

SCHOOL CHOICE MATTERS

# Montana 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 Montana

POLICY	RATING	POLICY OVERVIEW
<p>Transfers Between Districts</p>	<p><b>LIMITED</b></p> <p>Sending and/or receiving districts have discretion over transfers</p>	<p><b>Attendance By Parent or Guardian Request with No Extenuating Circumstances</b></p> <p>State statute, with amendments effective July 1, 2024, establishes that a child may be enrolled in and attend a Montana public school outside of the child's district of residence at the request of the child's parent or guardian, subject to specified conditions. The parent or guardian must apply to the trustees of the district where the child wishes to attend using an out-of-district attendance form supplied by the district. The trustees to whom the application is made may adopt policies for the application process, including reasonable timelines for application submissions.</p> <p>Prior to enrolling any children through this application process, the trustees must serve all children who are residents of the district and nonresident children seeking enrollment under statute mandating approval of enrollment of a child from outside of the child's district of residence if extenuating circumstances, enumerated in statute, exist.</p> <p>Subject to this restriction, trustees are required to approve an application made under this section unless they "find that the impact of approval of the application will negatively impact the quality of education for resident pupils by grade level, by school, or in the district in the aggregate" in one or more ways, described as: exceeding limits of building construction standards, capacity and ingress and egress elements (of any fire code), or evacuation elements of the district's school safety plan; impeding meeting goals, standards or objectives of quality; or risks jeopardizing the educational quality within the district because the nonresident child was a truant in the last district attended, was expelled by another district at any time, or suspended in another district in any of the 3 preceding school fiscal years.</p> <p>In addition, if a district receives more applications than it can accommodate, it may adopt and implement policy providing priority among applications on "any rational basis that prioritizes the quality of education for students who are residents of the district of attendance and the obligations of resident taxpayers."</p>

[\(MCA 20-5-320. Out-of-district attendance by parent or guardian request with no extenuating circumstances \(Effective July 1, 2024\)\)](#)

- This section is silent regarding State Board of Education rulemaking.

**Attendance with Mandatory Approval**

State statute requires, when extenuating circumstances exist, an out-of-district attendance agreement that allows a child to enroll in and attend a school in a district that is outside of the child's district of residence or in a public school district of a state or province that is adjacent to the county of the child's residence. Extenuating circumstances include but are not limited to the following:

- the child resides closer to the school that the child wishes to attend and more than 3 miles from the school the child would attend in the resident district and the resident district does not provide transportation
- the child resides in a location where, because of geographic conditions between the child's home and the school that the child would attend within the district of residence, it is impractical to attend school in the district of residence, as determined by the county transportation committee based on criteria enumerated in statute
- the child is a member of a family that is required to send another child outside of the elementary district to attend high school and the child of elementary age may more conveniently attend an elementary school where the high school is located, provided that the child resides more than 3 miles from an elementary school in the resident district or that the parent is required to move to the elementary district where the high school is located to enroll another child in high school.

With some exceptions, the trustees of the resident district and the trustees of the district of attendance shall approve an out-of-district attendance agreement which sets forth the financial obligations, if any, for costs incurred for transportation. Unless the child is a child with a disability who resides in the district, the trustees of the district where the school to be attended is located may disapprove an out-of-district attendance agreement whenever they find that, because of insufficient room and overcrowding, the accreditation of the school would be adversely affected by the acceptance of the child.

[\(MCA 20-5-321. Attendance with mandatory approval -- tuition and transportation \(Effective July 1, 2024\)\)](#)

- This section is silent regarding State Board of Education rulemaking.

**Reciprocal Attendance Agreements with any Adjoining State or Province**

State statute authorizes the superintendent of public instruction to execute a reciprocal attendance agreement with education leaders in any adjoining state or province “to allow a child who is a Montana resident to attend school in the adjoining state or province and a child of the adjoining state or province to attend school in

		<p>Montana”, with automatic waiver of standard statutory tuition rates, but subject to the negotiation of reciprocal tuition rates. An out-of-district attendance agreement, as detailed in MCA 20-5-320 and 20-5-321, is required for a child's attendance at a school outside the state or for an out-of-state child to attend a school in Montana.</p> <p><a href="#">(MCA 20-5-314. Reciprocal attendance agreement with adjoining state or province)</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This section is silent regarding State Board of Education rulemaking.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Transfers Within Districts</b></p>	<p><b>LIMITED</b></p> <p>School officials can block transfers</p>	<p>State statute, with amendments effective July 1, 2024, requires trustees of a school district to assign and admit a child to a school in the district when the child meets statutory criteria; however, such assignment “to a school in the district outside of the adopted school boundaries applicable to the child is subject to the district's grievance policy. Upon completion of procedures set forth in the district's grievance policy, the trustees' decision regarding the assignment is final.”</p> <p><a href="#">(MCA 20-5-101. Admittance of child to school (Effective July 1, 2024))</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This section is silent regarding State Board of Education rulemaking.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Year-round Transfer Window</b></p>	<p><b>LIMITED</b></p> <p>Restricted transfer window</p>	<p><b>Attendance By Parent or Guardian Request with No Extenuating Circumstances</b></p> <p>State statute, with amendments effective July 1, 2024, establishes that a child may be enrolled in and attend a Montana public school outside of the child's district of residence at the request of the child's parent or guardian, subject to specified conditions. The trustees to whom the application is made may adopt policies for the application process, including reasonable timelines for application submissions.</p> <p><a href="#">(MCA 20-5-320. Out-of-district attendance by parent or guardian request with no extenuating circumstances (Effective July 1, 2024))</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This section is silent regarding State Board of Education rulemaking.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Tuition-Free Public Schools</b></p>	<p><b>YES</b></p> <p>Prohibition on parent tuition</p>	<p><b>Tuition Provisions</b></p> <p>State statute, with amendments effective July 1, 2024, permits trustees of a school district to assign and admit any nonresident child to a school in the district “under the tuition provisions of this title.” This establishes permission for admission rather than required admission.</p> <p><a href="#">(MCA 20-5-101. Admittance of child to school (Effective July 1, 2024))</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This section is silent regarding State Board of Education rulemaking.</li> </ul>

<p>School Capacity Transparency</p>	<p><b>NO</b> No transparency policy</p>	<p>State statute does not require school districts to publicly report capacity by school and grade level.</p>
<p>Transfer Data Transparency</p>	<p><b>NO</b> No transparency in data reporting</p>	<p>State statute does not require a state agency to collect and publicly report district level open enrollment data.</p>
<p>Transparent Appeal Process</p>	<p><b>YES</b></p>	<p>State statute requires the trustees of the district of attendance, within 10 days of approval or disapproval of an out-of-district attendance agreement, to provide copies of the approved or disapproved agreement to the parent or guardian and child’s district of residence.</p> <p>In the case of disapproval, the trustees must provide the specific allowable reason for the disapproval and supporting documentation. If an out-of-district attendance agreement is disapproved or no action is taken, the parent or guardian may appeal the disapproval or lack of action to the county superintendent of the district of attendance and, subsequently, to the superintendent of public instruction.</p> <p><a href="#">(MCA 20-5-322. Residency determination -- notification -- appeal for attendance agreement (Effective July 1, 2024))</a></p>

**SOURCE CITATIONS**

**Statutes**

[MCA 20-5-320. Out-of-district attendance by parent or guardian request with no extenuating circumstances. \(Effective July 1, 2024\)](#)

[MCA 20-5-321. Attendance with mandatory approval -- tuition and transportation. \(Effective July 1, 2024\)](#)

[MCA 20-5-101. Admittance of child to school. \(Effective July 1, 2024\)](#)

[MCA 20-5-314. Reciprocal attendance agreement with adjoining state or province.](#)

[MCA 20-5-322. Residency determination -- notification -- appeal for attendance agreement. \(Effective July 1, 2024\)](#)



## Charter Schools in Montana

POLICY	RATING	POLICY OVERVIEW
<p><b>Multiple Charter Authorizers</b></p>	<p><b>LIMITED</b></p> <p>No real authorizer options</p>	<p>State statute establishes that a group of residents or the local school board of a school district may submit a proposal for a public charter school to the board of public education and that the board of public education (the state board created by the Montana constitution) is the sole entity authorized to enter into charter contracts with a governing board, which is defined as the elected board of trustees of a public charter school district exercising supervision and control over a charter school or the local school board that is a party to the charter contract.</p> <p><a href="#">(MCA 20-6-803. Definitions)</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This section is silent regarding State Board of Education rulemaking.</li> </ul> <p>State statute requires the state board of public education to issue a request for charter school proposals each year and to require, if an applicant is not a local school board, that, among other things: “that the applicant has sought from the local school board the creation of a school or program of the located school district serving the mission and vision of the proposed public charter school; and the local school board declined to create the school or program or submit to the board of public education a proposal for the creation of a public charter school consistent with the mission and vision of the proposed public charter school”.</p> <p><a href="#">(MCA 20-6-805. Public charter school proposal process)</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This section is silent regarding State Board of Education rulemaking.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Charter Appeal Process</b></p>	<p><b>NO</b></p> <p>No appeals process</p>	<p>State statute does not establish a path to appeal for a charter petitioner whose application is denied. It does require that the board approve or deny a charter proposal within 90 days after the filing of the charter proposal. For any charter denial, the board shall clearly state for the public record the reasons for denial.</p> <p><a href="#">(MCA 20-6-805. Public charter school proposal process)</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This section is silent regarding State Board of Education rulemaking.</li> </ul>

Charter  
Regulatory  
Flexibility

**LIMITED**

Some or no exemptions

State statute defines "Public charter school" as a public school that, among other things, "has autonomy over decisions including but not limited to matters concerning finance, personnel, scheduling, curriculum, and instruction as defined in a charter contract.

[\(MCA 20-6-803 .Definitions\)](#)

- This section is silent regarding State Board of Education rulemaking.

State statute enumerates several requirements, laws, authorities, etc., to which a public charter school is subject, including:

- "[A]ll federal laws and authorities as provided in this part or arranged by charter contract with the board of public education..."
- With some exceptions, "a public charter school is subject to the provisions of Title 20 and any state or local rule, regulation, policy, or procedure relating to noncharter public schools within the located school district."
- "A public charter school is responsible for meeting the requirements of a local educational agency under applicable federal, state, and local laws, including those relating to special education."
- "The governing board of a public charter school is responsible for special education at the school, including identification and service provisions, and is responsible for meeting the needs of enrolled students with disabilities."
- "A public charter school is subject to the same civil rights, health, and safety requirements applicable to other public schools in the state except as otherwise specifically provided in this part."

Following 2025 legislation, public charter schools are exempt from state law governing the procedures for opening and re-opening public schools.

[\(MCA 20-6-806. Charter contract--terms.\)](#)

State statute also establishes that employees in public charter schools have the same rights and privileges as other public school employees except, with some exceptions. Public charter school employees "may not be required to be members of any existing collective bargaining agreement between a school district and its employees. However, a public charter school may not interfere with laws and other applicable rules protecting the rights of employees to organize and to be free from discrimination."

[\(MCA 20-6-811. Public charter school operation and autonomy\)](#)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This section is silent regarding State Board of Education rulemaking.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Equitable Charter Funding</b></p>	<p><b>LIMITED</b> Disparities exist</p>	<p>State statute establishes that it is “the intent of the legislature that a public charter school receive operational funding on a per-pupil basis that is equitable with the per-pupil funding of the located school district.” To support this aim, statute provides that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[W]hen a public charter school is operated by a local school board, a public charter school must be considered a separate budget unit of the located school district, must have its ANB calculated separately from other budget units of the district, and must receive a basic entitlement calculated separately from other budget units of the district when its ANB is greater than:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>70 for an elementary school or program;</li> <li>20 for a middle school or program; or</li> <li>40 for a high school or program.</li> </ol> </li> <li>...When a public charter school district exists, funding of the public charter school district must be distributed as BASE aid, except as provided in subsection (2)(c), at 80% of the basic entitlement, 80% of the total per-ANB entitlement, 100% of the total quality educator payment, 100% of the total at-risk student payment, 100% of the total Indian education for all payment, 100% of the total American Indian achievement gap payment, 100% of the total data-for-achievement payment, and 140% of the special education allowable cost payment. The total amount of funding received by a public charter school district under this subsection (2)(b) is both the minimum amount and the maximum amount of public funding for the public charter school district.”</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">(MCA 20-6-812. Funding for public charter schools)</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This section is silent regarding State Board of Education rulemaking.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Charter Facilities Funding</b></p>	<p><b>LIMITED</b> Some or no facilities funding</p>	<p>State statute establishes that a public charter school district has a “right of first refusal to purchase or lease at or below fair market value a closed public school facility or property or an unused portion of a public school facility or property within the located school district.” However, charter schools do not have equal access to property tax revenue and other financial instruments available to non-charter public schools.</p> <p><a href="#">(MCA 20-6-813. Public charter school access to district facilities and land)</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This section is silent regarding State Board of Education rulemaking.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Options for High-Performing Charters</b></p>	<p><b>LIMITED</b></p> <p>No opportunities for high-performing charter schools</p>	<p>Montana has no policy pertaining to opportunities for high-performing charter schools.</p>
<p><b>Charter Zoning Exemptions</b></p>	<p><b>LIMITED</b></p> <p>Less than full protections</p>	<p><a href="#">(MCA 20-6-811. Public Charter school operation and autonomy)</a></p> <p>(5) The governing board of a public charter school district has all the powers necessary for carrying out the terms of its charter contract, including the following powers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) to receive and disburse funds for school purposes;</li> <li>(b) to secure appropriate insurance and to enter into contracts and leases, free from prevailing wage laws;</li> <li>(c) to incur debt in reasonable anticipation of the receipt of public or private funds;</li> <li>(d) to pledge, assign, or encumber its assets to be used as collateral for loans or extensions of credit;</li> <li>(e) to solicit and accept gifts or grants for school purposes subject to applicable laws and the terms of its charter contract;</li> <li>(f) to acquire real property, for use as its facility or facilities, from public or private sources; and</li> <li>(g) to sue and be sued in its own name.</li> </ul>

**SOURCE CITATIONS**

**Statutes**

- [MCA 20-6-803. Definitions](#)
- [MCA 20-6-805. Public charter school proposal process](#)
- [MCA 20-6-811. Public charter school operation and autonomy](#)
- [MCA 20-6-812. Funding for public charter schools](#)
- [MCA 20-6-813. Public charter school access to district facilities and land](#)

**State Department of Education**

- [Charter Schools](#)



## Private School Choice in Montana

POLICY	OVERALL RATING	PROGRAM OVERVIEW
<p><b>Universal Eligibility</b></p>	<p><b>YES</b></p> <p><i>Scoring is calculated based off % of all students served</i></p>	<p><b>YES</b></p> <p><b>Tax Credits for Contributions to Student Scholarship Organizations &amp; the Innovative Educational Program</b>                      Montana has authorized two tax credits – the Student Scholarship Organization Tax Credit and the Innovative Educational Program Tax Credit – through which individuals and business taxpayers may make donations to eligible education organizations.</p> <p><a href="#">(MCA Title 15, Chapter 30, Part 310. Tax Credits for Qualifying Education Contributions)</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Department of Revenue was given authority (through 2029) to adopt rules, prepare forms, and maintain records necessary for implementation.</li> </ul> <p>(See <a href="#">Montana Department of Revenue Guide</a>)</p> <p>Student scholarship organizations must provide scholarships to all eligible students to attend instruction offered by a qualified education provider. An “eligible student”, in the <a href="#">definitions</a> for these Montana statutes, is a student who is a Montana resident and who is 5 years of age or older and has not yet reached 19 years of age. (<a href="#">MCA 15-30-3103 Requirements for student scholarship organizations</a>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Montana Statute 15-30-3114 Rulemaking</a> It provides that the department may adopt rules necessary to implement and administer these statutes.</li> </ul> <p>Montana Administrative Rules relating to education donation credits do not address making choice funding available to all K-12 students.</p>
		<p><b>LIMITED</b></p> <p><b>Montana Special Needs Equal Opportunity Education Savings Account Program</b>                      The Special Needs Equal Opportunity Education Savings Account Program gives families of students with special needs who meet the federal definition of “child with disabilities” under IDEA an allocation of funding for flexible educational and therapeutic uses, including private school tuition.</p>

			<p>(MCA 20-7-1701, et al., Students with Special Needs Equal Opportunity Act)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Montana Statute 20-7-1706 Responsibilities of Superintendent of Public Instruction - Rulemaking</a> requires the superintendent of public instruction to establish rules necessary for administering the program. Such rules have not yet been promulgated.</li> </ul>
Comparable Student Funding	<p><b>LIMITED</b></p> <p>Funding below 90%</p> <p><i>Scoring is calculated based off program with largest number of students (Tax Credits for Contributions to Student Scholarship Organizations &amp; the Innovative Educational Program)</i></p>	<b>LIMITED</b>	<p><b>Tax Credits for Contributions to Student Scholarship Organizations &amp; the Innovative Educational Program</b></p> <p>18% of public school per-student spending.</p> <p>(<a href="#">EdChoice, The ABCs of School Choice: Montana (2024 Edition)</a>)</p>
		<b>LIMITED</b>	<p><b>Montana Special Needs Equal Opportunity Education Savings Account Program</b></p> <p>65% of public school per-student spending.</p> <p>(<a href="#">EdChoice, The ABCs of School Choice: Montana (2024 Edition)</a>)</p>
Uncapped Student Access	<p><b>LIMITED</b></p> <p>Funding or enrollment gap</p> <p><i>Scoring is calculated based off program with largest number of students (Tax Credits for Contributions to Student Scholarship Organizations &amp; the Innovative Educational Program)</i></p>	<b>LIMITED</b>	<p><b>Tax Credits for Contributions to Student Scholarship Organizations &amp; the Innovative Educational Program</b></p> <p>Montana statute specifies that parents may not accept one or more scholarship awards from a student scholarship organization for an eligible student if the total amount of the awards exceeds the per-pupil average of total public school expenditures that are calculated in statute.</p> <p>(<a href="#">MCA 15-30-3104 Tuition payment limitation</a>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Montana Statute 15-30-3114 Rulemaking</a> It provides that the department may adopt rules necessary to implement and administer these statutes.</li> </ul> <p>Montana Administrative Rules do not address funding or enrollment caps.</p>
		<b>YES</b>	<p><b>Montana Special Needs Equal Opportunity Education Savings Account Program</b></p> <p>Montana statute is silent on funding and enrollment caps.</p>

<p><b>Extended Application Window</b></p>	<p><b>YES</b></p> <p><i>Scoring is calculated based off program with largest number of students (Tax Credits for Contributions to Student Scholarship Organizations &amp; the Innovative Educational Program)</i></p>	<p><b>YES</b></p>	<p><b>Tax Credits for Contributions to Student Scholarship Organizations &amp; the Innovative Educational Program</b>                  Montana statute specifies that each student scholarship organization is required to maintain their own application process under which scholarship applications are accepted, reviewed, approved, and denied. No further information is provided in statute.</p> <p><a href="#">(MCA 15-30-3103 Requirements for student scholarship organizations)</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Montana Statute 15-30-3114 Rulemaking</a> It provides that the department may adopt rules necessary to implement and administer these statutes.</li> </ul> <p>Montana Administrative Rules do not address family applications.</p>
	<p><b>LIMITED</b></p>	<p><b>LIMITED</b></p>	<p><b>Montana Special Needs Equal Opportunity Education Savings Account Program</b>                  Montana statute specifies that the superintendent of public instruction is responsible for establishing the time periods during each year in which the parent must notify the superintendent of the desire to participate in the program. The superintendent must establish 2 time periods, both of which must be at least 1 month long.</p> <p>Application periods must be between September 1 and January 1, as well as March 1 and June 1.</p> <p><a href="#">(MCA 20-7-1706 Responsibilities of Superintendent of Public Instruction - Rulemaking)</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Montana Statute 20-7-1706 Responsibilities of Superintendent of Public Instruction - Rulemaking</a> requires the superintendent of public instruction to establish rules necessary for administering the program. Such rules have not yet been promulgated.</li> </ul>

Student Testing Options	<p><b>LIMITED</b></p> <p>Rigid mandates, multiple tests, or no accountability</p> <p><i>Scoring is calculated based off program with largest number of students</i> (Tax Credits for Contributions to Student Scholarship Organizations &amp; the Innovative Educational Program)</p>	LIMITED	<p><b>Tax Credits for Contributions to Student Scholarship Organizations &amp; the Innovative Educational Program</b></p> <p>Montana statutes relating to the tax credits are silent on academic testing requirements.</p>
		LIMITED	<p><b>Montana Special Needs Equal Opportunity Education Savings Account Program</b></p> <p>Montana statute does not require qualified schools to administer tests to students.</p> <p>Montana statute specifies that qualified schools must meet the requirements in <a href="#">Montana Statute 20-5-109 Nonpublic school requirements for compulsory enrollment exemption</a>, which does not include a testing requirement.</p> <p>(<a href="#">MCA 20-7-1708 Qualified schools - regulations</a>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Montana Statute 20-7-1706 Responsibilities of Superintendent of Public Instruction - Rulemaking</a> requires the superintendent of public instruction to establish rules necessary for administering the program. Such rules have not yet been promulgated.</li> </ul> <p>Montana statute establishes that a nonpublic school may, through its governing body, request that the board of public education accredit the school. Such schools must undergo the same accreditation process as public schools, involving review by the superintendent of public instruction to determine compliance with standards of accreditation.</p>
School Autonomy	<p><b>LIMITED</b></p> <p>Silent language or adverse regulations</p> <p><i>Scoring is calculated based off program with largest number of students</i> (Tax Credits for Contributions to Student Scholarship Organizations &amp; the Innovative Educational Program)</p>	LIMITED	<p><b>Tax Credits for Contributions to Student Scholarship Organizations &amp; the Innovative Educational Program</b></p> <p>Montana statute is silent on private school autonomy.</p>
		YES	<p><b>Montana Special Needs Equal Opportunity Education Savings Account Program</b></p> <p>Montana statute defines a “qualified school” for purposes of the Special Needs Equal Opportunity Education Savings Account program to mean a nonpublic school serving any combination of grades K-12 that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Follow applicable local health and safety regulations;</li> <li>Hold a valid occupancy permit, if required;</li> <li>Does not discriminate based on race, creed, religion, sex, marital status, color, age, physical disability, or national origin, or because of mental disability, unless based on reasonable grounds, pursuant to Montana law;</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requires that any employee with unsupervised access to children be subject to a criminal history background check prior to employment pursuant to law; and</li> <li>• Meets the requirements for Montana nonpublic schools under Montana law 20-5-109 (see below).</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">(MCA 20-7-1703 Definitions)</a></p> <p>Montana statute further explains that the superintendent of public instruction and any other state agency are prohibited from regulating the educational program of a qualified school that enrolls a qualified student, except as provided under Montana statute relating to nonpublic school requirements for compulsory enrollment exemption.</p> <p><a href="#">(MCA 20-7-1708 Qualified schools - regulations)</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Montana Statute 20-7-1706 Responsibilities of Superintendent of Public Instruction - Rulemaking</a> requires the superintendent of public instruction to establish rules necessary for administering the program. Such rules have not yet been promulgated.</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Montana Statute 20-5-109 Nonpublic school requirements for compulsory enrollment exemption</a> requires only the following for nonpublic schools in order to qualify students for exemption from compulsory enrollment under Montana law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The school must maintain records on student attendance and disease immunization and make the records available to the county superintendent of schools on request;</li> <li>• The school must provide at least the minimum aggregate hours of student instruction, as required by Montana law;</li> <li>• The school must be housed in a building that complies with applicable local health and safety regulations;</li> </ul> <p>The school must provide an organized course of study that includes instruction in the subjects required of public schools as a basic instructional program pursuant to Montana law.</p>
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<p><b>Accessible School Participation</b></p>	<p><b>YES</b></p> <p>No accreditation requirement</p> <p><i>Scoring is calculated based off program with largest number of students (Tax Credits for Contributions to Student Scholarship Organizations &amp; the Innovative Educational Program)</i></p>	<p><b>YES</b></p> <p><b>Tax Credits for Contributions to Student Scholarship Organizations &amp; the Innovative Educational Program</b> Montana statute defines “qualified education provider” to mean an education provider that is not a public school and either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is accredited, has applied for accreditation, or is provisionally accredited by a state, regional, or national accreditation organization; or</li> <li>• Is a nonaccredited provider or tutor and has informed the child’s parent or legal guardian in writing at the time of enrollment that the provider is not accredited and is not seeking accreditation.</li> </ul> <p>The only limitation in statute appears to be the prohibition on the qualified education provider being a home school.</p> <p><a href="#">(MCA 15-30-3102 Definitions)</a></p>
	<p><b>YES</b></p>	<p><b>Montana Special Needs Equal Opportunity Education Savings Account Program</b> Montana statute does not require participating private schools to have accreditation. “Qualifying schools” must meet certain requirements, for example nonpublic schools must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Follow applicable local health and safety regulations;</li> <li>• Hold a valid occupancy permit, if required;</li> <li>• Does not discriminate based on race, creed, religion, sex, marital status, color, age, physical disability, or national origin, or because of mental disability, unless based on reasonable grounds, pursuant to Montana law;</li> <li>• Requires that any employee with unsupervised access to children be subject to a criminal history background check prior to employment pursuant to law; and</li> <li>• Meets the requirements for Montana nonpublic schools under Montana law 20-5-109 (<i>see below</i>).</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">(MCA 20-7-1703 Definitions)</a></p> <p>Montana statute further explains that the superintendent of public instruction and any other state agency are prohibited from regulating the educational program of a qualified school that enrolls a qualified student, except as provided under Montana statute relating to nonpublic school requirements for compulsory enrollment exemption.</p>

			<p><a href="#">(MCA 20-7-1708 Qualified schools - regulations)</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Montana Statute 20-7-1706 Responsibilities of Superintendent of Public Instruction - Rulemaking</a> requires the superintendent of public instruction to establish rules necessary for administering the program. Such rules have not yet been promulgated.</li> </ul> <p>Montana statute establishes that a nonpublic school <u>may</u>, through its governing body, request that the board of public education accredit the school. Such schools must undergo the same accreditation process as public schools, involving review by the superintendent of public instruction to determine compliance with standards of accreditation.</p> <p><a href="#">(MCA 20-7-102. Accreditation of schools)</a></p>
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**ESAs and Parent-Directed Spending**

<p>Freedom to Customize</p>	<p><b>YES</b></p>	<p>The Students with Special Needs Equal Opportunity Act (<a href="#">HB 393</a>) enacted in 2023, establishes the Montana Special Needs Equal Opportunity Education Savings Account Program. Qualified students, those identified as a "child with a disability" under the law may be eligible for reimbursement of allowable education expenses.</p> <p>ESA account funds are permitted under the Act to be used to reimburse parents for purchases which may include, but are not limited to: tuition, fees, textbooks, software, an educational program or course using electronic or offsite delivery, tutoring, distance learning programs, online programs, curriculum, state or nationally recognized assessment tests, extracurricular activities, and transportation. A qualified student is NOT required to be enrolled, full-time or part-time, in either a private school or nonpublic online school.</p> <p><a href="#">(Montana Statute 20-7-1701, et al., Students with Special Needs Equal Opportunity Act)</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Montana Statute 20-7-1706 Responsibilities of Superintendent of Public Instruction - Rulemaking</a> requires the superintendent of public instruction to establish rules necessary for administering the program. Such rules have not yet been promulgated.</li> </ul> <p>As described in a Montana Office of Public Instruction (OPI) <a href="#">bill summary</a>, the Act “creates a special needs equal opportunity education trust fund to be used by OPI to develop a separate Educational Savings Account (ESA) for each participating student. On a pro rata basis, 95% of the BASE aid payments must be distributed to each student’s ESA. Money deposited into an ESA may be used on the student's behalf for allowable education resources such as tuition, fees, software, instructional materials, online courses, and extracurricular activities. The remaining 5% of the funds will be used for administering the program. The Superintendent of Public</p>
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		<p>Instruction (Superintendent) must notify the qualifying student’s resident district of the amount to be distributed by the resident district to the student’s ESA.”</p> <p>OPI is still working to define program requirements and support implementation, including through a recently established ESA steering committee. Details on the extent of qualifying expenses are not yet known.</p> <p><a href="#">(OPI - ESA webpage)</a></p>
Freedom to Access	YES	<p>Montana has not established a parent directed spending/microgrant program; however, the state makes funding available through private school choice.</p>
Carry-Over Funding	YES	<p>The Students with Special Needs Equal Opportunity Act (<a href="#">HB 393</a>) enacted in 2023, does not explicitly authorize families to carry over funds from year to year. However, it does require a student’s account to be closed on a student’s 24<sup>th</sup> birthday, and any remaining funds are to be returned to the guarantee account.</p> <p>Funds can be expended for an eligible student (up to the age of 19) for eligible postsecondary institution tuition, books, online courses, or other fees.</p> <p><a href="#">(Students with Special Needs Equal Opportunity Act (HB 393))</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The superintendent of public instruction is required to establish rules necessary for administering the program. Such rules have not yet been promulgated.</li> </ul>
<b>Tax Credits</b>		
Full Tax Credit	YES	<p>The state has authorized two tax credits – the Student Scholarship Organization Tax Credit and the Innovative Educational Program Tax Credit – through which individuals and business taxpayers may make donations to eligible education organizations. As described in a Department of Revenue guide, each credit is equal to the amount a taxpayer donates to an eligible organization, up to \$200,000 per taxpayer per credit. Both credits are subject to an aggregate threshold during each tax year and can be carried forward up to three years. Eligible organizations include approved Student Scholarship Organizations (SSOs) and public school districts (PSDs).</p> <p><a href="#">(MCA Title 15, Chapter 30, Part 310. Tax Credits for Qualifying Education Contributions)</a></p>

- The Department of Revenue was given authority (through 2029) to adopt rules, prepare forms, and maintain records necessary for implementation.

(See [Montana Department of Revenue Guide](#))

**SOURCE CITATIONS**

Statutes	Administrative Code	State Department of Education	Other Resources
<p><a href="#">MCA Title 15, Chapter 30, Part 310. Tax Credits for Qualifying Education Contributions</a></p> <p><a href="#">MCA 20-5-109 Nonpublic school requirements for compulsory enrollment exemption</a></p> <p><a href="#">MCA 20-7-102. Accreditation of schools</a></p> <p><a href="#">MCA 20-7-1701, et al., Students with Special Needs Equal Opportunity Act</a></p> <p><a href="#">MCA Title 15, Chapter 30, Part 310. Tax Credits for Qualifying Education Contributions</a></p> <p><a href="#">Students with Special Needs Equal Opportunity Act (HB 393)</a></p>	<p><a href="#">ARM 10.56.102 Participation</a></p> <p><a href="#">ARM 42.4: TAX CREDITS - 42.4.8: Education Donation Credits</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Private Schools (Federal Programs)</a></p> <p><a href="#">OPI Education Savings Account webpage</a></p> <p><a href="#">OPI ESA Bill Summary</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Montana Department of Revenue Guide on Tax Credits for Qualified Education Contributions</a></p> <p><a href="#">Montana.gov Welcome to Education Donations<sup>2</sup></a></p> <p><a href="#">EdChoice, Montana - Special Needs Equal Opportunity Education Savings Account Program</a></p>



## Homeschooling in Montana

POLICY	RATING	POLICY OVERVIEW
<p>Homeschool without Prior Approval</p>	<p><b>YES</b></p> <p>No permission required</p>	<p>State statute establishes that, as one of a limited number of exceptions established to compulsory enrollment requirements, a parent, guardian, or other person who is responsible for the care of a child otherwise subject to compulsory requirement, may enroll the child in a nonpublic or home school that “complies with the provisions of 20-5-109. For purposes of this section...a home school is the instruction by a parent of the parent’s child, stepchild, or ward in the parent’s residence and a nonpublic school includes a parochial, church, religious, or private school. A child enrolled in a nonpublic or home school may enroll on a part-time basis in a public school.”</p> <p><a href="#">(MCA 20-5-102. Compulsory enrollment and excuses.)</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This section is silent regarding State Board of Education rulemaking.</li> </ul> <p>State statute establishes requirements that a nonpublic or home school must meet to qualify its students for exemption from compulsory enrollment. The school:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>shall maintain records on pupil attendance and disease immunization and make the records available to the county superintendent of schools on request;</li> <li>shall provide at least the minimum aggregate hours of pupil instruction in accordance with <a href="#">20-1-301</a> and <a href="#">20-1-302</a>;</li> <li>must be housed in a building that complies with applicable local health and safety regulations;</li> <li>shall provide an organized course of study that includes instruction in the subjects required of public schools as a basic instructional program pursuant to 20-7-111; and</li> <li>in the case of home schools, shall notify the county superintendent of schools of the county in which the home school is located in each school fiscal year of the student’s attendance at the school.</li> </ol> <p><a href="#">(MCA 20-5-109. Nonpublic school requirements for compulsory enrollment exemption.)</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This section is silent regarding State Board of Education rulemaking.</li> </ul>

<p><b>No Extra Homeschool Notifications</b></p>	<p><b>NO</b> Annual notification</p>	<p>State statute establishes requirements that a nonpublic or home school must meet to qualify its students for exemption from compulsory enrollment. The school: “(5) in the case of home schools, shall notify the county superintendent of schools of the county in which the home school is located in each school fiscal year of the student’s attendance at the school.”</p> <p><a href="#">(MCA 20-5-109. Nonpublic school requirements for compulsory enrollment exemption.)</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This section is silent regarding State Board of Education rulemaking.</li> </ul>
<p><b>No Certification to Homeschool</b></p>	<p><b>YES</b> No certification requirement</p>	<p>State statute establishes that a home school parent, subject to the provisions of MCA <a href="#">20-5-109</a>, “has the authority to instruct the parent’s child, stepchild, or ward in a home school...”</p> <p><a href="#">(MCA 20-5-111.Responsibilities and rights of parent who provides home school.)</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This section is silent regarding State Board of Education rulemaking.</li> </ul> <p>There is no requirement that homeschool parents possess state teacher certification.</p>
<p><b>Flexible Assessment Options</b></p>	<p><b>YES</b> Flexible academic accountability</p>	<p>State statute establishes that a home school parent, subject to the provisions of MCA <a href="#">20-5-109</a>, “has the authority to instruct the parent’s child, stepchild, or ward in a home school and is solely responsible for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) the educational philosophy of the home school;</li> <li>(2) the selection of instructional materials, curriculum, and textbooks;</li> <li>(3) the time, place, and method of instruction; and</li> <li>(4) the evaluation of the home school instruction.”</li> </ol> <p><a href="#">(MCA 20-5-111.Responsibilities and rights of parent who provides home school)</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This section is silent regarding State Board of Education rulemaking.</li> </ul>

SOURCE CITATIONS

**Statutes**

[MCA 20-5-102. Compulsory enrollment and excuses](#)

[MCA 20-5-109. Nonpublic school requirements for compulsory enrollment exemption](#)

[MCA 20-5-111. Responsibilities and rights of parent who provides home school](#)

POLICY ENHANCERS



## Part-time Enrollment in Montana

POLICY	RATING	POLICY OVERVIEW
Resident Course Access	YES	<p>State statute, with amendments effective July 1, 2024, requires trustees of a school district to assign and admit a child who is enrolled in a nonpublic or home school and who meets the admittance requirements “as a part-time enrollee at the request of the child's parent or guardian... For the purposes of this part, "part-time enrollee" means a qualifying pupil who is enrolled and admitted at one of the fractional levels that qualify for part-time ANB pursuant to <a href="#">20-9-311(4)(a)</a> or (4)(d).”</p> <p><a href="#">(MCA 20-5-101. Admittance of child to school. (Effective July 1, 2024))</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This section is silent regarding State Board of Education rulemaking.</li> </ul> <p>State statute establishes that, as one of a limited number of exceptions established to compulsory enrollment requirements, a parent, guardian, or other person who is responsible for the care of a child otherwise subject to compulsory requirement, may enroll the child in a nonpublic or home school that “complies with the provisions of 20-5-109. For purposes of this section...a home school is the instruction by a parent of the parent's child, stepchild, or ward in the parent's residence and a nonpublic school includes a parochial, church, religious, or private school. A child enrolled in a nonpublic or home school may enroll on a part-time basis in a public school.”</p> <p><a href="#">(MCA 20-5-102. Compulsory enrollment and excuses)</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This section is silent regarding State Board of Education rulemaking.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Nonresident Course Access</b></p>	<p><b>LIMITED</b></p> <p>Districts only serve resident students or can impose other restrictions</p>	<p>Montana statute specifies that trustees of a school district must assign and admit children who are enrolled in nonpublic or home school and who meet certain requirements in statute, including the requirement that the student is a resident of the district, as part-time enrollee’s at the request of a parent.</p> <p><a href="#">(MCA 20-5-101 Admittance of child to school)</a></p>
<p><b>Virtual Course Access</b></p>	<p><b>YES</b></p> <p>The state has one or more fully accessible virtual providers</p>	<p>State statute establishes the Montana digital academy, the purpose of which is to enhance the state's system of education and support the development of the full educational potential of each person consistent with the provisions of Article X, section 1(1), of the Montana constitution. The academy is required to “make remote instruction opportunities available to all school-age children through public school districts in the state, including students who are enrolled on a part-time basis.”</p> <p>The academy is required to provide courses that empower pupils to become community, college, and career ready, including but not limited to: core subject matters required under accreditation standards or school board policy; innovative educational programs, as defined in MCA <a href="#">15-30-3102</a>; and proficiency-based courses.</p> <p>As amended in 2023 (through House Bill 749), this statute also requires digital academy staff to develop a clearinghouse interface to provide pupils with access to additional course providers, content, services, and formats.</p> <p><a href="#">(MCA 20-7-1201. Montana digital academy -- purposes -- governance)</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This section is silent regarding State Board of Education rulemaking.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Extracurricular Access</b></p>	<p><b>YES</b></p> <p>Public schools must make extra/co-curricular activities available to all students that reside in their district</p>	<p>State statute prohibits a “school district or an athletic association, conference, or organization with authority over interscholastic sports” from prohibiting or restricting the ability of a nonpublic or home school student (subject to compliance with MCA 20-5-109) to participate in extracurricular activities at a school in the student's resident school district.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “The academic eligibility for extracurricular participation for a student attending a nonpublic school must be attested by the head administrator of the nonpublic school.”</li> <li>• “The academic eligibility for extracurricular participation for a student attending a home school must be attested in writing by the educator providing the student instruction with verification by the school principal. The verification may not include any form of student assessment.”</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">(MCA 20-5-112. Participation in extracurricular activities)</a></p>

- This section is silent regarding State Board of Education rulemaking.

**SOURCE CITATIONS**

**Statutes**

[MCA 20-5-101. Admittance of child to school \(Effective July 1, 2024\)](#)

[MCA 20-5-102. Compulsory enrollment and excuses](#)

[MCA 20-5-112. Participation in extracurricular activities](#)

[MCA 20-1-101. Definitions](#)

[MCA 20-7-118. Remote instruction](#)

[MCA 20-7-1201. Montana digital academy -- purposes -- governance](#)

**Administrative Code**

[Administrative Rule 10.55.907 Distance, Online, and Technology-Delivered Learning](#)

**State Department of Education**

[Summer Learning Opportunities](#)

[After School Programs](#)



## Learn Everywhere in Montana

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



## Transportation in Montana

POLICY	RATING	POLICY OVERVIEW
<p>Open Enrollment Transit</p>	<p><b>NO</b></p>	<p>State statute addresses transportation services for open enrollment students under two options: Attendance by Parent or Guardian Request with No Extenuating Circumstances and Attendance with Mandatory Approval.</p> <p><b>Attendance By Parent or Guardian Request with No Extenuating Circumstances</b>                      State statute, with amendments effective July 1, 2024, establishes that a child may be enrolled in and attend a Montana public school outside of the child's district of residence at the request of the child's parent or guardian, subject to specified conditions. "The attendance agreement must set forth the financial obligations, if any, for costs incurred for transporting the child under Title 20, chapter 10. Unless otherwise agreed by the district of residence and the district of attendance, the family of a nonresident child whose application for attendance has been approved is responsible for transportation of the child and the child is not an eligible transportee as defined in <a href="#">20-10-101</a>. The district of attendance may discretionarily provide transportation pursuant to <a href="#">20-10-122</a>."</p> <p><a href="#">(MCA 20-5-320. Out-of-district attendance by parent or guardian request with no extenuating circumstances (Effective July 1, 2024))</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This section is silent regarding State Board of Education rulemaking.</li> </ul> <p><b>Attendance with Mandatory Approval</b>                      State statute, with amendments effective July 1, 2024, requires an out-of-district attendance agreement that allows a child to enroll in and attend a school in a Montana school district that is outside of the child's district of residence or in a public school district of a state or province that is adjacent to the county of the child's residence when extenuating circumstances exist, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the child resides closer to the school that the child wishes to attend and more than 3 miles from the school the child would attend in the resident district and the resident district does not provide transportation;</li> <li>the child resides in a location where, because of geographic conditions between the child's home and the school that the child would attend within the district of residence, it is impractical to attend school in the district of residence, as determined by the county transportation committee (based on criteria enumerated in statute).</li> </ul>

		<p>An attendance agreement “must set forth the financial obligations, if any, for costs incurred for transportation as provided in <a href="#">20-5-323</a> and Title 20, chapter 10. Note, the provision of transportation is not required; rather it establishes parameters for the establishment of transportation costs, if any, to be paid.</p> <p>(<a href="#">MCA 20-5-321. Attendance with mandatory approval -- tuition and transportation (Effective July 1, 2024)</a>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This section is silent regarding State Board of Education rulemaking.</li> </ul> <p>See also <a href="#">MCA 20-5-323. Tuition and transportation -- rates. (Effective July 1, 2024)</a></p>
<p>Fair Transportation Access</p>	<p><b>NO</b></p>	<p>State statute does not require that transportation services be provided for charter and nonpublic students on equivalent terms as district students.</p> <p>State statute requires the state board of public education to issue a request for charter school proposals each year and to require, as part of that request, that applicants for a proposed public charter school details plans for providing transportation, and other significant operational or ancillary services, if any.</p> <p>(<a href="#">MCA 20-6-805. Public charter school proposal process</a>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This section is silent regarding State Board of Education rulemaking.</li> </ul>
<p>Vehicle Flexibility</p>	<p><b>YES</b></p>	<p>State statute and administrative rules exempt motor vehicles designed to carry ten or fewer persons from the definition of a school bus and, as such, are not eligible for route reimbursement. In excluding other vehicles from the definition of bus, state policy, with significant limitations, allowed for some alternative forms of transportation. For example, a vehicle designed to carry not more than nine passengers and that was purchased prior to July 1, 2017, can be used to transport pupils to or from activity events or to transport pupils to their homes in case of illness or other emergency situations.</p> <p>Administrative Rule establishes that reimbursable bus transportation, in accordance with the statutory schedule of bus transportation expenditures reimbursable from state funds, is limited to vehicles that are in compliance with MCA 20-10-101, and “that meet the definition of school bus under state and federal law. Motor vehicles designed to carry ten or fewer persons do not meet the definition of a school bus and are not eligible for route reimbursement. To be eligible for reimbursement, motor vehicles that carry more than ten persons must meet the school bus standards set by the Board of Public Education for school buses in Montana and must pass semiannual inspection by the Highway Patrol.”</p> <p>The Definitions in the statute for School Buses and Transportation include:</p>

“(5) (a) "School bus" means, except as provided in subsection (5)(b), any motor vehicle that complies with the bus standards established by the board of public education as verified by the department of justice's semiannual inspection of school buses and the superintendent of public instruction and:

- i. is owned by a district or other public agency and operated for the transportation of pupils to or from school or owned by a carrier under contract with a district or public agency to provide transportation of pupils to or from school; or
- ii. is district-owned, is designed to carry 10 or fewer passengers, has an overall safety rating of five stars from the national highway traffic safety administration at the time of purchase, and is insured in accordance with minimum coverage requirements set forth in [20-10-109](#).

(b) A school bus does not include a vehicle that is:

- iii. either district-owned or privately owned, designed to carry not more than nine passengers, and used to transport pupils to or from activity events or to transport pupils to their homes in case of illness or other emergency situations and that was purchased prior to July 1, 2017;
- iv. an over-the-road passenger coach used only to transport pupils to activity events; or
- v. a passenger vehicle as defined in [20-10-129](#).”

[\(MCA 20-10-101. Definitions; ARM 10.7.110 standards for school buses\)](#)

OPI Regulations and Guidelines for Pupil Transportation Reporting describe the duty of trustees to provide transportation as follows:

“The trustees of a district may furnish transportation to an eligible transportee who attends a school of the district or has been granted permission to attend a school outside of the district. Whenever the trustees of a district provide transportation for an eligible transportee, the trustees shall provide all eligible transportees of the district with transportation. The trustees shall furnish transportation when directed to do so by the county transportation committee and when that direction is upheld by the superintendent of public instruction.”

The tendering of a contract to the parent or guardian under which the district would pay the parent or guardian for individually transporting the pupil or pupils fulfills the district's obligation to furnish transportation for an eligible transportee. The parent or guardian of an eligible transportee may provide transportation or arrange for transportation for the parent's or guardian's child at the parent's or guardian's own expense to any district willing to accept the child.”

[\(OPI Regulations and Guidelines for Pupil Transportation\)](#)

SOURCE CITATIONS

Statutes	Administrative Code	State Department of Education
<p><a href="#">MCA 20-10-101. Definitions</a></p> <p><a href="#">MCA 20-5-320. Out-of-district attendance by parent or guardian request with no extenuating circumstances (Effective July 1, 2024)</a></p> <p><a href="#">MCA 20-5-321. Attendance with mandatory approval -- tuition and transportation (Effective July 1, 2024)</a></p> <p><a href="#">MCA 20-5-323. Tuition and transportation -- rates. (Effective July 1, 2024)</a></p>	<p><a href="#">ARM 10.7 - pupil transportation</a></p> <p><a href="#">ARM 10.7.110 standards for school buses</a></p>	<p><a href="#">OPI Regulations and Guidelines for Pupil Transportation</a></p>

