



OHIO LEGISLATIVE SERVICE COMMISSION

Bill Analysis

William Schwartz

H.B. 220

132nd General Assembly
(As Introduced)

Reps. Leland, Antonio, Boggs, Craig, Howse, Ingram, Sheehy, K. Smith, Stein, Strahorn

BILL SUMMARY

- States that funds that the Department of Education pays to a community school or nonpublic school are public funds and are subject to the same requirements related to permissible expenditures and audit by the Auditor of State as public funds allocated to school districts.
 - Specifies that, if a community school uses public funds to pay for the services of an entity to manage the daily operations of that school or to provide programmatic oversight and support to that school, those funds maintain their status as public funds upon transfer.
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CONTENT AND OPERATION

Community school and nonpublic school funds

The bill states that funds that the Department of Education pays to a community school or nonpublic school are public funds and are subject to the same requirements related to permissible expenditures and audit by the Auditor of State as public funds allocated to school districts.

The bill adds that, if a community school uses public funds to pay for the services of an entity to manage the daily operations of that school or to provide programmatic oversight and support to that school, those funds maintain their status as public funds upon transfer.¹

¹ R.C. 3301.97.

Background

Community schools are public charter schools that operate independent of a school district and under a contract with a sponsoring entity. Many community schools, though not all, contract with a nonprofit or for-profit operator to run the schools.² Community schools receive state funds from each student's resident school district under a deduct-and-transfer method and, in some cases, also receive other state and federal funds.³

Auxiliary services funds are spent by the resident school districts of students who attend chartered nonpublic schools for the purpose of purchasing goods and services for those students.⁴ Examples of the uses of those funds include the purchase of textbooks and instructional equipment. Chartered nonpublic schools also receive direct payments for reimbursements for certain clerical costs, such as filing state and federal reports, student testing, and licensure reports.⁵ Chartered nonpublic schools and some nonchartered nonpublic schools may enroll students who have been awarded state scholarships to attend those schools instead of public schools.⁶

HISTORY

ACTION	DATE
Introduced	05-16-17

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² See R.C. 3314.02(A)(8), not in the bill.

³ R.C. 3314.08, not in the bill.

⁴ R.C. 3317.06, not in the bill.

⁵ R.C. 3317.063, not in the bill.

⁶ R.C. Chapter 3310. and R.C. 3313.974 to 3313.979, none in the bill.

