

SCHOOL CHOICE MATTERS

Wyoming 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 Wyoming

POLICY	RATING	POLICY OVERVIEW
<p>Transfers Between Districts</p>	<p>LIMITED</p> <p>Sending and/or receiving districts have discretion over transfers</p>	<p>Attendance in Another District</p> <p>Wyoming Statutes permit (but do not require) a school district’s board of trustees to “provide for the enrollment of any pupil resident therein in a school within another district if the pupil desires to attend the school and if attendance in such other district would be more convenient or is desirable because of services available in the other district.” Any such “other district” may admit pupils who are residents in other districts unless the admission overcrowds the admitting district’s classrooms.</p> <p>With limited exceptions, the admitting district is not permitted to assess the resident district for tuition payments. Instead, the pupil is counted in the admitting district’s average daily membership (ADM) for purposes of determining foundation program funding. Tuition may be assessed and paid for by the district providing for a pupil’s enrollment if it allows a pupil enrolled in another district to receive a portion of the pupil’s education pursuant to an agreement with the district of enrollment.</p> <p>In addition, any district may allow pupils enrolled in another school district in the state to receive a portion of a pupil’s education pursuant to an agreement with the district in which the pupil is enrolled. The district providing for the enrollment shall include the pupil in its average daily membership (ADM) for the foundation program under W.S. 21-13-309. The district providing a portion of the pupil’s education may assess the district providing for the enrollment of the pupil tuition for the classes the pupil attends. The tuition shall be equal to or less than the per ADM amount for the district providing a portion of the pupil’s education prorated to reflect the number of classes attended by the pupil.</p> <p>(Wyoming Statute §21-4-502 Attendance in Another District When Convenient or Desirable; Admission of Pupils Resident in Other Districts; Attendance for Adm Computations Specified)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wyoming Statute 21-4-502 does not require nor authorize the promulgation of administrative rules.

		<p>Districts Without a High School</p> <p>Wyoming Statutes require the board of trustees of any school district in the state which maintains a high school to admit, upon payment of tuition, pupils of districts which do not maintain a high school. A district which does not maintain a high school is required “to pay tuition, in addition to transportation or maintenance, for any child resident therein who has successfully completed the course offered therein and desires to attend high school, at any public school within or subject to the approval of the state board of education, without the state, which the district board may designate in the best interest, welfare and convenience of the child.”</p> <p>A district cannot be required to admit nonresident pupils, when to do so would overcrowd the admitting district’s facilities “or in any way work a definite hardship upon the educational program offered by the admitting district.”</p> <p>(Wyoming Statute § 21-4-501 Payment of tuition for children resident in districts which maintain no high school; admission of children to high schools in other districts; state board approval for out-of-state placements; duties of admitting districts; tuition amount)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wyoming Statute 21-4-501 does not require nor authorize the promulgation of administrative rules.
<p>Transfers Within Districts</p>	<p>NO</p> <p>No policy</p>	<p>Intradistrict enrollment is not addressed in state policy.</p>
<p>Year-round Transfer Window</p>	<p>NO</p> <p>No policy</p>	<p>State policy does not prescribe an application window.</p>
<p>Tuition-Free Public Schools</p>	<p>YES</p> <p>Prohibition on parent tuition</p>	<p>Attendance in Another District</p> <p>Wyoming Statutes permit (but do not require) a school district’s board of trustees to “provide for the enrollment of any pupil resident therein in a school within another district if the pupil desires to attend the school and if attendance in such other district would be more convenient or is desirable because of services available in the other district.” Any such “other district” may admit pupils who live in other districts unless the admission overcrowds the admitting district’s classrooms.</p> <p>With limited exceptions, the admitting district is not permitted to assess the resident district for tuition payments. Instead, the pupil is counted in the admitting district’s average daily membership (ADM) for purposes of determining foundation program funding. Tuition may be assessed and paid for by the district providing for a</p>

		<p>pupil’s enrollment if it allows a pupil enrolled in another district to receive a portion of the pupil’s education pursuant to an agreement with the district of enrollment.</p> <p>(Wyoming Statute § 21-4-502 Attendance in another district when convenient or desirable; admission of pupils resident in other districts; attendance for ADM computations specified)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wyoming Statute 21-4-502 does not require nor authorize the promulgation of administrative rules.
School Capacity Transparency	<p>NO</p> <p>No transparency policy</p>	State policy does not require transparency.
Transfer Data Transparency	<p>NO</p> <p>No transparency in data reporting</p>	State policy does not require transparency.
Transparent Appeal Process	<p>NO</p>	State policy does not require or authorize an appeal process.

SOURCE CITATIONS

Statutes

[Wyoming Statutes § 21-4-501 Payment of tuition for children resident in districts which maintain no high school; admission of children to high schools in other districts; state board approval for out-of-state placements; duties of admitting districts; tuition amount](#)

[Wyoming Statute § 21-4-502 Attendance in another district when convenient or desirable; admission of pupils resident in other districts; attendance for ADM computations specified\)](#)



Charter Schools in Wyoming

POLICY	RATING	POLICY OVERVIEW
<p>Multiple Charter Authorizers</p>	<p>LIMITED</p> <p>No real authorizer options</p>	<p>Wyoming Statutes establish that school districts and the State Loan and Investment Board can authorize a charter school.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School district authorizing: If a charter is granted by a school district, the charter school shall be a public school within the school district that grants its charter. • State Loan and Investment Board authorizing: If a charter is granted by the State Loan and Investment Board, the charter school shall be an independent public school within the district where the charter school is located. The charter school shall be accountable to its authorizer for purposes of ensuring compliance with applicable laws and charter provisions and the requirements of the state constitution. <p>(Wyoming Statute § 21-3-304 Charter school; requirements; authority; see also Wyoming Admin. Rules Chapter 32: Charter Schools)</p> <p>Wyoming Statutes establish that after a charter school authorized by the State Loan and Investment Board has been in operation for one (1) year or has been renewed by the Board, the Board:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “may delegate to the school district where the charter school operates any of the functions of an authorizer under this article provided that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “(i) The charter school and the school district approve the delegation of functions; and “(ii) The charter school shall retain the right to seek renewal of the charter from the state loan and investment board.” <p>(Wyoming Statute § 21-3-305 Charter schools; contract contents; regulations)</p> <p>Rocket NXT (wyoleg.gov)</p> <p>ARTICLE 3 - CHARTER SCHOOLS 21-3-302. Definitions.</p>

		<p>(vii) "Authorizer" means a school district board or the Wyoming charter school authorizing board as created by W.S. 21-3-302.2(a);</p>
<p>Charter Appeal Process</p>	<p>LIMITED Restrictive appeals process</p>	<p>Wyoming Statutes establish that an authorizer is to make a final ruling on the renewal of a charter application not later than April 1 following the filing of the renewal application. If a school district denies renewal of a charter, the charter school board may appeal to the State Loan and Investment Board for a de novo consideration of the renewal. If the renewal is approved, The State Loan and Investment Board becomes the authorizer.</p> <p>(Wyoming Statute § 21-3-305 Charter schools; contract contents; regulations)</p>
<p>Charter Regulatory Flexibility</p>	<p>LIMITED Some or no exemptions</p>	<p>Wyoming Statutes establish that a charter school is subject to all federal and state laws and constitutional provisions prohibiting discrimination on the basis of disability, race, creed, color, gender, national origin, religion, ancestry or need for special education services.</p> <p>Otherwise, a charter school “may operate free from specified school district policies and state regulations.” Specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A school district may waive locally imposed school district requirements pursuant to a contract. • The state board may waive rules or statutory requirements, with the exception of those relating to required assessments or standards. <p>In addition, no exemption is permitted from any civil rights, health or safety requirements applicable to other public schools, public records act and public meeting requirements, and applicable federal and state privacy laws.</p> <p>(Wyoming Statute § 21-3-304 Charter school; requirements; authority)</p> <p>Limitations on charter school autonomy are enumerated in the statement of assurances in the charter application submission. There are two categories of assurances: (1) those eligible for waiver request; and (2) those ineligible for waiver. These include, but are not limited to, the following:</p> <p>Eligible for Waiver Request</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation, at least annually, of all teachers and leaders using a process conforming to WDE Chapter 29 Rules • Meet minimum hours of pupil-teacher contact as prescribed in statute

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operate at least 175 pupil-teacher contact days and 185 operational days or receive State Board approval for an alternative schedule <p>Ineligible for Waiver</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The school is tuition free • The school is subject to the Wyoming Education and Accountability Act • The school will use an improvement process (if partially meeting or not meeting expectations) that evaluates data, and these data are used to identify goals, design interventions and strategies, monitor progress toward goals, align resources and evaluate success toward meeting goals, as defined by the Wyoming Education and Accountability Act • The school guarantees all personnel that require certification will have a current or pending certificate issued by the Wyoming Professional Teaching Standards Board or the applicable state licensing board, and their assignment will be consistent with their area of endorsement (W.S. 21-7-303) and Wyoming Department of Education Rules, Chapters 6 and 5(e)(ii). • The school guarantees all classes regardless of delivery method (e.g., on-site, virtual, technology based, independent study) will be taught by a Wyoming Professional Teaching Standards Board certified teacher. <p>(Wyoming Dept of Education, Charter School Application Assurances)</p> <p>WDE rules establish that an applicant may submit a waiver request to the State Board of Education if the charter application is approved by an authorizer and contains a State Board of Education waiver of statutory or state board rule requirements under W.S. 21-3-304(g).</p> <p>(Wyoming Admin. Rules Chapter 32: Charter Schools)</p>
<p>Equitable Charter Funding</p>	<p>LIMITED Disparities exist</p>	<p>Wyoming Statutes establish that each charter school student is to be counted among the average daily membership (ADM) of the school district in which the school is located. If the charter is “initiated under W.S. 21-3-306 by any person other than the school district in which the charter is operating,” ADM is computed as for district-authorized schools and multiplied by two (2).</p> <p>A charter school and the school district, through the charter school contract, must agree on funding and any services to be provided by the school district to the charter school. Funding discussions are to use revenue assumptions detailed in statute, including:</p>

		<p>“(i) The charter school shall be entitled to the benefit of one hundred percent (100%) of the foundation program amount...less any district level amounts generated by the charter school's membership under W.S. 21-13-309(m) and less amounts specified under W.S. 21-13-309(m)(v)(E).</p> <p>(ii) The charter school shall be entitled to the benefit of one hundred percent (100%) of the amount to be contributed to the school district under major maintenance payments pursuant to W.S. 21-15-109 based upon the proportion that the charter school educational building gross square footage contributes to the district educational building gross square footage;...”</p> <p>Alternatively, a school district and charter applicant “may by mutual agreement fund the charter school through a specific budget for the charter school.</p> <p>If a charter school or full-time virtual charter school authorized by the State Loan and Investment Board and the district where the charter school is located do not agree, then funding is to be calculated as follows:</p> <p>“(i) All funding for the school district under W.S. 21-13-309(m) that is attributable to the charter school shall be reduced to eighty percent (80%) of the amount that would otherwise have been calculated;</p> <p>(ii) All funding for the school district under W.S. 21-13-309(m) that is attributable to the full-time virtual charter school shall be reduced to sixty-five percent (65%) of the amount that would otherwise have been calculated;</p> <p>(iii) The charter school shall be entitled to funding as provided in subsection (c) of this section from the reduced amount calculated under paragraph (i) or (ii) of this subsection.”</p> <p>(Wyoming Statute § 21-3-314 Students counted among district ADM; determination of charter school funding)</p>
<p>Charter Facilities Funding</p>	<p>LIMITED</p> <p>Some or no facilities funding</p>	<p>Wyoming Statutes establish that a district-owned facility used for a charter school is to be included in the square footage computations used by the state to distribute “major building and facility repair and replacement payments...from the school capital construction account.”</p> <p>(Wyoming Statute § 21-15-109 Major Building and Facility Repair and Replacement Payments; Computation; Square Footage Allowance; Use of Payment Funds; Accounting and Reporting Requirements)</p> <p>Wyoming Statutes establish that a charter school “may negotiate and contract with a school district, the governing body of a community college or the university of Wyoming, or any third party for the use of a school building and grounds, the operation and maintenance thereof, and the provision of any service, activity or undertaking that the charter school is required to perform in order to carry out the educational program described in its charter.” In addition, with limited exceptions, “a charter school shall not be required to pay rent for space, which is deemed available, as negotiated by contract, in school district facilities. All other costs for the</p>

		<p>improvement, modification, operation and maintenance of school district facilities used by the charter school shall be subject to negotiation between the charter school and the district board.”</p> <p>(Wyoming Statute § 21-3-304 Charter school; requirements; authority)</p>
<p>Options for High-Performing Charters</p>	<p>LIMITED</p> <p>No opportunities for high-performing charter schools</p>	<p>Wyoming Statutes and policies do not establish any incentives or a favorable regulatory environment to attract and reward high-performing charters.</p>
<p>Charter Zoning Exemptions</p>	<p>LIMITED</p> <p>Less than full protections</p>	<p>Wyoming Statutes charge the School Facilities Commission with establishing, by rule and regulation, and maintaining uniform statewide standards for the adequacy of school buildings and facilities necessary for providing public school educational programs. The uniform standards must include “all applicable building, health, safety and environmental codes and standards required by law for all public buildings...”</p> <p>(Wyoming Statute §21-15-115 Statewide standards for school building and facility adequacy)</p> <p>Rule revisions published for public comment include proposed amendments to the Uniform Adequacy Standards which would, among other things, expand Adequacy Standards for Alternative Schools (Section 11) to include Charter Schools and, establish a limited list of the Adequacy Standards that would apply to charter schools on an independent site.</p> <p>Within the current Uniform Adequacy Standards, and the abbreviated list of standards proposed to be applicable to charter schools operating on an independent site, there is no reference made to local zoning and ordinances.</p> <p>As Rules of the State Construction Department, not the State Board of Education, these requirements are not subject to charter school waiver flexibility.</p>

SOURCE CITATIONS

Statutes

[Wyoming Statute § 21-3-304 Charter school; requirements; authority](#)

[Wyoming Statute § 21-3-305 Charter schools; contract contents; regulations](#)

[Wyoming Statute § 21-3-314 Students counted among district ADM; determination of charter school funding](#)

[Wyoming Statute § 21-15-109 Major Building and Facility Repair and Replacement Payments; Computation; Square Footage Allowance; Use of Payment Funds; Accounting and Reporting Requirements](#)

[Wyoming Statute §21-15-115 Statewide standards for school building and facility adequacy](#)

Administrative Code

[Wyoming Admin. Rules Chapter 32: Charter Schools](#)

[School Facilities Commission, Proposed Revision to Rules Establishing Uniform Adequacy Standards](#)

State Department of Education

[Wyoming Dept of Education, Charter Schools](#)

[Wyoming Dept of Education, Charter School Application Assurances](#)



Private School Choice in Wyoming

POLICY	OVERALL RATING	PROGRAM OVERVIEW
<p>Universal Eligibility</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>During the 2024 Budget Session, the Wyoming legislature approved, with significant amendments, the Wyoming Education Savings Accounts Act (HB0166), creating what the Act titles the “ESA program.” A summary of the bill explains that the Act creates education savings accounts for students to attend preschool, K-12 private schools, and to pay educational expenses.</p> <p>In a letter to the Wyoming Secretary of State, dated March 21, 2024, Governor Gordon explained his line-item veto of HB0166, citing constitutionality concerns as his rationale for lowering poverty-level eligibility standards. The veto eliminated all but one of eight (8) income-based funding tiers, only leaving a provision (W.S. 21-2-903. Education savings accounts; Wyoming education savings accounts expenditure account.) detailing the total amount to be deposited in an ESA for an ESA student each year as “[S]ix thousand dollars (\$6,000.00) for students whose household income is at or below one hundred fifty percent (150%) of the federal poverty level.”</p> <p>(Letter from Governor Gordon to Secretary of State Gray, Re: Line Item Veto of HB0166/Enrolled Act No. 53 Education savings accounts - 1 (March 21, 2024))</p> <p>A 2025 law replaced Wyoming's existing income-based ESA program with the universal K-12 eligibility Steamboat Legacy Scholarship Account program.</p> <p>(Enrolled Act No. 52, Wyoming Legislature (2025), Original House Bill 199)</p>
<p>Comparable Student Funding</p>	<p>LIMITED</p> <p>Funding below 90%</p>	<p>Participating students receive \$7,000 a year in their Steamboat Legacy Scholarship Account.</p> <p>(Enrolled Act No. 52, Wyoming Legislature (2025), Original House Bill 199)</p> <p>The Act defines “Qualified school” as “a pre-kindergarten or a nonpublic primary or secondary school, certified by the state superintendent of public instruction...”</p> <p>An “ESA student” is one who meets eligibility criteria detailed in W.S. 21-2-904(a) and is participating in the program, from one of two groups:</p>

		<p>a. A child eligible to attend a public school in the state who has not graduated from high school or received a high school equivalency certificate.</p> <p>b. A child who has not yet attained the age to attend public school in the state and is not less than four (4) years of age as of August 1 of the year an application is made.</p> <p>With limited exceptions, 80% of the ESAs must be awarded to K-12 students, and the remaining 20% must be awarded to pre-K students (defined in W.S. 21-2-904(a)(ii)).</p> <p>(Enrolled Act No. 53, Wyoming Legislature (2024) (Original House Bill HB166))</p>
Uncapped Student Access	<p>LIMITED</p> <p>Funding or enrollment cap</p>	<p>The legislature appropriated \$30,000,000 from the general fund to the Steamboat Legacy Scholarship Act, included in the Wyoming Department of Education’s standard budget.</p> <p>(Enrolled Act No. 52, Wyoming Legislature (2025), Original House Bill 199)</p>
Extended Application Window	<p>LIMITED</p> <p>Application period or periods</p>	<p>Wyoming statute enacted through Enrolled Act No. 53 establishes that a parent may apply to the state superintendent of public instruction to establish an ESA for an eligible student. The Act directs the state superintendent to “establish procedures for approving applications in an expeditious manner” and “to create a standard form that parents may submit to establish their student’s eligibility...”</p> <p>(Enrolled Act No. 53, Wyoming Legislature (2024) (Original House Bill HB166))</p> <p>Rulemaking establishes the application period as January 1 to March 31. (W.S. 21-2-901)"</p> <p>(Wyoming State Board of Education Rules, Chapter 48)</p>
Student Testing Options	<p>YES</p>	<p>The Act requires ESA students (other than those less than four (4) years of age whose participation enables enrollment in a qualifying prekindergarten program) to participate in statewide assessments or a nationally normed achievement exam.</p> <p>(Enrolled Act No. 53, Wyoming Legislature (2024) (Original House Bill HB166))</p>
School Autonomy	<p>YES</p>	<p>The Act provides, in W.S. 21-2-907, that:</p>

		<p>“(b) Nothing in this act shall be deemed to limit the independence or autonomy of an education service provider or to make the actions of an education service provider the actions of state government or public school district.</p> <p>(c) Education service providers shall be given maximum freedom to provide instruction and services in their usual and customary manner to meet the educational needs of ESA students.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(f) An education service provider shall not be required to alter its creed, practices, admission policy or curriculum to accept payments authorized by a parent from an ESA.”</p> <p>(Enrolled Act No. 53, Wyoming Legislature (2024) (Original House Bill HB166))</p>
<p>Accessible School Participation</p>	<p>YES</p> <p>No accreditation requirement</p>	<p>The Act does not require participating private schools to have accreditation.</p>
<p>ESAs and Parent-Directed Spending</p>		
<p>Freedom to Customize</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>During the 2024 Budget Session, the Wyoming legislature approved, with significant amendments, the Wyoming Education Savings Accounts Act (HB0166), creating what the Act titles the “ESA program.” A summary of the bill explains that the Act creates education savings accounts for students to attend preschool, K-12 private schools, and to pay educational expenses.</p> <p>In W.S. 21-9-904(b), qualifying expenses include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tuition and fees at a qualified school • Tutoring services • Services contracted for and provided by a public school district, including a public charter school, which may include individual classes and extracurricular activities and programs • Textbooks, curriculum and other instructional materials • Computer hardware or other technological devices • Educational software and applications

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School uniforms • Fees for nationally standardized assessments, AP examinations, etc. • Tuition and fees for summer education programs and specialized after school programs • Tuition, fees, instructional materials and examination fees at a career or technical school • Educational services and therapies • Tuition and fees at an IHE • Fees for transportation paid to a fee-for-service transportation provider for travel to and from an education service provider • Any other educational expenses approved by the state superintendent <p>(Enrolled Act No. 53, Wyoming Legislature (2024) (Original House Bill HB166); see also House Bill 166 – Summary, Wyoming Legislature (2024))</p>
<p>Freedom to Access</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>The Education Savings Account Act makes funding available to students regardless of school type.</p> <p>An “ESA student” is one who meets eligibility criteria detailed in W.S. 21-2-904(a) and is participating in the program, from one of two groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. A child eligible to attend a public school in the state who has not graduated from high school or received a high school equivalency certificate. d. A child who has not yet attained the age to attend public school in the state and is not less than four (4) years of age as of August 1 of the year an application is made. <p>With limited exceptions, 80% of the ESAs must be awarded to K-12 students, and the remaining 20% must be awarded to pre-K students (defined in W.S. 21-2-904(a)(ii)).</p> <p>(Enrolled Act No. 53, Wyoming Legislature (2024) (Original House Bill HB166))</p>
<p>Carry-Over Funding</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>The Education Savings Accounts Act allows families to carry over account funds from year to year.</p> <p>Text provided for W.S. 21-2-904 requires that an ESA is to remain active, and any unused funds are not to revert until the parent withdraws the ESA student from the program or until the ESA student is no longer eligible for the program, unless the ESA is closed because of substantial misuse of funds.</p>

		<p>Only after an ESA is closed will unused funds revert to the state’s ESA expenditure account.</p> <p>(Enrolled Act No. 53, Wyoming Legislature (2024) (Original House Bill HB166))</p>
--	--	--

Tax Credits

Full Tax Credit	<p>N/A</p> <p>No Tax Credit Program</p>	Wyoming does not have an education tax credit program.
-----------------	--	--

SOURCE CITATIONS

<p>Statutes</p> <p>Enrolled Act No. 53, Wyoming Legislature (2024) (Original House Bill HB166)</p> <p>House Bill 166 – Summary, Wyoming Legislature (2024)</p> <p>House Bill 166 – Fiscal Note, Wyoming Legislature (2024)</p> <p>Letter from Governor Gordon to Secretary of State Gray, Re: Line Item Veto of HB0166/Enrolled Act No. 53 Education savings accounts - 1 (March 21, 2024)</p>



Homeschooling in Wyoming

POLICY	RATING	POLICY OVERVIEW
<p>Homeschool without Prior Approval</p>	<p>YES No permission required</p>	<p>Wyoming Statutes, as part of provisions on compulsory attendance, define “home-based educational program” as “a program of educational instruction provided to a child by the child's parent or legal guardian or by a person designated by the parent or legal guardian. An instructional program provided to more than one (1) family unit does not constitute a home-based educational program.”</p> <p>(Wyoming Statute § 21-4-101 Definitions)</p> <p>Wyoming Statutes and policy do not require families to receive permission from a local school board or administrative body to practice homeschooling. However, WDE’s Home Schools webpage explains that “home-based educational programs must provide a letter of intent or complete the district homeschool registration form.”</p> <p>(Wyoming Dept of Education, Home Schools)</p>
<p>No Extra Homeschool Notifications</p>	<p>YES One-time or no notification</p>	<p>Wyoming Statutes require a home-based educational program to meet the requirements of a basic academic educational program, defined in W.S. 21-4-101(a)(vi) as a program providing a sequentially progressive curriculum of fundamental instruction in seven subjects: reading, writing, mathematics, civics, history, literature, and science. HB 46 (2025) removed the requirement that every person administering a home-based educational program must submit a curriculum to the local board of trustees each year.</p> <p>(Enrolled Act No. 28, Wyoming Legislature (2025), Original House Bill 46)</p>
<p>No Certification to Homeschool</p>	<p>YES No certification requirement</p>	<p>Wyoming Statutes and policies do not require homeschool parents to possess state teacher certification.</p>

<p>Flexible Assessment Options</p>	<p>YES</p> <p>Flexible academic accountability</p>	<p>Wyoming Statutes and policies are silent regarding academic assessment options for homeschool students.</p> <p>WDE’s FAQs on homeschooling provide the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “No testing is required of homeschool students who are participating in a school less than 50% of their educational time. Homeschool students are invited to participate in the state assessment, free of charge. The WY-TOPP assessment currently measures English Language Arts, Math, and Science. The test is administered in grades 1-10 on the Fall Interims and in grades 3-10, both on the Winter Interims and the State Summative Assessment. The Writing assessment measures writing in grades 3, 5, 7, and 9. The ACT assessment measures reading, writing, language, math, and science at grade 11. Your child may also participate in the WorkKeys assessments in grades 11 and 12. To participate in the assessments, contact your local district of your intent by November 1 of the year your child will participate. Visit the Wyoming state assessment website for more information on testing.” <p>(Wyoming Dept of Education, Homeschooling FAQ (Updated April 2022))</p>
---	---	--

SOURCE CITATIONS

<p>Statutes</p> <p>Wyoming Statute § 21-4-101 Definitions</p> <p>Wyoming Statute §21-4-102 When Attendance Required; Exemptions; Withdrawal</p>	<p>State Department of Education</p> <p>Wyoming Dept of Education, Home Schools</p> <p>Wyoming Dept of Education, Homeschooling FAQ (Updated April 2022)</p>
--	---

POLICY ENHANCERS



Part-time Enrollment in Wyoming

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>Nonpublic School Students Wyoming Statutes and policies do not specifically authorize nonpublic school student access to school district courses.</p> <p>Homeschool Students WDE’s FAQs on homeschooling provide the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Can my student take some courses at the local school?” A local district has the right to determine whether homeschool students can enroll in certain courses (such as a science lab or shop class at the high school). This should be written in district board policy and uniformly applied to all students (i.e. the district cannot allow one family to participate and then exclude another). No fees can be assessed unless they are required of students regularly enrolled in the public school.” • Can my student take most courses at the local school and be homeschooled for one or two classes? This is determined by the district. This should be written in district board policy and uniformly applied to all students. • May my child participate in federal programs? Homeschool students have the right to participate in any federally funded education program that they are eligible to participate in. For more details, visit https://edu.wyoming.gov/for-district-leadership/federal-programs/.” <p>(Wyoming Dept of Education, Homeschooling FAQ (Updated April 2022))</p>

		<p>Other Relevant Provisions</p> <p>Wyoming Statutes permit students to participate in dual enrollment programs within the district of residence through the WDE-administered post-secondary educational enrollment options program. In doing so, A high school student is not prohibited from taking a college or university course apart from agreements outlined in this section if the student bears the cost.</p> <p>(Wyoming Statute § 21-20-201 Agreement Between Districts and Post-Secondary Education Institutions Required; Student Participation; Credits; Financial Arrangements; Transportation; Accessibility; Required Annual Reporting)</p>
<p>Nonresident Course Access</p>	<p>LIMITED</p> <p>Districts only serve resident students or can impose other restrictions</p>	<p>Wyoming Statutes and policies do not specifically authorize nonpublic or home school student access to courses offered by districts outside their district of residence.</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>Wyoming Virtual Education Program</p> <p>Although not a statewide virtual school, WDE rules establish that the Wyoming virtual education program is a network of Department-approved virtual education programs and courses that meet state-established guidelines for course content and delivery. WDE Rules make clear that a district can elect to make participation available to students enrolled in other Wyoming districts. It is not clear that participation eligibility can be extended to nonpublic and home school students.</p> <p>(Wyoming Admin. Rules Chapter 41: Virtual Education; see also</p> <p>Wyoming Statute § 21-9-101 Educational Programs for Schools; Standards; Core of Knowledge and Skills; Special Needs Programs; Class Size Requirements; Cocurricular Activities; Wyoming Statute § 21-9-102 Instruction in State and Federal Constitutions Required; Satisfactory Examination a Prerequisite to Graduation)</p>

<p>Extracurricular Access</p>	<p>YES</p> <p>Public schools must make extra/ co-curricular activities available to all students that reside in their district</p>	<p>Charter Schools Wyoming Statutes and policies are silent about charter school student eligibility and access.</p> <p>Nonpublic Schools Wyoming Statutes and policies are silent about nonpublic school student eligibility and access.</p> <p>Home Schools WDE’s FAQs on homeschooling provide the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “W.S. 21-4-506(a) states that any school age child who is a resident of a school district and who is not enrolled as a full-time student in the district in which they reside, shall be permitted by the district to participate in any activities which are sanctioned by the Wyoming High School Activities Association (WHSAA) and which are offered by the district subject to the following: 1. The district may require the student to pay any fees for participation that are required by the Wyoming High School Activities Association (WHSAA); 2. The district may charge that student an additional fee for participating, but that fee shall be no more than any fee for participating charged to full-time students of the district; 3. As a condition of participation, the student shall be required to comply with all other rules and policies of the district or any school activities association applicable to all students participating in the activity and not related to the assessment of fees or charges.” <p>(Wyoming Dept of Education, Homeschooling FAQ (Updated April 2022))</p>
--------------------------------------	---	---

SOURCE CITATIONS

Statutes

[Wyoming Statute § 21-9-101 Educational Programs for Schools; Standards; Core of Knowledge and Skills; Special Needs Programs; Class Size Requirements; Cocurricular Activities](#)

[Wyoming Statute § 21-9-102 Instruction in State and Federal Constitutions Required; Satisfactory Examination a Prerequisite to Graduation](#)

[Wyoming Statute § 21-20-201 Agreement Between Districts and Post-Secondary Education Institutions Required; Student Participation; Credits; Financial Arrangements; Transportation; Accessibility; Required Annual Reporting](#)

Administrative Code

[Wyoming Admin. Rules Chapter 18: Private Non-Religious K-12 Schools](#)

[Wyoming Admin. Rules Chapter 30: Private School Registration / Licensing for Private Degree Granting Post-Secondary Education Institutions](#)

[Wyoming Admin. Rules Chapter 41: Virtual Education](#)

State Department of Education

[WDE 2023-28 Wyoming Digital Learning Plan](#)

[Wyoming Dept of Education, Homeschooling FAQ \(Updated April 2022\)](#)



Learn Everywhere in Wyoming

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



Transportation in Wyoming

POLICY	RATING	POLICY OVERVIEW
<p>Open Enrollment Transit</p>	<p>LIMITED</p> <p>Less than equitable and/or for some students only</p>	<p>Wyoming Statutes establish that the board of trustees of any school district must provide transportation or maintenance for isolated elementary, middle, junior high or high school pupils resident within the district, whenever it would be in the best interests of the affected children to provide transportation or maintenance than to establish a school to serve these pupils, and for those isolated pupils resident within the district who are attending a school in another district pursuant to W.S. 21-4-502.</p> <p>The state superintendent shall adopt reasonable rules and regulations pertaining to residence requirements establishing eligibility under this section and for provision of tuition and transportation or maintenance. To receive transportation payments under this section, the parent or legal guardian of any isolated pupil eligible must file a transportation reimbursement claim with the district specifying the total round trip miles traveled each day to and from the bus stop or the school, as applicable. Monthly maintenance payments may be paid in lieu of transportation payments if the pupil resides at a location near the school rather than the isolated location.</p> <p>(Wyoming Statute §21-4-401 Transportation or Maintenance for Isolated Pupils)</p>
<p>Fair Transportation Access</p>	<p>NO</p>	<p>Charter Schools</p> <p>Wyoming Statutes establish that a charter school application is to describe how the charter school plans to meet the transportation needs of its pupils and whether the charter school plans to provide transportation for pupils; however, charter schools are not required to provide transportation.</p> <p>(Wyoming Statute § 21-3-307 Charter Application; Contents; Phased-in Application Process)</p> <p>Nonpublic Schools</p> <p>WDE Rules establish minimum licensing standards for private non-religious elementary and secondary schools, pursuant to Wyoming Statutes regarding compulsory attendance (W.S. 21-4-101 through 21-4-107) which require all such schools to be licensed by WDE. These include that transportation used for students as part of the private school's educational program must comply with the most recent edition of Wyoming Pupil Transportation Manual.</p>

		<p>(Wyoming Admin. Rules Chapter 18: Private Non-Religious K-12 Schools)</p>
<p>Vehicle Flexibility</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>Wyoming Statutes and policies do not limit student transportation to traditional school buses. WDE Rules regarding student transportation specify minimum standards, including that all Wyoming student transportation vehicles shall comply with applicable Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (FMVSS) and other state and federal standards applicable to school buses and multipurpose passenger vehicles (MPV) on the date of manufacture.</p> <p>“Multipurpose Passenger Vehicle” is defined to mean a motor vehicle built on a truck chassis with seven to ten passenger positions (including the driver) that cannot be certified as a school bus pursuant to 49 CFR § 571.</p> <p>"Vehicle" is defined as any school bus or multipurpose vehicle (MPV) that complies with the requirements set forth in Chapter 2.</p> <p>(Wyoming Admin. Rules Chapter 2: Rules for Minimum Standards for Wyoming Student Transportation Vehicles; Wyoming Admin. Rules Chapter 20: Rules for the Student Transportation Component within the Education Resource Block Grant Model)</p>

SOURCE CITATIONS

Statutes	Administrative Code	State Department of Education
<p>Wyoming Statute §21-4-502 Attendance in Another District When Convenient or Desirable; Admission of Pupils Resident in Other Districts; Attendance for Adm Computations Specified</p> <p>Wyoming Statute §21-4-401 Transportation or Maintenance for Isolated Pupils</p> <p>Wyoming Statute § 21-3-307 Charter Application; Contents; Phased-in Application Process</p>	<p>Wyoming Admin. Rules Chapter 18: Private Non-Religious K-12 Schools</p> <p>Wyoming Admin. Rules Chapter 2: Rules for Minimum Standards for Wyoming Student Transportation Vehicles</p> <p>Wyoming Admin. Rules Chapter 20: Rules for the Student Transportation Component within the Education Resource Block Grant Model</p>	<p>Wyoming Dept of Education, Student Transportation</p>

