

HB 2230 -- Charter Schools

Sponsor: Stream

This bill changes the laws regarding high-risk or alternative charter schools. Any proposed or existing high-risk or alternative charter school may use alternative arrangements for satisfying graduation requirements, such as credit for off-campus instruction, embedded credit, work experience through a school-arranged internship, and independent study. When the State Board of Education approves the school's charter, the alternative arrangements become effective. In order for students to obtain credit, the school's arrangements must be studied by the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education after three years of operation to assess student performance, graduation rates, educational outcomes, and entry into the workforce or higher education rates.

If a charter school's mission includes dropout prevention or recovery, it may enroll a nonresident student who is considered high risk or is a dropout from the same or an adjacent county when the student resides in a residential care facility, transitional living group home, or an independent living program whose last school of enrollment is in the district where the charter school is established. These schools must give preference to resident students over nonresident pupils if enrollment capacity is limited but may also give preference to high-risk students and dropouts.