

MASSACHUSETTS

12

RANK (OUT OF 45)

162

TOTAL POINTS (OUT OF 240)

1993YEAR PUBLIC
CHARTER SCHOOL LAW
WAS ENACTED**82**NUMBER OF PUBLIC
CHARTER SCHOOLS IN
2017-2018**45,200**ESTIMATED NUMBER OF
PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL
STUDENTS IN 2017-18

Changes

- ▶ Massachusetts' score remained at 162 points.
- ▶ Its ranking stayed at No. 12 (out of 45).

Recommendations

- ▶ Massachusetts' law includes a state authorizing pathway and provides a fair amount of autonomy and accountability to public charter schools, but it contains a variety of caps on charter school growth and provides inequitable funding.
- ▶ 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.

3 | Since Massachusetts does not allow full-time virtual charter schools, the highest score possible is 228 for the remaining 20 components. However, we converted this score to one that is comparable to the states that allow full-time virtual charter schools. Massachusetts received 151 out of the 228 points available for the remaining 20 components, or 68 percent. We then multiplied the total points possible for all 21 components (240) by 68 percent to get a score comparable to the other states (162).



ESSENTIAL COMPONENTS OF STRONG PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL LAW		RATING	WEIGHT	TOTAL
1	No Caps The state has a cap with room for limited growth.	1	3	3
2	A Variety of Charter Schools Allowed The state allows new start-ups and public school conversions.	4	2	8
3	Non-district Authorizers Available The state law allows an applicant anywhere in the state to apply directly to a non-district authorizer.	4	3	12
4	Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System Required The state law includes many of the elements of the model law’s authorizer and overall program accountability system.	3	3	9
5	Adequate Authorizer Funding The state law includes a small number of the model law’s provisions for adequate authorizer funding.	1	2	2
6	Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decisionmaking Processes The state law includes many of the model law’s provisions for transparent charter application, review, and decision-making processes.	3	4	12
7	Performance-based Charter Contracts Required The state law includes many of the model law’s provisions for performance-based charter contracts.	3	4	12
8	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.	3	4	12
9	Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions The state law includes many of the model law’s clear processes for renewal, nonrenewal, and revocation decisions.	3	4	12
10	Transparency Regarding Educational Service Providers The state law includes many of the model law’s provisions for educational service providers.	3	2	6
11	Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools with Independent Charter School Boards The state law includes all of the model law’s provisions for fiscally and legally autonomous schools with independent charter school boards.	4	3	12
12	Clear Student Enrollment and Lottery Procedures The state law includes all of the model law’s requirements for student enrollment and lottery procedures.	4	2	8
13	Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations 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.	2	3	6
14	Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption The state law exempts some schools from existing collective bargaining agreements but not other schools (but allows those not exempted to apply for exemptions).	3	3	9
15	Multischool Charter Contracts and/or Multicharter Contract Boards Allowed The state law explicitly allows either of these arrangements and requires each school to be independently accountable for fiscal and academic performance.	4	2	8
16	Extracurricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access The state law is silent about charter eligibility and access.	1	1	1
17	Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities The state law includes many of the model law’s requirements for special education responsibilities.	3	2	6
18	Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding 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, and evidence demonstrates an equity gap between district and charter students of between 20 percent and 29.9 percent.	1	4	4
19	Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities The state law includes some of the model law’s provisions for equitable access to capital funding and facilities.	2	4	8
20	Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems The state law requires participation in the relevant employee retirement systems.	2	2	4
21	Full-time Virtual Charter School Provisions The state law does not allow full-time virtual charter schools.	N/A	3	N/A
TOTAL SCORE				162