More Than 10% of Students in Charters	0	2011-12		
Number of New Schools Over the Past Five Years	2008-09	4		
	2009-10	6		
	2010-11	8		
	2011-12	11		
	2012-13	8		
	Total	37		
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Independents vs. CMOs vs. EMOs	Ind.	25	86%	2010-11
	CMOs	4	14%	
	EMOs	0	0%	
Number of Authorizers by Type	LEAs	3	2011-12	
	SEAs	0		
	ICBs	0		
	NEGs	0		
	HEIs	0		
	NFPs	0		
Percentage of Schools by Type of Authorizer	Coming in 2014			
Number of Schools Closed Over the Past Five Years	2007-08	0		
	2008-09	0		
	2009-10	1		
	2010-11	0		
	2011-12	0		
	Total	1		
INNOVATION				
Types of Charters Created	Coming in 2014			
Number of Virtual Public Charter Schools	0	2009-10		
QUALITY				
Postsecondary Activity Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Graduation Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Dropout Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Attendance Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
State Accountability Ratings for Charters [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students that are Proficient (Overall and Disaggregated) [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students Meeting Growth Targets [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			

TEXAS

#24 (out of 43)

124 points (out of 228)

1995: Year Charter School Law Was Enacted

Texas's score increased from 105 points in 2012 to 124 points this year. Its ranking went from #23 (out of 42) to #24 (out of 43). This drop had more to do with the aggressive changes made in other states than with any steps backward in Texas.

The score change was because of adjustments in our methodology for Components #2, #3, #12, #15, #18, and #19.

Potential areas for improvement include removing all remaining restrictions on charter school growth, ensuring equitable operational funding, and providing equitable access to capital funding and facilities. Other areas include ensuring authorizer accountability and providing adequate authorizer funding.

Below is a general summary, for a detailed state profile, go to <http://www.publiccharters.org/charterlaws/state/TX>.

Essential Components of Strong Public Charter School Law	Rating	Weight	Total Score
1) No Caps	2	3	6
2) A Variety of Public Charter Schools Allowed	4	2	8
3) Multiple Authorizers Available	3	3	9
4) Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System Required	1	3	3
5) Adequate Authorizer Funding	0	2	0
6) Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decision-making Processes	2	4	8
7) Performance-Based Charter Contracts Required	2	4	8
8) Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes	3	4	12
9) Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions	2	4	8
10) Educational Service Providers Allowed	3	2	6
11) Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools, with Independent Public Charter School Boards	2	3	6
12) Clear Student Recruitment, Enrollment, and Lottery Procedures	1	2	2
13) Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations	3	3	9
14) Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption	2	3	6
15) Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed	4	2	8
16) Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access	1	1	1
17) Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities	2	2	4
18) Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding	2	4	8
19) Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities	2	4	8
20) Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems	2	2	4
			124

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law		
GROWTH		
Number of Public Charter Schools	623	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public Schools that are Charters	6.7%	2011-12
Number of Public Charter School Students	221,137	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public School Students that are Charter Students	3.8%	2011-12
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Conversions vs. Start-Ups	Conversions 13% 2011-12	Start-Ups 87%

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law (continued)				
Geographic Distribution of Charters [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	City	69%	34%	
	Suburb	13%	19%	
	Town	6%	14%	
	Rural	11%	33%	
Demographics of Charter Students [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	White	16%	32%	
	Black	23%	13%	
	Hispanic	55%	50%	
	Asian	4%	3%	
	Other	2%	2%	
	FRL	72%	49%	
Number of Communities with More Than 10% of Students in Charters	8	2011-12		
Number of New Schools Over the Past Five Years	2008-09	74		
	2009-10	49		
	2010-11	43		
	2011-12	43		
	2012-13	48		
	Total	257		
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Independents vs. CMOs vs. EMOs	Ind.	228	41%	2010-11
	CMOs	328	58%	
	EMOs	2	1%	
Number of Authorizers by Type	LEAs	15	2011-12	
	SEAs	1		
	ICBs	0		
	NEGs	0		
	HEIs	0		
	NFPs	0		
Percentage of Schools by Type of Authorizer	Coming in 2014			
Number of Schools Closed Over the Past Five Years	2007-08	11		
	2008-09	6		
	2009-10	13		
	2010-11	17		
	2011-12	7		
	Total	54		
INNOVATION				
Types of Charters Created	Coming in 2014			
Number of Virtual Public Charter Schools	3	2009-10		
QUALITY				
Postsecondary Activity Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Graduation Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Dropout Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Attendance Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
State Accountability Ratings for Charters [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students that are Proficient (Overall and Disaggregated) [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students Meeting Growth Targets [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			

UTAH

#20 (out of 43)

131 points (out of 228)

1998: Year Charter School Law Was Enacted

Utah's score increased from 121 points in 2012 to 131 points this year. Its ranking went from #12 (out of 42) to #20 (out of 43). This drop had more to do with the aggressive changes made in other states than with any steps backward in Utah.

Some of the score change happened because of adjustments in our methodology for Components #2,

#3, #12, #15, #18, and #19. However, Utah improved its policies for charter facilities, which also increased its score for Component #19.

Potential areas for improvement include removing restrictions on charter school growth, ensuring authorizing accountability, beefing up its requirements for performance-based charter contracts, enacting statutory guidelines for relationships between charter schools and educational service providers, providing more operational autonomy to charter schools, and ensuring equitable operational funding.

Below is a general summary, for a detailed state profile, go to <http://www.publiccharters.org/charterlaws/state/UT>.

Essential Components of Strong Public Charter School Law	Rating	Weight	Total Score
1) No Caps	2	3	6
2) A Variety of Public Charter Schools Allowed	4	2	8
3) Multiple Authorizers Available	3	3	9
4) Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System Required	0	3	0
5) Adequate Authorizer Funding	2	2	4
6) Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decision-making Processes	2	4	8
7) Performance-Based Charter Contracts Required	1	4	4
8) Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes	3	4	12
9) Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions	2	4	8
10) Educational Service Providers Allowed	1	2	2
11) Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools, with Independent Public Charter School Boards	4	3	12
12) Clear Student Recruitment, Enrollment, and Lottery Procedures	3	2	6
13) Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations	1	3	3
14) Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption	4	3	12
15) Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed	3	2	6
16) Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access	3	1	3
17) Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities	2	2	4
18) Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding	1	4	4
19) Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities	3	4	12
20) Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems	4	2	8
			131

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law		
GROWTH		
Number of Public Charter Schools	88	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public Schools that are Charters	8.3%	2011-12
Number of Public Charter School Students	50,785	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public School Students that are Charter Students	7.6%	2011-12
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Conversions vs. Start-Ups	Conversions 0% 2011-12	Start-Ups 100%

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law (continued)				
Geographic Distribution of Charters [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	City	23%	17%	
	Suburb	36%	44%	
	Town	5%	15%	
	Rural	36%	24%	
Demographics of Charter Students [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	White	84%	78%	
	Black	1%	1%	
	Hispanic	10%	15%	
	Asian	2%	2%	
	Other	3%	4%	
	FRL	28%	39%	
Number of Communities with More Than 10% of Students in Charters	2	2011-12		
Number of New Schools Over the Past Five Years	2008-09	8		
	2009-10	7		
	2010-11	6		
	2011-12	4		
	2012-13	7		
	Total	32		
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Independents vs. CMOs vs. EMOs	Ind.	77	99%	2010-11
	CMOs	0	0%	
	EMOs	1	1%	
Number of Authorizers by Type	LEAs	5	2011-12	
	SEAs	0		
	ICBs	1		
	NEGs	0		
	HEIs	0		
	NFPs	0		
Percentage of Schools by Type of Authorizer	Coming in 2014			
Number of Schools Closed Over the Past Five Years	2007-08	0		
	2008-09	1		
	2009-10	0		
	2010-11	1		
	2011-12	0		
	Total	2		
INNOVATION				
Types of Charters Created	Coming in 2014			
Number of Virtual Public Charter Schools	2	2009-10		
QUALITY				
Postsecondary Activity Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Graduation Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Dropout Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Attendance Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
State Accountability Ratings for Charters [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students that are Proficient (Overall and Disaggregated) [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students Meeting Growth Targets [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			

VIRGINIA

#39 (out of 43)

69 points (out of 228)

1998: Year Charter School Law Was Enacted

Virginia's score increased from 67 points in 2012 to 69 points this year. Its ranking went from #37 (out of 42) to #39 (out of 43).

The score change happened because of adjustments in our methodology for Components #2, #12, #15, #18, and #19.

Virginia's law needs improvement across the board, most notably by providing additional authorizing options for charter applicants, ensuring authorizer accountability, providing adequate authorizer funding, beefing up the law in relation to the model law's four quality control components (#6 through #9), increasing operational autonomy, and ensuring equitable operational funding and equitable access to capital funding and facilities.

Below is a general summary, for a detailed state profile, go to <http://www.publiccharters.org/charterlaws/state/VA>.

Essential Components of Strong Public Charter School Law	Rating	Weight	Total Score
1) No Caps	4	3	12
2) A Variety of Public Charter Schools Allowed	2	2	4
3) Multiple Authorizers Available	0	3	0
4) Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System Required	1	3	3
5) Adequate Authorizer Funding	2	2	4
6) Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decision-making Processes	2	4	8
7) Performance-Based Charter Contracts Required	1	4	4
8) Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes	1	4	4
9) Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions	1	4	4
10) Educational Service Providers Allowed	1	2	2
11) Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools, with Independent Public Charter School Boards	2	3	6
12) Clear Student Recruitment, Enrollment, and Lottery Procedures	1	2	2
13) Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations	1	3	3
14) Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption	0	3	0
15) Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed	1	2	2
16) Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access	1	1	1
17) Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities	1	2	2
18) Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding	0	4	0
19) Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities	1	4	4
20) Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems	2	2	4
			69

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law		
GROWTH		
Number of Public Charter Schools	4	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public Schools that are Charters	0.2%	2011-12
Number of Public Charter School Students	444	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public School Students that are Charter Students	0.03%	2011-12
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Conversions vs. Start-Ups	Conversions 0% 2011-12	Start-Ups 100%

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law (continued)				
Geographic Distribution of Charters [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	City	75%	23%	
	Suburb	25%	32%	
	Town	0%	9%	
	Rural	0%	36%	
Demographics of Charter Students [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	White	60%	54%	
	Black	30%	24%	
	Hispanic	4%	11%	
	Asian	1%	6%	
	Other	5%	5%	
	FRL	16%	37%	
Number of Communities with More Than 10% of Students in Charters	0	2011-12		
Number of New Schools Over the Past Five Years	2008-09	1		
	2009-10	0		
	2010-11	1		
	2011-12	0		
	2012-13	0		
	Total	2		
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Independents vs. CMOs vs. EMOs	Ind.	4	100%	2010-11
	CMOs	0	0%	
	EMOs	0	0%	
Number of Authorizers by Type	LEAs	3	2011-12	
	SEAs	0		
	ICBs	0		
	NEGs	0		
	HEIs	0		
	NFPs	0		
Percentage of Schools by Type of Authorizer	Coming in 2014			
Number of Schools Closed Over the Past Five Years	2007-08	0		
	2008-09	1		
	2009-10	0		
	2010-11	0		
	2011-12	0		
	Total	1		
INNOVATION				
Types of Charters Created	Coming in 2014			
Number of Virtual Public Charter Schools	0	2009-10		
QUALITY				
Postsecondary Activity Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Graduation Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Dropout Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Attendance Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
State Accountability Ratings for Charters [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students that are Proficient (Overall and Disaggregated) [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students Meeting Growth Targets [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			

WASHINGTON

#3 (out of 43)

161 points (out of 228)

2012: Year Charter School Law Was Enacted

In November 2012, Washington voters adopted a public charter school law via Initiative 1240. Because of its relatively strong alignment with NAPCS's model law, Washington's new law scored 161 points out of 228 points, placing it at #3 (out of 43).

Washington's law allows multiple authorizers, is well aligned

with the model law's four quality control components (#6 through #9), and provides operational autonomy to charter schools. In addition, while it appears that the law has many of the model law provisions related to equitable operational funding, there is no evidence yet of the actual level of equity because the law just passed.

The two major weaknesses of the law include a cap of no more than 40 charter schools during the initial five years of the law and a relatively small number of provisions for supporting charters' facilities needs.

Below is a general summary, for a detailed state profile, go to <http://www.publiccharters.org/charterlaws/state/WA>.

Essential Components of Strong Public Charter School Law	Rating	Weight	Total Score
1) No Caps	2	3	6
2) A Variety of Public Charter Schools Allowed	4	2	8
3) Multiple Authorizers Available	2	3	6
4) Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System Required	4	3	12
5) Adequate Authorizer Funding	4	2	8
6) Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decision-making Processes	3	4	12
7) Performance-Based Charter Contracts Required	3	4	12
8) Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes	3	4	12
9) Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions	4	4	16
10) Educational Service Providers Allowed	3	2	6
11) Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools, with Independent Public Charter School Boards	4	3	12
12) Clear Student Recruitment, Enrollment, and Lottery Procedures	2	2	4
13) Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations	3	3	9
14) Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption	4	3	12
15) Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed	4	2	8
16) Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access	2	1	2
17) Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities	2	2	4
18) Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding	1	4	4
19) Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities	1	4	4
20) Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems	2	2	4
			161

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law		
GROWTH		
Number of Public Charter Schools	N/A	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public Schools that are Charters	N/A	2011-12
Number of Public Charter School Students	N/A	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public School Students that are Charter Students	N/A	2011-12
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Conversions vs. Start-Ups	Conversions N/A 2011-12	Start-Ups N/A

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law (continued)				
Geographic Distribution of Charters [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	City	N/A	N/A	
	Suburb	N/A	N/A	
	Town	N/A	N/A	
	Rural	N/A	N/A	
Demographics of Charter Students [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	White	N/A	N/A	
	Black	N/A	N/A	
	Hispanic	N/A	N/A	
	Asian	N/A	N/A	
	Other	N/A	N/A	
	FRL	N/A	N/A	
Number of Communities with More Than 10% of Students in Charters	N/A	2011-12		
Number of New Schools Over the Past Five Years	2008-09	N/A		
	2009-10	N/A		
	2010-11	N/A		
	2011-12	N/A		
	2012-13	N/A		
	Total	N/A		
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Independents vs. CMOs vs. EMOs	Ind.	N/A	N/A	2010-11
	CMOs	N/A	N/A	
	EMOs	N/A	N/A	
Number of Authorizers by Type	LEAs	N/A	2011-12	
	SEAs	N/A		
	ICBs	N/A		
	NEGs	N/A		
	HEIs	N/A		
	NFPs	N/A		
Percentage of Schools by Type of Authorizer	Coming in 2014			
Number of Schools Closed Over the Past Five Years	2007-08	N/A		
	2008-09	N/A		
	2009-10	N/A		
	2010-11	N/A		
	2011-12	N/A		
	Total	N/A		
INNOVATION				
Types of Charters Created	Coming in 2014			
Number of Virtual Public Charter Schools	N/A	2009-10		
QUALITY				
Postsecondary Activity Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Graduation Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Dropout Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Attendance Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
State Accountability Ratings for Charters [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students that are Proficient (Overall and Disaggregated) [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students Meeting Growth Targets [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			

WISCONSIN

#37 (out of 43)

77 points (out of 228)

1993: Year Charter School Law Was Enacted

Wisconsin's score increased from 69 points in 2012 to 77 points this year. Its ranking went from #36 (out of 42) to #37 (out of 43).

The score change happened because of adjustments in our methodology for Components #2, #12, #15, #18, and #19.

Wisconsin law needs a major overhaul in several areas, including providing additional authorizing options, ensuring authorizer accountability, providing adequate authorizer funding, beefing up the law in relation to the model law's four quality control components (#6 through #9), increasing operational autonomy, and ensuring equitable operational funding and equitable access to capital funding and facilities.

Below is a general summary, for a detailed state profile, go to <http://www.publiccharters.org/charterlaws/state/WI>.

Essential Components of Strong Public Charter School Law	Rating	Weight	Total Score
1) No Caps	3	3	9
2) A Variety of Public Charter Schools Allowed	4	2	8
3) Multiple Authorizers Available	2	3	6
4) Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System Required	0	3	0
5) Adequate Authorizer Funding	0	2	0
6) Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decision-making Processes	1	4	4
7) Performance-Based Charter Contracts Required	2	4	8
8) Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes	1	4	4
9) Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions	1	4	4
10) Educational Service Providers Allowed	1	2	2
11) Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools, with Independent Public Charter School Boards	1	3	3
12) Clear Student Recruitment, Enrollment, and Lottery Procedures	1	2	2
13) Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations	2	3	6
14) Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption	2	3	6
15) Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed	1	2	2
16) Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access	1	1	1
17) Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities	1	2	2
18) Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding	1	4	4
19) Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities	1	4	4
20) Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems	1	2	2
			77

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law		
GROWTH		
Number of Public Charter Schools	243	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public Schools that are Charters	10.5%	2011-12
Number of Public Charter School Students	43,951	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public School Students that are Charter Students	4.8%	2011-12
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Conversions vs. Start-Ups	Conversions 14% 2011-12	Start-Ups 86%

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law (continued)				
Geographic Distribution of Charters [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	City	46%	22%	
	Suburb	13%	19%	
	Town	18%	19%	
	Rural	21%	41%	
Demographics of Charter Students [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	White	48%	76%	
	Black	27%	9%	
	Hispanic	17%	9%	
	Asian	5%	3%	
	Other	2%	3%	
	FRL	54%	39%	
Number of Communities with More Than 10% of Students in Charters	3	2011-12		
Number of New Schools Over the Past Five Years	2008-09	13		
	2009-10	5		
	2010-11	17		
	2011-12	39		
	2012-13	23		
	Total	97		
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Independents vs. CMOs vs. EMOs	Ind.	202	98%	2010-11
	CMOs	0	0%	
	EMOs	4	2%	
Number of Authorizers by Type	LEAs	93	2011-12	
	SEAs	0		
	ICBs	0		
	NEGs	1		
	HEIs	2		
	NFPs	0		
Percentage of Schools by Type of Authorizer	Coming in 2014			
Number of Schools Closed Over the Past Five Years	2007-08	20		
	2008-09	19		
	2009-10	17		
	2010-11	11		
	2011-12	16		
	Total	83		
INNOVATION				
Types of Charters Created	Coming in 2014			
Number of Virtual Public Charter Schools	8	2009-10		
QUALITY				
Postsecondary Activity Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Graduation Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Dropout Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Attendance Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
State Accountability Ratings for Charters [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students that are Proficient (Overall and Disaggregated) [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students Meeting Growth Targets [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			

WYOMING

#36 (out of 43)

87 points (out of 228)

1995: Year Charter School Law Was Enacted

Wyoming's score increased from 80 points in 2012 to 87 points this year. Its ranking went from #34 (out of 42) to #36 (out of 43).

The score change was because of adjustments in our methodology for Components #2, #12, #15, and #19.

Wyoming's law needs improvement across the board. Potential starting points include expanding authorizing options, beefing up the law in relation to the model law's four quality control components (#6 through #9), increasing operational autonomy, and ensuring equitable operational funding and equitable access to capital funding and facilities.

Below is a general summary, for a detailed state profile, go to <http://www.publiccharters.org/charterlaws/state/WY>.

Essential Components of Strong Public Charter School Law	Rating	Weight	Total Score
1) No Caps	4	3	12
2) A Variety of Public Charter Schools Allowed	4	2	8
3) Multiple Authorizers Available	0	3	0
4) Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System Required	1	3	3
5) Adequate Authorizer Funding	0	2	0
6) Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decision-making Processes	2	4	8
7) Performance-Based Charter Contracts Required	1	4	4
8) Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes	1	4	4
9) Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions	2	4	8
10) Educational Service Providers Allowed	1	2	2
11) Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools, with Independent Public Charter School Boards	2	3	6
12) Clear Student Recruitment, Enrollment, and Lottery Procedures	1	2	2
13) Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations	1	3	3
14) Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption	4	3	12
15) Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed	1	2	2
16) Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access	1	1	1
17) Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities	2	2	4
18) Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding	0	4	0
19) Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities	1	4	4
20) Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems	2	2	4
			87

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law		
GROWTH		
Number of Public Charter Schools	4	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public Schools that are Charters	1.1%	2011-12
Number of Public Charter School Students	323	2012-13
Percentage of a State's Public School Students that are Charter Students	0.3%	2011-12
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Conversions vs. Start-Ups	Conversions 0% 2011-12	Start-Ups 100%

Impact Measures of a State's Public Charter School Law (continued)				
Geographic Distribution of Charters [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	City	0%	14%	
	Suburb	0%	1%	
	Town	0%	30%	
	Rural	100%	55%	
Demographics of Charter Students [vs. Traditional]		Charters	Traditional	2010-11
	White	51%	81%	
	Black	4%	1%	
	Hispanic	7%	12%	
	Asian	1%	1%	
	Other	37%	5%	
	FRL	48%	37%	
Number of Communities with More Than 10% of Students in Charters	0	2011-12		
Number of New Schools Over the Past Five Years	2008-09	0		
	2009-10	0		
	2010-11	0		
	2011-12	1		
	2012-13	1		
	Total	2		
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Independents vs. CMOs vs. EMOs	Ind.	3	100%	2010-11
	CMOs	0	0%	
	EMOs	0	0%	
Number of Authorizers by Type	LEAs	3	2011-12	
	SEAs	0		
	ICBs	0		
	NEGs	0		
	HEIs	0		
	NFPs	0		
Percentage of Schools by Type of Authorizer	Coming in 2014			
Number of Schools Closed Over the Past Five Years	2007-08	0		
	2008-09	0		
	2009-10	0		
	2010-11	0		
	2011-12	1		
	Total	1		
INNOVATION				
Types of Charters Created	Coming in 2014			
Number of Virtual Public Charter Schools	0	2009-10		
QUALITY				
Postsecondary Activity Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Graduation Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Dropout Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Attendance Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
State Accountability Ratings for Charters [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students that are Proficient (Overall and Disaggregated) [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			
Percentage of Charter Students Meeting Growth Targets [vs. Traditional]	Coming in 2014			

APPENDIX A: METHODOLOGICAL DETAILS

Starting in January 2010, the National Alliance for Public Charter Schools (NAPCS) has released an annual report that analyzes, scores, and ranks each state's charter school law against the NAPCS model charter law. In order to keep the rankings report helpful, responsive, and relevant, however, we decided to revisit the methodology for it before the release of the fourth edition of the report in January 2013. This fall, we reached out to Charter Support Organizations and other charter school supporters and asked for their feedback on ways that we can improve the methodology behind the rankings. We heard back from several individuals.

Based upon the feedback we heard and our own thinking about ways to improve the report, we are making the following changes:

- We changed the weighting of the following components of the analysis:
 - #2: A Variety of Public Charter Schools Allowed
 - #12: Clear Student Recruitment, Enrollment, and Lottery Procedures
 - #15: Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed
 - #18: Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding
 - #19: Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities
- We revised the rubric for the following components of the analysis:
 - #3: Multiple Authorizers Available
 - #15: Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed
 - #16: Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access
 - #18: Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding
 - #19: Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities
- We created a set of impact measures to augment the law rankings that will assess the degree to which state charter laws have been implemented.

The sections below provide more details for each of the sets of changes.

WEIGHTS

For our analysis of each state's charter school law against NAPCS's model law, we first weighted each of the model law's 20 essential components with a weight from 1 to 4.

For the January 2013 report, we are increasing the weights of the following components from a 3 to a 4:

- #18: Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding
- #19: Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities

We are also increasing the weights of the following components from a 1 to a 2:

- #2: A Variety of Public Charter Schools Allowed
- #12: Clear Student Recruitment, Enrollment, and Lottery Procedures
- #15: Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed

The table below shows the previous weights of the components versus the new weights.

Previous Weights	New Weights
<p>4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • #6: Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decision-making Processes • #7: Performance-Based Charter Contracts • #8: Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes • #9: Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions 	<p>4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • #6: Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decision-making Processes • #7: Performance-Based Charter Contracts • #8: Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes • #9: Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions • #18: Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding • #19: Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities
<p>3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • #1: No Caps • #3: Multiple Authorizers Available • #4: Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System • #11: Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools, with Independent Public Charter School Boards • #13: Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations • #14: Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption • #18: Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding • #19: Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities 	<p>3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • #1: No Caps • #3: Multiple Authorizers Available • #4: Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System • #11: Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools, with Independent Public Charter School Boards • #13: Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations • #14: Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption
<p>2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • #5: Adequate Authorizer Funding • #10: Educational Service Providers Allowed • #17: Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities • #20: Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems 	<p>2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • #2: A Variety of Public Charter Schools Allowed • #5: Adequate Authorizer Funding • #10: Educational Service Providers Allowed • #12: Clear Student Recruitment, Enrollment, and Lottery Procedures • #15: Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed • #17: Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities • #20: Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems
<p>1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • #2: A Variety of Public Charter Schools Allowed • #12: Clear Student Recruitment, Enrollment, and Lottery Procedures • #15: Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed • #16: Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access 	<p>1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • #16: Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access

RUBRIC

After weighting each of the 20 components, we rated each of the components for each state from a scale of 0 to 4. We then multiplied the rating and the weight to get a score for each component in each state. Each state's score is the sum of the score for all 20 components. With the changes in weights described in the previous section, the highest score possible is now 228 (compared to 208 in the first three years of this report).

The table below shows how we defined the ratings 0 to 4 for each component. For those cells where it reads “Not Applicable,” we did not give that particular numeric rating for that component in any state.

Essential Components of a Strong Public Charter School Law	0	1	2	3	4
1) No Caps, whereby: 1A. No limits are placed on the number of public charter schools or students (and no geographic limits). 1B. If caps exist, adequate room for growth.	The state has a cap with no room for growth.	The state has a cap with room for limited growth.	The state has a cap with room for adequate growth.	The state has a cap with room for ample growth. OR The state does not have a cap, but allows districts to restrict growth and some districts have done so.	The state does not have a cap.
2) A Variety of Public Charter Schools Allowed, including: 2A. New start-ups. 2B. Public school conversions. 2C. Virtual schools.	The state allows only public school conversions.	Not Applicable	The state allows new start-ups and public school conversions, but not virtual schools. OR The state allows only new start-ups.	The state allows new start-ups and virtual schools, but not public school conversions.	The state allows new start-ups, public school conversions, and virtual schools.
3) Multiple Authorizers Available, including: 3A. The state allows two or more authorizing paths (e.g., school districts and a state charter schools commission) for each applicant with direct application to each authorizer.	The state allows one authorizing path, and there is no or almost no authorizing activity.	The state allows one authorizing path, and there is some authorizing activity.	The state allows one authorizing path, and there is considerable authorizing activity. OR The state allows two or more authorizing paths in some but not all situations. There is some authorizing activity in at least two paths. OR The state allows two or more authorizing paths in all situations. There is some authorizing activity in at least one path.	The state allows two or more authorizing paths in all situations. There is considerable authorizing activity in at least one path. OR The state allows two or more authorizing paths in all situations. There is some authorizing activity in at least two paths.	The state allows two or more authorizing paths in all situations. There is considerable authorizing activity in at least two paths.

Essential Components of a Strong Public Charter School Law	0	1	2	3	4
<p>4) Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System Required, including:</p> <p>4A. At least a registration process for local school boards to affirm their interest in chartering to the state.</p> <p>4B. Application process for other eligible authorizing entities.</p> <p>4C. Authorizer submission of annual report, which summarizes the agency's authorizing activities as well as the performance of its school portfolio.</p> <p>4D. A regular review process by authorizer oversight body.</p> <p>4E. Authorizer oversight body with authority to sanction authorizers, including removal of authorizer right to approve schools.</p> <p>4F. Periodic formal evaluation of overall state charter school program and outcomes.</p>	The state law includes none of the elements of the model law's authorizer and overall program accountability system.	The state law includes a small number of the elements of the model law's authorizer and overall program accountability system.	The state law includes some of the elements of the model law's authorizer and overall program accountability system.	The state law includes many of the elements of the model law's authorizer and overall program accountability system.	The state law includes all of the elements of the model law's authorizer and overall program accountability system.
<p>5) Adequate Authorizer Funding, including:</p> <p>5A. Adequate funding from authorizing fees (or other sources).</p> <p>5B. Guaranteed funding from authorizing fees (or from sources not subject to annual legislative appropriations).</p> <p>5C. Requirement to publicly report detailed authorizer expenditures.</p> <p>5D. Separate contract for any services purchased from an authorizer by a school.</p> <p>5E. Prohibition on authorizers requiring schools to purchase services from them.</p>	The state law includes none of the model law's provisions for adequate authorizer funding.	The state law includes a small number of the model law's provisions for adequate authorizer funding.	The state law includes some of the model law's provisions for adequate authorizer funding.	The state law includes many of the model law's provisions for adequate authorizer funding.	The state law includes all of the model law's provisions for adequate authorizer funding.

Essential Components of a Strong Public Charter School Law	0	1	2	3	4
<p>6) Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decision-making Processes, including:</p> <p>6A. Application elements for all schools.</p> <p>6B. Additional application elements specific to conversion schools.</p> <p>6C. Additional application elements specific to virtual schools.</p> <p>6D. Additional application elements specific when using educational service providers.</p> <p>6E. Additional application elements specific to replications.</p> <p>6F. Authorizer-issued request for proposals (including application requirements and approval criteria).</p> <p>6G. Thorough evaluation of each application including an in-person interview and a public meeting.</p> <p>6H. All charter approval or denial decisions made in a public meeting, with authorizers stating reasons for denials in writing.</p>	The state law includes none of the model law's provisions for transparent charter application, review, and decision-making processes.	The state law includes a small number of the model law's provisions for transparent charter application, review, and decision-making processes.	The state law includes some of the model law's provisions for transparent charter application, review, and decision-making processes.	The state law includes many of the model law's provisions for transparent charter application, review, and decision-making processes.	The state law includes all of the model law's provisions for transparent charter application, review, and decision-making processes.
<p>7) Performance-Based Charter Contracts Required, with such contracts:</p> <p>7A. Being created as a separate document from the application and executed by the governing board of the charter school and the authorizer.</p> <p>7B. Defining the roles, powers, and responsibilities for the school and its authorizer.</p> <p>7C. Defining academic and operational performance expectations by which the school will be judged, based on a performance framework that includes measures and metrics for, at a minimum, student academic proficiency and growth, achievement gaps, attendance, recurrent enrollment, postsecondary readiness (high schools), financial performance, and board stewardship (including compliance).</p> <p>7D. Providing an initial term of five operating years (or a longer term with periodic high-stakes reviews).</p> <p>7E. Including requirements addressing the unique environments of virtual schools, if applicable.</p>	The state law includes none of the model law's provisions for performance-based charter contracts.	The state law includes a small number of the model law's provisions for performance-based charter contracts.	The state law includes some of the model law's provisions for performance-based charter contracts.	The state law includes many of the model law's provisions for performance-based charter contracts.	The state law includes all of the model law's provisions for performance-based charter contracts.

Essential Components of a Strong Public Charter School Law	0	1	2	3	4
<p>8) Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes, including:</p> <p>8A. The collection and analysis of student outcome data at least annually by authorizers (consistent with performance framework outlined in the contract).</p> <p>8B. Financial accountability for charter schools (e.g., Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, independent annual audit reported to authorizer).</p> <p>8C. Authorizer authority to conduct or require oversight activities.</p> <p>8D. Annual school performance reports produced and made public by each authorizer.</p> <p>8E. Authorizer notification to their schools of perceived problems, with opportunities to remedy such problems.</p> <p>8F. Authorizer authority to take appropriate corrective actions or exercise sanctions short of revocation.</p>	The state law includes none of the model law's provisions for comprehensive charter school monitoring and data collection processes.	The state law includes a small number of the model law's provisions for comprehensive charter school monitoring and data collection processes.	The state law includes some of the model law's provisions for comprehensive charter school monitoring and data collection processes.	The state law includes many of the model law's provisions for comprehensive charter school monitoring and data collection processes.	The state law includes all of the model law's provisions for comprehensive charter school monitoring and data collection processes.

Essential Components of a Strong Public Charter School Law	0	1	2	3	4
<p>9) Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions, including:</p> <p>9A. Authorizer must issue school performance renewal reports to schools whose charter will expire the following year.</p> <p>9B. Schools seeking renewal must apply for it.</p> <p>9C. Authorizers must issue renewal application guidance that provides an opportunity for schools to augment their performance record and discuss improvements and future plans.</p> <p>9D. Clear criteria for renewal and nonrenewal/revocation.</p> <p>9E. Authorizers must ground renewal decisions based on evidence regarding the school's performance over the term of the charter contract (in accordance with the performance framework set forth in the charter contract).</p> <p>9F. Authorizer authority to vary length of charter renewal contract terms based on performance or other issues.</p> <p>9G. Authorizers must provide charter schools with timely notification of potential revocation or non-renewal (including reasons) and reasonable time to respond.</p> <p>9H. Authorizers must provide charter schools with due process for nonrenewal and revocation decisions (e.g., public hearing, submission of evidence).</p> <p>9I. All charter renewal, non-renewal, and revocation decisions made in a public meeting, with authorizers stating reasons for non-renewals and revocations in writing.</p> <p>9J. Authorizers must have school closure protocols to ensure timely parent notification, orderly student and record transitions, and property and asset disposition.</p>	<p>The state law includes none of the model law's clear processes for renewal, nonrenewal, and revocation decisions.</p>	<p>The state law includes a small number of the model law's clear processes for renewal, nonrenewal, and revocation decisions.</p>	<p>The state law includes some of the model law's clear processes for renewal, nonrenewal, and revocation decisions.</p>	<p>The state law includes many of the model law's clear processes for renewal, nonrenewal, and revocation decisions.</p>	<p>The state law includes all of the model law's clear processes for renewal, nonrenewal, and revocation decisions.</p>

Essential Components of a Strong Public Charter School Law	0	1	2	3	4
<p>10) Educational Service Providers (ESPs) Allowed, including:</p> <p>10A. All types of educational service providers (both for-profit and non-profit) explicitly allowed to operate all or parts of schools.</p> <p>10B. The charter application requires 1) performance data for all current and past schools operated by the ESP, including documentation of academic achievement and (if applicable) school management success; and 2) explanation and evidence of the ESP's capacity for successful growth while maintaining quality in existing schools.</p> <p>10C. A performance contract is required between the independent public charter school board and the ESP, setting forth material terms including but not limited to: performance evaluation measures; methods of contract oversight and enforcement by the charter school board; compensation structure and all fees to be paid to the ESP; and conditions for contract renewal and termination.</p> <p>10D. The material terms of the ESP performance contract must be approved by the authorizer prior to charter approval.</p> <p>10E. School governing boards operating as entities completely independent of any educational service provider (e.g., must retain independent oversight authority of their charter schools, and cannot give away their authority via contract).</p> <p>10F. Existing and potential conflicts of interest between the two entities are required to be disclosed and explained in the charter application.</p>	The state law includes none of the model law's provisions for educational service providers.	The state law includes a small number of the model law's provisions for educational service providers.	The state law includes some of the model law's provisions for educational service providers.	The state law includes many of the model law's provisions for educational service providers.	The state law includes all of the model law's provisions for educational service providers.
<p>11) Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools with Independent Public Charter School Boards, including:</p> <p>11A. Fiscally autonomous schools (e.g., schools have clear statutory authority to receive and disburse funds, incur debt, and pledge, assign or encumber assets as collateral).</p> <p>11B. Legally autonomous schools (e.g., schools have clear statutory authority to enter into contracts and leases, sue and be sued in their own names, and acquire real property).</p> <p>11C. School governing boards created specifically to govern their charter schools.</p>	The state law includes none of the model law's provisions for fiscally and legally autonomous schools with independent public charter school boards.	The state law includes a small number of the model law's provisions for fiscally and legally autonomous schools with independent public charter school boards.	The state law includes some of the model law's provisions for fiscally and legally autonomous schools with independent public charter school boards.	The state law includes many of the model law's provisions for fiscally and legally autonomous schools with independent public charter school boards.	The state law includes all of the model law's provisions for fiscally and legally autonomous schools with independent public charter school boards.

Essential Components of a Strong Public Charter School Law	0	1	2	3	4
<p>12) Clear Student Recruitment, Enrollment, and Lottery Procedures, including:</p> <p>12A. Open enrollment to any student in the state.</p> <p>12B. Lottery requirements.</p> <p>12C. Required enrollment preferences for previously enrolled students within conversions, prior year students within chartered schools, siblings of enrolled students enrolled at a charter school.</p> <p>12D. Optional enrollment preference for children of a school's founders, governing board members, and full-time employees, not exceeding 10% of the school's total student population.</p>	The state law includes none of the model law's requirements for student recruitment, enrollment, and lottery procedures.	The state law includes a small number of the model law's requirements for student recruitment, enrollment, and lottery procedures.	The state law includes some of the model law's requirements for student recruitment, enrollment, and lottery procedures.	The state law includes many of the model law's requirements for student recruitment, enrollment, and lottery procedures.	The state law includes all of the model law's requirements for student recruitment, enrollment, and lottery procedures.
<p>13) Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations, including:</p> <p>13A. Exemptions from all laws, except those covering health, safety, civil rights, student accountability, employee criminal history checks, open meetings, freedom of information, and generally accepted accounting principles.</p> <p>13B. Exemption from state teacher certification requirements.</p>	The state law does not provide automatic exemptions from state and district laws and regulations, does not allow schools to apply for exemptions, and requires all of a school's teachers to be certified.	<p>The state law allows schools to apply for exemptions from state and district laws and requires all of a school's teachers to be certified.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>The state law does not provide automatic exemptions from many state and district laws and regulations and does not require any of a school's teachers to be certified.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>The state law allows schools to apply for exemptions from state and district laws and requires some of a school's teachers to be certified.</p>	There are six variations for how state laws handled 13A and 13B that are included in this cell. ¹	The state law provides automatic exemptions from many state and district laws and regulations and requires some of a school's teachers to be certified.	The state law provides automatic exemptions from many state and district laws and regulations and does not require any of a school's teachers to be certified.

Essential Components of a Strong Public Charter School Law	0	1	2	3	4
<p>14) Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption, whereby:</p> <p>14A. Charter schools authorized by non-local board authorizers are exempt from participation in any outside collective bargaining agreements.</p> <p>14B. Charter schools authorized by local boards are exempt from participation in any district collective bargaining agreements.</p>	The state law requires all charter schools to be part of existing collective bargaining agreements, with no opportunity for exemptions.	<p>The state law requires all charter schools to be part of existing collective bargaining agreements, but schools can apply for exemptions.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>The state law requires all charter school staff to be employees of the local school district, but exempts the staff from state education employment laws.</p>	The state law exempts some schools from existing collective bargaining agreements, but not others.	The state law exempts some schools from existing collective bargaining agreements, but not others (but allows those not exempted to apply for exemptions).	The state law does not require any charter schools to be part of district collective bargaining agreements.
<p>15) Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed, whereby an independent public charter school board may:</p> <p>15A. Oversee multiple schools linked under a single contract with independent fiscal and academic accountability for each school.</p> <p>15B. Hold multiple charter contracts with independent fiscal and academic accountability for each school.</p>	The state law prohibits these arrangements.	<p>The state law is silent regarding these arrangements.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>The state law explicitly allows these arrangements for some schools but prohibits them for other schools.</p>	The state law explicitly allows either of these arrangements but does not require each school to be independently accountable for fiscal and academic performance.	<p>The state law allows either of these arrangements, but only requires schools authorized by some entities to be independently accountable for fiscal and academic performance.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>The state law allows either of these arrangements for some schools and requires each school to be independently accountable for fiscal and academic performance.</p>	The state law explicitly allows either of these arrangements and requires each school to be independently accountable for fiscal and academic performance.
<p>16) Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access, whereby:</p> <p>16A. Laws or regulations explicitly state that charter school students and employees are eligible to participate in all interscholastic leagues, competitions, awards, scholarships, and recognition programs available to non-charter public school students and employees.</p> <p>16B. Laws or regulations explicitly allow charter school students in schools not providing extra-curricular and interscholastic activities to have access to those activities at non-charter public schools for a fee by a mutual agreement.</p>	The state law prohibits charter eligibility and access for some or all charter students.	The state law is silent about charter eligibility and access.	The state law provides either eligibility or access (but not both) for some types of charters (but not all).	<p>The state law provides both eligibility and access to students, but not employees.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>The state law provides either eligibility or access, but not both.</p>	The state law provides both eligibility and access.

Essential Components of a Strong Public Charter School Law	0	1	2	3	4
<p>17) Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities, including:</p> <p>17A. Clarity regarding which entity is the local education agency (LEA) responsible for providing special education services.</p> <p>17B. Clarity regarding funding for low-incident, high-cost services for charter schools (in the same amount and/or in a manner similar to other LEAs).</p>	The state law is silent about special education responsibilities and funding for low-incident, high- cost services.	The state law addresses special education, but is unclear about responsibility for providing services and funding for low-incident, high- cost services.	The state law is clear on either responsibility for providing services OR funding for low-incident, high- cost services, but not both.	Not Applicable	The state law clearly addresses responsibility for providing services and ensures state funding for low-incident, high-cost services.
<p>18) Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding, including:</p> <p>18A. Equitable operational funding statutorily driven.</p> <p>18B. Equal access to all applicable categorical federal and state funding, and clear guidance on the pass-through of such funds.</p> <p>18C. Funding for transportation similar to school districts.</p>	<p>The state law includes some of the model law's provisions for equitable operational and categorical funding, and there evidence demonstrates an equity gap between district and charter students of greater than 30%.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>The state law includes a small number or none of the model law's provisions for equitable operational and categorical funding, and there is no evidence of the amount of funds charter students receive versus district students.</p>	<p>The state law includes some of the model law's provisions for equitable operational and categorical funding, and evidence demonstrates an equity gap between district and charter students of between 20% and 29.9%.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>The state law includes some or many of the model law's provisions for equitable operational and categorical funding, and there is no evidence of the amount of funds charter students receive versus district students.</p>	The state law includes some of the model law's provisions for equitable operational and categorical funding, and evidence demonstrates an equity gap between district and charter students of between 10% and 19.9%.	The state law includes many of the model law's provisions for equitable operational and categorical funding, and evidence demonstrates an equity gap between district and charter students of less than 10%.	The state law includes all of the model law's provisions for equitable operational and categorical funding, and evidence demonstrates no equity gap between district and charter students.

Essential Components of a Strong Public Charter School Law	0	1	2	3	4
<p>19) Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities, including:</p> <p>19A. A per-pupil facilities allowance which annually reflects actual average district capital costs.</p> <p>19B. A state grant program for charter school facilities.</p> <p>19C. A state loan program for charter school facilities.</p> <p>19D. Equal access to tax-exempt bonding authorities or allow charter schools to have their own bonding authority.</p> <p>19E. A mechanism to provide credit enhancement for public charter school facilities.</p> <p>19F. Equal access to existing state facilities programs available to non-charter public schools.</p> <p>19G. Right of first refusal to purchase or lease at or below fair market value a closed, unused, or underused public school facility or property.</p> <p>19H. Prohibition of facility-related requirements stricter than those applied to traditional public schools.</p>	The state law includes none of the model law's facilities provisions.	The state law includes a small number of the model law's facilities provisions.	The state law provides some state funding for leasing or purchasing buildings and assistance with borrowing funds, equal access to district surplus buildings, or equal access to existing state facilities programs available to non-charter public schools.	The state law provides some state funding for leasing and purchasing buildings, assistance with borrowing funds, and equal access to district surplus buildings or existing state facilities programs available to non-charter public schools.	The state law provides equitable state funding dedicated for leasing and purchasing buildings, assistance with borrowing funds, and equal access to district surplus buildings and existing state facilities programs available to non-charter public schools.
<p>20) Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems, whereby:</p> <p>20A. Charter schools have access to relevant state retirement systems available to other public schools.</p> <p>20B. Charter schools have the option to participate (i.e., not required).</p>	The state law does not provide access to the relevant employee retirement systems.	The state law requires participation in the relevant employee retirement systems for some schools, but denies access to these systems for other schools.	The state law requires participation in the relevant employee retirement systems.	The state law provides some charter schools with the option to participate in the relevant state employee retirement systems, but not others.	The state law provides access to relevant employee retirement systems, but does not require participation.

As previously mentioned, we changed the rubric for the following components: #3, #15, #16, #18, and #19.

Component #3: Direct Comparison of the Previous and New Rubrics

Previous Rubric	New Rubric
3) Multiple Authorizers Available, including: 3A. Two viable authorizing options for each applicant with direct application allowed to each authorizing option.	3) Multiple Authorizers Available, including: 3A. The state allows two or more authorizing paths (e.g., school districts and a state charter schools commission) for each applicant with direct application to each authorizer.
0 - The state has only a single viable authorizer option available, and there is no or almost no authorizing activity.	0 - The state allows one authorizing path, and there is no or almost no authorizing activity.
1 - The state has only a single viable authorizer option available, and there is some authorizing activity.	1 - The state allows one authorizing path, and there is some authorizing activity.
2 - The state has only a single viable authorizer option available, and there is considerable authorizing activity. OR The state allows two or more viable authorizing options for applicants in some but not all situations. OR The state allows two or more viable authorizing options for applicants but the authorizing activities of such entities is limited.	2 - The state allows one authorizing path, and there is considerable authorizing activity. OR The state allows two or more authorizing paths in some but not all situations. There is some authorizing activity in at least two paths. OR The state allows two or more authorizing paths in all situations. There is some authorizing activity in at least one path.
3 - The state allows two or more viable authorizing options for each applicant, but requires applicants to get preliminary approval from a state charter school advisory committee.	3 - The state allows two or more authorizing paths in all situations. There is considerable authorizing activity in at least one path. OR The state allows two or more authorizing paths in all situations. There is some authorizing activity in at least two paths.
4 - The state allows two or more viable authorizing options for each applicant.	4 - The state allows two or more authorizing paths in all situations. There is considerable authorizing activity in at least two paths.

Component #15: Direct Comparison of the Previous and New Rubrics

Previous Rubric	New Rubric
15) Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed, whereby an independent public charter school board may: 15A. Oversee multiple schools linked under a single contract with independent fiscal and academic accountability for each school. 15B. Hold multiple charter contracts with independent fiscal and academic accountability for each school.	15) Multi-School Charter Contracts and/or Multi-Charter Contract Boards Allowed, whereby an independent public charter school board may: 15A. Oversee multiple schools linked under a single contract with independent fiscal and academic accountability for each school. 15B. Hold multiple charter contracts with independent fiscal and academic accountability for each school.
0 - The state law prohibits these arrangements.	0 - The state law prohibits these arrangements.
1 - The state law is silent regarding these arrangements. OR The state law explicitly allows either of these arrangements but does not require each school to be independently accountable for fiscal and academic performance. OR The state law explicitly allows these arrangements for some schools but not others.	1 - The state law is silent regarding these arrangements. OR The state law explicitly allows these arrangements for some schools but prohibits them for other schools.
2 - The state law allows either of these arrangements, but only requires schools authorized by some entities to be independently accountable for fiscal and academic performance.	2 - The state law explicitly allows either of these arrangements but does not require each school to be independently accountable for fiscal and academic performance.

Previous Rubric	New Rubric
3 - Not Applicable	3 - The state law allows either of these arrangements, but only requires schools authorized by some entities to be independently accountable for fiscal and academic performance. OR The state law allows either of these arrangements for some schools and requires each school to be independently accountable for fiscal and academic performance.
4 - The state law explicitly allows either of these arrangements and requires each school to be independently accountable for fiscal and academic performance.	4 - The state law explicitly allows either of these arrangements and requires each school to be independently accountable for fiscal and academic performance.

Component #16: Direct Comparison of the Previous and New Rubrics

Previous Rubric	New Rubric
16) Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access, whereby: 16A. Laws or regulations explicitly state that charter school students and employees are eligible to participate in all interscholastic leagues, competitions, awards, scholarships, and recognition programs available to non-charter public school students and employees. 16B. Laws or regulations explicitly allow charter school students in schools not providing extra-curricular and interscholastic activities to have access to those activities at non-charter public schools for a fee by a mutual agreement.	16) Extra-Curricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access, whereby: 16A. Laws or regulations explicitly state that charter school students and employees are eligible to participate in all interscholastic leagues, competitions, awards, scholarships, and recognition programs available to non-charter public school students and employees. 16B. Laws or regulations explicitly allow charter school students in schools not providing extra-curricular and interscholastic activities to have access to those activities at non-charter public schools for a fee by a mutual agreement.
0 - The state law prohibits charter eligibility and access.	0 - The state law prohibits charter eligibility and access for some or all charter students.
1 - The state law is silent about charter eligibility and access.	1 - The state law is silent about charter eligibility and access.
2 - The state law provides either eligibility or access, but not both.	2 - The state law provides either eligibility or access (but not both) for some types of charters (but not all).
3 - The state law provides both eligibility and access to students, but not employees.	3 - The state law provides both eligibility and access to students, but not employees. OR The state law provides either eligibility or access, but not both.
4 - The state law provides both eligibility and access.	4 - The state law provides both eligibility and access.

Component #18: Direct Comparison of the Previous and New Rubrics

Previous Rubric	New Rubric
18) Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding, including: 18A. Equitable operational funding statutorily driven. 18B. Equal access to all applicable categorical federal and state funding, and clear guidance on the pass-through of such funds. 18C. Funding for transportation similar to school districts.	18) Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding, including: 18A. Equitable operational funding statutorily driven. 18B. Equal access to all applicable categorical federal and state funding, and clear guidance on the pass-through of such funds. 18C. Funding for transportation similar to school districts.

Previous Rubric	New Rubric
0 - The state law includes none of the model law's provisions for equitable operational funding and equal access to all state and federal categorical funding.	0 - The state law includes some of the model law's provisions for equitable operational and categorical funding, and there evidence demonstrates an equity gap between district and charter students of greater than 30%. OR The state law includes a small number or none of the model law's provisions for equitable operational and categorical funding, and there is no evidence of the amount of funds charter students receive versus district students.
1 - The state law includes a small number of the model law's provisions for equitable operational funding and equal access to all state and federal categorical funding.	1 - The state law includes some of the model law's provisions for equitable operational and categorical funding, and evidence demonstrates an equity gap between district and charter students of between 20% and 29.9%. OR The state law includes some or many of the model law's provisions for equitable operational and categorical funding, and there is no evidence of the amount of funds charter students receive versus district students.
2 - The state law includes some of the model law's provisions for equitable operational funding and equal access to all state and federal categorical funding.	2 - The state law includes some of the model law's provisions for equitable operational and categorical funding, and evidence demonstrates an equity gap between district and charter students of between 10% and 19.9%.
3 - The state law includes many of the model law's provisions for equitable operational funding and equal access to all state and federal categorical funding.	3 - The state law includes many of the model law's provisions for equitable operational and categorical funding, and evidence demonstrates an equity gap between district and charter students of less than 10%.
4 - The state law includes all of the model law's provisions for equitable operational funding and equal access to all state and federal categorical funding.	4 - The state law includes all of the model law's provisions for equitable operational and categorical funding, and evidence demonstrates no equity gap between district and charter students.

Component #19: Direct Comparison of the Previous and New Rubrics

Previous Rubric	New Rubric
19) Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities, including: 19A. A per-pupil facilities allowance which annually reflects actual average district capital costs. 19B. A state grant program for charter school facilities. 19C. A state loan program for charter school facilities. 19D. Equal access to tax-exempt bonding authorities or allow charter schools to have their own bonding authority. 19E. A mechanism to provide credit enhancement for public charter school facilities. 19F. Equal access to existing state facilities programs available to non-charter public schools. 19G. Right of first refusal to purchase or lease at or below fair market value a closed, unused, or underused public school facility or property. 19H. Prohibition of facility-related requirements stricter than those applied to traditional public schools.	19) Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities, including: 19A. A per-pupil facilities allowance which annually reflects actual average district capital costs. 19B. A state grant program for charter school facilities. 19C. A state loan program for charter school facilities. 19D. Equal access to tax-exempt bonding authorities or allow charter schools to have their own bonding authority. 19E. A mechanism to provide credit enhancement for public charter school facilities. 19F. Equal access to existing state facilities programs available to non-charter public schools. 19G. Right of first refusal to purchase or lease at or below fair market value a closed, unused, or underused public school facility or property. 19H. Prohibition of facility-related requirements stricter than those applied to traditional public schools.
0 - The state law includes none of the model law's provisions for equitable access to capital funding and facilities.	0 - The state law includes none of the model law's facilities provisions.
1 - The state law includes a small number of the model law's provisions for equitable access to capital funding and facilities	1 - The state law includes a small number of the model law's non-facilities funding provisions.
2 - The state law includes some of the model law's provisions for equitable access to capital funding and facilities.	2 - The state law provides some state funding for leasing or purchasing buildings, assistance with borrowing funds, and/or equal access to district surplus buildings or facilities funding streams.

Previous Rubric	New Rubric
3 - The state law includes many of the model law's provisions for equitable access to capital funding and facilities.	3 - The state law provides dedicated state funding for leasing and purchasing buildings, assistance with borrowing funds, and equal access to district surplus buildings or facilities funding streams.
4 - The state law includes all of the model law's provisions for equitable access to capital funding and facilities.	4 - The state law provides equitable state funding dedicated for leasing and purchasing buildings, assistance with borrowing funds, and equal access to district surplus buildings and facilities funding streams.

IMPACT MEASURES

For the first time in this year's report, we are augmenting the law analyses by including a set of impact measures (see the draft set below) that will assess the degree to which state charter laws have been implemented. Since 2013 will be the first year in which we are including such measures, we will not be scoring states based upon these measures. Instead, we would like to get feedback on the measures and input on how to appropriately score states based upon them. The data that we included in the report for the impact measures was drawn from the NAPCS Public Charter Schools Data Dashboard.

GROWTH
Number of Public Charter Schools
Percentage of a State's Public Schools that are Charters
Number of Public Charter School Students
Percentage of a State's Public School Students that are Charter Students
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Conversions vs. Start-Ups
Geographic Distribution of Charters (City, Suburb, Town, Rural)
Demographics of Charter Students (White, Black, Hispanic, Asian, Other, Free and Reduced Price Lunch)
Number of Communities with More Than 10% of Students in Charters ²
Number of New Schools Over the Past Five Years
Number and Percentage of Charters that are Independents vs. Charter Managements Organizations (CMOs) vs. Educational Management Organizations (EMOs)
Number of Authorizers by Type
Percentage of Schools by Type of Authorizer of Authorizer
Number of Schools Closed Over the Past Five Years
INNOVATION
Types of Charters Created
Number of Virtual Public Charter Schools
QUALITY
Postsecondary Activity Rates for Charter Students (e.g., College Enrollment, Technical Training, Employment) [vs. Traditional]
Graduation Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]
Dropout Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]
Attendance Rates for Charter Students [vs. Traditional]
State Accountability Ratings for Charters [vs. Traditional]
Percentage of Charter Students that are Proficient (Overall and Disaggregated) [vs. Traditional]
Percentage of Charter Students Meeting Growth Targets [vs. Traditional]

1 The six variations for how state laws handled 13A and 13B that were included in 2 for 13 are: The state law provides automatic exemptions from many state and district laws and regulations and requires all of a school's teachers to be certified. OR The state law provides automatic exemptions from many state and district laws and regulations and requires all of a school's teachers to be certified for some charters and requires some of a school's teachers to be certified for other charters. OR The state law allows schools to apply for exemptions from state and district laws and requires some of a school's teachers to be certified. OR The state law allows schools to apply for exemptions from state and district laws, including from certification requirements. OR The state law provides automatic exemptions from many state and district laws and regulations for some schools but not others and requires all of a school's teachers to be certified but provides exceptions. OR The state law provides some flexibility from state and district laws and regulations for some schools but less for others and does not require any of a school's teachers to be certified.

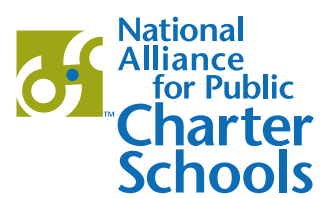
2 For this data point, we examined market share in school districts with more than 10,000 public school students (both charter and non-charter) in the 2011-2012 school year.

The National Alliance for Public Charter Schools mission is to lead public education to unprecedented levels of academic achievement for all students by fostering a strong charter sector.

The National Alliance for Public Charter Schools provides assistance to state charter school associations and resource centers, develops and advocates for improved public policies, and serves as the united voice for this large and diverse movement.







Measuring Up to the Model: A Ranking of State Charter School Laws

Fourth Edition January 2013

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