

SCHOOL CHOICE MATTERS

Idaho Policy Report

Introduction

PURPOSE

A combination of well-designed policies give all students access to the broadest range of educational opportunities, including key core policies and helpful policy enhancers. The purpose of this document is to provide insight to how well your state is doing at implementing the Ecosystem of School Choice Policies. This state report summarizes evidence across the seven policy buckets, with each policy component detailed in individual cells.

CORE POLICIES

Key policies expand student opportunities.



[Open Enrollment](#)



[Charter Schools](#)



[Private School Choice](#)



[Homeschooling](#)

POLICY ENHANCERS

Supporting policies enhance those opportunities.



[Part-time Enrollment/Course Access](#)



[Learn Everywhere](#)



[Transportation](#)

CORE POLICIES



Open Enrollment in Idaho

POLICY	RATING	POLICY OVERVIEW
<p>Transfers Between Districts</p>	<p>YES</p> <p>Mandatory policy requiring districts to accept all students where capacity exists</p>	<p>General Interdistrict Transfer Idaho Code requires each school district to implement an enrollment options program and to adopt policies to govern the process for enrollment options, including interdistrict transfers.</p> <p>Idaho Code notes that schools of choice within a district that have lottery enrollment policies are not subject to these requirements.</p> <p>The Code then explains that if a parent or guardian of an Idaho student determines it would be in the best interest of the student to transfer to another school within another district, the student may be transferred to the selected school, subject to Idaho Code 33-1404.</p> <p>Idaho Code 33-1404 provides that every school district must receive and admit students that are transferred to their district.</p> <p>To transfer, a parent will apply to the other school using a form from the Department of Education or district-provided form that is substantially similar.</p> <p>(Idaho Code 33-1402 Enrollment Options; Idaho Code 33-1404 Districts to Receive Pupils)</p> <p>Transfer by Initiative of the Board of Trustees Idaho Code also allows interdistrict transfers upon the initiative of the Board of Trustees. Where a Board of Trustees determines it the in the best interest of any of its students to attend school in another district within the state, they may annually agree in writing to the transfer. This may include transfers to schools in other, neighboring states.</p>

		<p>(Idaho Code 33-1403 Transfer of Pupils by Initiative of the Board of Trustees)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Idaho Code section relating to Enrollment Options is silent regarding State Board rulemaking.
<p>Transfers Within Districts</p>	<p>YES</p> <p>Mandatory policy allowing students to transfer schools</p>	<p>Idaho Code requires each school district to implement an enrollment options program and to adopt policies to govern the process for enrollment options, including intradistrict transfers.</p> <p>Idaho Code notes that schools of choice within a district that have lottery enrollment policies are not subject to these requirements.</p> <p>The Code then explains that if a parent or guardian of an Idaho student determines it would be in the best interest of the student to transfer to another school within the home district, the student may be transferred to the selected school, subject to Idaho Code 33-1404.</p> <p>Idaho Code 33-1404 provides that every school district must receive and admit students that are transferred to their district.</p> <p>To transfer, a parent will apply to the other school using a form from the Department of Education or district-provided form that is substantially similar.</p> <p>(Idaho Code 33-1402 Enrollment Options; Idaho Code 33-1404 Districts to Receive Pupils)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Idaho Code section relating to Enrollment Options is silent regarding State Board rulemaking.
<p>Year-round Transfer Window</p>	<p>YES</p> <p>Year-round transfer window and once-in always-in provision</p>	<p>Parents must apply to the other school or district by February 1 of each year for enrollment during the following school year.</p> <p>Idaho Code then explains that open enrollment applications must be accepted at any time throughout the year. Any application received after the February 1 deadline will be considered based on capacity stated in the policy at the receiving district.</p> <p>Idaho Code provides that parents of transfer students do not need to re-apply for the next school year; however, parents must provide schools or districts notice of the intent for the student to re-enroll the following year. Once a student completes their second consecutive year at the school, they may complete their education at the school unless the transfer is revoked.</p> <p>(Idaho Code 33-1402 Enrollment Options)</p>

		<p>The Idaho Code section relating to Enrollment Options is silent regarding State Board rulemaking.</p>
<p>Tuition-Free Public Schools</p>	<p>YES Prohibition on parent tuition</p>	<p>Idaho Code provides that tuition is waived for parents of any Idaho students who attend a school outside of their home district or at another school within their home district. If tuition is charged to the debtor district, it may be waived by the creditor district.</p> <p>(Idaho Code 33-1402 Enrollment Options)</p> <p>Idaho Code also prohibits districts from charging tuition when receiving a transfer of a nonresident student who is placed by court order through the Idaho juvenile corrections or child protective acts and reside in licensed homes, agencies, and institutions. Homeless children and youth, as defined by the McKinney-Vento homeless assistance act may attend any district or school within a district without payment of tuition, if it is determined to be in the best interest of that child.</p> <p>(Idaho Code 33-1404 Districts to Receive Pupils)</p> <p>Where tuition is required, bills for the student’s tuition must be rendered by the creditor district and submitted to the home district of the student.</p> <p>(Idaho Code 33-1406 Bills of Tuition)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Idaho Code section relating to Enrollment Options is silent regarding State Board rulemaking.
<p>School Capacity Transparency</p>	<p>YES Districts must report capacity by school and grade level</p>	<p>Idaho Code requires every school district to publicly post the space available at each grade-level and at each school, no less than 4 times during the school year.</p> <p>These publication requirements do not apply where a school district is unable to meet the minimum sample size necessary to prevent unlawful release of personally identifiable student data.</p> <p>(Idaho Code 33-1409 Measuring and Reporting Capacity)</p> <p>Note that Idaho Code allows schools that deny a student for reasons of lack of seats to include in their denial information about other schools that are below maximum enrollment.</p> <p>(Idaho Code 33-1402 Enrollment Options)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Idaho Code section relating to Enrollment Options is silent regarding State Board rulemaking.

<p>Transfer Data Transparency</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>Idaho Code requires districts to report to the state reporting system, no less than 4 times per year, the space available at each grade-level, school, and in each program, the number of transfer applications, the number of accepted transferred students, and the number of denied applications.</p> <p>The State Board is then tasked with collecting, analyzing, and publishing information on the capacity and transfer data from each school district in the state. This information must also be reported to the legislature no later than February 1 of each year.</p> <p>(Idaho Code 33-1409 Measuring and Reporting Capacity)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Idaho Code section relating to Enrollment Options is silent regarding State Board rulemaking.
<p>Transparent Appeal Process</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>If an application for a transfer is denied, Idaho Code requires the receiving school district or school within the home district to notify the applicant within 60 days and include a written explanation as to why it was denied.</p> <p>Districts may deny transfer applications for these reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The student was expelled from their previous district; • The student has a documented history of significant disciplinary issues; • The student has a documented history of chronic absenteeism; or • The receiving district does not have available seats. <p>(Idaho Code 33-1402 Enrollment Options)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Idaho Code section relating to Enrollment Options is silent regarding State Board rulemaking. <p>Idaho Code then provides that parents may request an administrative review by the board of trustees of the receiving district if the transfer request is denied by the receiving school or district. This request must occur within 5 school days of receiving the written denial notice. The board of trustees must issue its decision in writing.</p> <p>If the board of trustees also denies the application, the parent or guardian may appeal the board of trustee’s decision to the state board of education within 10 school days of receiving the written decision.</p> <p>(Idaho Code 33-1410 Student Appeals)</p>

Idaho Code 33-1410 provides that the State Board has the authority to promulgate rules to establish the appeals process.

SOURCE CITATIONS

Statutes

[Idaho Code 33-1402 Enrollment Options](#)

[Idaho Code 33-1404 Districts to Receive Pupils](#)

[Idaho Code 33-1403 Transfer of Pupils by Initiative of the Board of Trustees](#)

[Idaho Code 33-1406 Bills of Tuition](#)

[Idaho Code 33-1409 Measuring and Reporting Capacity](#)

[Idaho Code 33-1410 Student Appeals](#)

State Department of Education

[Idaho Department of Education, School Choice](#)

[Idaho Department of Education, Open Enrollment Application Sample](#)



Charter Schools in Idaho

POLICY	RATING	POLICY OVERVIEW
<p>Multiple Charter Authorizers</p>	<p>YES</p> <p>Multiple authorizers</p>	<p>In 2024, the Idaho Legislature enacted House Bill 422, which amended the Public Charter Schools Act to create the Accelerating Public Charter Schools Act.</p> <p>(House Bill 422, Idaho Legislature (2024))</p> <p>Idaho Code, as amended by House Bill 422 defines “authorizer” to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A local board of trustees of a school district; • The public charter school commission; • An Idaho public college, university, or community college; or • A private, nonprofit, Idaho-based, nonsectarian college or university that is accredited by the same organization that accredits Idaho public colleges and universities. <p>(Idaho Code 5202A Definitions, as amended by House Bill 422, Idaho Legislature (2024))</p>
<p>Charter Appeal Process</p>	<p>YES</p> <p>Independent appeals process</p>	<p>Idaho Code provides that charter applications may only be submitted to 1 authorizer at a time – if an application is denied, the applicant may then resubmit the application to another authorizer.</p> <p>Authorizers must provide applicants with a hearing prior to making a decision – the authorizer must also provide each applicant with a detailed analysis of the application – the applicant will have 14 days to provide additional materials to address any identified deficiencies.</p> <p>The authorizer must approve or deny the application within 90 days. The authorizer must include all reasons for a denial in the resolution adopted by the governing board.</p> <p>Idaho Code further specifies that if an application is denied, the authorizer must prepare a written notice of the decision within 14 days, including the reasons for the denial and a statement that explains the criteria and standards considered relevant by the authorizer in its denial, the relevant contested facts relied upon, and the</p>

		<p>rationale for the decision based on the applicable statutory provisions and factual information presented to the authorizer.</p> <p>An applicant may appeal a denial of an application to the office of administrative hearings within 30 days. Then, within another 30 days, the office of administrative hearings must review the full record regarding the application and convene a public hearing regarding the appeal. Within 10 days of the public hearing, the hearing officer must submit a written recommendation to the authorizer and persons requesting the review. Within 30 days of receiving the recommendation, the authorizer must hold a meeting open to the public to review the recommendation, and within 10 days the authorizer is required to affirm or reverse its initial decision.</p> <p>Note that the law does not allow for appeal of a decision by a local school board of trustees that denies the conversion of an existing traditional public school within that district to a public charter school.</p> <p>(Idaho Code 33-5205 Application to Establish a Public Charter School – Hearing – Application Decision – Appeal Procedure – Term, as amended by House Bill 422, Idaho Legislature (2024))</p>
<p>Charter Regulatory Flexibility</p>	<p>LIMITED</p> <p>Some or no exemptions</p>	<p>Idaho Code provides for certain provisions of law that charter schools must meet, including financial reporting requirements, laws governing safety, criminal history checks for school district employees or applicants for certificates, and laws relating to attendance at schools.</p> <p>Public charter schools are exempt from rules governing school districts that have been promulgated by the State Board. Charter schools are not, however, exempt from the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accreditation of the school; • Qualifications of a student for attendance at an alternative school; and • Rules promulgated pursuant to Section 33-1612 Thorough System of Public Schools. <p>(Idaho Code 33-5210 Application of School Law – Exemption from State Rules, as amended by House Bill 422, Idaho Legislature (2024))</p>

<p>Equitable Charter Funding</p>	<p>YES</p> <p>Students are funded as in a traditional district school</p>	<p>Idaho Code requires the Department of Education to make the following apportionments to charter schools each fiscal year:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Per student support – charter schools receive support units as if it were a separate school, according to schedules laid out in statute, with some exceptions for public charter schools with fewer than 100 secondary ADA; (2) Special education – charter schools receive the state and federal funds from the exceptional child education program for that student that would have been apportioned to the school district in which the public charter school is located; (3) Alternative school support – public schools may qualify for alternative school support, provided statutory requirements are met; (4) Transportation support – charter schools do receive transportation funding, based on enrollment counts. <p>Idaho Code makes clear that all federal educational funds must be administered and distributed to public charter schools that have been designated as a local education agency, as provided in statute.</p> <p>(Idaho Code 33-5207 Public Charter School Financial Support, as amended by House Bill 422, Idaho Legislature (2024))</p>
<p>Charter Facilities Funding</p>	<p>LIMITED</p> <p>Some or no facilities funding</p>	<p>Idaho Code provides facilities funds for charter schools. These funds are distributed for each student in which most of the student’s instruction is received at a physical facility owned or leased by the public charter school.</p> <p>Appropriations must total \$400 per attending student. Note that, beginning in 2025, “attending student” will mean each student in average daily attendance in K-12 at such physical charter school facilities where the student is enrolled; except that, upon formal approval by the State Board, a charter school may receive an exemption to the physical facility requirement if the student would have attended a physical facility if not for a stated emergency.</p> <p>If public charter schools do not receive facilities funds for all enrolled students, schools may submit a reimbursement claim to the state for any costs for which facilities funds may be used.</p> <p>Idaho Code then specifies that the total reimbursements paid to the charter school, plus any facilities stipend received by the school, may not exceed the amount of facilities funds that would have been received by the school had the school received facilities funds for all students in average daily attendance. Virtual charter schools authorized by the public charter school commission or authorized by a public school district are not eligible for these funds.</p>

		(Idaho Code 33-5207 Public Charter School Financial Support, as amended by House Bill 422, Idaho Legislature (2024) ; House Bill 422 amended by House Bill 766, Idaho Legislature (2024))
Options for High-Performing Charters	LIMITED No opportunities for high-performing charter schools	Unable to find information on Idaho offering incentives and favorable regulatory environments to attract and reward high-performing charters.
Charter Zoning Exemptions	LIMITED Less than full protections	The Idaho Department of Education notes that charter schools are required to comply with all local ordinances. (Idaho Department of Education, Charter Schools)

SOURCE CITATIONS

Statutes

- [Idaho Code 33-5201, et al. Public Charter Schools](#)
- [House Bill 422, Idaho Legislature \(2024\) \(amending Public Charter Schools Act\)](#)
- [House Bill 766, Idaho Legislature \(2024\) \(amending House Bill 422 and Public Charter Schools Act\)](#)

State Department of Education

- [Idaho Department of Education, Charter Schools](#)



Private School Choice in Idaho

POLICY	OVERALL RATING	PROGRAM OVERVIEW
Universal Eligibility	<p>YES</p>	<p>Idaho Parental Choice Tax Credit In 2025, Idaho lawmakers adopted the state’s first private school choice program in the form of a refundable tax credit.</p> <p>Idaho Code 63-3029N (2b). An eligible student is defined as a) a resident of the state of Idaho ages 5 to 18; or b) a child with disabilities ages 5 to 21.</p>
Comparable Student Funding	<p>LIMITED</p> <p>Funding below 90%</p>	<p>Idaho Code 63-3029N (3a, 7). Students who are Idaho residents ages 5 to 18 are entitled to a refundable tax credit up to \$5,000. For students with disabilities ages 5 to 21, the cap is \$7,500.</p>
Uncapped Student Access	<p>LIMITED</p> <p>Funding or enrollment cap</p>	<p>Idaho Code 63-3029N (12). The total amount of authorized refundable tax credits is capped at \$50 million statewide.</p>
Extended Application Window	<p>LIMITED</p> <p>Application period or periods</p>	<p>Idaho Code 63-3029N (4, 5). The primary application period opens on January 15 and lasts for 60 days. If funds remain, a new application period shall open and continue until no later than August 15.</p>
Student Testing Options	<p>LIMITED</p> <p>Rigid mandates, multiple tests, or no accountability</p>	<p>Idaho Code does not require testing for students who receive the Parental Choice Tax Credit.</p>

School Autonomy	<p>YES</p>	<p>Idaho Code 63-3029N (20) specifies that no government agency may exercise control or supervision over any nonpublic school nor regulate the education of nonpublic school students. A school accepting a parent's refundable tax credit funds is not an agent of the state or federal government, and shall not be required to alter its creed, practices, admissions policy, or curriculum to participate in the program.</p>
Accessible School Participation	<p>YES</p> <p>No accreditation requirement</p>	<p>Statute allows parents to use Idaho Parental Choice Tax Credit funds for, among other expenses, tuition and fees at a K-12 nonpublic school. Any accredited nonpublic school that provides instruction either in person, virtually or in combination, may accept Parental Choice Tax Credit funds. A non-accredited school may take part in the program by documenting participating students' growth in a portfolio of evidence or learning record that is made available for potential audit by the state tax commission.</p> <p>(Idaho Code 63-3029N)</p>
<p>ESAs and Parent-Directed Spending</p>		
Freedom to Customize	<p>YES</p>	<p>Idaho Parental Choice Tax Credit Idaho Code 63-3029N (2f). "Qualified expenses" for the tax credit includes K-12 tuition or fees for attending a nonpublic school, tutoring, nationally standardized, AP and college admission assessments, industry-recognized certification exams, and preparatory courses for nationally standardized assessments, as well as textbooks, curricula used for K-12 academic instruction, transportation costs to and from a facility for academic purposes, including public transportation, ridesharing, and the use of privately owned vehicles</p> <p>"Qualified expenses" do not include expenses paid with funds received from the Empowering Parents microgrant, or Advanced Opportunities programs.</p> <p><i>Note: The Empowering Parents Grant Program expired in 2025.</i></p>
Freedom to Access	<p>YES</p>	<p>Private school tuition is one of the primary allowable expenses in the Idaho Parental Choice Tax Credit.</p>

<p>Carry-Over Funding</p>	<p>LIMITED</p> <p>Most or all unused funds revert to the state</p>	<p>The credit can only be claimed for expenses in the year it was incurred, so families cannot receive refunds for expenses in previous years, even if expenses were over the \$5,000 limit.</p>
<p>Tax Credits</p>		
<p>Full Tax Credit</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>Idaho Parental Choice Tax Credit Idaho Code 63-3029N The Idaho Parental Choice Tax Credit gives parents a dollar-for-dollar tax credit up to \$5,000, or \$7,500 for children with a disability.</p>



Homeschooling in Idaho

POLICY	RATING	POLICY OVERVIEW
<p>Homeschool without Prior Approval</p>	<p>YES</p> <p>No permission required</p>	<p>Idaho’s compulsory attendance law allows students to be homeschooled.</p> <p>(Idaho Code 33-202 School Attendance Compulsory)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Idaho has promulgated some rules relating to home schooling. <p>Idaho Admin. Code confirms that a student may receive educational instruction at home.</p> <p>(IDAPA 08.02.03, Rules Governing Thoroughness, Section 118 Home School)</p> <p>Idaho does not require families to receive permission from a local school board or administrative body to practice homeschooling and the state does not regulate or monitor home school education.</p> <p>(See Idaho Department of Education, Home School)</p>
<p>No Extra Homeschool Notifications</p>	<p>YES</p> <p>One-time or no notification</p>	<p>Idaho does not require families to notify local or state officials annually of plans to homeschool. Families only are required to submit paperwork once.</p>
<p>No Certification to Homeschool</p>	<p>YES</p> <p>No certification requirement</p>	<p>Idaho does not require home school parents to possess state teacher certification.</p> <p>(See Idaho Department of Education, Home School)</p>
<p>Flexible Assessment Options</p>	<p>YES</p> <p>Flexible academic accountability</p>	<p>Idaho does not have assessment requirements for home school students. Students are required to receive instruction in “subjects commonly and usually taught in the public schools of the state of Idaho.”</p> <p>(IDAPA 08.02.03, Rules Governing Thoroughness, Section 118 Home School)</p>

SOURCE CITATIONS

Statutes

[Idaho Code 33-202 School Attendance Compulsory](#)

Administrative Code

[IDAPA 08.02.03, Rules Governing Thoroughness, Section 118 Home School](#)

State Department of Education

[Idaho Department of Education, Home School](#)

POLICY ENHANCER



Part-time Enrollment in Idaho

POLICY	RATING	POLICY OVERVIEW
Resident Course Access	<p>YES</p>	<p>Idaho Code provides that students enrolled in nonpublic schools and public charter schools must have the option to enroll in a public school, including another public charter school, for purposes of dual enrollment courses. Idaho Code defines nonpublic student to include both private school students and home school students.</p> <p>Idaho defines dual enrollment opportunities to include nonpublic school students, homeschool students, and public charter school students who enroll in a district or charter school the ability to participate in public school programs and activities; as well as joint enrollment in a traditional public school and an alternative public school program; and the option of enrollment in a post-secondary institution.</p> <p>(Idaho Code 33-203 Dual Enrollment)</p> <p>Note that in a Q&A guidance document released by the Idaho Department of Education, the state makes clear that dual enrollment means a student attending a public charter school, private school, or home school may also enroll for part of the school day at a school within a traditional school district or a public charter school.</p> <p>(Idaho Department of Education, Dual Enrollment Q&A)</p>
Nonresident Course Access	<p>LIMITED</p> <p>Districts only serve resident students or can impose other restrictions</p>	<p>Idaho Code for dual enrollment limits participation for nonpublic and homeschool students in the student’s resident district. If a student is interested in attending a school within another school district, they may do so through the enrollment options program.</p> <p>(Idaho Code 33-203 Dual Enrollment); <i>see also</i> Idaho Department of Education, Dual Enrollment Q&A)</p>

Virtual Course Access

YES

The state has one or more fully accessible virtual providers

Idaho Code establishes the Idaho Digital Learning Academy. According to the law, this was created as a “public school-choice learning environment”, joining technology with instructional practices.

[\(Idaho Code 33-5501, et al. Idaho Digital Learning Academy\)](#)

Students may register with this Academy by receiving a recommendation from a traditional school counselor or administrator or may register directly if the student does not have a current public school affiliation.

[\(Idaho Code 33-5507 Registration - Accountability\)](#)

- Idaho Code 33-507 provides for promulgation of State Board rules for student-related issues, including assessments, completion of work, and ethical conduct and proper etiquette.

Idaho Code provides that school districts are to pay for student participation. Fees for summer school are to be established by the Idaho digital learning academy board of directors.

[\(Idaho Code 33-5508 Funding\)](#)

Further, the definition for the “Idaho digital learning academy” explains that these courses are to be delivered to students at no cost to the student, unless the student enrolls in additional courses beyond full-time enrollment. Out-of-state students are required to pay tuition.

[\(Idaho Code 33-5505 Definitions\)](#)

The Idaho Digital Learning Alliance webpage explains that homeschool students must complete registration through a public, private, or charter school, which will be allowed through dual enrollment policies.

[\(Idaho Digital Learning Alliance, About IDLA\)](#)

All students have access to courses through the Idaho Digital Learning Academy – while this is a governmental entity, similar to a single purpose district, the academy may also offer brokered courses developed by outside sources.

[\(Idaho Code 33-5506 Courses – Development – Brokered – Credit – Accreditation\)](#)

Extracurricular Access

LIMITED

Access denied to some resident students, or students must take at least one class in a public school

Idaho Code specifies that nonpublic and charter school students participating in dual enrollment in a public school may also enter into any program in the public school available to other students, provided the student meets all eligibility requirements and is held to the same responsibilities and standards of behavior and performance that apply to any other student's participation in the activity.

Idaho Code further specifies that in order for a nonpublic school student or public school student to participate in nonacademic public school activities for which public school students must demonstrate academic proficiency or eligibility, the nonpublic school or public school student must demonstrate composite grade-level academic proficiency on any State Board recognized achievement test, portfolio, or other mechanism as provided in State Board rules.

Students are also eligible if they achieve a minimum composite, core or survey test score within the average or higher-than-average range as established by the test service utilized on any nationally normed test.

Idaho Code does require nonpublic school or public school students participating in nonacademic public school activities to reside within the attendance boundaries of the school for which the student participates.

[\(Idaho Code 33-203 Dual Enrollment\)](#)

- Idaho has promulgated rules relating to eligibility for dual enrollment.

Idaho Administrative Code provides further details on achievement tests and portfolio requirements the State Board will recognize to determine eligibility.

[\(IDAPA 08.02.03, Rules Governing Thoroughness, Section 13 Dual Enrollment\)](#)

SOURCE CITATIONS			
Statutes	Administrative Code	State Department of Education	Other Resources
Idaho Code 33-203 Dual Enrollment Idaho Code 33-5501, et al. Idaho Digital Learning Academy Idaho Code 33-5505 Definitions Idaho Code 33-5506 Courses – Development – Brokered – Credit – Accreditation Idaho Code 33-5507 Registration - Accountability Idaho Code 33-5508 Funding	IDAPA 08.02.03, Rules Governing Thoroughness, Section 13 Dual Enrollment	Idaho Department of Education, Dual Enrollment Q&A	Idaho Digital Learning Alliance, About IDLA



Learn Everywhere in Idaho

POLICY	RATING	POLICY OVERVIEW
Provider Qualification Standard	<p>NO</p> <p>No program</p>	Idaho has not established a Learn Everywhere program.
Course Credit Standard	<p>NO</p> <p>No program</p>	
Core Course Opportunities	<p>NO</p> <p>No program</p>	
Central State List	<p>NO</p> <p>No program</p>	



Transportation in Idaho

POLICY	RATING	POLICY OVERVIEW
<p>Open Enrollment Transit</p>	<p>LIMITED</p> <p>Less than equitable and/or for some students only</p>	<p>Students who are attending a school outside the district in which they reside are responsible for transportation to the school or to an appropriate bus stop within the receiving district.</p> <p>Students attending another school within their home district are responsible for transportation to and from an appropriate bus stop.</p> <p>(Idaho Code 33-1402 Enrollment Options)</p>
<p>Fair Transportation Access</p>	<p>LIMITED</p> <p>Equitable transportation offered to some charter OR private students</p>	<p>Idaho Code does not require the board of trustees of each district to provide transportation for public school students, including specially chartered school districts.</p> <p>Idaho Code provides that nonpublic school students may be provided with transportation, where practicable, when the full costs for providing the transportation are recovered.</p> <p>(Idaho Code 33-1501 Transportation authorized)</p> <p>Idaho Code provides that public charter schools are eligible for state reimbursement for transportation of students, so long as the student to be transported lives within the public charter school’s primary attendance area and meets certain criteria.</p> <p>(Idaho Code 33-5207 Public Charter School Financial Support, as amended by House Bill 422, Idaho Legislature (2024))</p>

<p>Vehicle Flexibility</p>	<p>LIMITED</p> <p>Only for student activities, or other restrictive conditions</p>	<p>Idaho Code defines a “school bus” to mean a motor vehicle having seating capacity of more than 10 persons and meets the current national and state minimum standards for school bus construction.</p> <p>(Idaho Code 33-1504 School Buses)</p> <p>Idaho Code relating to motor vehicles defines “school bus” to mean every motor vehicle that complies with the color and identification requirements set forth in the most recent edition of “Minimum Standards for School Buses” and is used to transport children to or from school or in connection with school approved activities and include buses operated by contract carriers.</p> <p>(Idaho Code 49-120 Definitions)</p> <p>Local boards of trustees may authorize the use of non-conforming vehicles to transport students to and from school-sponsored activities or field trips, but they must be in safe mechanical condition.</p> <p>(Idaho Department of Education, Standards for Idaho School Buses and Operations (2017))</p>
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SOURCE CITATIONS

Statutes	Administrative Code	State Department of Education
<p>Idaho Code 33-1402 Enrollment Options</p> <p>Idaho Code 33-1501 Transportation authorized</p> <p>Idaho Code 33-1504 School Buses</p>	<p>IDAPA 08.02.02.150 Transportation</p>	<p>Idaho Department of Education, Student Transportation</p> <p>Idaho Department of Education, Standards for Idaho School Buses and Operations (2017)</p>

