



Idaho Statutes

Idaho Statutes are updated to the website July 1 following the legislative session.

TITLE 33
EDUCATION
CHAPTER 15

TRANSPORTATION OF PUPILS

33-1503. PAYMENTS WHEN TRANSPORTATION NOT FURNISHED. a. Whenever any pupil lives more than one and one-half (1 1/2) miles from any established bus stop or from the school of attendance, as designated by the board of trustees, and such pupil is regularly transported by private vehicle not under contract with the school district, the board may pay to the parent or guardian an amount per month up to ten dollars (\$10.00) per vehicle plus mileage at the current rate established by the state board of examiners for each round trip approved.

b. Whenever in the judgment of the board of trustees any pupil residing within the area of a nontransportation zone, and otherwise eligible to transportation, cannot be transported in any manner herein authorized, the said board may pay to the parent or guardian thereof such amount of the cost incurred by the parent or guardian for the board and lodging of the pupil as may be authorized by the board of trustees.

History:

[33-1503, added 1963, ch. 13, sec. 81, p. 27; am. 1977, ch. 236, sec. 1, p. 710; am. 1982, ch. 92, sec. 2, p. 171; am. 1986, ch. 48, sec. 1, p. 140; am. 1997, ch. 115, sec. 1, p. 289.]

How current is this law?



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TITLE 33

EDUCATION

CHAPTER 15

TRANSPORTATION OF PUPILS

33-1501. TRANSPORTATION AUTHORIZED. To afford more equal opportunity for public school attendance, the board of trustees of each district, including specially chartered school districts, shall, where practicable, provide transportation for the public school pupils within the district, and pupils resident within adjoining districts annually agreed to in writing by the districts involved, under conditions and limitations herein set forth. Nonpublic school students may be transported, where practicable, when the full costs for providing such transportation are recovered. In approving the routing of any school bus, or in the maintenance and operation of all such transportation equipment, or in the appointment or employment of chauffeurs, the primary requirements to be observed by the board of trustees are the safety and adequate protection of the health of the pupils. Nothing herein contained shall prevent any board of trustees from denying transportation to any pupil in any school bus operated by or under the authority of said board, upon good cause being given, in writing, to the parents or guardian, or either of them, of such pupil.

No board of trustees shall be required to provide transportation for any pupil living less than one and one-half (1 1/2) miles from the nearest appropriate school. A board of trustees may require pupils who live less than one and one-half (1 1/2) miles from the nearest established bus stop to walk or provide their own transportation to such bus stop. That distance shall be determined by the nearest and best route from the junction of the driveway of the pupil's home and the nearest public road, to the nearest door of the schoolhouse he attends, or to the bus stop, as the case may be. The board may transport any pupil a lesser distance when in its judgment the age or health or safety of the pupil warrants.

A day care center, family day care home, or a group day care facility, as defined in section 39-1102, Idaho Code, may substitute for the student's residence for student transportation to and from school. School districts may not transport students between child care facilities and home. Student transportation between a child care facility and a school will qualify for state reimbursement providing that the child care facility is one and one-half (1 1/2) miles or more from the school to which the student is transported.

To effectuate the public policy hereby declared, the board of trustees of any school district may purchase or lease, and maintain and operate authorized vehicles for the transportation of pupils to and from school and school-related events; may enter into agreements or contracts for the use of a charter bus or buses; may enter into contracts with individuals, firms, corporations or private carriers; or may make payments to parents

or guardians, subject to the limitations herein provided, when transportation is not furnished by the district.

History:

[33-1501, added 1963, ch. 13, sec. 79, p. 27; am. 1970, ch. 91, sec. 1, p. 226; am. 1982, ch. 92, sec. 1, p. 170; am. 1985, ch. 241, sec. 1, p. 570; am. 1991, ch. 177, sec. 1, p. 440; am. 1999, ch. 373, sec. 1, p. 1020; am. 2025, ch. 278, sec. 2, p. 1178.]

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TITLE 33

EDUCATION

CHAPTER 2

ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOLS

33-203. DUAL ENROLLMENT. (1) The parent or guardian of a child of school age who is enrolled in a nonpublic school or a public charter school shall be allowed to enroll the student in any public school, including another public charter school, for dual enrollment purposes. The board of trustees of the school district or board of directors of the public charter school shall adopt procedures governing enrollment pursuant to this section. If enrollment in a specific program reaches the maximum for the program, priority for enrollment shall be given to a student who is enrolled full time in the public school. In the case of dual enrollment in a public charter school, the student who is dually enrolled shall not count toward the public charter school's maximum enrollment restrictions. The dually enrolled student's primary education provider shall be the provider in which the student is registered for the majority of the coursework. At no time may the dual enrollment provisions be used to circumvent a public charter school's lottery requirements.

(2) Any student participating in dual enrollment may enter into any program in the public school available to other students, subject to compliance with the eligibility requirements herein and the same responsibilities and standards of behavior and performance that apply to any student's participation in the activity, except that the academic eligibility requirements for participation in nonacademic activities are as provided for herein.

(3) All schools shall be allowed to include dually enrolled nonpublic school and public school students for the purposes of state funding only to the extent of the student's participation in the public school programs.

(4) Oversight of academic standards relating to participation in nonacademic public school activities shall be the responsibility of the primary education provider for that student. In order for any nonpublic school student or public school student to participate in nonacademic public school activities for which public school students must demonstrate academic proficiency or eligibility, the nonpublic school or public school student shall demonstrate composite grade-level academic proficiency on any state board of education recognized achievement test, portfolio, or other mechanism as provided for in state board of education rules. Additionally, a student shall be eligible if he achieves a minimum composite, core or survey test score within the average or higher-than-average range as established by the test service utilized on any nationally normed test. Demonstrated proficiency shall be used to determine eligibility for the current and next following school years. School districts and public charter schools shall provide to nonpublic students who wish to participate in dual enrollment activities the

opportunity to take state tests or other standardized tests given to all regularly enrolled public school students.

(5) A public school student who has been unable to maintain academic eligibility is ineligible to participate in nonacademic public school activities as a nonpublic school or public charter school student for the duration of the school year in which the student becomes academically ineligible and for the following academic year.

(6) A nonpublic school or public school student participating in nonacademic public school activities must reside within the attendance boundaries of the school for which the student participates.

(7) Dual enrollment shall include the option of joint enrollment in a regular public school and an alternative public school program. The state board of education shall establish rules that provide funding to school districts for each student who participates in both a regular public school program and an alternative public school program.

(8) Dual enrollment shall include the option of enrollment in a postsecondary institution. Any credits earned from an accredited postsecondary institution shall be credited toward state board of education high school graduation requirements.

(9) A nonpublic student is any student who receives educational instruction outside a public school classroom and such instruction can include, but is not limited to, a private school or a home school.

History:

[33-203, added 1995, ch. 224, sec. 1, p. 775; am. 1999, ch. 387, sec. 1, p. 1082; am. 2002, ch. 106, sec. 1, p. 289; am. 2017, ch. 62, sec. 1, p. 151.]

How current is this law?



Idaho Constitution

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CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF IDAHO

ARTICLE IX EDUCATION AND SCHOOL LANDS

Section 1. LEGISLATURE TO ESTABLISH SYSTEM OF FREE SCHOOLS. The stability of a republican form of government depending mainly upon the intelligence of the people, it shall be the duty of the legislature of Idaho, to establish and maintain a general, uniform and thorough system of public, free common schools.

How current is this law?