



This Bill Analysis reflects the contents of the bill as it was presented in committee.

HOUSE BILL 539: Charter School Funding

2015-2016 General Assembly

Committee:	Senate Finance	Date:	September 21, 2015
Introduced by:	Reps. Bryan, Bradford, B. Brown, Szoka	Prepared by:	Drupti Chauhan and Kara McCraw
Analysis of:	PCS to First Edition H539-CSRQ-25		

SUMMARY: *House Bill 539 would authorize local boards of education to make outdoor school property available to the public for recreational purposes.*

The Proposed Committee Substitute for HB 539 would remove all of the provisions of the original bill and do the following:

- *Provide that in an action between a local school administrative unit (LEA) and a charter school regarding the transfer of the per pupil share of the local current expense fund, the court must also award the prevailing party liquidated damages in an amount equal to 5% of the monies that should have been transferred as compensation for administrative expenses incurred by the prevailing party due to the unavailability of those monies.*
- *Remove the requirement that the amount transferred under the per pupil share of the local current expense fund transfer that consists of revenue from supplemental taxes only be transferred to a charter located within the tax district in which the taxes are levied and in which the student resides.*
- *Makes changes to the types of monies that must be a part of the local current expense fund and those that can be held in separate accounts that do not have to be shared with charter schools.*

SECTION 1

CURRENT LAW: If a student attends a charter school, the LEA in which the child resides must transfer to the charter school an amount equal to the per pupil share of the local current expense fund of the local school administrative unit for the fiscal year within 30 days of the receipt of monies into the local current expense fund. In addition, the LEA must also provide each charter school to which it transfers a per pupil share of its local current expense fund information on monies the LEAs have in various funds; student membership numbers and how calculations were made; and additional records the charter school requests to audit and verify the calculation and transfers. In actions brought for violations of these transfer requirements, the court must award the prevailing party reasonable attorneys' fees and costs incurred as well as the delinquent funds, all of which must be paid no later than one year from the entry of any judgment.

BILL ANALYSIS: Section 1 would provide that the court shall also award the prevailing party liquidated damages in an amount equal to 5% of the monies that should have been transferred as compensation for administrative expenses incurred by the prevailing party due to the unavailability of those monies.

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House Bill 539

Page 2

SECTION 2.(a)

CURRENT LAW: If a student attends a charter school, the LEA in which the child resides must transfer to the charter school an amount equal to the per pupil share of the local current expense fund of the local school administrative unit for the fiscal year within 30 days of the receipt of monies into the local current expense fund. The amount of the per pupil share of the local current expense fund that consists of revenue derived from supplemental taxes shall be transferred only to a charter school that is located within the tax district for which those supplemental taxes are levied and in which the student resides.

BILL ANALYSIS: Section 2.(a) would remove the requirement that the per pupil share of the local current expense fund that consists of revenue derived from supplemental taxes only be transferred to a charter school that is located within the tax district for which those supplemental taxes are levied and in which the student resides.

SECTION 2.(b)

CURRENT LAW: G.S. 115C-426 provides that the State Board of Education (SBE), in cooperation with the Local Government Commission, must prepare a standard budget format for use by LEAS. The statute requires that the uniform budget format must include the following funds:

- State Public School Fund – includes appropriations for current operating expenses of public schools from money made available to the LEA from the SBE.
- Local current expense fund – includes fines and forfeiture revenues, appropriations from the board of county commissioners, supplemental school taxes, State money directly disbursed to an LEA, and other money made available or accruing to the LEA for current operating expenses.
- Capital outlay fund – appropriations for the acquisition of real property, acquisition and construction of buildings, acquisition or replacement of furnishings and equipment, acquisition of school buses and activity buses.

The statute further states that, in addition to the above three funds, other funds may be used by LEAs to account for the following:

- Reimbursements (including indirect costs).
- Fees for actual costs.
- Tuition.
- Sales tax revenues distributed using the ad valorem method pursuant to G.S. 105-472(b)(2).
- Sales tax refunds.
- Gifts and grants restricted as to use.
- Trust funds.
- Federal appropriations made directly to local school administrative units.
- Funds received for prekindergarten programs.

The appropriation or use of fund balance or interest income by an LEA may not be construed as a local current expense appropriation that is a part of the local current expense fund.

House Bill 539

Page 3

The statute also allows "other moneys made available or accruing" to the LEA to be placed in the local current expense fund, including appropriations from the board of county commissioners.

BILL ANALYSIS: Section 2.(b) would provide that only the following funds could be kept by LEAs in funds other than the local current expense fund and thereby would **not** have to be shared with charter schools:

- Moneys received for prekindergarten programs.
- Moneys received for the federal Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps program.
- Federal grants that are restricted as to use and required by the donor to be held in a specific fund.
- Rental fees for the use of facilities of public schools, other than charter schools.
- Sales tax refunds.
- Tuition.
- Gifts or grants (i) that expressly exclude charter schools; (ii) that have been expressly restricted by the donor or grantor to an individual school; or (iii) that were given or pledged prior to July 1, 2015.
- Enterprise funds where the LEA collects a fee for service.
- Fund balances used or accruing for the LEA's current operating expenses.
- Interest income.

The PCS would also provide that "other moneys made available or accruing" to the LEA must include but is not limited to the list below. These moneys **would have to be shared** with charter schools by the LEA:

- Moneys received for indirect costs.
- Reimbursements, except for Medicare and Medicaid reimbursements for a particular student.
- Fees for actual costs.
- Sales tax revenues, regardless of how they are distributed.
- Gifts and grants that are not federal grants that are restricted as to use and required by the donor to be held in a specific fund.
- Gift and grants that: (i) do not expressly exclude charter schools; (ii) were not expressly restricted by the donor or grantor to an individual school; or (iii) were given or pledged after July 1, 2015.
- Federal appropriations made directly to LEAs.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Section 1 would be effective when it becomes law and would apply to any actions filed on or after that date. Sections 2.(a) and 2(b) would be effective July 1, 2016 and apply beginning with the 2016-2017 school year.