

**REVENUE: No revenue impact**

**FISCAL: Minimal fiscal impact, no statement issued**

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**Action:** Do Pass as Amended and Be Printed Engrossed

**Vote:** 4 - 1 - 0

**Yeas:** Beyer, Kruse, Roblan, Hass

**Nays:** Knopp

**Exc.:** 0

**Prepared By:** Richard Donovan, Administrator

**Meeting Dates:** 2/6

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**WHAT THE MEASURE DOES:** Allows school district board to place limitations on proposals for public charter schools that board will evaluate if specified percentage of students of school district are enrolled in public charter schools and specified number of public charter schools are located in school district. Allows charter schools to extend priority in admissions to students from historically underserved populations. Declares emergency, effective on passage.

**ISSUES DISCUSSED:**

- Goal of avoiding “gaming of the system,” delivering quality education
- Measure as not affecting any existing charter school, currently or via renewal
- Existence of any school district potentially impacted by existing 3% calculation
- Concern measure is at odds with intent of Senate Bill 100 (1999), original charter school creation legislation
- Advancements in data modeling capability, experience, and focus from 1999 to current day
- Concern for potential effect on rural charter schools
- Amendment goal of increasing diversity, increasing charter school access to historically disadvantaged student populations
- Concern with process of amendment combination

**EFFECT OF COMMITTEE AMENDMENT:** Allows charter schools to extend priority in admissions to students from historically underserved populations, specifically race or ethnicity, low-income households, or English language learners. Declares emergency, effective on passage.

**BACKGROUND:** Any person, or group of persons, may apply to establish a public charter school. The potential sponsor reviews the charter proposal, in accordance with ORS 338.055. If approved, a charter contract is executed by the authorizer and the governing board of the charter school. The charter school governing board may contract with a for-profit organization for services; however, the charter school board must retain control of governing functions, and a for-profit may not be party to a public charter school contract. Oregon’s charter school law prohibits private school conversion. ORS 338.045 defines the minimum information required in each charter school proposal.

The Legislature previously considered this topic via House Bill 2153 (2013). The C-Engrossed version of that measure was in the Senate Committee on Rules on sine die.