

State of Arizona Department of Education

Arizona Charter Schools Program				
(AZCSP)				
Authorizer Monitoring Procedures				
8/22/2016				
	Monitoring and Oversight of	Follow up		
	Authorized Public Chartering Agencies			
Federal Guidance	"CSP SEA grantees should exercise			
	due diligence in ensuring high-quality			
	authorizing practices, including taking			
	steps to ensure that authorizers			
	approve charters only for schools with			
	ambitious and attainable academic			
	achievement goals and the capacity to			
	meet or exceed those goals. Since			
	2010, the Department's			
	appropriations acts have required all			
	CSP SEA grantees to demonstrate that			
	State law, regulations, or other			
	policies in the State where the			
	applicant is located require that:			
	A) Each authorized charter school in			
	the State operates under a legally			
	binding charter or performance			
	contract between itself and the			
	school's authorized public chartering			
	agency that describes the rights and			
	responsibilities of the school and the			
	public chartering agency; conducts			
	annual, timely, and independent			
	audits of its financial statements that			

Procedure	The primary chartering agency in Arizona, the Arizona State Board for Charter Schools (ASBCS), is a state agency and, as such, is required to follow Arizona law. Arizona law requires the ASBCS, as a state agency, to annually submit a report of its authorizing activities to the Arizona Office of the Auditor General (AOG) including the following: 1. The current number of charters authorized, and the number of schools operated by authorized charter holders. 2. The academic and operational performance of the sponsor's charter portfolio as measured by the sponsor's adopted performance framework.	Follow up AZCSP desk review of the annual ASBCS report to the OAG and the AZ legislature. Monthly in-person or desk monitoring of ASBCS meetings and subcommittee meetings.
	B) Authorized public chartering agencies use increases in student academic achievement for all groups of students described in section 1111(b)(2)(C)(v) of the ESEA as one of the most important factors when determining to renew or revoke a school's charter."	
	are filed with the authorized public chartering agency; and demonstrates improved student academic achievement; and	

3. The number of new charters	
approved, and the number of charter	
schools closed and reason for the	
closure in the prior year.	
4. The sponsor's application,	
amendment, renewal and revocation	
processes, charter contract template	
and current performance framework.	
Arizona law also requires the ASBCS	
to annually report to the legislature	
for funding its operations. Included in	
that report are agency goals and	
accountability systems for charter	
schools. Additionally, the Arizona law	
creating the ASBCS is scheduled to	
sunset every 10 years unless	
reauthorized. In order to be	
reauthorized, the ASBCS is required to	
have a sunset review conducted by	
OAG. Reauthorization includes a	
systematic process for evaluating the	
agency for its effectiveness.	
Established by Laws 1978,	
Chapter 210, Arizona's sunset laws	
provide a systematic process to	
evaluate an agency to determine if	
the merits of the agency justify its	
continuation, continuation with	
modification, or termination. Agencies	
subject to sunset review automatically	
terminate (sunset) if legislation to	
continue the agency is not approved	
by the Legislature and Governor.	

	1
The most recent sunset review	
of the ASBCS was completed in	
September 2013, and the Legislature	
reauthorized the ASBCS in the fall of	
2013. Based upon the performance	
audit, the OAG determined that the	
ASBCS has improved academic	
performance oversight and	
determined that the academic	
framework, adopted in the fall of	
2012, incorporates more rigorous	
academic standards than required by	
the SEA. Additionally, in August 2013,	
the ASBCS adopted an academic	
intervention policy that guides its	
annual review of charter school	
academic performance and possible	
intervention the ASBCS may take to	
address charter schools that do not	
meet standards. If a charter holder's	
schools meet or exceed academic	
performance standards in successive	
years, they can be waived from	
annual reviews during certain years.	
If a charter holder's schools do not	
meet standards, the ASBCS will	
consider disciplinary or corrective	
action.	
ASBCS will continue to	
implement its academic performance	
intervention policy by conducting	
annual reviews of charter schools'	
academic performance, requiring	
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