

West's Tennessee Code Annotated Currentness

Title 49. Education

→ Chapter 13. Tennessee Public Charter Schools Act of 2002 ([Refs & Annos](#))

§ 49-13-101. Short title

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "Tennessee Public Charter Schools Act of 2002."

§ 49-13-102. Purpose

(a) The purpose of this chapter is to:

- (1) Improve learning for all students and close the achievement gap between high and low students;
- (2) Provide options for parents to meet educational needs of students in high priority schools;
- (3) Encourage the use of different and innovative teaching methods, and provide greater decision making authority to schools and teachers in exchange for greater responsibility for student performance;
- (4) Measure performance of pupils and faculty, and ensure that children have the opportunity to reach proficiency on state academic assessments;
- (5) Create new professional opportunities for teachers; and
- (6) Afford parents substantial meaningful opportunities to participate in the education of their children.

(b) It is the intention of this chapter to provide an alternative means within the public school system for ensuring accomplishment of the necessary outcomes of education by allowing the establishment and maintenance of public charter schools that operate within a school district structure but are allowed maximum flexibility to achieve their goals.

(c) It is the intent of this chapter to provide both the state department of education and local school systems with options relative to the governance and improvement of high priority schools failing to meet adequate yearly progress as outlined in both [§ 49-1-602](#) and the federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

(d) It is the intent of this chapter to provide the state department of education and local school systems with options relative to the delivery of instruction for those students with special needs as specified in the federal IDEA.

(e) It is the intent of this chapter to provide local school systems the option to work in concert with the state's public higher education institutions to establish charter school "laboratories of teaching and learning" as a means of fostering educational innovations for implementation statewide as provided for in [§ 49-13-106\(a\)\(2\)](#).

§ 49-13-103. Applicability

This chapter applies only to schools formed and operated in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

§ 49-13-104. Definitions

As used in this chapter:

- (1) "Charter agreement" means a performance-based agreement between the sponsor of a public charter school and the chartering authority, the terms of which are approved by the local board of education for an initial period of five (5) years;
- (2) "Chartering authority" means the local board of education which approves, renews or decides not to revoke a public charter school application or agreement;
- (3) "Governing body" means the organized group of persons who will operate a public charter school by deciding matters including, but not limited to, budgeting, curriculum and other operating procedures for the public charter school and by overseeing management and administration of a public charter school. The membership of a charter school's governing body shall include at least one (1) parent representative whose child is currently enrolled in the charter school. Such parent representative shall be appointed by the governing body within six (6) months of the school's opening date;
- (4) "Licensed teacher" means a person over the age of eighteen (18) who meets the qualifications of chapter 5, part 1 of this title and has received a license to teach in the public school system in compliance with the rules and regulations of the state board of education;
- (5) "Local education agency" or "LEA" has the same definition as used in [§ 49-3-302](#);
- (6) "Public charter school" means a public school in the state of Tennessee that is established and operating under the terms of a charter agreement and in accordance with this chapter; and
- (7) "Sponsor" means any individual, group, or other organization filing an application in support of the establishment of a public charter school, provided, however, that a sponsor cannot be a for-profit entity, a private school, a religious or church school, or promote the agenda of any religious denomination or religiously affiliated entity.

§ 49-13-105. Statutes, rules and regulations

- (a) Public charter schools shall be part of the state program of public education.
- (b) Except where waivers are otherwise prohibited in this chapter, the sponsor of a proposed public charter school may apply to either the LEA or to the commissioner of education for a waiver of any state board rule or statute that inhibits or hinders the proposed charter school's ability to meet its goals or comply with its mission statement. Neither the LEA nor the commissioner shall waive regulatory or statutory requirements related to:
 - (1) Federal and state civil rights;
 - (2) Federal, state, and local health and safety;
 - (3) Federal and state public records;
 - (4) Immunizations;
 - (5) Possession of weapons on school grounds;
 - (6) Background checks and fingerprinting of personnel;
 - (7) Federal and state special education services;
 - (8) Student due process;

- (9) Parental rights;
- (10) Federal and state student assessment and accountability;
- (11) Open meetings; and
- (12) At least the same equivalent time of instruction as required in regular public schools.

§ 49-13-106. Creation or conversion of charter schools

(a) Public charter schools may be formed to provide quality educational options for students. The prospective student population shall be:

- (1) Students who were previously enrolled in a charter school;
- (2) Students who are assigned to, or were previously enrolled in, a school failing to make adequate yearly progress, as defined by the state's accountability system, giving priority to at-risk students;
- (3) Students who, in the previous school year, failed to test proficient in the subjects of language arts/reading or mathematics in grades three through eight (3-8) on the Tennessee comprehensive assessment program examinations; or
- (4) Students who, in the previous school year, failed to test proficient on the gateway examinations in language arts/reading or mathematics.

(b) A public charter school may be formed by creating a new school or converting an eligible public school to charter status pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

(1) Newly created public charter schools:

(A) The sponsor of a public charter school must file a public charter school application with the local board of education on or before October 1 of the year preceding the year in which the proposed public charter school plans to begin operation.

(B) Upon approval of a charter application, the sponsor shall authorize a governing body to operate the public charter school. A public charter school shall be operated by a not-for-profit organization with exemption from federal taxation under 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. No charter shall be granted to a for-profit corporation.

(C) Prior to the year 2008, when the general assembly is scheduled to evaluate the effectiveness of charter schools for the purpose of reenactment or extension of the Tennessee Public Charter Schools Act of 2002, compiled in this chapter, charter schools created for the purpose stated in subsection (a) shall not exceed, statewide, fifty (50) in number, twenty (20) of which shall be located within a home rule municipality of a county with a population greater than eight hundred ninety seven thousand four hundred (897,400), and four (4) of which shall be located within a county with a population greater than eight hundred ninety seven thousand four hundred (897,400).

(2) Conversion of eligible schools to charter status:

(A) An eligible public school may convert to a public charter school pursuant to the provisions of this chapter if the parents of sixty percent (60%) of the children enrolled at the school or sixty percent (60%) of the teachers assigned to the school agree and demonstrate support by signing a petition seeking conversion and the LEA agrees to the conversion. The percentage of parents signing a petition shall be calculated on the basis of one (1) vote for

each child enrolled in the school. Parents whose children are enrolled at the school shall have the option to enroll their child in another public school without penalty.

(B) An LEA may convert an eligible public school to a public charter school pursuant to subdivisions (a)(1) or (2). Parents whose children are enrolled at the school shall have the option to enroll their child in another public school without penalty. An LEA's decision on whether to convert an eligible public school may not be appealed to the state board of education.

(C)(i) The conversion must occur at the beginning of an academic school year and shall be subject to compliance with this chapter.

(ii) At the time of conversion to a charter school, any teacher or administrator in the charter school shall be allowed to transfer into vacant positions for which they are certified in other schools in the school system prior to the hiring of new personnel for those positions. Such personnel who transfer into vacant positions in other schools in the school system shall suffer no impairment, interruption, or diminution of the rights and privileges of a then existing teacher or administrator, and such rights and privileges shall continue without impairment, interruption or diminution with the local board of education. "Rights and privileges," as used in this subdivision (b)(2)(C)(ii), include, but are not limited to, salary, pension or retirement benefits, sick leave accumulation, tenure, seniority, and contract rights with the local board of education. The director of schools shall have the option to specifically assign these teachers or administrators to those vacant positions.

(c)(1) No charter agreement shall be granted under this chapter that authorizes the conversion of any private, parochial, cyber-based, or home-based school to charter status.

(2) No cyber-based public charter school may be authorized.

(d) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit any individual or organization from providing funding or other assistance to the establishment or operation of a public charter school, but such funding or assistance shall not entitle the individual or organization to any ownership interest in the school other than a security interest for repayment of a loan or mortgage. Any such funding or assistance shall be disclosed as provided in [§ 49-13-107\(20\)](#).

§ 49-13-107. Application process

On or before October 1 of the year preceding the year in which the proposed public charter school plans to begin operation, the sponsor seeking to establish a public charter school shall prepare and file with the local board of education an application providing the following information and documents:

(1) A statement defining the mission and goals of the proposed public charter school;

(2) The proposed instructional goals and methods for the school, which, at a minimum, shall include teaching and classroom instruction methods that will be used to provide students with the knowledge, proficiency, and skills needed to reach the goals of the school;

(3) A plan for evaluating student academic achievement at the proposed public charter school and the procedures for remedial action that will be used by the school when the academic achievement of a student falls below acceptable standards;

(4) An operating budget based on anticipated enrollment;

(5) The method for conducting annual audits of the financial, administrative and program operations of the school;

- (6) A timetable for commencing operations as a public charter school which shall provide for a minimum number of academic instruction days, which shall not be fewer than those required by statute;
- (7) The proposed rules and policies for governance and operation of the school;
- (8) The names and addresses of the members of the governing body;
- (9) A description of the anticipated student enrollment and the nondiscriminatory admission policies;
- (10) The code of behavior and discipline of the proposed public charter school;
- (11) The plan for compliance with the applicable health and safety laws and regulations of the federal government and the laws of the state of Tennessee;
- (12) The qualifications required of employees of the proposed public charter school;
- (13) The identification of the individuals and entities sponsoring the proposed public charter school, including their names and addresses;
- (14) The procedures governing the deposit and investment of idle funds, purchasing procedures, and comprehensive travel regulations;
- (15) The plan for the management and administration of the school;
- (16) A copy of the proposed by-laws of the governing body of the charter school;
- (17) A statement of assurance of liability by the governing body of the charter school;
- (18) Types and amounts of insurance coverage to be held either by the charter school or approved by the local board of education, including provisions for assuring that the insurance provider will notify the department of education within ten (10) days of the cancellation of any insurance it carries on the charter school;
- (19) The plan for transportation for the pupils attending the charter school; and
- (20) Information regarding financing commitments from equity investors or debt sources for cash or similar liquid assets sufficient to demonstrate that the charter school will have liquid assets sufficiently available to operate the school on an ongoing and sound financial basis. In lieu of cash or similar liquid assets, an applicant may provide a financial bond issued by a company authorized to issue surety bonds in Tennessee.

§ 49-13-108. Approval, denial of application

The provisions of this section shall apply only to applications for new charter schools under [§ 49-13-106\(b\)\(1\)\(C\)](#).

- (1) The local board of education shall have the authority to approve applications to establish public charter schools and renew public charter school agreements. The local board of education shall rule by resolution, at a regular or special called meeting, on the approval or denial of a charter application within sixty (60) days of receipt of the completed application. Should the local board of education fail to either approve or deny a charter application within the sixty (60) day time limit herein prescribed, such application shall be deemed approved.
- (2) The local board of education shall not deny an application on the basis that approval of the application might exceed the maximum number of public charter schools provided for in [§ 49-13-106](#). The grounds upon which the local board of education based a decision to deny a public charter school application must be stated in writing, specifying

objective reasons for the denial. Upon receipt of the grounds for denial, the sponsor shall have fifteen (15) days within which to submit an amended application to correct the deficiencies. The local board of education shall have fifteen (15) days either to deny or to approve the amended application.

(3) A denial by the local board of education of an application to establish a public charter school may be appealed by the sponsor, within ten (10) days of the final decision to deny, to the state board of education. The appeal and review process shall be in accordance with the provisions of this subdivision (3). Within sixty (60) days after receipt of the notice of appeal or the making of a motion to review by the state board and after reasonable public notice, the state board, at a public hearing attended by the board or its designated representative and held in the school district in which the proposed charter school has applied for a charter, shall review the decision of the local board of education and make its findings. If the state board finds that the local board's decision was contrary to the best interests of the pupils, school district, or community, the state board shall remand such decision to the local board of education with written instructions for approval of the charter. The decision of the state board shall be final and not subject to appeal. The LEA, however, shall be the chartering authority.

§ 49-13-109. Applicable caps

Immediately upon approval of a charter, the chartering authority shall notify the department of education. The date of the official action by the chartering authority shall be considered by the department in determining whether the charter is permitted under the applicable caps contained in this chapter.

§ 49-13-110. Charter agreement

(a) The approval by the chartering authority of a public charter school application shall be in the form of a written agreement signed by the sponsor and the chartering authority, which shall be binding upon the governing body of the public charter school. The charter agreement for a public charter school shall be in writing and contain all components of the application.

(b) The governing body of the charter school may amend the original charter by making petition to the chartering authority. Timelines for approval and the appeal process in [§ 49-13-108](#) shall apply to all petitions to amend the original charter. The governing body of a charter school may also request the chartering authority to allow a voluntary termination of the charter school prior to the expiration of the charter.

(c)(1) Upon dissolution of a charter school for any reason or if a charter is not renewed, any unencumbered public funds from the charter school shall revert to the LEA. In the event that a charter school is dissolved or otherwise terminated, all LEA property and improvements, furnishings and equipment purchased with public funds shall automatically revert to full ownership by the LEA, subject to complete satisfaction of any lawful liens or encumbrances.

(2) If a charter school is dissolved for any reason or a charter is not renewed, the charter school is responsible for all debts of the charter school. The LEA may not assume the debt from any contract for services made between the governing body of the school and a third party, except for a debt that is previously detailed and agreed upon in writing by both the LEA and the governing body of the school and that may not reasonably be assumed to have been satisfied by the LEA.

§ 49-13-111. Compliance

(a) A public charter school shall:

(1) Operate as a public, nonsectarian, non-religious public school, with control of instruction vested in the governing body of the school under the general supervision of the chartering authority and in compliance with the charter

agreement and this chapter;

(2) Meet the same performance standards and requirements adopted by the state board of education for public schools;

(3) Receive state, federal, and local funds from the local board of education;

(4) Provide special education services for students as provided in chapter 10 of this title; and

(5) Administer state assessments as provided in chapter 1, part 6 of this title.

(b) A public charter school shall be subject to all federal and state laws and constitutional provisions prohibiting discrimination on the basis of disability, race, creed, color, national origin, religion, ancestry, or need for special education services. A public charter school may not violate or be used to subvert any state or federal court orders in place in the local school district.

(c)(1) A public charter school shall comply with all applicable health and safety standards, regulations and laws of the United States and the State of Tennessee.

(2) The governing body of a public charter school shall ensure that the public charter school provides parents and guardians with information about meningococcal disease and the effectiveness of vaccination against meningococcal disease at the beginning of every school year. This information shall include the causes, symptoms, and the means by which meningococcal disease is spread and the places where parents and guardians may obtain additional information and vaccinations for their children. Nothing in this subdivision (c)(2) shall be construed to require a public charter school or its governing body to provide or purchase vaccine against meningococcal disease.

(d) A public charter school shall be accountable to the chartering authority for the purposes of ensuring compliance with the charter agreement and the requirements of this chapter.

(e) All contracts for goods and services in excess of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) shall be bid and must be approved by the governing body of each public charter school.

(f) A public charter school shall be governed and managed by a governing body in a manner agreed to by the sponsor and the chartering authority as provided in the charter agreement.

(g) With regard to conflicts of interest, the governing body of a public charter school shall be subject to the provisions of [§§ 12-4-101](#) and [12- 4-102](#).

(h) The meetings of the governing body of a public charter school shall be deemed public business and must be held in compliance with Title 8, Chapter 44, Part 1.

(i) All teachers in a public charter school must have a current valid Tennessee teaching license, or meet the minimum requirements for licensure as defined by the state board of education.

(j) A public charter school is subject to state audit procedures and audit requirements.

(k) A public charter school shall not charge tuition; provided, however, that tuition may be charged if the governing body of the charter school approves a transfer from another district to a public charter school in its district pursuant to the provisions of [§ 49-6-3003](#).

(l) A public charter school shall be operated on a July 1 to June 30 fiscal year and the governing body shall adopt

and operate under an annual budget for such fiscal year. The budget shall be prepared in the same format as that required by the state department of education for LEAs.

(m) A public charter school shall maintain its accounts and records in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and in conformance with the uniform chart of accounts and accounting requirements prescribed by the comptroller of the treasury. The charter school shall prepare and publish an annual financial report that encompasses all funds. The annual financial report shall include the audited financial statements of the charter school.

(n) A public charter school shall require any member of the governing body, employee, officer or other authorized person who receives funds, has access to funds, or has authority to make expenditures from funds, to give a surety bond in the form prescribed by [§ 8-19-101](#). The cost of such surety bond shall be paid by the charter school and shall be in such amount as determined by the governing body.

[§ 49-13-112. Funding; allocation; federal funds](#)

(a) The local board of education shall allocate one hundred percent (100%) of the state and local education funds to the charter school on the per pupil expenditure of the LEA. The per pupil expenditure shall be based on the prior year average daily membership (ADM) of the LEA. All funds shall be spent according to the budget submitted in the charter agreement, or as otherwise revised by the public charter school governing body, subject to the requirements of state and federal law. At the request of the governing body of the public charter school, the local board of education may act as fiscal agent for a public charter school or distribute the allocated funds to the public charter school to be administered in compliance with the charter agreement and state and federal laws.

(b) Funds which would otherwise be allocated on the basis of enrollment in the prior year shall be allocated, during the first full academic year of operation of any public charter school, on the basis of the anticipated enrollment in the charter agreement, which amount shall be subsequently adjusted to reflect the actual number of students enrolled.

(c) In order to comply with the requirements for allocating funds to the public charter school, the local board of education may provide liability or other forms of insurance pursuant to the charter agreement.

(d) A public charter school may also be funded by:

(1)(A) Federal grants;

(B) Grants, gifts, devises, or donations from any private sources;

(C) State funds appropriated for the support of the public charter school, if any; and

(D) Any other funds that may be received by the local school district.

(2) Receipt of any such funds shall be reported to the chartering authority. Public charter schools, the local board of education and the state department of education are encouraged to apply for federal funds appropriated specifically for the support of public charter schools.

[§ 49-13-113. Enrollment](#)

(a) Participation in a public charter school shall be based on parental choice, or the choice of the legal guardian or custodian.

(b)(1) A charter school shall enroll an eligible pupil who submits a timely application, unless the number of applications exceeds the capacity of a program, class, grade level, or building.

(2)(A) If applications exceed the planned capacity of the public charter school, the following preferences shall apply:

(i) Pupils in attendance in the previous school year at any public school that converts to become a public charter school;

(ii) Pupils attending public schools within the LEA in which the public charter school is located, if those pupils would otherwise be included in the area in which the public charter school will focus;

(iii) Children residing within the LEA service area in which the public charter school is located, but who are not enrolled in public schools, if those children would otherwise be included in the area in which the public charter school will focus; and

(iv) Children residing outside the LEA in which the public charter school is located and whose needs would be included in the area in which the public charter school will focus.

(B) If enrollment within a group of preference set out in subdivision (b)(2)(A) exceeds the planned capacity of the school, enrollment within that group shall be determined on the basis of a lottery.

(c) Subject to the requirements of subsections (a) and (b), preference may be afforded to the siblings of a pupil who is already enrolled and to the children of a teacher, sponsor or member of the governing body of the charter school, not to exceed ten percent (10%) of total enrollment or twenty-five (25) students, whichever is less.

§ 49-13-114. Transportation

(a) If a public charter school elects to provide transportation for its pupils, the transportation shall be provided by the school or by agreement with the LEA within the district in which the school is located in the same manner it would be provided if the students were enrolled in any other school within the LEA. If a public charter school elects not to provide transportation for its pupils, the school shall not receive the funds that would otherwise have been spent to do so.

(b) For pupils who reside outside the district and who have been approved by the governing board of a charter school to attend a public charter school, the school is not required to provide or pay for transportation.

(c) At the time a pupil enrolls in a public charter school, the school shall provide the child's parent or guardian with information regarding transportation.

(d) Both the school and the LEA in which the school is located shall include in their annual reports what transportation plans are in effect for charter schools.

§ 49-13-115. Conditional approval

If approval is a prerequisite for the sponsor to raise working capital, a chartering authority may grant conditional approval for a charter application. The chartering authority shall grant full approval subject to the sponsor providing information regarding financing commitments from equity investors or debt sources for cash or working capital sufficient to demonstrate that the charter school will have liquid assets sufficiently available to operate the school on an ongoing and sound financial basis. In lieu of cash or similar liquid assets, an applicant may provide a financial bond issued by a company authorized to issue surety bonds in Tennessee. The office of the comptroller shall verify the adequacy of any financial bond provided as assets.

§ 49-13-116. Information provided to public; maintenance of records

(a) The state department of education shall provide information to the public, directly and through the local board of education, on how to form and operate a public charter school. This information shall include a standard application format which shall include the information specified in [§ 49-13-107](#).

(b) The state department of education shall monitor the status of charter school applications and shall maintain information on the total number of charter school applications, total number of charter school applications granted by type of school, total number of charter school applications denied, and total number of charter school applications appealed and the status or outcome of such appeals.

§ 49-13-117. Leaves of absence for teachers

(a) If a teacher employed by an LEA makes a written request for an extended leave of absence to teach at a public charter school, the LEA may grant the leave. Any extensions are at the discretion of the LEA. The leave shall be governed by chapter 5, part 7 of this title, including, but not limited to, reinstatement, notice of intention to return, seniority, salary, and insurance.

(b) The years of service acquired by a teacher while on a leave of absence to teach at a public charter school may, at the discretion of the local board, be used to obtain or determine tenure status.

(c) For salary rating purposes, a teacher shall receive credit for years of service acquired while teaching at a public charter school.

§ 49-13-118. Bargaining units

Employees of a charter school may, if otherwise eligible, organize under the "Education Professional Negotiations Act", compiled in chapter 5, part 6 of this title, and comply with its provisions upon the formation of one or more bargaining units at the school. Bargaining units at the school shall be separate from any other unit within the LEA. Bargaining units in charter schools may elect to represent themselves in negotiations with their governing body, or they may elect to be represented by any qualified person or organization, including the local bargaining unit within the LEA. Bargaining units in charter schools can bargain only with the governing board of the charter school and not with the board of the LEA.

§ 49-13-119. Group insurance

Teachers, as defined in [§ 8-34-101\(46\)](#), of a public charter school shall participate in the group insurance plans authorized in Title 8, Chapter 27, Part 3 in the same manner as teachers of the LEA.

§ 49-13-120. Reporting requirements

The governing body of the public charter school shall make at least an annual progress report to the sponsor of the school, the chartering authority, and the commissioner of education. The report shall contain at least the following information:

- (1) The progress of the school towards achieving the goals outlined in its charter;
- (2) The same information required in the reports prepared by local boards of education pursuant to state laws, rules and regulations; and
- (3) Financial records of the school, including revenues and expenditures.

The reports made pursuant to this section shall be public information pursuant to the provisions of [§ 10-7-504\(a\)\(4\)](#).

Based on the information provided to the commissioner of education under the provisions of this section, the commissioner shall prepare and submit an annual report on charter schools to the joint oversight committee on education.

§ 49-13-121. Term of charter; renewal

(a) New public charter schools, conversion schools and all renewals of charter agreements shall be for five-year periods.

(b) No later than October 1 of the year prior to the year in which the charter expires, the governing body of a public charter school shall submit a renewal application to the chartering authority. The chartering authority shall rule by resolution, at a regular or special called meeting, on whether to approve or deny the renewal application. The decision of the chartering authority shall be based on the report and evaluation provided for in [§ 49-13-120](#). If the original charter application was appealable to the state board of education, a decision by the chartering authority to deny renewal may be appealed by the governing body, within ten (10) days of the decision to deny, to the state board of education. If the state board of education directs the LEA to approve the renewal of the charter agreement, the public charter school shall continue to operate for the prescribed period of five (5) academic years. A decision by the state board of education to deny the renewal of a charter agreement shall be final. No appeal may be taken.

(c) A public charter school renewal application shall contain:

(1) A report on the progress of the school in achieving the goals, objectives, pupil performance standards, content standards, and other terms of the approved charter agreement; and

(2) A financial statement that discloses the costs of administration, instruction, and other spending categories for the school.

§ 49-13-122. Revocation or renewal of charter

(a) A public charter school agreement may be revoked or denied renewal by the final chartering authority if such chartering authority determines that the school did any of the following:

(1) Committed a material violation of any of the conditions, standards, or procedures set forth in the charter;

(2) Failed to meet or make adequate yearly progress toward achievement of the state's accountability system; or

(3) Failed to meet generally accepted standards of fiscal management.

(b) If the chartering authority revokes or does not renew a charter agreement, the chartering authority shall state its reasons for the revocation or nonrenewal.

(c) A decision not to renew or to revoke a charter agreement may be appealed to the state board of education within ten (10) days of the decision, except for revocations or failures to renew based on any of the violations specified in subsection (d). State board appeals shall be handled on the same basis as provided in [§ 49-13-108](#).

(d) Except in the case of fraud, misappropriation of funds, flagrant disregard of the charter agreement or the provisions of this chapter, or similar misconduct, or failure to make adequate yearly progress for two (2) consecutive years, a decision to revoke a charter shall become effective at the close of the academic year.

§ 49-13-123. Enrollment of students in terminated charter school

If a charter agreement is not renewed or is terminated in accordance with [§ 49-13-122](#), a pupil who attended the school, siblings of the pupil, or another pupil who resides in the same place as the pupil may enroll in the resident district or may submit an application to a nonresident district according to the provisions of [§ 49-6-3105](#), at any time. Applications and notices required by this section shall be processed and approved in a prompt manner.

§ 49-13-124. Charter school powers

(a) The governing body of a public charter school may sue and be sued. The governing body may not levy taxes or issue bonds except in accordance with state law. A public charter school may conduct activities necessary and appropriate to carry out its responsibilities such as:

- (1) Contract for services, except for the management or operation of the charter school by a for-profit entity;
- (2) Buy, sell or lease property;
- (3) Borrow funds as needed; and
- (4) Pledge its assets as security; provided, however, that those assets are not leased or loaned by the state or local government.

(b) The chartering authority may endorse the submission of the qualified zone academy bond application to the local taxing authority, if the project is a qualified project under [§ 1397E of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986](#) [FN1], or any subsequent corresponding Internal Revenue Code of the United States, as from time to time may be amended, and the Tennessee State School Bond Authority Act, compiled in chapter 3, part 12 of this title, and the applicant can demonstrate that the applicant meets the ten percent (10%) matching funds requirement, as prescribed by the Internal Revenue Code, and has provided sufficient security for the bonds.

[FN1] [26 U.S.C.A. § 1397E](#).

§ 49-13-125. Immunity; insurance

The governing body of a charter school shall be subject to the same limits of liability as local school systems and shall provide insurance in accordance with [§ 49-13-107](#) for any liability exposure.

§ 49-13-126. Rules and regulations

The state board of education is authorized to promulgate rules and regulations for the administration of this chapter. Proposed rules and regulations shall be submitted by the state board to the joint oversight committee on education for review and comment.

§ 49-13-127. Audits

(a) The comptroller of the treasury is hereby authorized to audit any books and records, including internal school activity and cafeteria funds, of any charter school created under this chapter and by virtue of the statutes of the state of Tennessee when such audit is deemed necessary or appropriate by the comptroller of the treasury. The comptroller of the treasury shall have the full cooperation of officials of the charter school in the performance of such audit or audits.

(b)(1) The governing body of the charter school shall cause an annual audit to be made of the accounts and records, including internal school activity and cafeteria funds, of their school. Such audits may be prepared by certified public accountants or by the department of audit.

(2) The audit shall be completed as soon as practical after June 30 of each year and a copy of such audit shall be furnished to the local board of education, the special joint oversight committee on education, the commissioner of education and the comptroller of the treasury.

(c) The comptroller of the treasury, through the department of audit, shall be responsible for ensuring that the audits are prepared in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and determining if the audits meet minimum audit standards and regulations which shall be prescribed by the comptroller of the treasury. No audit may be accepted as meeting the requirements of this section until such audit has been approved by the comptroller of the treasury. In the event the governing body fails or refuses to have the audit prepared, then the comptroller of the treasury may appoint a certified public accountant or direct the department of audit to prepare the audit, the cost of such audit shall be paid by the governing body.

§ 49-13-128. Comprehensive charter schools study and report

(a) The office of education accountability in the office of the comptroller, created by [§ 4-3-308](#), shall review relevant state and national charter school research related to school and student achievement, with particular emphasis on curriculum design and teaching methods. The office shall report its findings to the education committees of the senate and of the house of representatives by February 1, 2006.

(b) The office of education accountability in the office of the comptroller shall conduct a comprehensive study of the charter schools across Tennessee to:

(1) Evaluate each charter school's status in achieving the purposes established in [§ 49-13-102](#); and

(2) Recommend measures for improvement.

(c) The report shall include a comparison of any relevant test data from Tennessee's public traditional and charter schools, and shall include an evaluation of effective teaching methods and governance structures intended to promote learning for all students in Tennessee's public charter schools. The report shall also include information on other states' charter school legislation and corresponding results.

(d) The office of education accountability shall report its findings and recommendations to the general assembly no later than February 1, 2008.

Current with laws from 2006 Second Reg. Sess., eff. through May 25, 2006.

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