



SCHOOL CHOICE MATTERS

Kansas 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 Kansas

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>Kansas Statute establishes that a school-age child may either attend school in the district where the child lives or, in accordance with K.S.A. 72-13,101, 72-3123 or 72-3125, may attend school in a school district where the child is not a resident.</p> <p>(K.S.A 72-3122 School attendance based on residency of student)</p> <p>Application for Open Seats</p> <p>Kansas Statute establishes that, and requires school district boards to permit, any school-age child to attend a school operated by a district where the child does not reside if the school has open seats. Statute provides that a determination that a school does or does not have open seats must be made annually for the following school year based on the student-teacher ratio. For each grade level in each school building, the local board’s determination should include capacity, the number of students expected to attend school in the district, and the number of open seats available to nonresident students. A nonresident student who has a parent employed by a school district is permitted to enroll in and attend school in the district as if the student is a resident of the district.</p> <p>If the number of applications for a grade level in a school building is greater than the number of available seats for such grade level in such school building, the school district shall randomly select nonresident students using a confidential lottery process, subject to the noted exemptions.</p> <p>A nonresident applicant student must be accepted if the number of applications for a grade level in a school building is less than the number of available seats, and subject to prioritization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority must be given to any sibling of a nonresident student who was accepted to enroll in and attend such school district (and any such sibling is not subject to an open seat lottery)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority must be given to any nonresident student who is a military student (such student is not subject to an open seat lottery) <p>(K.S.A. 72-3123 School attendance for nonresident students; determination of capacity by the school district; application for open seats; priorities for acceptance; children who are homeless; tuition and fees prohibited; limitations on transfer students; transportation not required; reporting; audits; see also K.S.A. 72-3126. Nonresident students; school district policies to determine nonresident student enrollment capacity.)</p> <p>Contracts Providing for Attendance at Receiving School District Kansas Statute authorizes a school district to contract with another district in the state or with the governing authority of an accredited school district in another state “for the purpose of providing for the attendance of students” in the other district (or for the attendance of students from another state at schools in Kansas). Contracts may only be entered into “for the benefit of students who reside at inconvenient or unreasonable distances from the schools maintained by the sending school district or for students who, for any other reason deemed sufficient by the board of education of the sending school district, should attend school in a receiving school district.” (K.S.A. 72-3125 Contracts authorized for purpose of providing for attendance of students at receiving school district; conditions; applicability; alternative provisions)</p>
<p>Transfers Within Districts</p>	<p>NO No policy</p>	
<p>Year-round Transfer Window</p>	<p>LIMITED Restricted transfer window</p>	<p>Application for Open Seats Kansas Statute establishes an application window of June 1 through June 30.</p> <p>(K.S.A. 72-3123 School attendance for nonresident students; determination of capacity by the school district; application for open seats; priorities for acceptance; children who are homeless; tuition and fees prohibited; limitations on transfer students; transportation not required; reporting; audits)</p>
<p>Tuition-Free Public Schools</p>	<p>YES Prohibition on parent tuition</p>	<p>Application for Open Seats Kansas Statute prohibits a school district from charging tuition or fees to any nonresident student who transfers pursuant to the district’s determination of open seats, except for fees that are otherwise charged to every student enrolled in and attending the school.</p>

		<p>(K.S.A. 72-3123 School attendance for nonresident students; determination of capacity by the school district; application for open seats; priorities for acceptance; children who are homeless; tuition and fees prohibited; limitations on transfer students; transportation not required; reporting; audits)</p> <p>Contracts Providing for Attendance at Receiving School District A contract entered into between districts or between a district and the governing authority of an accredited school district in another state must “make provision for the payment of tuition by the sending school district to the receiving school district”. If a sending school district is located in this state and the receiving school district is located in another state, the amount of tuition provided to be paid for the attendance of a student or students at school in the receiving school district shall not exceed 1/2 of the amount of the budget per student of the sending school district under the Kansas school equity and enhancement act.</p> <p>(K.S.A. 72-3125 Contracts authorized for purpose of providing for attendance of students at receiving school district; conditions; applicability; alternative provisions)</p>
<p>School Capacity Transparency</p>	<p>YES</p> <p>Districts must report capacity by school and grade level</p>	<p>Application for Open Seats Kansas Statute establishes that, on or before June 1 of each year, each school district shall publish on its website the number of open seats available to nonresident students in each grade level for each school building of the school district for the next succeeding school year.</p> <p>(K.S.A. 72-3123 School attendance for nonresident students; determination of capacity by the school district; application for open seats; priorities for acceptance; children who are homeless; tuition and fees prohibited; limitations on transfer students; transportation not required; reporting; audits)</p>
<p>Transfer Data Transparency</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>Application for Open Seats Kansas Statute requires that each school district board of education submit to KDSE the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Its nonresident transfer policy • The number of nonresident student transfers approved and denied by each grade level and whether the denials were based on capacity or in accordance with the policy <p>KSDE must collect and report such data on the department's website and make such data available to the legislative division of post audit. KSDE must also audit the nonresident student capacity and enrollment data as part of the annual enrollment audit.</p>

		<p>(K.S.A. 72-3123 School attendance for nonresident students; determination of capacity by the school district; application for open seats; priorities for acceptance; children who are homeless; tuition and fees prohibited; limitations on transfer students; transportation not required; reporting; audits)</p>
<p>Transparent Appeal Process</p>	<p>NO</p>	<p>Application for Open Seats Kansas Statute does not establish an appeal process for parents.</p>

SOURCE CITATIONS

Statutes

[K.S.A 72-3122 School attendance based on residency of student](#)

[K.S.A. 72-3123 School attendance for nonresident students; determination of capacity by the school district; application for open seats; priorities for acceptance; children who are homeless; tuition and fees prohibited; limitations on transfer students; transportation not required; reporting; audits](#)

[K.S.A. 72-3125 Contracts authorized for purpose of providing for attendance of students at receiving school district; conditions; applicability; alternative provisions](#)

[K.S.A. 72-13,100 Interlocal cooperation agreements; requirements and conditions; duration; partial or complete termination; financing; definitions](#)



Charter Schools in Kansas

POLICY	RATING	POLICY OVERVIEW
<p>Multiple Charter Authorizers</p>	<p>LIMITED</p> <p>No real authorizer options</p>	<p>Kansas Statute provides for a two-tier approval process. The board of education of any school district may authorize the establishment of a charter school. If the school district’s board approves a petition, it must notify the petitioner and the KSBOE. The KSBOE must then determine “whether the charter school can reasonably be expected to accomplish the program goals such charter school established...” If KSBOE finds that the proposed charter school is not likely to achieve such program goals, it must deny the petition. The district’s board may then, within 30 days following notification of denial, request reconsideration of the petition.</p> <p>(K.S.A. 72-4207 Authorization to establish; purposes; K.S.A. 72-4208 Petition for establishment; design and contents; receipt, review, and screening; preparation and submission; charter elements and requirements; public hearing; duties of state board; approval or disapproval of petition; waiver of policies, rules and regulations)</p>
<p>Charter Appeal Process</p>	<p>NO</p> <p>No appeals process</p>	<p>Kansas Statute does not provide for an appeal of a school district board’s denial of a petition; however there are provisions by which a petition may be submitted for reconsideration.</p> <p>Specifically, “If the board does not approve the petition, the board shall send a notification of denial to the petitioner and shall specify in writing the reasons therefor. A copy of such notification also shall be sent to the state board of education. Within 30 days from the date of the notification of denial, the petitioner may submit a request to the board of education for reconsideration of the petition and may submit an amended petition therewith. The board shall act on such request within 30 days of receipt of the request.”</p> <p>The KSBOE must then determine “whether the charter school can reasonably be expected to accomplish the program goals such charter school established...” If KSBOE finds that the proposed charter school is not likely to achieve such program goals, it must deny the petition. The district’s board may then, within 30 days following notification of denial, request reconsideration of the petition.</p> <p>(K.S.A. 72-4208 Petition for establishment; design and contents; receipt, review, and screening; preparation and submission; charter elements and requirements; public hearing; duties of state board; approval or disapproval of petition; waiver of policies, rules and regulations)</p>

Charter
Regulatory
Flexibility

LIMITED

Some or no exemptions

Kansas Statute defines "charter school" as a separate and distinct school, attendance at which is voluntary, which is established to accomplish one or more of the purposes set forth in article 42 of chapter 72 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto. Each charter school shall be subject to accreditation requirements of the state board of education and must be accredited to maintain its charter.

[\(K.S.A. 72-4206 Intention of act; charter school defined\)](#)

This provision does not give the charter school the degree of legal autonomy available in many other states – they are schools approved by a local board and operating under the local board’s governance, with limited flexibility.

Kansas Statute establishes that “all employees who are participating in the operation of a charter school and who qualify for membership in the Kansas public employees retirement system shall be members of the system.” In addition, all such employees who qualify for health insurance and other fringe benefit programs provided for other school district employees shall be eligible to participate in such programs.

[\(K.S.A. 72-4211 Employee benefits\)](#)

Kansas Statute does not provide automatic exemptions from any state laws. As such, all charter schools are subject to state teacher certification and collective bargaining requirements. It does provide that a charter school petition may identify school district policies and state board of education rules and regulations from which waiver is sought in order to facilitate operation of the school. If a school is approved, any waivers sought from school district policy may be granted by the board if it determines that the reasons for seeking such waiver(s) are meritorious and legitimately related to successful operation of the school. The board may also make application, on behalf of the charter school, to KSBOE for waiver of state board rules and regulations.

[\(K.S.A. 72-4208 Petition for establishment; design and contents; receipt, review, and screening; preparation and submission; charter elements and requirements; public hearing; duties of state board; approval or disapproval of petition; waiver of policies, rules and regulations\)](#)

KSBE is authorized to adopt rules and regulations to administer statutory provisions regarding charter schools ([K.S.A. 72-4206](#) et. seq.), to require period reports from charter schools, and establish additional criteria for evaluating and approving charter schools. No such administrative rules are in effect.

[\(K.S.A. 72-4213 State board of education; rules and regulations\)](#)

<p>Equitable Charter Funding</p>	<p>LIMITED Disparities exist</p>	<p>Kansas Statute is silent regarding charter school funding and there is no data or evidence readily available to demonstrate the extent to which Kansas is funding charter schools equitably with public schools.</p> <p>(See KSDE, History of the Kansas School Equity and Enhancement Act (KSEEA) and other school finance laws)</p>
<p>Charter Facilities Funding</p>	<p>LIMITED Some or no facilities funding</p>	<p>Information published by KSDE indicates that the school finance amendments passed by the 2017 Legislature allow school districts to make capital outlay expenditures for “the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, repair, remodeling, additions to, furnishing, maintaining and equipping of school district property and equipment necessary for school district purposes... Like capital outlay, state law governing school district capital improvements and Capital Improvement State Aid are codified outside the main school finance formula.” It also notes the school districts may issue bonds worth up to 14.0 percent of the district’s assessed valuation. To exceed the 14.0 percent cap, a district must receive KSBOE approval.</p> <p>There appear to be no alternative or additional provisions made for charter school facilities funding.</p> <p>(KSDE, History of the Kansas School Equity and Enhancement Act (KSEEA) and other school finance laws)</p>
<p>Options for High-Performing Charters</p>	<p>LIMITED No opportunities for high-performing charter schools</p>	<p>Kansas Statute does not offer incentives or a favorable regulatory environment to attract and reward high-performing charters.</p>
<p>Charter Zoning Exemptions</p>	<p>LIMITED Less than full protections</p>	<p>Kansas Statute does not provide charter schools with exemptions from local zoning and ordinances.</p>

SOURCE CITATIONS

Statutes

[K.S.A. 72-4206 Intention of act; charter school defined](#)

[K.S.A. 72-4208 Petition for establishment; design and contents; receipt, review, and screening; preparation and submission; charter elements and requirements; public hearing; duties of state board; approval or disapproval of petition; waiver of policies, rules and regulations](#)

[K.S.A. 72-4211 Employee benefits](#)

[K.S.A. 72-4213 State board of education; rules and regulations](#)

State Department of Education

[KSDE, History of the Kansas School Equity and Enhancement Act \(KSEEA\) and other school finance laws](#)

Other Resources

[National Alliance for Public Charter Schools, Kansas - Model Law](#)



Private School Choice in Kansas

POLICY	OVERALL RATING	PROGRAM OVERVIEW
<p>Universal Eligibility</p>	<p>LIMITED</p> <p>Eligibility less than 100%</p>	<p>Kansas Statute includes the Tax Credit for Low Income Students Scholarship Program Act (K.S.A. 72-4351 through 72-4357).</p> <p>Kansas statute specifies that choice funding is limited to students residing in the state who meet the following eligibility criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has an annual family income that is less than or equal to 250% of the federal poverty guidelines; and either (1) was enrolled in kindergarten or any of the grades one through eight in any public school in the previous school year in which an educational scholarship is first sought for the child; or (2) is eligible to be enrolled in any public school in the school year in which an educational scholarship is first sought for the child and the child is seven years of age or under; or has received an educational scholarship under the program and has not graduated from high school or reached the age of 21 years. <p>(K.S.A. 2-4352 Definitions)</p>
<p>Comparable Student Funding</p>	<p>LIMITED</p> <p>Funding below 90%</p>	<p>“Educational scholarship” is defined in Kansas Law as an amount not to exceed \$8,000 per school year.</p> <p>(K.S.A. 2-4352 Definitions)</p> <p>EdChoice notes that the value as a percentage of public school per-student spending is 25%</p> <p>(EdChoice, The ABCs of School Choice: Kansas (2024 Edition))</p>

<p>Uncapped Student Access</p>	<p>LIMITED Funding or enrollment cap</p>	<p>Kansas Statute does not include a cap on the number of students who can participate (though eligibility criteria severely limit participation, as noted above).</p> <p>Kansas Statute does establish a funding cap. For each tax year, the total amount of credits allowed is prohibited to exceed \$10,000,000 for any one tax year.</p> <p>Except as otherwise provided, the allocation of tax credits to each scholarship granting organization (SGO) is to be determined by the SGO in consultation with the secretary of revenue.</p> <p>(K.S.A. 72-4357 Tax credit for contributions to scholarship granting organization; limitations on amount of credits; carry over of unused credits; see also KDE, Tax Credit for Low Income Students Scholarship Program – Rules and Regulations)</p>
<p>Extended Application Window</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>Kansas Statute is silent on the application process and timeline for families interested in participating in the program.</p> <p>KDE Rules and Regulations establish procedures for the application of SGOs and eligible schools, but not the procedure or timeline for families to apply. Neither the program webpage of the Department of Revenue or Department of Education provide this information either.</p>
<p>Student Testing Options</p>	<p>LIMITED Rigid mandates, multiple tests, or no accountability</p>	<p>Kansas Statute establishes that for a school to be qualified for program participation, it must be a nonpublic school that, among other things, is accredited by the state board or a national or regional accrediting agency, or is working in good faith toward such accreditation.</p> <p>(K.S.A. 2-4352 Definitions)</p> <p>Administrative Rule establishes accreditation requirements, pursuant to which a private education system may voluntarily participate in accreditation. In doing so, unless granted a waiver, the system will be subject to all requirements established for public education systems in the rule.</p> <p>Accreditation requirements regarding student assessment include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in the Kansas assessment program as directed by the state board; • Have in place a method of data collection approved by the state board for collecting kindergarten-entry data; • Have in place a state board-approved individual plan of study program for each student (grades 8 through high school graduation); and

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have in place a method of assessing all students' social-emotional growth. <p>(Kansas Admin. Reg. 91-31-32 Kansas education systems accreditation)</p> <p>Because state accreditation is only one of a number of options available to schools, a participating student is only required to participate in state assessments if a school elects state accreditation.</p> <p>Kansas Statute is silent on participation of choice students in state assessments or other academic tests.</p> <p>KSDE Rules and Regulations do not include information on academic testing. Neither the program webpage of the Department of Revenue nor KSDE provide this information either.</p>
<p>School Autonomy</p>	<p>LIMITED</p> <p>Silent language or adverse regulations</p>	<p>Kansas Statute is silent regarding the preservation of private school autonomy. Only the definition of “Eligible School”, above, is applicable and it does not address admissions, hiring or other core operational decisions of a participating school.</p> <p>KSDE Rules and Regulations are also silent on this issue. Neither the program webpage of the Department of Revenue nor KSDE provide this information either.</p> <p>KSDE’s Request for Participation form that a qualified private school is to submit for approval to participate in the program only requires certification that the school meets eligibility criteria and will comply with the rules and regulations of the program.</p>
<p>Accessible School Participation</p>	<p>LIMITED</p> <p>Accreditation requirement</p>	<p>Kansas Statute provides definitions for the Program, including "Qualified school", which means any nonpublic school that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Provides education to elementary or secondary students; (2) is accredited by the state board or a national or regional accrediting agency that is recognized by the state board for the purpose of satisfying the teaching performance assessment for professional licensure or is working in good faith toward such accreditation; (3) has notified the state board of its intention to participate in the program; and (4) complies with the requirements of the program.” <p>(K.S.A. 2-4352 Definitions)</p>

		<p>KSDE rules provide a list of accrediting agencies that are recognized by the state board. This list includes a number of national and regional K-12 accrediting organizations.</p> <p>(KDE, Tax Credit for Low Income Students Scholarship Program – Rules and Regulations)</p>
<h3>ESAs and Parent-Directed Spending</h3>		
Freedom to Customize	<p>NO</p> <p>No ESA or microgrant program</p>	<p>The federally funded Kansas Education Enrichment Program (KEEP) expired in February 2025.</p>
Freedom to Access	<p>NO</p> <p>No ESA or microgrant program</p>	
Carry-Over Funding	<p>NO</p> <p>No ESA or microgrant program</p>	
<h3>Tax Credits</h3>		
Full Tax Credit	<p>LIMITED</p> <p>Credit value below 100%</p>	<p>Kansas Statute for the Tax Credit for Low-Income Students Scholarship Program caps the credit that can be taken against the tax liability at an amount equal to 75% of the amount contributed to a scholarship granting organization. No taxpayer is allowed to exceed \$500,000 in total contributions for any tax year.</p> <p>(K.S.A. 72-4357 Tax credit for contributions to scholarship granting organization; limitations on amount of credits; carry over of unused credits)</p>

SOURCE CITATIONS			
<p>Statutes</p> <p>K.S.A. 2-4352 Definitions</p> <p>K.S.A. 72-4357 Tax credit for contributions to scholarship granting organization; limitations on amount of credits; carry over of unused credits</p>	<p>Administrative Rules</p> <p>KDE Rules and Regulations, Tax Credit for Low Income Students Scholarship Program</p> <p>Kansas Admin. Reg. 91-31-32 Kansas education systems accreditation</p>	<p>State Department of Education</p> <p>KDE, Tax Credit for Low Income Students Scholarship Program – Rules and Regulations</p> <p>KDE, Tax Credit for Low Income Students Scholarship Program</p> <p>State Department of Revenue</p> <p>Kansas Department of Revenue - Low Income Students Scholarship</p>	<p>Other Resources</p> <p>EdChoice, The ABCs of School Choice: Kansas (2024 Edition)</p>



Homeschooling in Kansas

POLICY	RATING	POLICY OVERVIEW
<p>Homeschool without Prior Approval</p>	<p>YES</p> <p>No permission required</p>	<p>To be recognized as a Non-Accredited Private School (NAPS) parent/guardian intending to homeschool must register with KSDE as a NAPS. KSDE’s homeschooling webpage explains that all homeschools are classified as Non-Accredited Private Schools (NAPS) in Kansas.</p> <p>When a student transfers to a NAPS, the school previously attended must be notified by the parent/guardian. If this step is not completed, the school is required by law to report the student as truant.</p> <p>(K.S.A. 72-4345 Nonaccredited private schools; pupil records; definitions; K.S.A. 72-4346 Same; registration of name and address required; state board of education, administration and duties; KSDE, Homeschooling In Kansas (Non-Accredited Private Schools (NAPS)))</p> <p>A KSDE Fact Sheet on homeschooling includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Kansas does not specifically authorize “home instruction” or “homeschooling” by state statute. However, Kansas does recognize Non-Accredited Private Schools. There is no fee charged to register a non-accredited private school. A non-accredited elementary or secondary private school is one that satisfies the state’s compulsory school attendance laws, but which is not accredited by the State Board of Education...Non-accredited private schools are required by law to register the name and address of the private elementary or secondary school (homeschool) with the State Board of Education.” <p>KSDE, Homeschooling in Kansas – Fact Sheet</p>
<p>No Extra Homeschool Notifications</p>	<p>YES</p> <p>One-time or no notification</p>	<p>Kansas Statute does not establish an annual notification/plan submission requirement.</p>

<p>No Certification to Homeschool</p>	<p>YES No certification requirement</p>	<p>A KSDE Fact Sheet on homeschooling includes the following: Non-accredited private schools are not required to employ teachers who are licensed by the state, but their courses must be taught by competent instructors.</p> <p>(KSDE, Homeschooling in Kansas – Fact Sheet)</p>
<p>Flexible Assessment Options</p>	<p>YES Flexible academic accountability</p>	<p>Kansas Statute does not establish any academic assessment requirements or options for homeschool students. As a Non Accredited Private School, homeschooling is not required to be provided by an accredited school, thus the accreditation provisions regarding assessment are not applicable.</p> <p>A KSDE Fact Sheet on homeschooling includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is in the best interest of students attending non-accredited private schools that accurate and complete records of their progress be kept. These records will be needed if the student transfers to a public or an accredited school, or applies for admission to a college or university. If a student transfers from a non-accredited private school to an accredited school, the accredited school is not required to accept the transfer of credit. <p>(KSDE, Homeschooling in Kansas – Fact Sheet)</p>

SOURCE CITATIONS

Statutes	State Department of Education	Other
<p>K.S.A. 72-4345 Nonaccredited private schools; pupil records; definitions</p> <p>K.S.A. 72-4346 Same; registration of name and address required; state board of education, administration and duties</p>	<p>KSDE, Homeschooling In Kansas (Non-Accredited Private Schools (NAPS))</p> <p>KSDE, Homeschooling in Kansas – Fact Sheet</p>	<p>HSLDA, Public School Access for Homeschoolers in Kansas</p>

POLICY ENHANCERS



Part-time Enrollment in Kansas

POLICY	RATING	POLICY OVERVIEW
Resident Course Access	<p>YES</p>	<p>Kansas Statute establishes that each school district’s board of education must, pursuant to its part-time enrollment policy, allow any child to enroll part-time in the school district “to allow the student to attend any courses, programs or services offered by the school district”, provided the child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is also enrolled in a nonaccredited private elementary or secondary school, or in any other private, denominational or parochial school (as defined in statute); • Requests to enroll part-time in the school district; and • Meets the age of eligibility requirements for school attendance. <p>(K.S.A. 72-3120 Compulsory school attendance; exemptions)</p>
Nonresident Course Access	<p>YES</p> <p>Students can enroll across district lines</p>	<p>Kansas Statute establishes that each school district’s board of education must, pursuant to its part-time enrollment policy, allow any child to enroll part-time in the school district “to allow the student to attend any courses, programs or services offered by the school district”, provided the child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is also enrolled in a nonaccredited private elementary or secondary school, or in any other private, denominational or parochial school (as defined in statute); • Requests to enroll part-time in the school district; and • Meets the age of eligibility requirements for school attendance. <p>(K.S.A. 72-3120 Compulsory school attendance; exemptions)</p>

<p>Virtual Course Access</p>	<p>LIMITED</p> <p>Access denied to some resident students, or students must take at least one class in a public school</p>	<p>Kansas Statute includes the Virtual School Act pursuant to which virtual schools operate under the general supervision of the state KSBOE. Students may enroll full-time or part-time in a virtual school.</p> <p>(K.S.A. 72-3715 Determining full-time equivalent enrollment; state aid; virtual school fund)</p> <p>The state board may adopt any rules and regulations relating to virtual schools that the state board deems necessary to administer and enforce the virtual school act. No relevant rules were identified.</p> <p>KSDE publishes a virtual school and program directory. Students and parents are encouraged to first inquire about virtual schools and programs available within their district of residence. It then advises using the list to identify the schools and programs that accept out-of-district students. A district may, at its discretion, continue to offer students to extracurricular activities even if the student has transferred to another district for virtual schooling.</p> <p>(See KSDE, Virtual Schools and Programs 23-24)</p> <p>Kansas Statute, while providing a broad part-time enrollment option for nonaccredited private school students, does not extend that option to charter school students. As the statute also does not explicitly extend to virtual course providers (which are approved by and operated under the authority of KSDE, as described above), it appears course level access to other virtual course providers is not authorized.</p> <p>(K.S.A. 72-3715 Determining full-time equivalent enrollment; state aid; virtual school fund)</p>
<p>Extracurricular Access</p>	<p>LIMITED</p> <p>Access denied to some resident students, or students must take at least one class in a public school</p>	<p>The Kansas State High School Activities Association explains that, during the 2023 legislative session, a new law was created to allow non-public students (specifically home schooled) to participate in KSHSAA sponsored activities without enrollment in the local public school.</p> <p>(KSHAA 2023-2024 Handbook)</p> <p>The enacted bill, Senate Bill 113, includes provisions conditioning such participation on, among other things, the student being a resident of the school district; enrolled and attending a nonpublic elementary or secondary school; and compliance with the requirements of K.S.A. 72-6262 (requiring certification from a physician or local health department that the pupil has received such tests and inoculations as are deemed necessary by the secretary).</p> <p>(House Substitute for Senate Bill 113, Kansas Legislature (2024))</p>

	<p>A participating student must pay any fees required by the school district for participation in such activity if such fees are generally imposed upon other participating students.</p> <p>Participation is limited to “the appropriate school of the school district that corresponds to where such student resides within the school district’s respective school attendance boundaries”.</p> <p>State Board guidelines establish that no school shall allow students below 6th grade to participate in interscholastic athletics.</p> <p>(Kansas State Board of Education Guidelines)</p> <p>Kansas Statute is silent about charter school student eligibility and access.</p>
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SOURCE CITATIONS

Statutes	State Department of Education	Other Resources
<p>K.S.A. 72-3120 Compulsory school attendance; exemptions</p> <p>K.S.A. 72-3715 Determining full-time equivalent enrollment; state aid; virtual school fund</p> <p>House Substitute for Senate Bill 113, Kansas Legislature (2024)</p>	<p>Kansas State Board of Education Guidelines</p> <p>KSDE, Virtual Schools and Programs</p> <p>KSDE, Enrollment Handbook</p>	<p>KSHAA 2023-2024 Handbook</p>



Learn Everywhere in Kansas

POLICY	RATING	POLICY OVERVIEW
Provider Qualification Standard	<p>NO</p> <p>No program</p>	<p>Kansas has not established a Learn Everywhere program.</p>
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 Kansas

POLICY	RATING	POLICY OVERVIEW
<p>Open Enrollment Transit</p>	<p>NO</p>	<p>Application for Open Seats Kansas Statute establishes that a receiving school district shall not be required to provide transportation to nonresident students. If space is available on school district transportation vehicles, a district may provide nonresident students an in-district bus stop where transportation may be provided.</p> <p>(K.S.A. 72-3123 School attendance for nonresident students; determination of capacity by the school district; application for open seats; priorities for acceptance; children who are homeless; tuition and fees prohibited; limitations on transfer students; transportation not required; reporting; audits)</p> <p>Contracts Providing for Attendance at Receiving School District Kansas Statute authorizes a school district to contract with another district in the state or with the governing authority of an accredited school district in another state “for the purpose of providing for the attendance of students” in the other district (or for the attendance of students from another state at schools in Kansas). Such a contract is required to make provision for transportation of students to and from the school attended on every school day.</p> <p>(K.S.A. 72-3125 Contracts authorized for purpose of providing for attendance of students at receiving school district; conditions; applicability; alternative provisions)</p>
<p>Fair Transportation Access</p>	<p>LIMITED</p> <p>Equitable transportation offered to some charter OR private students</p>	<p>Kansas Statute requires the school district in which a charter school is operated to provide transportation to and from school for pupils who qualify for free meals under the national school lunch act and who live 2½ or more miles from the school.</p> <p>(K.S.A. 72-4210 Transportation of pupils)</p> <p>Kansas Statute is silent regarding any transportation services required to be provided to nonpublic students.</p>

<p>Vehicle Flexibility</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>Kansas Statute and Administrative Code provide for several types of vehicles that may be used for student transportation. Administrative Rule definitions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Activity bus" means any bus utilized by a governing body only to transport students to and from school activities as authorized by K.S.A. 72-8301 (c)(3), and amendments thereto. An activity bus may be a color other than school bus yellow. • "Bus" means any motor vehicle that is designed for transporting more than 10 passengers in addition to the driver. • "Multipurpose passenger vehicle" means a motor vehicle, as defined in K.S.A. 8-126 and amendments thereto, that is designed to transport 10 or fewer persons, in addition to the driver, and that is constructed on a truck chassis. "School bus" means school bus as defined in K.S.A. 72-8301, and amendments thereto. A school bus may be owned by a school district, a private school, or a private company. The term shall include any van or other vehicle rated by the manufacturer, or having a door label, as a bus. • "School passenger vehicle" means any passenger car or multipurpose passenger vehicle that is owned or leased by a school district or private individual and is used regularly to provide student transportation on behalf of a school district. • "School vehicle" means any activity bus, school bus, or school passenger vehicle. <p>(Kansas Admin. Reg. 91-38-1. Definitions)</p> <p>Administrative Rule establishes a set of general limitations and requirements, including a prohibition on the use of Activity Buses to provide student transportation from any student's home to school or from school to any student's home.</p> <p>(Kansas Admin. Reg. 91-38-2 General limitations and requirements)</p> <p>A governing body may contract with the operator of a mass transportation system to provide school transportation for its students.</p> <p>(Kansas Admin. Reg. 91-38-10 Use of urban mass transportation buses)</p>
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SOURCE CITATIONS

Statutes

[K.S.A. 72-3125 Contracts authorized for purpose of providing for attendance of students at receiving school district; conditions; applicability; alternative provisions](#)

Administrative Code

[Kansas Admin. Reg. Article 38 School Bus Transportation](#)

Note: Kansas Statutes on K-12 education make limited references to the promulgation of Kansas Administrative Regulations, either as an option or requirement of the state board of education (KSBOE) or state department of education (KSDE). Unless specifically noted, no relevant regulations or [Board Policies](#) were found to expound on statutory requirements.

