

OKLAHOMA

RANK 11, SCORE 24/33



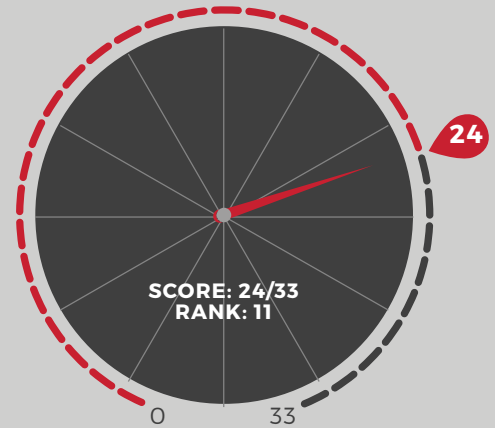
STATE WITH SOME CHARTERS (25-99)
34 CHARTER SCHOOLS
 BELOW AVERAGE % OF PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (0-4%)



DISTRICT AUTHORIZING STATE
8 AUTHORIZERS
53% OF SCHOOLS AUTHORIZED BY LEAS



YEAR LAW ESTABLISHED: **1999**



YEARLY COMPARISON

	1. Who Authorizes (6 points)	2. Standards (3 points)	3. Evaluations (3 points)	4. Sanctions (3 points)	5. Reports (3 points)	6. PMR (3 points)	7. Renewals (6 points)	8. Default Closure (6 points)	Total (33 points)
2016	4	1	0	2	2	3	6	6	24/33
2015	4	1	0	2	2	3	6	6	24/33

POLICY IMPROVEMENTS IN THE WORKS

Oklahoma continues to implement 2015 reforms, with attention currently on several authorizer quality initiatives. Stakeholders are preparing to begin official review of proposed authorizer standards, accompanied by in-state initiatives to develop a toolkit for all authorizers.

NACSA RECOMMENDS

- **Ensure the authorizer standards established by the Department of Education are consistent with national professional standards for quality authorizing.** NACSA anticipates this will occur, which will earn Oklahoma full points for this category.
- **Ensure the annual performance reviews conducted by authorizers are made public and include information on the academic performance of each school.** NACSA anticipates this will occur, which will earn Oklahoma full points for this category.
- **Empower a state entity to conduct authorizer evaluations, as needed.**

THE SCORE

POLICY	POINTS	DETAILS & CONTEXT
AUTHORIZER QUALITY		
Who Authorizes	4/6	LEAs, limited-jurisdiction Higher Education Institutions (HEIs), limited-jurisdiction Independent Charter Board (ICB), limited-jurisdiction Non-Educational Government (NEGs) entities; SEA on appeal. Schools can appeal a decision by a school district to the SEA; the SEA will serve as authorizer if the district's decision is reversed. HEIs may authorize only in school districts located in counties with a population of more than 500,000 or those with schools on the state's school improvement list. The Virtual Charter School Board, an ICB, may authorize statewide, full-time virtual charter schools. In addition, "federally recognized Indian tribes" may authorize charter schools within the boundaries of their treaty areas.
Authorizer Standards	1/3	State law requires authorizers to develop and maintain authorizing standards consistent with those established by the State Department of Education. The Department had not yet established standards at the time of publication; it is expected these standards will meet or exceed NACSA's <i>Principles & Standards for Quality Charter School Authorizing</i> .
Authorizer Evaluations	0/3	State law does not require or provide for the evaluation of authorizers based on standards for quality authorizing.
Authorizer Sanctions	2/3	By law, an authorizer may be sanctioned if the State Board of Education (SBE) has intervened to close or transfer 25% or more of its schools. Sanctions are limited to suspending an authorizer's ability to sponsor new schools.
SCHOOL ACCOUNTABILITY		
Reports on Performance	2/3	State law requires each charter school to file a report annually with the Office of Educational Quality and Accountability (OEQA) that includes a report on the academic performance of the school. The SBE then uses this information to issue an annual report on the status of charter schools in the state. The subsequent report includes the academic performance of every charter school and the identity of the authorizer. In addition, language added in statute in 2015 requires authorizers to conduct annual performance reviews of all charter schools in their portfolios. When this language was added, it was unclear if that will result in an annual public report by each authorizer on the academic performance of its portfolio of charter schools.
Performance Management and Replication	3/3	State law requires the use of a charter contract and performance frameworks. Multiple schools may be governed under one charter, and a single governing board may hold one or more charter contracts.
Renewal Standard	6/6	By law, authorizers may decide not to renew a school for failing to complete the obligations of the charter contract or the provisions required of all charter schools under the state's law. This includes meeting academic performance expectations.
Default Closure	6/6	An authorizer must non-renew a school in the bottom 5% of all public schools based on a three-year average or must appear before the SBE to justify its decision to renew the school.

TOTAL POINTS: 24/33, RANK 11