

SCHOOL CHOICE MATTERS

Minnesota 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 Minnesota

POLICY	RATING	POLICY OVERVIEW
<p>Transfers Between Districts</p>	<p>LIMITED</p> <p>Sending and/or receiving districts have discretion over transfers</p>	<p>Minnesota has adopted an open enrollment policy through the Enrollment Options Program. Students may attend a school or program in a district in which the student does not reside, subject to certain limits.</p> <p>Districts have discretion to refuse enrollment of students who have been expelled, if they were expelled for certain, enumerated reasons. Boards also have discretion to limit the enrollment of nonresident students in schools or programs, through a resolution, “to a number not less than the lesser of”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1% of the total enrollment at each grade level in the district; or • the number of district residents at that grade level enrolled in a nonresident district. <p>(Minn. Stat. 124D.03 Enrollment Options Program)</p> <p>Additionally, Minnesota Statute provides that student’s parents or guardians must receive the approval of both the nonresident and resident district boards to enroll in a district where the student does not live.</p> <p>(Minn. Stat. 124D.08 School Boards’ Approval to Enroll in Nonresident District; Exceptions)</p> <p>Minnesota Statute also allows Minnesota students and students residing in adjoining states to enroll in districts in the other state. Students who are non-Minnesota students who reside in an adjoining state in a district that borders Minnesota may enroll in a Minnesota district if either the board of the district in which the student resides or state in which the student resides pays tuition to the district in which the student is enrolled.</p> <p>(Minn. Stat. 124D.04 Options for Enrolling in Adjoining States)</p>

<p>Transfers Within Districts</p>	<p>NO No policy</p>	<p>Minnesota Statutes do not provide for intradistrict open enrollment. Local policies adopted by Boards may include intradistrict transfer opportunities.</p> <p>(Minnesota Department of Education, Open Enrollment)</p>
<p>Year-round Transfer Window</p>	<p>LIMITED Restricted transfer window</p>	<p>Minnesota Statute requires parents to submit applications by January 15 for enrollment beginning the following school year. Once enrolled, the student will remain enrolled, and they are not required to submit annual or periodic applications.</p> <p>Note that for students who are transferring into or out of a district that has an achievement and integration plan approved by the Commissioner of Education, they may apply at any time for enrollment beginning at any time.</p> <p>Statute provides that applications may be submitted outside the January 15 deadline, provided the resident and nonresident districts agree to receive the application.</p> <p>(Minn. Stat. 124D.03 Enrollment Options Program)</p>
<p>Tuition-Free Public Schools</p>	<p>YES Prohibition on parent tuition</p>	<p>Minnesota Statute allows Minnesota students and students residing in adjoining states to enroll in districts in the other state. Students who are non-Minnesota students who reside in an adjoining state in a district that borders Minnesota may enroll in a Minnesota district if either the board of the district in which the student resides or state in which the student resides pays tuition to the district in which the student is enrolled.</p> <p>(Minn. Stat. 124D.04 Options for Enrolling in Adjoining States)</p>
<p>School Capacity Transparency</p>	<p>NO No transparency policy</p>	<p>School districts in Minnesota are not required to publicly report capacity by school and grade level. Minnesota Statute provides that districts must “make information about the district, schools, programs, policies, and procedures available to all interested people.”</p> <p>(Minn. Stat. 124D.03 Enrollment Options Program)</p>
<p>Transfer Data Transparency</p>	<p>LIMITED Information only collected and/or some data not reported</p>	<p>Districts that choose to limit enrollment of nonresident students must report to the Commissioner of Education by July 15 – this report must include the number of nonresident students denied admission due to the limitations on the enrollment of nonresident students.</p> <p>(Minn. Stat. 124D.03 Enrollment Options Program)</p>

Transparent Appeal Process	NO	Minnesota policy does not provide for an appeals process when a transfer request is denied.
SOURCE CITATIONS		
Statutes Minn. Stat. 124D.03 Enrollment Options Program Minn. Stat. 124D.04 Options for Enrolling in Adjoining States Minn. Stat. 124D.08 School Boards' Approval to Enroll in Nonresident District; Exceptions	State Department of Education Minnesota Department of Education, Open Enrollment Minnesota Department of Education, Minnesota Statewide Enrollment Options Program - Questions and Answers for School Districts	



Charter Schools in Minnesota

POLICY	RATING	POLICY OVERVIEW
<p>Multiple Charter Authorizers</p>	<p>YES</p> <p>Multiple authorizers</p>	<p>Minnesota Statute provides for a variety of authorizers, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School boards, intermediate school district school board, or education districts organized under Statute; • Charitable organizations that meet certain requirements; • A Minnesota private college that grades 2- or 4-year degrees and is registered with the Minnesota Office of Higher Education; • A state college or university governed by the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities Board of Trustees; • The University of Minnesota; • A nonprofit corporation that meets certain requirements; and • A single-purpose authorizer formed as a charitable, nonsectarian organization that meets certain requirements. <p>(Minn. Stat. 124E.05 Authorizers)</p>
<p>Charter Appeal Process</p>	<p>NO</p> <p>No appeals process</p>	<p>Minnesota policy does not provide for an appeals process for an authorizer’s denial of an application or the Commissioner’s denial of an affidavit.</p> <p>In Minnesota, applications are submitted to authorizers, who may then charter either a licensed teacher or group of individuals that includes one or more licensed teachers to begin operating a school. This is subject, though, to the Commissioner’s approval of the authorizer’s affidavit. Authorizers must submit the affidavit for each school it intends to charter. The Commissioner must approve the affidavit within 60 business days of receipt. If the affidavit is denied, the authorizer may address the deficiencies within 20 days. The final approval or disapproval will occur within 15 days after the authorizer responds to the deficiencies. This decision is final.</p> <p>(Minn. Stat. 124E.06 Forming a School)</p>

<p>Charter Regulatory Flexibility</p>	<p>LIMITED Some or no exemptions</p>	<p>Minnesota Statute provides that charter schools must meet all federal, state, and local health and safety requirements applicable to school districts. Charter schools must also comply with statewide accountability requirements governing standards and assessments and comply with the Minnesota Public School Fee Law. Otherwise, Statute then provides that charter schools are exempt from all statutes and rules applicable to a school, school board, or school district, unless made specifically applicable to these schools.</p> <p>(Minn. Stat. 124E.03 Applicable Law)</p> <p>Charter schools must employ or contract with necessary teachers – defined to hold a license from the Professional Educator Licensing and Standards Board. Schools may employ necessary employees without teaching licenses to perform duties other than teaching and may contract for other services.</p> <p>Employees of the board of directors of a charter school may, if eligible, organize as provided under Statute. The board of directors of a charter school is a public employer when forming one or more bargaining units at the school.</p> <p>(Minn. Stat. 124E.12 Employment)</p>
<p>Equitable Charter Funding</p>	<p>LIMITED Disparities exist</p>	<p>Minnesota Statute requires general education revenue to be paid to a charter school as though it were a district. The general education revenue for each adjusted pupil unit is the state average general education revenue per pupil unit, plus the referendum equalization aid allowance and first tier local optional aid allowance in the pupil’s district of residence, minus an amount equal to the product of the formula allowance accordance to Statute, times 0.466, calculated without declining enrollment revenue, local optional revenue, basic skills revenue, extended time revenue, and a list of others.</p> <p>(Minn. Stat. 124E.20 General Education Revenue)</p> <p>Charter schools are also eligible to receive other aid, grants, and revenues provided in Statutes as those it were a district. Federal aid must be paid to the school as though it were a school district.</p> <p>(Minn. Stat. 124E.24 Other Aid, Grants, and Revenue)</p>
<p>Charter Facilities Funding</p>	<p>LIMITED Some or no facilities funding</p>	<p>Charter schools may lease spaces from independent or special school boards; other public organizations; private, nonprofit, or nonsectarian organizations; private property owners; or a sectarian organization if the leased space is constructed as a school facility.</p>

		<p>Charter schools may organize an affiliated nonprofit building corporation, provided certain requirements are met, to purchase, expand, or renovate an existing facility to serve as a school or may construct a new school facility.</p> <p>(Minn. Stat. 124E.13 Facilities)</p> <p>Charter schools may use total operating capital revenue for any purpose related to the school.</p> <p>(Minn. Stat. 124E.20 General Education Revenue)</p> <p>When a charter school determines that the total operating capital revenue provided under Statute 126C.10 (providing a formula for total operating capital revenue for district) is insufficient to rent or lease a building or land for an instructional purpose, the charter school may apply to the Commissioner of Education for building lease aid. Note that this money may not be used for custodial, maintenance service, utility, or other operating costs.</p> <p>The total lease aid pupil units equal the sum of the charter school pupil units and the pupil units for the portion of the day that the charter school’s enrolled students are participating in the Postsecondary Enrollment Options Act.</p> <p>(Minn. Stat. 124E.22 Building Lease Aid)</p> <p>Minnesota Statute further provides that charter schools may receive money from any source for capital facility needs.</p> <p>(Minn. Stat. 124E.24 Other Aid, Grants, and Revenue)</p> <p>Minnesota Statute prohibits charter schools from using state money to purchase land or buildings – charter schools may own land and buildings if they are obtained through nonstate sources.</p> <p>(Minn. Stat. 124E.26 Use of State Money)</p>
<p>Options for High-Performing Charters</p>	<p>LIMITED</p> <p>No opportunities for high-performing charter schools</p>	<p>Minnesota policy does not provide incentives for high-performing charter schools.</p>

Charter Zoning Exemptions

LIMITED

Less than full protections

Minnesota policy does not provide exemptions from local zoning and ordinances.

SOURCE CITATIONS

Statutes

[Minn. Stat. 124E.03 Applicable Law](#)

[Minn. Stat. 124E.05 Authorizers](#)

[Minn. Stat. 124E.06 Forming a School](#)

[Minn. Stat. 124E.12 Employment](#)

[Minn. Stat. 124E.13 Facilities](#)

[Minn. Stat. 124E.20 General Education Revenue](#)

[Minn. Stat. 124E.22 Building Lease Aid](#)

[Minn. Stat. 124E.24 Other Aid, Grants, and Revenue](#)

[Minn. Stat. 124E.26 Use of State Money](#)

State Department of Education

[Minn. Dept of Education, Charter Schools](#)



Private School Choice in Minnesota

POLICY	OVERALL RATING	PROGRAM OVERVIEW
<p>Universal Eligibility</p>	<p>NO</p> <p>No choice program</p>	<p>Minnesota Statute creates the Minnesota Education Credit which allows parents to receive a credit against their taxes equal to 75% of the amount paid for education-related expenses for qualifying children in K-12. This statute references the Internal Revenue Code for the definition of “qualifying child.”</p> <p>(Minn. Stat. 290.0674 Minnesota Education Credit)</p> <p>Minnesota Statute limits the maximum credit allowed for families to \$1,500 multiplied by the number of qualifying children in K-12 in the family, for claimants with adjusted gross income not greater than \$70,000.</p> <p>(Minn. Stat. 290.0674 Minnesota Education Credit)</p> <p>The Minnesota Department of Revenue provides for the following maximum adjusted gross incomes to be eligible for this program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-2 qualifying children - \$76,000 • 3 qualifying children - \$79,000 • More than 3 - \$79,000 plus \$3,000 for each additional child <p>(Minn. Dept of Revenue, K-12 Education Subtraction and Credit)</p> <p>Parents claim education expenses for the Education Credit when they file their taxes. Parents are required to claim the credit and keep all receipts and other documentation to prove the qualifying expenses.</p> <p>(Minn. Dept of Revenue, K-12 Education Subtraction and Credit)</p> <p>Because tuition is not an allowable expense for the Education Tax Credit, it is not considered a Private School Choice program.</p>

Comparable Student Funding	NO No choice program	
Uncapped Student Access	NO No choice program	
Extended Application Window	NO No choice program	
Student Testing Options	NO No choice program	
School Autonomy	NO No choice program	
Accessible School Participation	NO No choice program	
ESAs and Parent-Directed Spending		
Freedom to Customize	NO No ESA or microgrant program	Minnesota does not have an education scholarship account or microgrant program.

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>	
Tax Credits		
Full Tax Credit	<p>LIMITED</p> <p>Credit value below 100%</p>	<p>K-12 Education Credit</p> <p>The K-12 Education Credit allows families to claim a credit against tax imposed – the credit is equal to 75% of the amount paid for education-related expenses for a qualifying child in kindergarten through grade 12.</p> <p>(Minn. Stat. 290.0674 Minnesota Education Credit)</p> <p>“Qualifying child” is defined in the Internal Revenue Code to mean “a qualifying child of the taxpayer.” (26 U.S. Code 32 – Earned income; 26 U.S. Code 152 – Dependent defined)</p> <p>Student eligibility is also limited by parental income – families with incomes less than \$70,000 are eligible. For families with incomes over \$70,000, the credit will be reduced, up to \$76,000.</p> <p>(Minn. Stat. 290.0674 Minnesota Education Credit)</p> <p>Students in public, private or qualified home schools may participate. Parents may not claim this credit if their tax filing status is married, filing separately.</p> <p>(Minn. Dept of Revenue, K-12 Education Subtraction and Credit)</p>

SOURCE CITATIONS

Statutes

[26 U.S. Code 32 – Earned income](#)

[26 U.S. Code 152 – Dependent defined](#)

[Minn. Stat. 290.0132 Individuals, Estates, and Trusts; Subtractions from Federal Taxable Income or Federal Adjusted Gross Income](#)

[Minn. Stat. 290.0674 Minnesota Education Credit](#)

Other Resources

[Minn. Dept of Revenue, K-12 Education Subtraction and Credit](#)



Homeschooling in Minnesota

POLICY	RATING	POLICY OVERVIEW
<p>Homeschool without Prior Approval</p>	<p>YES No permission required</p>	<p>Minnesota Statutes provide that parents must meet certain requirements in order to homeschool their children. (Minn. Stat. 120A.22 Compulsory Instruction)</p> <p>Minnesota Statutes do not require parents to receive permission from local school boards or other administrative bodies to start homeschooling.</p>
<p>No Extra Homeschool Notifications</p>	<p>NO Annual notification</p>	<p>Minnesota Statutes relating to reporting require individuals in charge of providing instruction to children to submit to the superintendent of the district in which the child resides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the name, birth date, and address of the child; the annual tests that will be used, if required; the name of each instructor and evidence of compliance with teacher requirements. <p>Information must be provided within a specific timeline of beginning the schooling. Further, the person in charge of delivering instruction for which an initial report was filed must then submit a letter of intent to continue to provide instruction by October 1 of each school year. (Minn. Stat. 120A.24 Reporting; see Minn. Dept of Education, Letter of Intent to Continue to Provide Instruction)</p>
<p>No Certification to Homeschool</p>	<p>YES No certification requirement</p>	<p>Minnesota Statute requires individuals who are providing instruction to children to meet at least one of the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold a valid Minnesota teaching license in the field and for the grade level taught; Be directly supervised by a person holding a valid Minnesota teaching license; Provide instruction in a school that is accredited by an accrediting agency, recognized according to Statute, or recognized by the Commissioner; Be the parent of a child who is assessed according to Statute.

		<p>While parents are not required to hold a valid license to educate their children, they must meet other requirements (assessments of students) if they do not hold a license or are directly supervised by someone with a license.</p> <p>(Minn. Stat. 120A.22 Compulsory Instruction, Subd. 10 Requirements for instructors)</p>
<p>Flexible Assessment Options</p>	<p>NO</p> <p>Standardized testing required</p>	<p>All homeschool students ages 7 through 16 must be assessed using a nationally norm-referenced standardized achievement examination. The superintendent of the district in which the child receives instruction and the person in charge of the child’s education must agree about what examination is to be used and the administration and location of the examination.</p> <p>The examination must assess all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • basic communication skills including reading and writing, literature, and fine arts; • mathematics and science; • social studies including history, geography, economics, government, and citizenship; and • health and physical education. <p>If not all of these subject areas are assessed, the parent must then assess the child’s performance in that subject area.</p> <p>Note that Statute provides that children receiving instruction from nonpublic schools, persons, or institutions that is accredited by an accrediting agency, recognized in statute, or recognized by the commissioner, is exempt from the assessment requirements.</p> <p>(Minn. Stat. 120A.22 Compulsory Instruction, Subd. 11 Assessment of Performance)</p> <p>The assessment requirement will be waived if the homeschool is accredited. The Minnesota Department of Education recognizes one accrediting agency – the Home-Based Educators Accrediting Association.</p> <p>(Minn. Dept of Education, Home School Education)</p>

SOURCE CITATIONS

Statutes

[Minn. Stat. 120A.22 Compulsory Instruction](#)

[Minn. Stat. 120A.24 Reporting](#)

State Department of Education

[Minn. Dept of Education, Home School Education](#)

[Minn. Dept of Education, Compulsory Instruction Compliance Data Reporting](#)

[Minn. Dept of Education, Letter of Intent to Continue to Provide Instruction](#)

POLICY ENHANCERS



Part-time Enrollment in Minnesota

POLICY	RATING	POLICY OVERVIEW
<p>Resident Course Access</p>	<p>LIMITED</p> <p>By type of student, type of course, or district policy</p>	<p>Minnesota has created a shared time program that allows districts and charter schools to provide instruction to nonpublic and homeschool students.</p> <p>(Minn. Dept of Education, MARSS Procedures, Procedure 17 Reporting Shared-Time Students)</p> <p>Minnesota Statute provides that public school programs that provide instruction in course curriculum may be provided to shared time pupils only at a public school building. All other public school programs may be provided at a public school building, a neutral site, the nonpublic school, or other suitable location.</p> <p>(Minn. Stat. 126C.19 Shared Time Aid)</p> <p>Guidance from the Department indicates that local policy will determine whether the shared time option is available to the student and what limitations are provided.</p> <p>(Minn. Dept of Education, Home-School Questions and Answers)</p>
<p>Nonresident Course Access</p>	<p>LIMITED</p> <p>Districts only serve resident students or can impose other restrictions</p>	<p>Minnesota Statute provides that public school programs that provide instruction in course curriculum may be provided to shared time pupils only at a public school building. All other public school programs may be provided at a public school building, a neutral site, the nonpublic school, or other suitable location.</p> <p>(Minn. Stat. 126C.19 Shared Time Aid)</p> <p>Guidance from the Department indicates that schools may be willing to enroll shared time students who are not residents of the district, but this is at the district's discretion.</p>

		<p>(Minn. Dept of Education, Home-School Questions and Answers)</p> <p>Eligible students in Minnesota may enroll part-time in online courses provided by a district outside of where they live. These options are available for charter school students, while nonpublic school students may need to pay tuition.</p> <p>(Minn. Dept of Education, Find an Online Course)</p>
<p>Virtual Course Access</p>	<p>YES</p> <p>The state has one or more fully accessible virtual providers</p>	<p>Minnesota Statute provides that enrolling districts may provide digital instruction, including online instruction to the district’s enrolled students and students enrolled in cooperating schools.</p> <p>(Minn. Stat. 124D.094 Online Instruction Act)</p> <p>The Minnesota Department of Education notes that all Minnesota resident students from kindergarten until age 21 are eligible to take some or all of their courses from an online school or supplemental online course provider. The Department notes that generally students who are enrolled in nonpublic schools or homeschools are ineligible. However, they may accept these students on a tuition paying basis.</p> <p>(Minn. Dept of Education, Online Learning)</p> <p>The Minnesota Department of Education has created a list of approved online learning providers so students can search for individual courses to enroll in, as well as online school options.</p> <p>(Minn. Dept of Education, Find an Online Course; Minn. Dept of Education, Find an Online School)</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>Minnesota Statute provides that Boards must allow all resident students receiving instruction through a homeschool to be eligible to fully participate in extracurricular activities on the same basis as public school students.</p> <p>(Minn. Stat. 123B.49 Extracurricular Activities; Insurance)</p> <p>Minnesota policy does not address private school student participation in athletics and other extracurricular activities.</p>

SOURCE CITATIONS

Statutes

[Minn. Stat. 123B.49 Extracurricular Activities; Insurance](#)

[Minn. Stat. 124D.094 Online Instruction Act](#)

[Minn. Stat. 126C.19 Shared Time Aid](#)

Administrative Code

[Minn. Dept of Education, MARSS Procedures, Procedure 17 Reporting Shared-Time Students\)](#)

State Department of Education

[Minn. Dept of Education, Find an Online Course](#)

[Minn. Dept of Education, Find an Online School](#)

[Minn. Dept of Education, Home-School Questions and Answers](#)

[Minn. Dept of Education, Online Learning](#)



Learn Everywhere in Minnesota

POLICY	RATING	POLICY OVERVIEW
Provider Qualification Standard	<p>NO</p> <p>No program</p>	<p>Minnesota 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 Minnesota

POLICY	RATING	POLICY OVERVIEW
<p>Open Enrollment Transit</p>	<p>YES</p> <p>Equitable, for all students</p>	<p>The Minnesota Enrollment Options Program provides that nonresident districts must provide transportation within that district, if requested by the parent of a student.</p> <p>Note that the resident district is not required to provide or pay for transportation between the student’s residence and the border of the nonresident district. Parents may be reimbursed by the nonresident district for the costs of transporting the student from their resident to the border of the nonresident district, only if the student is from a family whose income is at or below the poverty level.</p> <p>(Minn. Stat. 124D.03 Enrollment Options Program)</p>
<p>Fair Transportation Access</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>Charter School Students</p> <p>Minnesota Statute requires charter schools to notify the district in which the school is located and the Commissioner if it will provide its own transportation or use the transportation services of the district in which it is located. The state is required to pay transportation aid to the charter school, if the school elects to provide transportation for students within the district.</p> <p>(Minn. Stat. 124E.15 Transportation)</p> <p>Private School Students</p> <p>Minnesota Statute requires districts to provide “equal transportation within the district for all school children to any school when transportation is deemed necessary by the school board because of distance or traffic condition in like manner and form.</p> <p>Further, local districts must provide transportation to the district boundary for school children residing in the district at least the same distance from a nonpublic school attending in another district as public school students are transported in the transporting district.</p> <p>(Minn. Stat. 123B.86 Equal Treatment)</p>

		<p>Under the Transportation Aid Entitlement Statute, “regular transportation” is defined to mean “transportation to and from school during the regular school year for resident elementary pupils residing one mile or more from the public or nonpublic school they attend...”</p> <p>(Minn. Stat. 123B.92 Transportation and Entitlement)</p>
<p>Vehicle Flexibility</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>Minnesota Statute provides that the number of students or other authorized passengers transported in a school bus “must not be more than the number of pupils or passengers that can be fully seated.”</p> <p>(Minn. Stat. 169.447 School Bus and Head Start Bus Safety)</p> <p>Minnesota Statute and guidance and definitions from the Department of Education indicate schools may use Type III vehicles, which include automobiles, station wagons, and other vehicles seating 10 or fewer people, including the driver.</p> <p>(See Minn. Admin. Rules 7470.1400 Operation of Type III Vehicles; Minn. Dept of Education, Definitions of School Bus Vehicles; Minn. Dept of Education, Frequently Asked Student Transportation Questions)</p>

SOURCE CITATIONS

Statutes	Administrative Code	State Department of Education
<p>Minn. Stat. 123B.86 Equal Treatment</p> <p>Minn. Stat. 123B.92 Transportation and Entitlement</p> <p>Minn. Stat. 124D.03 Enrollment Options Program</p> <p>Minn. Stat. 124E.15 Transportation</p>	<p>Minn. Admin. Rules 7470.1400 Operation of Type III Vehicles</p>	<p>Minn. Dept of Education, Transportation</p> <p>Minn. Dept of Education, Definitions of School Bus Vehicles</p> <p>Minn. Dept of Education, Frequently Asked Student Transportation Questions</p>

