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FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS BY CHARTER SCHOOL APPLICANTS TO THE NEW YORK STATE BOARD OF REGENTS

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The information below provides responses to specific questions asked by prospective charter school applicants and members of the public. This information should not be considered to be a definitive summation of statutory requirements relevant to charter school applications, nor as comprehensive guidance for school design. Charter school applicants are advised to become fully familiar with New York State Education Law, Article 56: The Charter Schools Act and all related regulatory provisions, and review the full requirements for submitting a proposal contained in the 2013 Request for Proposals to Establish Charter Schools Authorized by the Board of Regents administered by the New York State Education Department, posted at <http://www.p12.nysed.gov/psc/startcharter.html>

Additional questions may be submitted to the New York State Education Department Charter School Office at charterschools@mail.nysed.gov. Responses will be provided as additions or supplements to this document.

1. What is a charter school?

Charter schools are secular, tuition-free public schools that are operated as independent education corporations formed for this purpose. Charter schools are financed through public local, state, and federal funds but are independent of public school district boards of education. The authority of the charter school to provide public education is through a "charter agreement," a type of contract, between the charter school board of trustees and its chartering entity. The New York State Board of Regents is one of the two statewide chartering "authorizers" – the other being the State University of New York Board of Trustees - which may issue new charters. Charter schools typically focus on innovative curricula, a new approach to school organization or some other features that differentiate them from traditional district schools. Students who are residents of New York State may choose to apply to any charter school and are enrolled through an impartial, fair and transparent application procedure.

2. What are the purposes of charter schools?

Charter schools as defined in New York are intended to achieve the following objectives:¹

- Improve student learning and achievement;
- Increase learning opportunities for all students, with a special emphasis on students who are at-risk of academic failure;
- Encourage the use of different and innovative teaching methods;
- Create new professional opportunities for educators;
- Provide parents and students with expanded choices in the types of educational opportunities that are available within the public school system; and
- Provide schools with a method to change from rule-based to performance-based accountability systems.

¹N.Y. Education Law § 2850(2)

APPLYING FOR A CHARTER FROM THE NYS BOARD OF REGENTS

3. Who is eligible to apply to establish a charter school in New York State?

An application to establish a charter school must be submitted by one or more individuals who are teachers, parents, school administrators, community residents or any combination thereof.² The designated lead applicant(s) should be one or two individuals who meet at least one of the criteria listed above, and will serve as the official representative(s) for the prospective school throughout the application process. The charter school application may be filed in conjunction with a college, university, museum, educational institution or not-for-profit corporation, but may also be filed independently. Corporate entities and organizations may not be applicants.

4. What is the founding group?

The founding group is a group of individuals who have come together to develop and present the proposal to establish the school. As such, they act as representatives for the proposed school prior to approval and issuance of the charter. Subsequent to the issuance of the charter, founding group members may become members of the board of trustees, may become employees of the school or may not continue to be involved with the school.

5. What information should be included in the application about longer term plans to expand a school to additional grade levels beyond the initial five-year charter term?

The applicant should clearly define the projected grade span and enrollment for the initial charter term. All information provided in the Letter of Intent and Full Application should support the educational plan for the specified grades and numbers of students. Long term plans for an expanded school design may be referenced as “Projected Maximum Enrollment and Grade Span” in the Application Summary (template is on page 18 of the kit). If an applicant desires to secure approval to operate a school with a grade configuration that will not be fully implemented within the term of the initial charter, all aspects of the entire program must be presented in the Full Application. Alternately, a request for authorization to expand the school to additional grade levels may be provided as part of the charter renewal process and would include the educational plan and supporting information for these additional grade levels. In either case, the charter school must earn renewal before being permitted to expand beyond the terms outlined in the initial charter.

6. How should application responses differ - particularly for Sections III.A, III.B, and III.C. relating to the founding group, governance and management - in the case of a proposed charter school that proposes to be governed by the same individuals who comprise the board of currently operating New York State charter school?

Amendments to the Charter Schools Act in May 2010 in Section 2853 (1)(b-1) allow for the possibility of an education corporation to operate more than one school, provided a charter be issued for each such additional school. Applicants who are proposing that individuals comprising the board of an existing charter school also serve as the board for the new charter school, should clearly describe, in the appropriate sections, the governance processes to be used to effectively oversee both schools. The applicant should pay particular attention to criteria that may require further explanation given the proposed multi-school arrangement, and should describe the corporate governance arrangement that the founding group feels is best suited to ensuring good governance for both entities.

7. Should we consider the school that is proposed to be replicated as a partner and provide information under III.C.2.?

Whether the existing charter school should be considered a “Partner Organization” as outlined in section III.C.2. of the RFP is a determination to be made by the founding group, depending on the nature of how the two schools will interact. If applicable, the applicant may also choose to provide information in Optional Attachment 10: Replication Strategic/Business Growth Plan, which can describe how the

² N.Y. Education Law § 2851(1)

proposed new charter school is a replication of the existing charter school model and provide evidence of success and plan for strategic growth.

8. If an applicant group is applying for multiple schools to be governed by a single board of trustees (a single education corporation), is it necessary to submit a separate application for each proposed school?

Yes. Although the applicant responses to certain sections of the applications may be identical for multiple schools (e.g. key design elements, educational plan, governance, management and staffing plans), the application should provide specificity where applicable (e.g. sections on community to be served, public outreach, facilities). Each submitted application should present a thorough educational, operational and fiscal plan for the individual school. In cases of multiple applications from a single founding group, Attachment 10 Replication Strategic/Business Growth Plan should be included to present full details of the proposal.

9. After the Letter of Intent is submitted, may the applicant continue to add individuals to the founding group and the proposed school's founding board for the Full Application submission?

Yes. However, it is expected that the applicant founding group and the proposed initial board of trustees will be established at the time the charter school application process is initiated. The Letter of Intent requires the applicant to provide the names and some background information for each member of the applicant founding group and also for at least five members of the proposed initial board of trustees (the founding board). NYSED will review Letters of Intent to evaluate whether each submission is technically complete and thorough, and Letters of Intent that are incomplete and do not provide the requested information will not be accepted. However, it is understood that charter school planning and development is an ongoing process and that additional individuals may wish to become formally involved with the proposed school as this development moves forward. Thus, additional names of founding group members may be provided with the Full Application.

9.a. In the Full Application, may we make changes to the members of the founding group that was submitted with the Letter of Intent? May we add an individual (not included in the Letter of Intent) to the proposed school's founding board? May we remove an individual that was named as a founding board member in the Letter of Intent?

As stated in Question 6 above, it is reasonable and acceptable to provide names of additional founding board and founding group members with the Full Application. In cases where individuals whose names were included as founding board members in the Letter of Intent are no longer proposed to serve, a brief explanation should be provided. If a stable core group of at least five founding board members remains constant throughout the application process, some change in additional members would not be a significant concern. However, if the core group of founding board members appears to be unstable and uncommitted throughout the application process, the capacity of the board could become a question raised in the application review process.

10. What does it mean that charter school application materials are "public records?"

All Letters of Intent and Full Applications will be made available to the public through posting on the NYSED website at <http://www.p12.nysed.gov/psc/startcharter.html>. Names of the members of the applicant/founding group and names of the individuals identified as board members for the proposed school will be included, but personal contact information (personal address, phone number, email address) will be redacted from the posted materials. Applicants are asked to include a media contact email address and telephone number as a resource for public inquiries about the charter school application.

11. May an application that has been submitted be withdrawn?

Yes. An application may be withdrawn by written request signed by the lead applicant(s) and submitted to the NYSED Charter School Office prior to final action by the Board of Regents. If an application is withdrawn at any time subsequent to submission, it nonetheless remains a public record.

12. Who will review and evaluate charter school applications and the capacity of founding groups?

NYSED staff will conduct the initial review of the Letter of Intent, to assure that the information provided is technically complete and addresses the requests in the NYSED charter school application kit.

Applicants will be notified by letter via electronic mail whether the submitted Letter of Intent is complete and whether the Letter may be followed by the submission of a Full Application.

Each Full Application will be evaluated by a panel of reviewers with expertise in teaching and learning, school leadership, school operations and/or other areas relevant to the presented school design. Each review panel will be composed of a combination of Department staff and external reviewers with appropriate expertise in public education. Review panel members will use the rating categories presented on page 50 of the application kit to evaluate each section of the Full Application against the criteria articulated in each section of the application. A summary of the review panel's ratings will be used by Charter School Office staff to assess whether the applicant group will move to the Capacity Interview phase. An application must essentially meet all criteria in order to advance to a Capacity Interview.

13. Will the Board of Regents give preference to certain kinds of applications and applicant groups?

Preference will be given to those applications and applicant groups that demonstrate the greatest probability of creating public charter schools of the highest quality by meeting the rigorous and comprehensive criteria of the Board of Regents' application process. In the event that the number of high quality applications exceeds the number of available charters, Charter School Office staff will prioritize the applications according to the criteria set forth in Appendix B.

14. On what grounds may a charter application be denied?

Applications that do not meet the criteria outlined in the 2013 charter school application kit will not be recommended to the Board of Regents for approval. Each application and the capacity of the applicant group to establish a successful charter school will be judged on the basis of the written application materials, the capacity interview, and additional research and due diligence conducted by NYSED staff, including criminal background checks and, possibly, employment references of proposed governing board members and school administrators. Comment from the public is also taken into consideration. NYSED will not recommend that the Board of Regents issue charters to applicant groups which do not present a high quality educational program design supported by a sound operational and fiscal plan, as well as the governance capacity to successfully implement the proposed educational program.

15. If a charter entity rejects a charter application, can the applicant appeal?

No. If NYSED or the Board of Regents acts to deny an application for a charter school, the denial is final and not reviewable to any authority, including a court of law. The applicant group may apply to another charter entity, or may revise or further develop the proposed school plan and re-apply to NYSED in a future cycle.

OPERATING AS A BOARD OF REGENTS AUTHORIZED CHARTER SCHOOL

16. What happens after a school has been approved by the Board of Regents?

Upon approval of an application, the Board of Regents enters into a charter agreement with the newly formed education corporation's board members. The signed charter agreement becomes the definitive document outlining the terms and conditions of the relationship between the Board of Regents and the governing board of the charter school. A template of the Board of Regents Initial Charter Agreement may

be found at: <http://www.p12.nysed.gov/psc/documents/2012NYSEDInitialCharterAgreement-Template.pdf>.

17. What is the allowable extent/duration of a charter?

The term of the charter may not exceed five years in which instruction is provided to students, plus the period commencing with the effective date of the charter (typically the date of Board of Regents approval to issue the charter) and ending with the opening of the school.³ Applications that are submitted in the 2013 cycle are expected to commence instruction by Summer/Fall 2014, with the term of the charter running through June 30, 2019. In the event that an additional planning year is requested and approved by NYSED, the term of the charter will end on June 30, 2020. The renewal application will be requested after the completion of the fourth year of operation, anticipated to be the summer of 2018 for schools that open in 2014.

18. Who oversees charter schools?

The charter entity (“authorizer”) that approved the charter school also provides oversight throughout the term of the charter. This includes the right to visit, examine and inspect the charter school and its records. To permit the Board of Regents to fulfill this oversight function under the Charter Schools Act and ensure that each charter school is in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations and the terms and conditions of the charter, each Regents-authorized school agrees to abide by and implement an Oversight Plan, which may be viewed at <http://www.p12.nysed.gov/psc/OversightPlan.html>

19. Under what conditions may a charter be revoked or terminated?

A charter entity or the Board of Regents may revoke a school’s charter for serious violations of law or for violation of the charter, including academic underperformance and/or fiscal mismanagement. Also, if specified pre-opening requirements are not met, a charter school may not be authorized to open and the charter may be subject to revocation.

20. Is a charter school subject to the same laws and regulations as other public schools?

No. The charter school is subject to the same health and safety, civil rights, and student assessment requirements as other public schools, but is exempt from all other State and local laws, rules, regulations, or policies governing public or private schools, other than the provisions of the Charter Schools Act.⁴

21. Do charter school teachers have to be certified?

Yes. However, charter schools may employ uncertified teachers with at least three years of classroom teaching experience or two years of satisfactory Teach for America experience, or who are tenured or tenure-track college faculty, or individuals with exceptional business, professional, artistic, athletic, or military experience. The number of such uncertified teachers employed by a charter school may be no more than 30 percent or five teachers, whichever is less.⁵

Student Enrollment

22. Who can enroll in a charter school?

Any child who is qualified under the laws of this State for admission to a public school is qualified for admission to a charter school. Immunization requirements for enrollment in the public schools, as health and safety requirements, will apply to charter school students.

23. On what basis may a charter school select students?

In general, a charter school may establish no admissions requirements except that students meet the age or grade level requirements specified in its charter. A charter school must provide admissions preference to

³ N.Y.S. Education Law § 2851(2)(p)

⁴ N.Y.S. Education Law § 2854(1)(b)

⁵ N.Y.S. Education Law § 2854(3)(a-1)

enrolled students who will be returning to the school, to siblings of children enrolled in the school, and to students who reside in the school district of location. In addition, a charter school may be formed as a school designed specifically to provide expanded learning opportunities for a certain category of students at-risk of academic failure, or students with disabilities and English language learners, and in such circumstances may provide admissions preferences to such students, consistent with the requirements of federal law.

A charter school may deny admission to a student who is currently under suspension or expulsion by another public school until the period of suspension or expulsion has expired.⁶

24. Are charter schools required to enroll children with special needs?

Yes. A charter school may not discriminate against or limit the admission of children on any unlawful basis, including on the basis of ethnicity, national origin, gender, disability, intellectual ability, measures of achievement or aptitude, athletic ability, race, creed, religion or ancestry.

25. What if more students apply than a charter school can enroll?

If the number of applicants exceeds the number of available seats, a random public lottery must be held, in accordance with Section 119.5 of Commissioner's Regulations, *Random Selection Process for Charter School Student Applicants*.

26. What are enrollment and retention targets?

In accordance with the 2010 revisions to the Charter Schools Act, the Board of Regents and the State University of New York have worked collaboratively to establish targets for the enrollment and retention of students with disabilities, English language learners and students who are eligible for the free and reduced price lunch program. The targets are comparable to the enrollment and retention figures for these categories of students within the public school district of location.

The Letter of Intent and Full Application should include detailed information about the school's planned strategies to recruit, serve and retain these targeted populations. As part of the evaluation of the charter school application, reviewers and NYSED staff will give careful consideration to the likelihood that the proposed school design will support the ability to meet or exceed these targets.

26.a. Where can I find the enrollment and retention targets?

Potential Enrollment and Recruitment Targets Calculators have been created to permit schools and applicants to determine the target percentage of students with disabilities, English language learners and students who are eligible for the free and reduced price lunch program in your proposed grade levels and your proposed location. See <http://www.p12.nysed.gov/psc/enrollment-retention-targets.html> for more information.

Funding and Facilities

27. How much money do charter schools receive?

The amount depends on the number of students the charter school serves and the approved operating expense (based on local, State, and federal funds) of the various districts of residence of those students. Current information about charter school basic tuition rates paid by districts can be found at <https://stateaid.nysed.gov/charter/>. If the charter school provides special education programs and services to its students, rather than have such services provided by the school districts of residence, the charter school will also receive federal, state and local aid in proportion to the level of services provided.

⁶ N.Y.S. Education Law § 2854(2)(d)

28. Are charter schools entitled to federal funds?

Yes. As public schools, charter schools are eligible for federal funds that are available to traditional public schools, such as IDEA and Title funds (I, II, etc)

29. Can charter schools use funds to lease facilities?

Yes. Charter schools may use per pupil funding (charter school basic tuition) to pay for lease payments, mortgage payments, rents and other operational costs bundled or associated with these facilities payments. However, the charter school may not use per pupil funding to directly pay for construction costs.

30. What funds are available to cover the start-up costs of charter schools?

Each charter school application that is approved and issued a charter by the Board of Regents is eligible to receive a federal Charter Schools Program (CSP) Planning and Implementation grant, to support school start-up and implementation costs. The base amount of the grant is \$500,000 over a three year period (planning year, implementation year 1 and implementation year 2). Enhanced grants of up to \$750,000 will be available to new schools that meet specified design priorities (see Appendix C for more information). All CSP grant awards are contingent upon the completion of additional grant-specific budget information and other requirements. For reference, information about the current CSP Implementation and Planning Grant may be viewed at

<http://www.p12.nysed.gov/psc/2012-2013CSPGrant.html>

Contingent on the availability of funds, charter schools may also apply for grants through the Charter School State Stimulus Fund. Information may be found at

<http://www.newyorkcharters.org/schoolsGrantOpps.htm>.

31. By what point in the application process should an applicant secure a facility?

During the application process, applicant groups must demonstrate the capacity to secure an appropriate facility for the school. Once the charter is issued, the school will formalize facility arrangements and ready the school for opening. NYSED will issue a *Consent to Commence Instruction* letter, authorizing the school to open, only after all pre-opening requirements are satisfied. See

<http://www.p12.nysed.gov/psc/OversightPlan.html> for more information.

Questions Specific to the Full Application

32. Section I.F. Programmatic and Fiscal Impact: What is meant by “programmatic impact?”

Education Law requires that applicants provide an assessment of the projected programmatic and fiscal impact of the proposed school on other public and nonpublic schools in the area. A response to this section should include a discussion of the potential impact of the proposed new school on total and/or grade level enrollment and program in other public and private schools in the area.

33. Section II.A. Achievement Goals: Please provide clarity about the level of specificity required in this section. Should achievement goals be broad, as in goals regarding graduation from high school, or are we asked to specify grade by grade goals, such as “90% of our 8th graders will pass the Algebra Regents Exam?”

The response to this section should reflect the founding group’s vision and intent for the proposed school’s expected accomplishments. The specificity of the response will depend on the founding group’s design for self-evaluation and should be aligned with Section III.D. Evaluation.

34. Section II.F. School Culture and Climate: “What level of detail is expected in this section? Do we have to devote several pages to detailing exactly how we will respond to every type of infraction for general ed and then special ed students? The suggested page length for the attachment is 5-6 pages, which does not seem sufficient to answer all of the questions in the request in addition to providing a detailed discipline policy?”

As stated in the applicant instructions and evaluation criteria on page 30 of the application kit, the policy should be sufficiently detailed to include “rules and procedures by which students may be disciplined,

including but not limited to expulsion or suspension from the school....” Thus, the policy will include information about the nature of the acts for which a student may be disciplined as well as the potential consequences of these acts, as well as information about discipline procedures for students with special needs.

34.a May we use the discipline policy of the school district in which our charter school is located or another school district’s discipline policy (i.e., the NYCDOE or Rochester City School District’s discipline policy)?

Yes, you may adapt or adopt a school district’s discipline policy if the policy fully addresses all components described on page 30 of the application kit. When developing your discipline policy please also be aware of the charter school complaint process described in the NYS Charter School Act (Education Law §2855(4)).

35. “Sections I.C. Enrollment Recruitment and Retention and I.D. Community to be Served prompt a description of our plan to recruit and retain students with special needs and address student need. How does this relate to Section II.G. Special Populations and Related Services, which prompts a description of services for special student services?”

The Full Application narrative, as a whole, should clearly present the design plan for the school in sufficient detail to respond to each application prompt. While there is no need to repeat the responses in different sections of the narrative, the presentation should be coherent and articulated, and present a clear picture of the school’s plans to serve the special populations as required by state and federal statute.

36. Is there any disadvantage to intentionally projecting low enrollment figures as long as the initial year student population is above 50? In other words, will the school be limited by the authorizer in how many students above the projected students will be allowed?

Applicants are expected to present complete and realistic information about their enrollment plans, including the number of students and the ages and grade levels to be to be served in each year of the proposed charter term and a projected maximum total enrollment for the initial charter term. Projections related to attrition can be included in narrative descriptions, but the enrollment plan presented should represent the maximum numbers of students that the school would enroll consistent with its program design. E.g., A K-5 school proposing 3 sections of 20 students per grade may request a total maximum enrollment of 360 students when fully expanded, though may describe expected attrition in the latter grades and incorporate such projections for budget purposes. Applicants must explain in detail the rationale for selecting the particular enrollment size as well as the growth strategy for the proposed school. Applicants also must use the planned enrollment information in determining budgetary priorities, including the availability of sufficient start up funds, facility needs, and staffing priorities.

The second part of the question becomes relevant once a Charter School has an approved Charter Agreement with the Board of Regents. Please see Section 2.2 of the Charter Agreement Template which is available on the Department’s website at

<http://www.p12.nysed.gov/psc/documents/2012NYSEDInitialCharterAgreement-Template.pdf>

37. May we leave the E-rate, Title I, and Special Education revenue lines in the budget blank for the application? If no, how do we determine a valid figure for each of these categories without knowing the composition of our future students?

The applicant should use best judgment about its expected student population and corresponding resources that may be available in completing the application budgets. These amounts may be left blank if the school chooses not to rely on such revenue sources in their budget projections.

38. The following questions are related to Full Application format and submission requirements:

A. Is a Table of Contents required? If so, does the required Table of Contents count toward the 60 page limit? May a Cover Page be included?

Yes, a Table of Contents is required. The Table of Contents should reference the sections of the Full Application Narrative and the Required Attachments. The Table of Contents will not count toward the maximum of 60 pages, but should be included as the first 1-2 pages of the Full Application Narrative document that is uploaded. If desired, a cover page may also be included as the first page, and will not count toward the 60 page maximum.

The Application Summary (2 page limit) and Certification and Assurances Statement should not be referenced in the Table of Contents and will be uploaded as separate documents (and do not count toward the 60 page Full Application Narrative maximum).

B. May the sample promotion/exit standards (page 29) be provided as an attachment rather than embedded in the narrative?

No, the sample promotion/exit standards must be included in the 60 page Full Application Narrative.

C. May we include additional attachments to share further information?

No additional attachments should be submitted and uploaded to ReviewRoom as they will not be accepted and evaluated by the review panel members.

D. What will happen if there are technical difficulties in uploading the Full Application materials?

We do not anticipate that there will be technical difficulties, but if you experience any problems using the site, you may contact the ReviewRoom application providers or Vickie Smith in this office for assistance. Please make sure that you create your ReviewRoom application account well in advance so that any difficulties can be addressed before you start the submission process. If you have any questions about the process, you may contact the NYS Education Department's Charter School Office via email at: charterschools@mail.nysed.gov If you have any technical questions about how to use the site, please contact support@myreviewroom.com and the software application providers will address your questions.

Note: Submission deadlines will not be waived for applicants having difficulties uploading documents. Please be sure to begin the submission process early so that any technical difficulties can be addressed and the submission completed prior to the deadline.