



**KEY CHARTER SCHOOLS QUESTIONS FOR  
GEORGIA'S GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES**

NAME John Oxendine

ADDRESS P.O. Box 920425 Norcross, GA30010

TELEPHONE NUMBER 404-872-1740 FAX 404-592-9050

E-MAIL [Johnox2010@earthlink.net](mailto:Johnox2010@earthlink.net)

PARTY AFFILIATION Republican

NAME OF CANDIDATE COMMITTEE John Oxendine- Working for Georgia

CAMPAIGN MANAGER/CONTACT Stephen Puetz cell: 404-532-9250

CAMPAIGN WEB SITE [www.johnoxendine.com](http://www.johnoxendine.com)

*Georgia Charter Schools Association is a 501(c)3 not-for-profit membership organization for Georgia's charter school operators and petitioners. Our mission is to be an effective advocate, resource, and service provider for charter public schools in the state.*

I understand that **Georgia Charter Schools Association** may use my responses to all questions as one of several other factors in consideration for endorsement of my candidacy and understand that my answers may be released at any time to the general public.

Name: John Oxendine

Signature: 

Date: 3/24/10

If you have any questions about this survey, please do not hesitate to contact Andrew Lewis at

(404) 835-8902.

**PLEASE SIGN & RETURN COMPLETED FORM**

**Return options:**

Email: [alewis@gacharters.org](mailto:alewis@gacharters.org)  
Mail to: Andrew Lewis, Chief Programming Officer  
Georgia Charter Schools Association  
600 West Peachtree Street  
Suite 1555  
Atlanta, GA 30308

There are several important policy questions facing public charter schools across the country. The purpose of this document is to outline the key policy questions related to charter public schools for the state of Georgia.

## **Parent Choice**

**Background:** Parents with a certain level of financial status have long exercised school choice through their choice of a residence and/or a private or parochial school in their community. Only a limited number of parents are able to make these kinds of choices, however. Over the past decade and a half, in an effort to increase the number of parents with the ability to choose their child's school, states and districts have been implementing a broad array of school choice programs, including public charter schools.

**Question:** On a scale of 1-5, please rate your response to the following statement:

I support a parent's right to choose the best public school, in their judgment, for their children.

- 1 – Strongly disagree
- 2 – Disagree
- 3 – No position
- 4 – Agree
- 5 – Strongly agree

Please explain your answer:

Oxendine— As a school choice proponent, I believe in the power of the free markets, and I would like to see the opportunity of Georgia's children be expanded even more allowing state funds to follow the child down whatever educational path the parents feel is best for that individual child. Charter schools were really our first opportunity to demonstrate that choice and competition improves education. Charter schools provide these qualities in a public school setting.

## **Public Charter Schools**

**Background:** Charter schools are public schools that are open to all students, regardless of income, gender, race, or religion. Charter schools differ from traditional public schools in that they are free from burdensome rules and regulations, so teachers, principals, parents, and students can focus on learning. In exchange for this freedom, charters sign a contract detailing the school's mission, program, goals, students served, and ways to measure success. Charter schools are held accountable to parents and the community and to their sponsor/authorizer, to produce positive academic results and adhere to the charter contract. In Georgia, authorizing bodies are; local boards of education, the State Board of Education and the Georgia Charter Schools Commission. Charters are typically granted for 5-10 years. At the end of the term, the entity granting the charter may renew the school's contract.

**Question:** On a scale of 1-5, please rate your response to the following statement:

I support public charter schools.

- 1 – Strongly disagree
- 2 – Disagree
- 3 – No position
- 4 – Agree
- 5 – Strongly agree

Please explain your answer:

Oxendine— In Georgia, 77 percent of charters made AYP for 2007-2008 while serving a higher percentage of free and reduced lunch students and children coming from economically disadvantaged families. Startup charters schools outpace traditional public schools in academic achievement too.

### **Equitable Funding**

**Background:** In most cases, public charter schools receive less funding per pupil than public non-charter schools. State and district officials seldom allow charters to receive facilities funding or local property tax dollars and sometimes fail to pass through federal and state program funding that charters are eligible to receive based on their student populations. As a consequence, public charter school students receive 22% less, on average, than other public school students.

**Question:** On a scale of 1-5, please rate your response to the following statement:

I support public charter school students receiving the same amount of public funding as students in other public schools.

- 1 – Strongly disagree
- 2 – Disagree
- 3 – No position
- 4 – Agree
- 5 – Strongly agree

Please explain your answer:

Oxendine— Georgia's Charters receive more funding per pupil than most states, and our results show that these schools do more with it. Unfortunately, the proper funding for start-up charter schools is hindered by the exorbitant costs most start-up charters pay for their facilities in lease and mortgage payments. These facility costs come directly out of a charter school's operating budget, taking resources better utilized in the classroom.

### **Charter Facilities**

**Background:** Although charter schools cannot levy taxes, they are still public entities. Therefore, they should be eligible to receive facilities assistance from state and district officials. Without it, charters must devote precious operational dollars to cover building costs instead of teacher salaries, textbooks, and tutors.

**Question:** On a scale of 1-5, please rate your response to the following statement:

I support charter schools being eligible to receive facilities funding from state and local capital budgets to address their critical facilities needs.

1 – Strongly disagree

2 – Disagree

3 – No position

4 – Agree

5 – Strongly agree

Please explain your answer:

Clearly, the lack of funding for building costs is taking its toll on charter schools. Private schools face a similar challenge. Georgia's 120+ charter schools would certainly benefit from capital funds for facilities, but in the current budget environment it is virtually impossible. When Georgia's economy stabilizes, our state must consider per student facility funding for charter schools, opening up unutilized matching federal dollars.

### **Quality Charter Authorizing**

**Background:** Charter applicants should have access to rigorous but supportive authorizers – those entities that approve and monitor charter schools. Having access to multiple authorizers, including non-district authorizers such as the Georgia Charter Schools Commission, forces all districts to take their authorizing role seriously and non-district authorizers to set a high bar for quality charter schools.

**Question:** On a scale of 1-5, please rate your response to the following statement:

I support allowing local boards of education, the State Board of Education and the Georgia Charter Schools Commission to approve and monitor charter schools.

1 – Strongly disagree

2 – Disagree

3 – No position

4 – Agree

5 – Strongly agree

Please explain your answer:

Certainly, having local leaders as stakeholders in the local charter school will help the school achieve success on academic, business and community levels. Therefore, I favor HB 881's provision that charter applicants first pursue authorization from their local

school district board of education first. If rejected by the local board, then authorization can be sought from the Georgia Charter Schools Commission.

## **Quality Charter Authorizing #2**

**Background:** In 2008, Governor Sonny Perdue signed into law House Bill 881 creating the Georgia Charter Schools Commission, a statewide alternative authorizer of charter schools. The seven members of the Commission recommended by the Governor, Lt. Governor and Speaker of the House were appointed by the State Board of Education in December 2008. In accordance with state statute, the Georgia Department of Education releases state funds to Commission approved charter schools that are an approximation of the amount raised by local taxes for students from their respective districts. The school district's state funds are then reduced by this amount, ensuring the equal and equitable funding for students attending the Commission charter school.

**Question:** On a scale of 1-5, please rate your response to the following statement:

I support House Bill 881.

- 1 – Strongly disagree
- 2 – Disagree
- 3 – No position
- 4 – Agree
- 5 – Strongly agree

Please explain your answer:

Oxendine—I think HB 881 is a good start towards the parity that charter schools need for continued success.

## **Charter Autonomy**

**Background:** One of the fundamental components of the charter school concept is that individual schools receive more autonomy in exchange for being held to a higher degree of accountability. This autonomy extends across the full range of decisions that a school must make – from staff to budgets to curriculum to schedules. When an individual charter school runs into problems, however, policymakers are tempted to re-regulate all charter schools instead of dealing directly with the struggling school.

**Question:** On a scale of 1-5, please rate your response to the following statement:

I support charter schools getting and keeping the autonomy to make key decisions that affect a school's daily operations.

- 1 – Strongly disagree
- 2 – Disagree
- 3 – No position
- 4 – Agree
- 5 – Strongly agree

Please explain your answer:

Oxendine—It is unfair to punish all charter schools for the mistakes of a few. Charter schools are outperforming traditional public schools, and additional restrictions on schools as a matter of policy is taking us in the wrong direction.