

Nonresident Online School Amendments

2025 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: Tracy J. Miller

Senate Sponsor: Lincoln Fillmore

LONG TITLE

General Description:

This bill modifies resident district payments to a nonresident district under certain circumstances.

Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

- modifies resident district payments to a nonresident district under certain circumstances;
- and
- makes technical and conforming changes.

Money Appropriated in this Bill:

None

Other Special Clauses:

This bill provides a special effective date.

Utah Code Sections Affected:

AMENDS:

53G-6-405, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2023, Chapter 252

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:

Section 1. Section 53G-6-405 is amended to read:

53G-6-405 . Funding.

- (1) A student who enrolls in a nonresident district is considered a resident of that district for purposes of state funding.
- (2) The state board shall adopt rules providing that:
 - (a) except as provided in Subsection (2)(b):
 - (i) the resident district pay the nonresident district, for each of the resident district's students who enroll in the nonresident district, 1/2 of the amount by which the

resident district's per student expenditure exceeds the value of the state's contribution; and

~~[(b)]~~ (ii) if a student is enrolled in a nonresident district for less than a full year, the resident district shall pay a portion of the amount specified in this Subsection (2)(a) based on the percentage of school days the student is enrolled in the nonresident district~~[-]~~ ; and

(b) the payment requirements under Subsection (2)(a) do not apply to students enrolled in an online school within the nonresident district.

(3)(a) Except as provided in this Subsection (3), the parent of a nonresident student shall arrange for the student's own transportation to and from school.

(b) The state board may adopt rules under which a nonresident student may be transported to the student's school of attendance if:

(i) transportation relieves overcrowding or other serious problems in the district of residence;

(ii) the district of residence lacks sufficient transportation services;

(iii) the costs of transportation are reasonable;

(iv) there is available space on an approved route within the student's school of attendance; or

(v) the Legislature has granted an adequate specific appropriation for that purpose.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed as prohibiting the resident district or the receiving district from providing bus transportation on any approved route.

(d) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(b), the district of residence may not claim any state transportation costs for students enrolled in other school districts.

Section 2. **Effective Date.**

This bill takes effect on July 1, 2025.