1	SCHOOL DISTRICT AMENDMENTS	
2	2024 GENERAL SESSION	
3	STATE OF UTAH	
4	Chief Sponsor: Keith Grover	
5	House Sponsor:	
6	ONC TITLE	
7	ONG TITLE	
8	General Description:	
9	This bill amends and creates certain processes and requirements regarding school	
10	istrict creation.	
11	lighlighted Provisions:	
12	This bill:	
13	defines terms;	
14	 amends and creates certain processes and requirements regarding school district 	
15	reation;	
16	 requires a feasibility study before a school district creation; 	
17	 requires a local school board to publish a feasibility study online and for public 	
18	omment;	
19	 prohibits school employees and school board members from using public resources 	
20	or certain purposes;	
21	 allows for use of a special election to elect certain school board members; 	
22	allows for a legislative body to:	
23	 resolve a disagreement regarding allocation of assets; and 	
24	 assist a new school district in securing funds for startup costs; 	
25	• increases the distribution amount of funds allowed for a new school district; and	
26	makes technical and conforming changes.	
27	Ioney Appropriated in this Bill:	



28	None
29	Other Special Clauses:
30	None
31	Utah Code Sections Affected:
32	AMENDS:
33	36-12-15, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2023, Chapter 21
34	53G-3-102, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2018, Chapter 3
35	53G-3-202, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2023, Chapter 252
36	53G-3-203, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2018, Chapter 3
37	53G-3-301, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2023, Chapter 116
38	53G-3-302, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 293
39	53G-3-303, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2018, Chapter 3
40	53G-3-304, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2023, Chapter 7
41	53G-3-305, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2022, Chapter 265
42	53G-3-306, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 293
43	53G-3-307, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 293
44	53G-3-308, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 293
45	53G-4-402, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2023, Chapters 16, 252, 343, 352, and
46	435
47	ENACTS:
48	53G-3-301.1, Utah Code Annotated 1953
49	53G-3-301.2, Utah Code Annotated 1953
50	53G-3-301.3 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
51	53G-3-301.4 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
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53	Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
54	Section 1. Section 36-12-15 is amended to read:
55	36-12-15. Office of the Legislative Auditor General established Qualifications
56	Powers, functions, and duties Reporting Criminal penalty Employment.
57	(1) As used in this section:
58	(a) "Entity" means:

- (i) a government organization; or
- 60 (ii) a receiving organization.

- (b) "Government organization" means:
 - (i) a state branch, department, or agency; or
 - (ii) a political subdivision, including a county, municipality, special district, special service district, school district, interlocal entity as defined in Section 11-13-103, or any other local government unit.
 - (c) "Receiving organization" means an organization that receives public funds that is not a government organization.
 - (2) There is created the Office of the Legislative Auditor General as a permanent staff office for the Legislature.
 - (3) The legislative auditor general shall be a licensed certified public accountant or certified internal auditor with at least seven years of experience in the auditing or public accounting profession, or the equivalent, prior to appointment.
 - (4) The legislative auditor general shall appoint and develop a professional staff within budget limitations.
 - (5) The Office of the Legislative Auditor General shall exercise the constitutional authority provided in Utah Constitution, Article VI, Section 33.
 - (6) Under the direction of the legislative auditor general, the Office of the Legislative Auditor General shall:
 - (a) conduct comprehensive and special purpose audits, examinations, investigations, or reviews of entity funds, functions, and accounts;
 - (b) prepare and submit a written report on each audit, examination, investigation, or review to the Audit Subcommittee created in Section 36-12-8 and make the report available to all members of the Legislature within 75 days after the audit, examination, investigation, or review is completed;
 - (c) monitor, conduct a risk assessment of, or audit any efficiency evaluations that the legislative auditor general determines necessary, in accordance with Title 63J, Chapter 1, Part 9, Government Performance Reporting and Efficiency Process, and legislative rule;
 - (d) create, manage, and report to the Audit Subcommittee a list of high risk programs and operations that:

90	(i) threaten public funds or programs;
91	(ii) are vulnerable to inefficiency, waste, fraud, abuse, or mismanagement; or
92	(iii) require transformation;
93	(e) monitor and report to the Audit Subcommittee the health of a government
94	organization's internal audit functions;
95	(f) make recommendations to increase the independence and value added of internal
96	audit functions throughout the state;
97	(g) implement a process to track, monitor, and report whether the subject of an audit
98	has implemented recommendations made in the audit report;
99	(h) establish, train, and maintain individuals within the office to conduct investigations
100	and represent themselves as lawful investigators on behalf of the office;
101	(i) establish policies, procedures, methods, and standards of audit work and
102	investigations for the office and staff;
103	(j) prepare and submit each audit and investigative report independent of any influence
104	external of the office, including the content of the report, the conclusions reached in the report,
105	and the manner of disclosing the legislative auditor general's findings;
106	(k) prepare and submit the annual budget request for the office; and
107	(l) perform other duties as prescribed by the Legislature.
108	(7) In conducting an audit, examination, investigation, or review of an entity, the
109	Office of the Legislative Auditor General may include a determination of any or all of the
110	following:
111	(a) the honesty and integrity of any of the entity's fiscal affairs;
112	(b) the accuracy and reliability of the entity's internal control systems and specific
113	financial statements and reports;
114	(c) whether or not the entity's financial controls are adequate and effective to properly
115	record and safeguard the entity's acquisition, custody, use, and accounting of public funds;
116	(d) whether the entity's administrators have complied with legislative intent;
117	(e) whether the entity's operations have been conducted in an efficient, effective, and
118	cost efficient manner;
119	(f) whether the entity's programs have been effective in accomplishing intended
120	objectives; and

121	(g) whether the entity's management control and information systems are adequate and
122	effective.
123	(8) (a) If requested by the Office of the Legislative Auditor General, each entity that the
124	legislative auditor general is authorized to audit under Utah Constitution, Article VI,
125	Section 33, or this section shall, notwithstanding any other provision of law except as provided
126	in Subsection (8)(b), provide the office with access to information, materials, or resources the
127	office determines are necessary to conduct an audit, examination, investigation, or review,
128	including:
129	(i) the following in the possession or custody of the entity in the format identified by
130	the office:
131	(A) a record, document, and report; and
132	(B) films, tapes, recordings, and electronically stored information;
133	(ii) entity personnel; and
134	(iii) each official or unofficial recording of formal or informal meetings or
135	conversations to which the entity has access.
136	(b) To the extent compliance would violate federal law, the requirements of Subsection
137	(8)(a) do not apply.
138	(9) (a) In carrying out the duties provided for in this section and under Utah
139	Constitution, Article VI, Section 33, the legislative auditor general may issue a subpoena to
140	access information, materials, or resources in accordance with Chapter 14, Legislative
141	Subpoena Powers.
142	(b) The legislative auditor general may issue a subpoena, as described in Subsection
143	(9)(a), to a financial institution or any other entity to obtain information as part of an
144	investigation of fraud, waste, or abuse, including any suspected malfeasance, misfeasance, or
145	nonfeasance involving public funds.
146	(10) To preserve the professional integrity and independence of the office:
147	(a) no legislator or public official may urge the appointment of any person to the office;
148	and
149	(b) the legislative auditor general may not be appointed to serve on any board,
150	authority, commission, or other agency of the state during the legislative auditor general's term
151	as legislative auditor general.

152 (11) (a) The following records in the custody or control of the legislative auditor 153 general are protected records under Title 63G, Chapter 2, Government Records Access and 154 Management Act: 155 (i) records and audit work papers that would disclose information relating to 156 allegations of personal misconduct, gross mismanagement, or illegal activity of a past or 157 present governmental employee if the information or allegation cannot be corroborated by the 158 legislative auditor general through other documents or evidence, and the records relating to the 159 allegation are not relied upon by the legislative auditor general in preparing a final audit report: 160 (ii) records and audit workpapers that would disclose the identity of a person who, 161 during the course of a legislative audit, communicated the existence of: 162 (A) unethical behavior; 163 (B) waste of public funds, property, or personnel; or 164 (C) a violation or suspected violation of a United States, Utah state, or political 165 subdivision law, rule, ordinance, or regulation, if the person disclosed on the condition that the 166 identity of the person be protected; 167 (iii) before an audit is completed and the final audit report is released, records or drafts 168 circulated to a person who is not an employee or head of an entity for review, response, or 169 information: 170 (iv) records that would disclose: 171 (A) an outline; 172 (B) all or part of an audit survey, audit risk assessment plan, or audit program; or 173 (C) other procedural documents necessary to fulfill the duties of the office; and 174 (v) requests for audits, if disclosure would risk circumvention of an audit. 175 (b) The provisions of Subsection (11)(a) do not prohibit the disclosure of records or 176 information to a government prosecutor or peace officer if those records or information relate 177 to a violation of the law by an entity or entity employee. 178 (c) A record, as defined in Section 63G-2-103, created by the Office of the Legislative 179 Auditor General in a closed meeting held in accordance with Section 52-4-205:

- 180 (i) is a protected record, as defined in Section 63G-2-103;
- (ii) to the extent the record contains information:
- (A) described in Section 63G-2-302, is a private record; or

183 (B) described in Section 63G-2-304, is a controlled record; and 184 (iii) may not be reclassified by the office. 185 (d) The provisions of this section do not limit the authority otherwise given to the 186 legislative auditor general to maintain the private, controlled, or protected record status of a 187 shared record in the legislative auditor general's possession or classify a document as public, 188 private, controlled, or protected under Title 63G, Chapter 2, Government Records Access and 189 Management Act. 190 (12) The legislative auditor general shall: 191 (a) be available to the Legislature and to the Legislature's committees for consultation 192 on matters relevant to areas of the legislative auditor general's professional competence; 193 (b) conduct special audits as requested by the Audit Subcommittee; 194 (c) report immediately to the Audit Subcommittee any apparent violation of penal 195 statutes disclosed by the audit of an entity and furnish to the Audit Subcommittee all 196 information relative to the apparent violation; 197 (d) report immediately to the Audit Subcommittee any apparent instances of 198 malfeasance or nonfeasance by an entity officer or employee disclosed by the audit of an entity; 199 and 200 (e) make any recommendations to the Audit Subcommittee with respect to the 201 alteration or improvement of the accounting system used by an entity. 202 (13) If the legislative auditor general conducts an audit of an entity that has previously 203 been audited and finds that the entity has not implemented a recommendation made by the 204 legislative auditor general in a previous audit, the legislative auditor general shall, upon release

- (a) report immediately to the Audit Subcommittee that the entity has not implemented that recommendation; and
- (b) shall report, as soon as possible, that the entity has not implemented that recommendation to an appropriate legislative committee designated by the Audit Subcommittee.
 - (14) Before each annual general session, the legislative auditor general shall:
- (a) prepare an annual report that:

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of the audit:

213 (i) summarizes the audits, examinations, investigations, and reviews conducted by the

214 office since the last annual report; and

(ii) evaluate and report the degree to which an entity that has been the subject of an audit has implemented the audit recommendations;

- (b) include in the report any items and recommendations that the legislative auditor general believes the Legislature should consider in the annual general session; and
- (c) deliver the report to the Legislature and to the appropriate committees of the Legislature.
- (15) (a) If the chief officer of an entity has actual knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that there is misappropriation of the entity's public funds or assets, or another entity officer has actual knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that the chief officer is misappropriating the entity's public funds or assets, the chief officer or, alternatively, the other entity officer, shall immediately notify, in writing:
 - (i) the Office of the Legislative Auditor General;
 - (ii) the attorney general, county attorney, or district attorney; and
 - (iii) (A) for a state government organization, the chief executive officer;
- (B) for a political subdivision government organization, the legislative body or governing board; or
- (C) for a receiving organization, the governing board or chief executive officer unless the chief executive officer is believed to be misappropriating the funds or assets, in which case the next highest officer of the receiving organization.
- (b) As described in Subsection (15)(a), the entity chief officer or, if applicable, another entity officer, is subject to the protections of Title 67, Chapter 21, Utah Protection of Public Employees Act.
- (c) If the Office of the Legislative Auditor General receives a notification under Subsection (15)(a) or other information of misappropriation of public funds or assets of an entity, the office shall inform the Audit Subcommittee.
- (d) The attorney general, county attorney, or district attorney shall notify, in writing, the Office of the Legislative Auditor General whether the attorney general, county attorney, or district attorney pursued criminal or civil sanctions in the matter.
- (16) (a) An actor commits interference with a legislative audit if the actor uses force, violence, intimidation, or engages in any other unlawful act with a purpose to interfere with:

245	(i) a legislative audit, examination, investigation, or review of an entity conducted by
246	the Office of the Legislative Auditor General; or
247	(ii) the Office of the Legislative Auditor General's decisions relating to:
248	(A) the content of the office's report;
249	(B) the conclusions reached in the office's report; or
250	(C) the manner of disclosing the results and findings of the office.
251	(b) A violation of Subsection (16)(a) is a class B misdemeanor.
252	(17) (a) Beginning July 1, 2020, the Office of the Legislative Auditor General may
253	require any current employee, or any applicant for employment, to submit to a
254	fingerprint-based local, regional, and criminal history background check as an ongoing
255	condition of employment.
256	(b) An employee or applicant for employment shall provide a completed fingerprint
257	card to the office upon request.
258	(c) The Office of the Legislative Auditor General shall require that an individual
259	required to submit to a background check under this Subsection (17) also provide a signed
260	waiver on a form provided by the office that meets the requirements of Subsection
261	53-10-108(4).
262	(d) For a noncriminal justice background search and registration in accordance with
263	Subsection 53-10-108(13), the office shall submit to the Bureau of Criminal Identification:
264	(i) the employee's or applicant's personal identifying information and fingerprints for a
265	criminal history search of applicable local, regional, and national databases; and
266	(ii) a request for all information received as a result of the local, regional, and
267	nationwide background check.
268	(18) The Office of the Legislative Auditor General shall conduct a feasibility study
269	under Section 53G-3-301.1, 53G-3-301.2, 53G-3-301.3, or 53G-3-301.4 upon the request of
270	the appropriate legislative body in accordance with Subsection (6)(a).
271	Section 2. Section 53G-3-102 is amended to read:
272	53G-3-102. Definitions.
273	As used in this chapter:
274	(1) "Allocation date" means:
275	(a) June 20 of the second calendar year after the [local school board general election

276	date described in Subsection 53G-3-302(3)(a)(i)] voters approve the creation of a new school
277	district under Section 53G-3-301.1, 53G-3-301.2, 53G-3-301.3, or 53G-3-301.4; or
278	(b) another date [that the transition teams under] upon which the local school boards
279	mutually agree as described in Section 53G-3-302 [mutually agree to].
280	[(2) "Canvass date" means the date of the canvass of an election under Subsection
281	53G-3-301(5) at which voters approve the creation of a new school district under Section
282	53G-3-302.]
283	[(3) "Consolidation" means the merger of two or more school districts into a single
284	administrative unit.]
285	[(4)] (2) "Creation [election] date" means the date [of the election under Subsection
286	53G-3-301(9)] at which voters approve the creation of a new school district under [Section
287	53G-3-302] Section 53G-3-301.1, 53G-3-301.2, 53G-3-301.3, or 53G-3-301.4.
288	[(5)] (3) "Divided school district[;]" ["existing district," or "existing school district"]
289	means [a]:
290	(a) an existing school district from which a new district is created[-] under Section
291	53G-3-301.1, 53G-3-301.2, 53G-3-301.3, or 53G-3-301.4; and
292	(b) an existing school district from which a reorganized new school district is created.
293	(4) "Feasibility study" means a study conducted by a school district before May 1,
294	2024, or by the Office of the Legislative Auditor General, to determine:
295	(a) the financial viability for a new school district and reorganized new school district
296	that is contained within the boundaries of a divided school district;
297	(b) the financial impact on a new school district and reorganized new school district
298	that is contained within the boundaries of a divided school district; and
299	(c) the impact of the tax burden on taxpayers within the boundaries of the proposed
300	new school district.
301	(5) "Interlocal agreement participant" means a public agency, as that term is defined in
302	Section 11-13-103, that enters into an agreement with one or more other public agencies for the
303	purpose described in and in accordance with Title 11, Chapter 13, Interlocal Cooperation Act.
304	(6) "Municipality" means the same as that term is defined in Section 10-1-104.
305	[(6)] (7) "New [district" or "new] school district" means a school district created under
306	[Section 53G-3-301 or 53G-3-302] Section 53G-3-301.1, 53G-3-301.2, 53G-3-301.3, or

307	<u>53G-3-301.4</u>
308	[(7) "Remaining district" or "remaining school district"].
309	(8) "Reorganized new school district" means [an existing] the remaining portion of the
310	divided school district after the creation of a new school district under Section 53G-3-301.1,
311	<u>53G-3-301.2, 53G-3-301.3, or 53G-3-301.4</u> .
312	[(8) "Restructuring" means the transfer of territory from one school district to another
313	school district.]
314	Section 3. Section 53G-3-202 is amended to read:
315	53G-3-202. School districts independent of municipal and county governments
316	School district name Control of property.
317	(1) (a) Each school district shall be controlled by its local school board and shall be
318	independent of municipal and county governments.
319	(b) The name of each school district created after May 1, 2000[;]:
320	(i) shall comply with [Subsection 17-50-103(2)(a).] Section 17-50-103; and
321	(ii) may not use the name of a divided school district.
322	(2) The local school board shall have direction and control of all school property in the
323	district and may enter into cooperative agreements with other local school boards to provide
324	educational services that best utilize resources for overall operation of the public school
325	system.
326	(3) (a) On or before 30 days after the day on which the creation of a new school district
327	occurs under Section 53G-3-301.1, 53G-3-301.2, 53G-3-301.3, or 53G-3-301.4, and in
328	accordance with Section 67-1a-15, a new school district shall be registered as a limited purpose
329	entity by:
330	(i) the municipal legislative body in which the boundaries for the new school district is
331	entirely located; or
332	(ii) the legislative body of interlocal agreement participants in which the new school
333	district is located.
334	[(a)] (b) Each school district shall register and maintain the school district's registration
335	as a limited purpose entity[-,] in accordance with Section 67-1a-15.
336	[(b)] (c) A school district that fails to comply with [Subsection] Subsections (3)(a) and
337	(b) or Section 67-1a-15 is subject to enforcement by the state auditor[7] in accordance with

338	Section 67-3-1.
339	Section 4. Section 53G-3-203 is amended to read:
340	53G-3-203. Filing of notice and plat relating to school district boundary changes
341	including creation, consolidation, division, or dissolution Recording requirements
342	Effective date.
343	(1) The county legislative body shall [: (a)], within 30 days after the day on which the
344	creation, consolidation, division, or dissolution of a school district occurs, file with the
345	lieutenant governor:
346	[(i)] (a) a copy of a notice of an impending boundary action, as defined in Section
347	67-1a-6.5, that meets the requirements of Subsection 67-1a-6.5(3); and
348	[(ii)] (b) except in the case of a dissolution, a copy of an approved final local entity
349	plat, as defined in Section 67-1a-6.5[; and].
350	[(b)] (2) The county legislative body, upon the lieutenant governor's issuance of a
351	certificate of boundary action under Section 67-1a-6.5, shall:
352	[(i)] (a) if the school district is or, in the case of dissolution, was located within the
353	boundary of a single county, submit to the recorder of that county:
354	[(A)] <u>(i)</u> the original:
355	[(1)] (A) notice of an impending boundary action;
356	[(H)] (B) certificate of boundary action; and
357	[(HH)] (C) except in the case of dissolution, approved final local entity plat; and
358	[(B)] (ii) if applicable, a certified copy of the resolution approving the boundary action;
359	or
360	[(ii)] (b) if the school district is or, in the case of a dissolution, was located within the
361	boundaries of more than a single county:
362	[(A)] (i) submit to the recorder of one of those counties:
363	[(1)] (A) the original of the documents listed in Subsections $[(1)(b)(i)(A)(I), (II), and$
364	$\frac{\text{(III)}}{\text{(2)(a)(i)}}$; and
365	[(H)] (B) if applicable, a certified copy of the resolution approving the boundary action;
366	and
367	[(B)] (ii) submit to the recorder of each other county:
368	[(H)] (A) a certified copy of the documents listed in Subsections $[(H)(b)(i)(A)(I), (H), (H), (H), (H), (H), (H), (H), (H$

369	and (III) $(2)(a)(i)$; and
370	[(H)] (B) if applicable, a certified copy of the resolution approving the boundary action.
371	[(2)] (3) (a) Upon the lieutenant governor's issuance of the certificate under Section
372	67-1a-6.5, the creation, consolidation, division, dissolution, or other change affecting the
373	boundary of a new or [existing] reorganized new school district that was the subject of the
374	action has legal effect.
375	(b) (i) As used in this Subsection [(2)(b)] (3)(b), "affected area" means:
376	(A) in the case of the creation of a school district, the area within the school district's
377	boundary;
378	(B) in the case of the consolidation of multiple school districts, the area within the
379	boundary of each school district that is consolidated into another school district;
380	(C) in the case of the division of a school district, the area within the boundary of the
381	school district created by the division; and
382	(D) in the case of an addition to an existing school district, the area added to the school
383	district.
384	(ii) [The] For purposes of assessing property within the school district, the effective
385	date of a boundary action, as that term is defined in Section 17-23-20, [for purposes of
386	assessing property within the school district] is governed by Section 59-2-305.5.
387	(iii) [Until the documents listed in Subsection (1)(b) are recorded in the office of the
388	recorder of each county in which the property is located, a] A school district may not levy or
389	collect a property tax on property within the affected area until the county legislative body
390	records the documents listed in Subsection (2) in the office of the recorder of each county in
391	which the property is located.
392	Section 5. Section 53G-3-301 is amended to read:
393	53G-3-301. Creation of new school district Requirements Prohibitions.
394	(1) A new school district may be created from one or more existing school districts, as
395	provided in this [section.] chapter.
396	(2) The process to create a new school district may be initiated:
397	(a) through a citizens' initiative petition, in accordance with Section 53G-3-301.1;
398	(b) at the request of the local school board of the [existing] divided district or districts
399	to be affected by the creation of the new district[; or], in accordance with Section 53G-3-301.2;

400	(c) at the request of a [city] municipality within the boundaries of the school district; or
401	(d) at the request of interlocal agreement participants, [pursuant to Section 53G-3-302]
402	with a population of at least 35,000, as determined by the lieutenant governor using the
403	processes described in Subsection 67-1a-2(3), and in accordance with Section 53G-3-301.3 or
404	<u>53G-3-301.4</u> .
405	[(3) (a) An initiative petition submitted under Subsection (2)(a) shall be signed by
406	registered voters residing within the geographical boundaries of the proposed new school
407	district in an amount equal to at least 15% of all votes cast within the geographic boundaries of
408	the proposed new school district for all candidates for president of the United States at the last
409	regular general election at which a president of the United States was elected.]
410	[(b) Each request or petition submitted under Subsection (2) shall:]
411	[(i) be filed with the clerk of each county in which any part of the proposed new school
412	district is located;]
413	[(ii) indicate the typed or printed name and current residence address of each governing
414	board member making a request, or registered voter signing a petition, as the case may be;]
415	[(iii) describe the proposed new school district boundaries; and]
416	[(iv) designate up to five signers of the petition or request as sponsors, one of whom
417	shall be designated as the contact sponsor, with the mailing address and telephone number of
418	each.]
419	[(c) The process described in Subsection (2)(a) may only be initiated once during any
420	four-year period.]
421	[(d) A new district may not be formed under Subsection (2) if the student population of
422	the proposed new district is less than 3,000 or the existing district's student population would
423	be less than 3,000 because of the creation of the new school district.]
424	[(4) (a) (i) A signer of a petition described in Subsection (2)(a) may withdraw or, once
425	withdrawn, reinstate the signer's signature at any time before the filing of the petition by filing
426	a written statement requesting for withdrawal or reinstatement with the county clerk no later
427	than three business days after the day on which the petition is filed with the county clerk.]
428	[(ii) A statement described in Subsection (4)(a)(i) shall comply with the requirements
429	described in Subsection 20A-1-1003(2).]
430	[(iii) The county clerk shall use the procedures described in Subsection 20A-1-1003(3)

431	to determine whether to remove or reinstate an individual's signature from a petition after
432	receiving a timely, valid statement.]
433	[(b) For a petition described in Subsection (2)(a), the county clerk shall use the
434	procedures described in Section 20A-1-1002 to determine whether the petition has been signed
435	by the required number of registered voters residing within the geographical boundaries of the
436	proposed new school district.]
437	[(5) Within 45 days after the day on which a petition described in Subsection (2)(a) is
438	filed, or five business days after the day on which a request described in Subsection (2)(b) or
439	(c) is filed, the clerk of each county with which the request or petition is filed shall:]
440	[(a) determine whether the request or petition complies with Subsections (2) and (3), as
441	applicable; and]
442	[(b) (i) if the county clerk determines that the request or petition complies with the
443	applicable requirements:]
444	[(A) certify the request or petition and deliver the certified request or petition to the
445	county legislative body; and]
446	[(B) mail or deliver written notification of the certification to the contact sponsor; or]
447	[(ii) if the county clerk determines that the request or petition fails to comply with any
448	of the applicable requirements, reject the request or petition and notify the contact sponsor in
449	writing of the rejection and reasons for the rejection.]
450	[(6) (a) If the county clerk fails to certify or reject a request or petition within the time
451	specified in Subsection (5), the request or petition is considered to be certified.]
452	[(b) (i) If the county clerk rejects a request or petition, the person that submitted the
453	request or petition may amend the request or petition to correct the deficiencies for which the
454	request or petition was rejected, and refile the request or petition.]
455	[(ii) Subsection (3)(c) does not apply to a request or petition that is amended and
456	refiled after having been rejected by a county clerk.]
457	[(c) If, on or before December 1, a county legislative body receives a request from a
458	local school board under Subsection (2)(b) or a petition under Subsection (2)(a) that is certified
459	by the county clerk:]
460	[(i) the county legislative body shall appoint an ad hoc advisory committee, as
461	provided in Subsection (7), on or before January 1;

462	[(ii) the ad hoc advisory committee shall submit its report and recommendations to the
463	county legislative body, as provided in Subsection (7), on or before July 1; and]
464	[(iii) if the legislative body of each county with which a request or petition is filed
465	approves a proposal to create a new district, each legislative body shall submit the proposal to
466	the respective county clerk to be voted on by the electors of each existing district at the regular
467	general or municipal general election held in November.]
468	[(7) (a) The legislative body of each county with which a request or petition is filed
469	shall appoint an ad hoc advisory committee to review and make recommendations on a request
470	for the creation of a new school district submitted under Subsection (2)(a) or (b).]
471	[(b) The advisory committee shall:]
472	[(i) seek input from:]
473	[(A) those requesting the creation of the new school district;]
474	[(B) the local school board and school personnel of each existing school district;]
475	[(C) those citizens residing within the geographical boundaries of each existing school
476	district;]
477	[(D) the state board; and]
478	[(E) other interested parties;]
479	[(ii) review data and gather information on at least:]
480	[(A) the financial viability of the proposed new school district;]
481	[(B) the proposal's financial impact on each existing school district;]
482	[(C) the exact placement of school district boundaries; and]
483	[(D) the positive and negative effects of creating a new school district and whether the
484	positive effects outweigh the negative if a new school district were to be created; and]
485	[(iii) make a report to the county legislative body in a public meeting on the
486	committee's activities, together with a recommendation on whether to create a new school
487	district.]
488	[(8) For a request or petition submitted under Subsection (2)(a) or (b):]
489	[(a) The county legislative body shall provide for a 45-day public comment period on
490	the report and recommendation to begin on the day the report is given under Subsection
491	(7)(b)(iii).]
492	[(b) Within 14 days after the end of the comment period, the legislative body of each

493	county with which a request or petition is filed shall vote on the creation of the proposed new
494	school district.]
495	[(c) The proposal is approved if a majority of the members of the legislative body of
496	each county with which a request or petition is filed votes in favor of the proposal.]
497	[(d) If the proposal is approved, the legislative body of each county with which a
498	request or petition is filed shall submit the proposal to the county clerk to be voted on:]
499	[(i) by the legal voters of each existing school district affected by the proposal;]
500	[(ii) in accordance with the procedures and requirements applicable to a regular general
501	election under Title 20A, Election Code; and]
502	[(iii) at the next regular general election or municipal general election, whichever is
503	first.]
504	[(e) Creation of the new school district shall occur if a majority of the electors within
505	both the proposed school district and each remaining school district voting on the proposal vote
506	in favor of the creation of the new district.]
507	[(f) Each county legislative body shall comply with the requirements of Section
508	53G-3-203.]
509	[(g) If a proposal submitted under Subsection (2)(a) or (b) to create a new district is
510	approved by the electors, the existing district's documented costs to study and implement the
511	proposal shall be reimbursed by the new district.]
512	[(9) (a) If a proposal submitted under Subsection (2)(c) is certified under Subsection
513	(5) or (6)(a), the legislative body of each county in which part of the proposed new school
514	district is located shall submit the proposal to the respective clerk of each county to be voted
515	on:]
516	[(i) by the legal voters residing within the proposed new school district boundaries;]
517	[(ii) in accordance with the procedures and requirements applicable to a regular general
518	election under Title 20A, Election Code; and]
519	[(iii) at the next regular general election or municipal general election, whichever is
520	first.]
521	[(b) (i) If a majority of the legal voters within the proposed new school district
522	boundaries voting on the proposal at an election under Subsection (9)(a) vote in favor of the
523	creation of the new district:]

524	[(A) each county legislative body shall comply with the requirements of Section
525	53G-3-203; and]
526	[(B) upon the lieutenant governor's issuance of the certificate under Section 67-1a-6.5,
527	the new district is created.]
528	[(ii) Notwithstanding the creation of a new district as provided in Subsection
529	(9)(b)(i)(B):]
530	[(A) a new school district may not begin to provide educational services to the area
531	within the new district until July 1 of the second calendar year following the local school board
532	general election date described in Subsection 53G-3-302(3)(a)(i);]
533	[(B) a remaining district may not begin to provide educational services to the area
534	within the remaining district until the time specified in Subsection (9)(b)(ii)(A); and]
535	[(C) each existing district shall continue, until the time specified in Subsection
536	(9)(b)(ii)(A), to provide educational services within the entire area covered by the existing
537	district.]
538	(3) Except as provided in Section 53G-3-301.4, a request or petition under Subsection
539	(2) may not form a new school district unless the new school district boundaries:
540	(a) are contiguous;
541	(b) do not completely surround or otherwise completely geographically isolate a
542	portion of the existing school district that is not part of the proposed new school district from
543	the remaining part of that existing school district;
544	(c) include the entire boundaries of each participant municipality or town;
545	(d) do not cross county lines; and
546	(e) have a combined student population of at least 5,000 students and no more than
547	40,000 students.
548	(4) For purposes of determining whether the boundaries of a proposed new school
549	district cross county lines under Subsection (3):
550	(a) a municipality located in more than one county and entirely within the boundaries
551	of a single school district is considered to be entirely within the same county as other
552	participants in an interlocal agreement under Section 53G-3-301.4 if more of the municipality's
553	land area and population is located in that same county than outside the county; and
554	(b) a municipality located in more than one county that participates in an interlocal

555	agreement under Subsection (2) with respect to some but not all of the area within the
556	municipality's boundaries on the basis of the exception stated in Section 53G-3-301.4 may not
557	be considered to cross county lines.
558	(5) For each new school district, each county legislative body shall comply with the
559	notice and plat filing requirements of Section 53G-3-203.
560	(6) If a new school district is created, the new district shall reimburse the reorganized
561	new district's documented costs to study and implement the proposal in proportion to the
562	student populations of each school district.
563	(7) An inadequacy of a feasibility study, as defined in Section 53G-3-102, may not be
564	the basis of a legal action or other challenge to:
565	(a) an election for voter approval of the creation of a new school district; or
566	(b) the creation of the new school district.
567	(8) Notwithstanding the creation of a new district as provided in this part:
568	(a) a new school district and a reorganized new school district may not begin to
569	provide educational services to the area within the new school district and reorganized new
570	school district until July 1 of the second calendar year following the local school board election
571	date as described in Section 53G-3-301.1, 53G-3-301.2, 53G-3-301.3, or 53G-3-301.4; and
572	(b) the divided school district shall continue, until the time specified in Subsection
573	(8)(a), to provide educational services within the entire area covered by the divided school
574	district.
575	(9) A new school district and a reorganized new school district shall enter into a shared
576	services agreement that permits students residing in each new school district access to attend a
577	school that serves students with disabilities within or outside of each school district boundary:
578	(a) with an equal per student assessment; and
579	(b) without affecting services provided to other students.
580	(10) A school district employee or local school board member may not use public
581	resources to:
582	(a) advocate for or against a school district creation;
583	(b) create a public issues committee relating to a school district creation; or
584	(c) conduct a survey relating to a school district creation.
585	(11) A school district employee or local school board member who violates Subsection

586	(1) is subject to:
587	(a) disciplinary action in accordance with Section 53E-3-401; or
588	(b) disciplinary action as provided in school district or local school board rule.
589	Section 6. Section 53G-3-301.1 is enacted to read:
590	53G-3-301.1. Creation of a new school district Citizen's initiative petition
591	Procedures to be followed.
592	(1) Citizens may initiate the creation of a new school district through a citizens'
593	initiative petition in accordance with this section and Section 53G-3-301.
594	(2) (a) The county clerk shall ensure that an initiative petition submitted under this
595	section is signed by registered voters residing within the geographical boundaries of the
596	proposed new school district in an amount equal to at least 15% of all votes cast within the
597	geographic boundaries of the proposed new school district for all candidates for president of
598	the United States at the last regular general election at which a president of the United States
599	was elected.
600	(b) The sponsors of a petition submitted under Subsection (2)(a) shall file a petition
601	with the clerk of each county in which any part of the proposed new school district is located
602	<u>that:</u>
603	(i) indicates the typed or printed name and current residence address of each governing
604	board member making a request, or registered voter signing a petition, as the case may be;
605	(ii) describes the proposed new school district boundaries; and
606	(iii) designates up to five signers of the petition or request as sponsors, designating one
607	as the contact sponsor, with the mailing address and telephone number of each.
608	(c) Citizens may not initiate the process described in Subsection (2):
609	(i) more than once during any four-year period in relation to a given existing school
610	district; or
611	(ii) if the student population of the new district is fewer than 3,000.
612	(3) (a) (i) A signer of a petition described in Subsection (1) may withdraw or, once
613	withdrawn, reinstate the signer's signature by filing a written statement requesting for
614	withdrawal or reinstatement with the county clerk no later than three business days after the
615	day on which the petition is filed with the county clerk.
616	(ii) A statement described in Subsection (3)(a)(i) shall comply with the requirements

617	described in Subsection 20A-1-1003(2).
618	(iii) The county clerk shall use the procedures described in Subsection 20A-1-1003(3)
619	to determine whether to remove or reinstate an individual's signature from a petition after
620	receiving a timely, valid statement.
621	(b) The county clerk shall use the procedures described in Section 20A-1-1002 to
622	determine whether the petition has been signed by the required number of registered voters
623	residing within the geographical boundaries of the proposed new school district.
624	(4) Within 45 days after the day on which a petition described in Subsection (1) is
625	filed, the clerk of each county with which the request or petition is filed shall:
626	(a) determine whether the petition complies with Subsections (2) and (3), as applicable,
627	and Section 53G-3-301; and
628	(b) (i) if the county clerk determines that the request or petition complies with the
629	applicable requirements:
630	(A) certify the petition and deliver the certified petition to the county legislative body;
631	<u>and</u>
632	(B) mail or deliver written notification of the certification to the contact sponsor; or
633	(ii) if the county clerk determines that the petition fails to comply with any of the
634	applicable requirements, reject the petition and notify the contact sponsor in writing of the
635	rejection and reasons for the rejection.
636	(5) (a) If the county clerk fails to certify or reject a petition within the time specified in
637	Subsection (3), the petition is considered to be certified.
638	(b) (i) If the county clerk rejects a petition, the individual who submitted the petition
639	may amend the petition to correct the deficiencies for which the county clerk rejected the
640	petition and refile the petition.
641	(ii) Subsection (2)(b) does not apply to a petition that an individual has amended and
642	refiled after a rejection by a county clerk.
643	(6) (a) Within 30 days after the day on which a county legislative body receives a
644	certified petition as described in Subsection (4) or (5), the county legislative body shall request
645	that the Office of the Legislative Auditor General conduct a feasibility study, as that term is
646	defined in Section 53G-3-102.
647	(b) Within 90 days after the day on which the Office of the Legislative Auditor General

648	receives the request under Subsection (6)(a), the Office of the Legislative Auditor General shall
649	make a report and recommendation to the county legislative body in a public meeting.
650	(7) (a) The county legislative body shall:
651	(i) provide for a 60-day public comment period to begin on the day the county
652	legislative body receives the report under Subsection (6)(b); and
653	(ii) hold at least two public hearings, as defined in Section 10-9a-103, on the report and
654	recommendations.
655	(b) Within 14 days after the day on which the public comment period ends, the
656	legislative body of each county with which a petition is filed shall vote on the creation of the
657	proposed new school district.
658	(c) A county legislative body approves an initiative proposal if two-thirds of the
659	members of the legislative body vote in favor of the proposal.
660	(8) (a) If each county legislative body approves an initiative proposal under this
661	section, each county legislative body shall submit the proposal to the county clerk of each
662	county described in Subsection (2)(b) for a vote:
663	(i) by the legal voters of each existing school district the proposal affects;
664	(ii) in accordance with the procedures and requirements applicable to a regular general
665	election under Title 20A, Election Code; and
666	(iii) at the next regular general election or municipal general election, whichever is
667	<u>first.</u>
668	(b) A new school district is created if a majority of the legal voters within each existing
669	school district voting on the proposal vote in favor of the creation of the new district.
670	Section 7. Section 53G-3-301.2 is enacted to read:
671	53G-3-301.2. Creation of a new school district Request by a local school board
672	of an existing district Procedures to be followed.
673	(1) A local school board of an existing district that the creation of a new school district
674	would affect may initiate the process to create a new school district in accordance with this
675	section and Section 53G-3-301.
676	(2) (a) To initiate the school district creation process under Subsection (1), the local
677	school board shall file a request with the clerk of each county in which any part of the proposed
678	new school district is located that:

679	(i) indicates the typed or printed and current residence address of each governing board
680	
	member making a request;
681	(ii) describes the proposed new school district boundaries; and
682	(iii) designates up to five signers of the request as sponsors, including one as the
683	contact sponsor, with the mailing address and telephone number of each.
684	(b) A local school board may not initiate the process under Subsection (1):
685	(i) more than once during any four-year period in relation to a given existing school
686	district; or
687	(ii) if the student population of the new district is fewer than 3,000.
688	(3) Within five business days after the day on which a request described in Subsection
689	(2) is filed, the clerk of each county with which the request is filed shall:
690	(a) determine whether the request complies with Subsection (2) and Section
691	53G-3-301; and
692	(b) (i) if the county clerk determines that the request complies with the applicable
693	requirements:
694	(A) certify the request and deliver the certified request to the county legislative body;
695	and
696	(B) mail or deliver written notification of the certification to the contact sponsor; or
697	(ii) if the county clerk determines that the request fails to comply with any of the
698	applicable requirements, reject the request and notify the contact sponsor in writing of the
699	rejection and reasons for the rejection.
700	(4) (a) If the county clerk fails to certify or reject a request within the time specified in
701	Subsection (3), the request is considered to be certified.
702	(b) (i) If the county clerk rejects a request, the local school board that submitted the
703	request may amend the request to correct the deficiencies for which the county clerk rejected
704	the request and refile the request.
705	(ii) Subsection (2)(b) does not apply to a request that a local school board has amended
706	and refiled after a rejection by a county clerk.
707	(5) (a) Within 30 days after the day the local school board receives certification as
708	described in Subsection (3) or (4), the local school board shall request that the Office of the
709	Legislative Auditor General conduct a feasibility study, as that term is defined in Section

710	53G-3-102.
711	(b) For the year 2024, the local school board may use a feasibility study conducted
712	between July 1, 2023, to June 30, 2024, if:
713	(i) the feasibility study contains the determinations described in Section 53G-3-102;
714	<u>and</u>
715	(ii) the local school board receives a report and recommendation regarding the
716	feasibility study in a public meeting.
717	(c) Within 90 days after the day on which the Office of the Legislative Auditor General
718	receives the request under this Subsection (5), the Office of the Legislative Auditor General
719	shall make a report and recommendation to the local school board in a public meeting.
720	(6) (a) The local school board shall:
721	(i) provide for a 60-day public comment period to begin on the day the local school
722	board receives the report under Subsection (5); and
723	(ii) hold at least two public hearings, as defined in Section 10-9a-103, on the report and
724	recommendations.
725	(b) Within 14 days after the day on which the public comment period ends, the local
726	school board shall vote on the creation of the proposed new school district.
727	(c) A local school board approves a proposal if two-thirds of the local school board
728	members vote in favor of the proposal.
729	(d) Within five business days after the day on which the local school board approves a
730	proposal, the local school shall notify the legislative body of each county described in
731	Subsection (2)(a).
732	(7) (a) The legislative body of each county described in Subsection (2) shall submit the
733	proposal to the county clerk to be voted on:
734	(i) by the legal voters of each existing school district the proposal affects;
735	(ii) in accordance with the procedures and requirements applicable to a regular general
736	election under Title 20A, Election Code; and
737	(iii) at the next regular general election or municipal general election, whichever is
738	<u>first.</u>
739	(b) A new school district is created if a majority of the legal voters within each existing
740	school district voting on the proposal vote in favor of the creation of the new district.

741	Section 8. Section 53G-3-301.3 is enacted to read:
742	53G-3-301.3. Creation of a new school district Request by a municipality
743	Procedures to be followed.
744	(1) A municipality located within the boundaries of a school district and with a total
745	population of 35,000, as determined by the lieutenant governor using the process described in
746	Subsection 67-1a-2(3), may initiate the process to create a new school district in accordance
747	with this section and Section 53G-3-301.
748	(2) (a) To initiate the school district creation process under Subsection (1), a
749	municipality shall file a request with the clerk of each county in which any part of the proposed
750	new school district is located that:
751	(i) indicates the typed or printed and current residence address of each governing board
752	member making a request;
753	(ii) describes the proposed new school district boundaries; and
754	(iii) designates up to five signers of the request as sponsors, including one as the
755	contact sponsor, with the mailing address and telephone number of each.
756	(b) A municipality may not initiate the process under Subsection (1):
757	(i) more than once during any four-year period in relation to a given existing school
758	district; or
759	(ii) if the student population of the new district is fewer than 3,000.
760	(3) Within five business days after the day on which a request described in Subsection
761	(2) is filed, the clerk of each county with which the request is filed shall:
762	(a) determine whether the request complies with Subsection (2) and Section
763	53G-3-301; and
764	(b) (i) if the county clerk determines that the request complies with the applicable
765	requirements:
766	(A) certify the request and deliver the certified request to the municipality and each
767	county legislative body; and
768	(B) mail or deliver written notification of the certification to the contact sponsor; or
769	(ii) if the county clerk determines that the request fails to comply with any of the
770	applicable requirements, reject the request and notify the contact sponsor in writing of the
771	rejection and reasons for the rejection.

772	(4) (a) If the county clerk fails to certify or reject a request within the time specified in
773	Subsection (3), the request is considered to be certified.
774	(b) (i) If the county clerk rejects a request, the municipality that submitted the request
775	may amend the request to correct the deficiencies for which the county clerk rejected the
776	request and refile the request.
777	(ii) Subsection (2)(b) does not apply to a request that a municipality amended and
778	refiled after a rejection by a county clerk.
779	(5) (a) Within 30 days after the day on which a municipality legislative body receives a
780	certification as described in Subsection (3) or (4), a municipality legislative body shall request
781	that the Office of the Legislative Auditor General conduct a feasibility study, as that term is
782	defined in Section 53G-3-102.
783	(b) For the year 2024, the municipality legislative body may use a feasibility study that
784	the municipality legislative body conducted between July 1, 2023, to June 30, 2024, if:
785	(i) the feasibility study contains the determinations described in Section 53G-3-102;
786	<u>and</u>
787	(ii) the municipality receives a report and recommendation regarding the feasibility
788	study in a public meeting.
789	(c) Within 90 days after the day on which the Office of the Legislative Auditor General
790	receives the request under this Subsection (5), the Office of the Legislative Auditor General
791	shall make a report to the municipality legislative body in a public meeting.
792	(6) (a) The municipality legislative body shall:
793	(i) provide for a 90-day public comment period to begin on the day the report is
794	presented to the municipality legislative body under Subsection (5); and
795	(ii) hold at least two public hearings, as defined in Section 10-9a-103, on the report and
796	recommendation.
797	(b) Within 14 days after the day on which the public comment period ends, the
798	municipality legislative body shall vote on the creation of the proposed new school district.
799	(c) A municipality legislative body approves a proposal if two-thirds of the
800	municipality legislative body vote in favor of the proposal.
801	(d) Within five business days after the day on which the municipality legislative body
802	approves a proposal, the municipality legislative body shall notify the legislative body of each

803	county described in Subsection (2)(a).
804	(7) (a) The legislative body of each county described in Subsection (2) shall submit the
805	proposal to the county clerk to be voted on:
806	(i) by the legal voters of each existing school district the proposal affects;
807	(ii) in accordance with the procedures and requirements applicable to a regular general
808	election under Title 20A, Election Code; and
809	(iii) at the next regular general election or municipal general election, whichever is
810	<u>first.</u>
811	(b) A new school district is created if a majority of the legal voters within each existing
812	school district voting on the proposal vote in favor of the creation of the new district.
813	(8) Nothing in this section prevents a municipality from assisting the new school
814	district or reorganized new school district by:
815	(a) entering into a loan agreement with the new school district or reorganized new
816	school district; or
817	(b) assisting the new school district or reorganized new school district in securing a
818	line of credit.
819	Section 9. Section 53G-3-301.4 is enacted to read:
820	53G-3-301.4. Creation of a new school district By interlocal agreement
821	participants Procedures to follow.
822	(1) Interlocal agreement participants may initiate the process to create a new school
823	district in accordance with this section and with Section 53G-3-301.
824	(2) (a) By a two-thirds vote of each legislative body, the legislative body of a
825	municipality, together with at least one other municipality, may enter into an interlocal
826	agreement in accordance with Title 11, Chapter 13, Interlocal Cooperation Act, for the purpose
827	of submitting for voter approval a measure to create a new school district if:
828	(i) except as provided in Subsection (3), the new school district boundaries comply
829	with the requirements of Section 53G-3-301; and
830	(ii) the combined population within the proposed new school district of the interlocal
831	agreement participants is at least 80% of the total population of the proposed new school
832	district.
833	(b) A county may only participate in an interlocal agreement under this Subsection (2)

834	for the unincorporated areas of the county.
835	(c) Boundaries of a new school district created under this section may include:
836	(i) a portion of one or more existing school districts; and
837	(ii) a portion of the unincorporated area of a county.
838	(3) (a) As used in this Subsection (3):
839	(i) "Isolated area" means an area that:
840	(A) is entirely within the boundaries of a municipality that, except for the area, is
841	entirely within a school district different than the school district in which the area is located;
842	(B) has a combined student population of fewer than 5,000 students; and
843	(C) would, because of the creation of a new school district from the existing district in
844	which the area is located, become completely geographically isolated.
845	(ii) "Municipality's school district" means the school district that includes all of the
846	municipality in which the isolated area is located except the isolated area.
847	(b) Notwithstanding Subsection 53G-3-301(3), a municipality may be a participant in
848	an interlocal agreement under Subsection (2)(a) with respect to some but not all of the area
849	within the municipality's boundaries if:
850	(i) the portion of the municipality proposed to be included in the new school district
851	would, if not included, become an isolated area upon the creation of the new school district; or
852	(ii) (A) the portion of the municipality proposed to be included in the new school
853	district is within the boundaries of the same school district that includes the other interlocal
854	agreement participants; and
855	(B) the portion of the municipality proposed to be excluded from the new school
856	district is within the boundaries of a school district other than the school district that includes
857	the other interlocal agreement participants.
858	(c) (i) Notwithstanding Section 53B-3-301, interlocal agreement participants may
859	submit a proposal to the legal voters residing within the proposed new school district
860	boundaries to create a new school district in accordance with an interlocal agreement under
861	Subsection (2)(a), even though the new school district boundaries would create an isolated
862	area, if:
863	(A) the potential isolated area is contiguous to one or more of the interlocal agreement
864	participants:

(B) the interlocal participants submit a written request to the municipality in which the
potential isolated area is located, requesting the municipality to enter into an interlocal
agreement under Subsection (2)(a) that proposes to submit for voter approval a measure to
create a new school district that includes the potential isolated area; and
(C) the municipality, to which the interlocal agreement participants submitted a request
under Subsection (3)(c)(i)(B), did not respond to the written request within 90 days after the
day on which the request was submitted.
(ii) Each municipality receiving a request under Subsection (3)(c)(i) shall hold one or
more public hearings to allow input from the public and affected school districts regarding
whether or not the municipality should enter into an interlocal agreement with respect to the
potential isolated area.
(d) (i) The isolated area described in this Subsection (3) shall, on July 1 of the second
calendar year following the local school board general election date described in Section
53G-3-302, become part of the municipality's school district.
(ii) The divided district shall continue to provide educational services to the isolated
area until July 1 of the second calendar year following the local school board general election
date described in Section 53G-3-302.
(4) (a) To initiate the school district creation process under Subsection (1), interlocal
agreement participants shall file a request with the clerk of each county in which any part of the
proposed new school district is located that:
(i) indicates the typed or printed and current residence address of each governing board
member making a request;
(ii) describes the proposed new school district boundaries; and
(iii) designates up to five signers of the request as sponsors, including as the contact
sponsor, with the mailing address and telephone number of each.
(b) Interlocal agreement participants may not initiate the process described in
Subsection (1):
(i) more than once during any four-year period in relation to a given existing school
district; or
(ii) if the student population of the new district is fewer than 3,000.
(5) Within five business days after the day on which a request described in Subsection

896	(4)(a) is filed, the clerk of each county with which the request is filed shall:
897	(a) determine whether the request complies with this section and Section 53G-3-301;
898	<u>and</u>
899	(b) (i) if the county clerk determines that the request complies with the applicable
900	requirements:
901	(A) certify the request and deliver the certified request to the legislative bodies of the
902	interlocal agreement participants; and
903	(B) mail or deliver written notification of the certification to the contact sponsor; or
904	(ii) if the county clerk determines that the request fails to comply with any of the
905	applicable requirements, reject the request and notify the contact sponsor in writing of the
906	rejection and reasons for the rejection.
907	(6) (a) If the county clerk fails to certify or reject a request within the time specified in
908	Subsection (5), the request is considered to be certified.
909	(b) (i) If the county clerk rejects a request, the interlocal agreement participants that
910	submitted the request may amend the request to correct the deficiencies for which the county
911	clerk rejected the request, and refile the request.
912	(ii) Subsection 53G-3-301(3) does not apply to a request that interlocal agreement
913	participants amended and refiled after a rejection by a county clerk.
914	(7) (a) Within 30 days after the day on which the contact sponsor receives certification
915	as described in Subsection (5) or (6), the contact sponsor shall request that the Office of the
916	Legislative Auditor General conduct a feasibility study, as that term is defined in Section
917	<u>53G-3-102.</u>
918	(b) For the year 2024, the interlocal agreement participants may use a feasibility study
919	that interlocal agreement participants conducted between July 1, 2023, to June 30, 2024, if:
920	(i) the feasibility study contains the determinations described in Section 53G-3-102;
921	<u>and</u>
922	(ii) the legislative bodies of the interlocal agreement participants receive a report and
923	recommendation regarding the feasibility study in a public meeting.
924	(c) Within 90 days after the day on which the Office of the Legislative Auditor General
925	receives the request under this Subsection (7), the Office of the Legislative Auditor General
926	shall make a report to the local school board in a public meeting.

927	(8) (a) The legislative bodies of the interlocal agreement participants shall:
928	(i) provide for a 45-day public comment period to begin on the day on which the
929	legislative bodies of the interlocal agreement participants receive the report under Subsection
930	<u>(7); and</u>
931	(ii) hold at least two public hearings, as defined in Section 10-9a-103, on the report and
932	recommendation.
933	(b) Within 14 days after the day on which the public comment period ends, the
934	legislative bodies of the interlocal agreement participants shall vote on the creation of the
935	proposed new school district.
936	(c) The interlocal agreement participants approve a proposal if two-thirds of each of
937	the legislative bodies of the interlocal agreement participants' members vote in favor of the
938	proposal.
939	(9) (a) Within five business days after the day on which the interlocal agreement
940	participants approve a proposal, the interlocal agreement participants shall notify the legislative
941	body of each county described in Subsection (4)(a).
942	(b) The legislative body of each county described in Subsection (4) shall submit the
943	proposal to the respective clerk of each county to be voted on:
944	(i) by the legal voters residing within the proposed new school district boundaries;
945	(ii) in accordance with the procedures and requirements applicable to a regular general
946	election under Title 20A, Election Code; and
947	(iii) at the next regular general election or municipal general election, whichever is
948	<u>first.</u>
949	(10) A new school district is created if a majority of the legal voters within each
950	existing school district voting on the proposal vote in favor of the creation of the new school
951	district.
952	(11) Nothing in this section prevents an interlocal agreement participant from assisting
953	the new school district or reorganized new school district by:
954	(a) entering into a loan agreement with the new school district or reorganized new
955	school district; or
956	(b) assisting the new school district or reorganized new school district in securing a
957	line of credit.

958	Section 10. Section 53G-3-302 is amended to read:
959	53G-3-302. Election of local school board members Allocation of assets and
960	liabilities Startup costs Transfer of title.
961	[(1) (a) After conducting a feasibility study, a city with a population of at least 50,000,
962	as determined by the lieutenant governor using the process described in Subsection 67-1a-2(3),
963	may by majority vote of the legislative body, submit for voter approval a measure to create a
964	new school district with boundaries contiguous with that city's boundaries, in accordance with
965	Section 53G-3-301.]
966	[(b) (i) The determination of all matters relating to the scope, adequacy, and other
967	aspects of a feasibility study under Subsection (1)(a) is within the exclusive discretion of the
968	city's legislative body.]
969	[(ii) An inadequacy of a feasibility study under Subsection (1)(a) may not be the basis
970	of a legal action or other challenge to:]
971	[(A) an election for voter approval of the creation of a new school district; or]
972	[(B) the creation of the new school district.]
973	[(2) (a) By majority vote of the legislative body, a city of any class, a town, or a county,
974	may, together with one or more other cities, towns, or the county enter into an interlocal
975	agreement, in accordance with Title 11, Chapter 13, Interlocal Cooperation Act, for the purpose
976	of submitting for voter approval a measure to create a new school district.]
977	[(b) (i) In accordance with Section 53G-3-301, interlocal agreement participants under
978	Subsection (2)(a) may submit a proposal for voter approval if:]
979	[(A) the interlocal agreement participants conduct a feasibility study prior to submitting
980	the proposal to the county;]
981	[(B) the combined population within the proposed new school district boundaries is at
982	least 50,000;]
983	[(C) the new school district boundaries:]
984	[(I) are contiguous;]
985	[(II) do not completely surround or otherwise completely geographically isolate a
986	portion of an existing school district that is not part of the proposed new school district from
987	the remaining part of that existing school district, except as provided in Subsection (2)(d)(iii);]
988	[(III) include the entire boundaries of each participant city or town, except as provided

989	in Subsection (2)(d)(ii); and]
990	[(IV) subject to Subsection (2)(b)(ii), do not cross county lines; and]
991	[(D) the combined population within the proposed new school district of interlocal
992	agreement participants that have entered into an interlocal agreement proposing to create a new
993	school district is at least 80% of the total population of the proposed new school district.]
994	[(ii) The determination of all matters relating to the scope, adequacy, and other aspects
995	of a feasibility study under Subsection (2)(b)(i)(A), including whether to conduct a new
996	feasibility study or revise a previous feasibility study due to a change in the proposed new
997	school district boundaries, is within the exclusive discretion of the legislative bodies of the
998	interlocal agreement participants that enter into an interlocal agreement to submit for voter
999	approval a measure to create a new school district.]
1000	[(iii) An inadequacy of a feasibility study under Subsection (2)(b)(i)(A) may not be the
1001	basis of a legal action or other challenge to:]
1002	[(A) an election for voter approval of the creation of a new school district; or]
1003	[(B) the creation of the new school district.]
1004	[(iv) For purposes of determining whether the boundaries of a proposed new school
1005	district cross county lines under Subsection (2)(b)(i)(C)(IV):
1006	[(A) a municipality located in more than one county and entirely within the boundaries
1007	of a single school district is considered to be entirely within the same county as other
1008	participants in an interlocal agreement under Subsection (2)(a) if more of the municipality's
1009	land area and population is located in that same county than outside the county; and]
1010	[(B) a municipality located in more than one county that participates in an interlocal
1011	agreement under Subsection (2)(a) with respect to some but not all of the area within the
1012	municipality's boundaries on the basis of the exception stated in Subsection (2)(d)(ii)(B) may
1013	not be considered to cross county lines.]
1014	[(c) (i) A county may only participate in an interlocal agreement under this Subsection
1015	(2) for the unincorporated areas of the county.]
1016	[(ii) Boundaries of a new school district created under this section may include:]
1017	[(A) a portion of one or more existing school districts; and]
1018	[(B) a portion of the unincorporated area of a county, including a portion of a
1019	township.]

1020	[(d) (i) As used in this Subsection (2)(d):]
1021	[(A) "Isolated area" means an area that:]
1022	[(I) is entirely within the boundaries of a municipality that, except for that area, is
1023	entirely within a school district different than the school district in which the area is located;
1024	and]
1025	[(II) would, because of the creation of a new school district from the existing district in
1026	which the area is located, become completely geographically isolated.]
1027	[(B) "Municipality's school district" means the school district that includes all of the
1028	municipality in which the isolated area is located except the isolated area.]
1029	[(ii) Notwithstanding Subsection (2)(b)(i)(C)(III), a municipality may be a participant
1030	in an interlocal agreement under Subsection (2)(a) with respect to some but not all of the area
1031	within the municipality's boundaries if:]
1032	[(A) the portion of the municipality proposed to be included in the new school district
1033	would, if not included, become an isolated area upon the creation of the new school district; or]
1034	[(B) (I) the portion of the municipality proposed to be included in the new school
1035	district is within the boundaries of the same school district that includes the other interlocal
1036	agreement participants; and]
1037	[(II) the portion of the municipality proposed to be excluded from the new school
1038	district is within the boundaries of a school district other than the school district that includes
1039	the other interlocal agreement participants.]
1040	[(iii) (A) Notwithstanding Subsection (2)(b)(i)(C)(II), a proposal to create a new school
1041	district may be submitted for voter approval pursuant to an interlocal agreement under
1042	Subsection (2)(a), even though the new school district boundaries would create an isolated
1043	area, if:]
1044	[(I) the potential isolated area is contiguous to one or more of the interlocal agreement
1045	participants;]
1046	[(II) the interlocal participants submit a written request to the municipality in which the
1047	potential isolated area is located, requesting the municipality to enter into an interlocal
1048	agreement under Subsection (2)(a) that proposes to submit for voter approval a measure to
1049	create a new school district that includes the potential isolated area; and]
1050	[(III) 90 days after a request under Subsection (2)(d)(iii)(A)(II) is submitted, the

1051 municipality has not entered into an interlocal agreement as requested in the request. 1052 (B) Each municipality receiving a request under Subsection (2)(d)(iii)(A)(II) shall 1053 hold one or more public hearings to allow input from the public and affected school districts 1054 regarding whether or not the municipality should enter into an interlocal agreement with 1055 respect to the potential isolated area. 1056 [(C) (I) This Subsection (2)(d)(iii)(C) applies if: 1057 [(Aa) a new school district is created under this section after a measure is submitted to 1058 voters based on the authority of Subsection (2)(d)(iii)(A); and 1059 [(Bb) the creation of the new school district results in an isolated area.] [(II) The isolated area shall, on July 1 of the second calendar year following the local 1060 1061 school board general election date described in Subsection (3)(a)(i), become part of the 1062 municipality's school district. 1063 [(HII) Unless the isolated area is the only remaining part of the existing district, the 1064 process described in Subsection (4) shall be modified to: 1065 [(Aa) include a third transition team, appointed by the local school board of the 1066 municipality's school district, to represent that school district; and 1067 [(Bb) require allocation of the existing district's assets and liabilities among the new 1068 district, the remaining district, and the municipality's school district. 1069 (IV) The existing district shall continue to provide educational services to the isolated 1070 area until July 1 of the second calendar year following the local school board general election 1071 date described in Subsection (3)(a)(i).] 1072 [(3)] (1) (a) If voters approve a proposal [under this section is approved by voters] to 1073 create a new school district under this part: 1074 (i) the legislative body of the county in which the new school district and reorganized 1075 new school district are located shall hold an election [shall be held] at the next regular general 1076 election, or at a special election in accordance with Section 20A-1-203, to elect: 1077 (A) members to the local school board of the [existing] divided school district whose 1078 terms are expiring; 1079 (B) all members to the local school board of the new school district; and 1080 (C) all members to the local school board of the [remaining] reorganized new school 1081 district;

(ii) the local school board of the divided district shall divide the assets and liabilities of the [existing] divided school district [shall be divided] between [the remaining school district and] the new school district and the reorganized new school district as provided in Subsection [(5)] (3) and Section 53G-3-307;

(iii) transferred employees shall be treated in accordance with Sections 53G-3-205 and

- (iii) transferred employees shall be treated in accordance with Sections 53G-3-205 and 53G-3-308;
- (iv) [(A)] an individual residing within the boundaries of a new school district or reorganized new school district at the time the new school district is created may, for six school years after the creation of the new school district, elect to enroll in a secondary school located [outside] within the boundaries of the reorganized new[new] school district if:
- [(1)] (A) the individual resides within the boundaries of that secondary school as of the day before the new school district is created; and
- [(II)] (B) the individual would have been eligible to enroll in that secondary school had the new school district not been created; [and]
- [$\overline{(B)}$] $\overline{(v)}$ the <u>reorganized new</u> school district in which the secondary school is located shall provide educational services, including, if provided before the creation of the new school district, busing, to each individual making an election under Subsection [$\overline{(3)(a)(iv)(A)}$] (1)(a)(iv) for each school year for which the individual makes the election; and
- [(v)] (vi) within one year [after] following the date on which the new school district begins providing educational services, the superintendent of each [remaining] affected school district [affected and the superintendent of the new district] shall meet, together with the state superintendent, to determine if further boundary changes should [be proposed] take place in accordance with Section 53G-3-501.
- (b) (i) The <u>county legislative body shall stagger and adjust the</u> terms of the initial members of the local school [board] <u>boards</u> of the [new district and remaining district shall be staggered and adjusted by the county legislative body] new school district and the reorganized new school district so that approximately half of the local school board is elected every two years following the allocation date.
- (ii) The term of a member of the [existing] <u>divided school district</u> local school board[; including a member elected under Subsection (3)(a)(i)(A), terminates on July 1 of the second year after the local school board general election date described in Subsection (3)(a)(i),

1113	regardless of when the term would otherwise have terminated] terminates on January 1 of the
1114	year following the allocation date.
1115	(iii) Notwithstanding the existence of a local school board for the new school district
1116	and a local school board for the [remaining] reorganized new school district [under Subsection
1117	(3)(a)(i)] under Subsection (1)(a)(i), the local school board of the [existing] divided school
1118	district shall continue[, until the time specified in Subsection 53G-3-301(9)(b)(ii)(A),] to
1119	function and exercise authority as a local school board until the allocation date to the extent
1120	necessary:
1121	(A) to continue to provide educational services to the entire [existing] divided school
1122	district[-]; and
1123	(B) to complete the allocation of assets and liabilities and other duties as described in
1124	this section.
1125	(iv) An individual may simultaneously serve as or be elected to be a member of the
1126	local school board of [an existing] a divided school district and a member of the local school
1127	board of:
1128	(A) a new <u>school</u> district; or
1129	(B) a [remaining] reorganized new school district.
1130	[(4) (a) Within 45 days after the canvass date for the election at which voters approve
1131	the creation of a new district:]
1132	[(i) a transition team to represent the remaining district shall be appointed by the
1133	members of the existing local school board who reside within the area of the remaining district,
1134	in consultation with:
1135	[(A) the legislative bodies of all municipalities in the area of the remaining district;
1136	and]
1137	[(B) the legislative body of the county in which the remaining district is located, if the
1138	remaining district includes one or more unincorporated areas of the county; and]
1139	[(ii) another transition team to represent the new district shall be appointed by:]
1140	[(A) for a new district located entirely within the boundaries of a single city, the
1141	legislative body of that city; or]
1142	[(B) for each other new district, the legislative bodies of all interlocal agreement
1143	participants.]

1144	[(b)] (2) (a) The local school board of the [existing] divided school district shall, within
1145	60 days after the [canvass date for the election at which voters approve the creation of a new
1146	district] creation date:
1147	(i) prepare an inventory of the [existing] divided school district's:
1148	(A) assets, both tangible and intangible, real and personal; and
1149	(B) liabilities; and
1150	(ii) deliver a copy of the inventory to [each of the transition teams.] the Office of the
1151	Legislative Auditor General.
1152	[(c) The transition teams appointed under Subsection (4)(a)]
1153	(iii) On or before August 1 of the year following the general election described in
1154	Subsection (1)(i), the local school board of the divided school district, along with the
1155	cooperation of the new school board, and the new local school board shall:
1156	[(i)] (A) determine the allocation of the [existing] divided school district's assets and,
1157	except for indebtedness under Section 53G-3-307, [liabilities between the remaining district
1158	and] <u>liabilities of</u> the new <u>school</u> district <u>and reorganized new school district</u> in accordance
1159	with Subsection $[(5)]$ (3) ;
1160	[(ii)] (B) prepare a written report detailing [how the existing district's assets and,
1161	except for indebtedness under Section 53G-3-307, liabilities are to be allocated] the allocation
1162	under Subsection (2)(b)(i); and
1163	[(iii)] (C) deliver a copy of the written report to[:]
1164	[(A) the local school board of the existing district;]
1165	[(B) the local school board of the remaining district; and]
1166	[(C) the local school board of the new district] the Office of the Legislative Auditor
1167	General.
1168	[(d) The transition teams shall determine the allocation under Subsection (4)(c)(i) and
1169	deliver the report required under Subsection (4)(c)(ii) before August 1 of the year following the
1170	election at which voters approve the creation of a new district, unless that deadline is extended
1171	by the mutual agreement of:]
1172	[(i) the local school board of the existing district; and]
1173	[(ii) (A) the legislative body of the city in which the new district is located, for a new
1174	district located entirely within a single city; or]

1175	(B) the legislative bodies of all interlocal agreement participants, for each other new
1176	district.]
1177	[(e) (i) All] (b) The reorganized new school district shall bear all costs and expenses of
1178	the transition [team that represents a remaining district shall be borne by the remaining
1179	district].
1180	[(ii) All costs and expenses of the transition team that represents a new district shall
1181	initially be borne by:]
1182	[(A) the city whose legislative body appoints the transition team, if the transition team
1183	is appointed by the legislative body of a single city; or]
1184	[(B) the interlocal agreement participants, if the transition team is appointed by the
1185	legislative bodies of interlocal agreement participants.]
1186	[(iii) The new district may, to a maximum of \$500,000, reimburse the city or interlocal
1187	agreement participants for:]
1188	[(A) transition team costs and expenses; and]
1189	[(B) startup costs and expenses incurred by the city or interlocal agreement participants
1190	on behalf of the new district.]
1191	[(5)] (3) (a) As used in this Subsection $[(5)]$ (3):
1192	(i) "Associated property" means furniture, equipment, or supplies located in or
1193	specifically associated with a physical asset.
1194	(ii) (A) "Discretionary asset or liability" means, except as provided in Subsection
1195	[(5)(a)(ii)(B)] $(3)(a)(ii)(B)$, an asset or liability that is not tied to a specific project, school,
1196	student, or employee by law or school district accounting practice.
1197	(B) "Discretionary asset or liability" does not include a physical asset, associated
1198	property, a vehicle, or bonded indebtedness.
1199	(iii) (A) "Nondiscretionary asset or liability" means, except as provided in Subsection
1200	[(5)(a)(iii)(B)] $(3)(a)(iii)(B)$, an asset or liability that is tied to a specific project, school,
1201	student, or employee by law or school district accounting practice.
1202	(B) "Nondiscretionary asset or liability" does not include a physical asset, associated
1203	property, a vehicle, or bonded indebtedness.
1204	(iv) "Physical asset" means a building, land, or water right together with revenue
1205	derived from the lease or use of the building, land, or water right.

1206	(b) Except as provided in Subsection [(5)(c), the transition teams appointed under
1207	Subsection (4)(a) (3)(c), the local school board of the divided school district shall allocate all
1208	assets and liabilities the [existing] divided school district owns on the allocation date, both
1209	tangible and intangible, real and personal, to the new school district and [remaining]
1210	reorganized new school district as follows:
1211	(i) a physical asset and associated property shall be allocated to the school district in
1212	which the physical asset is located;
1213	(ii) a discretionary asset or liability shall be allocated between the new school district
1214	and [remaining] reorganized new school district in proportion to the student populations of the
1215	school districts;
1216	(iii) a nondiscretionary asset [shall be allocated] to the school district where the
1217	project, school, student, or employee to which the nondiscretionary asset is tied will be located
1218	(iv) vehicles used for pupil transportation [shall be allocated]:
1219	(A) according to the transportation needs of schools, as measured by the number and
1220	assortment of vehicles used to serve eligible state supported transportation routes serving
1221	schools within the new school district and [remaining] the reorganized new school district; and
1222	(B) in a manner that gives each school district a fleet of vehicles for pupil
1223	transportation that is equivalent in terms of age, condition, and variety of carrying capacities;
1224	and
1225	(v) other vehicles [shall be allocated]:
1226	(A) in proportion to the student populations of the school districts; and
1227	(B) in a manner that gives each district a fleet of vehicles that is similar in terms of age
1228	condition, and carrying capacities.
1229	(c) By mutual agreement[, the transition teams] between the new local school board
1230	and the reorganized new local school board, the local school board of the divided district may
1231	allocate an asset or liability in a manner different than the allocation method specified in
1232	Subsection $\left[\frac{(5)(b)}{(3)(b)}\right]$.
1233	[(6)] <u>(4)</u> (a) As used in this Subsection [(6)] <u>(4)</u> :
1234	(i) "New school district startup costs" means[: (A)] the costs and expenses incurred by

a new school district in order to prepare to begin providing educational services on July 1 of

the second calendar year following the local school board general election date described in

1235

1237 Subsection [(3)(a)(i); and] (1)(a)(i).

- [(B) the costs and expenses of the transition team that represents the new district.]
- (ii) "[Remaining] Reorganized new school district startup costs" means[: (A)] costs and expenses [incurred by a remaining district in order to: (I)] that a reorganized new school district incurs to make necessary adjustments to deal with the impacts resulting from the creation of the new school district[;] and [(II)] to prepare to provide educational services within the [remaining] reorganized new school district once the new school district begins providing educational services within the new school district[; and].
- [(B) the costs and expenses of the transition team that represents the remaining district.]
- (b) (i) [By] On or before January 1 of the year following the <u>new</u> local school board general election date described in Subsection [(3)(a)(i)] (1)(a)(i), the [existing] <u>divided school</u> district shall make half of the [undistributed] <u>unassigned</u> reserve <u>fund</u> from its General Fund, to a maximum of [\$9,000,000] \$30,000,000, available for the use of the [remaining] reorganized <u>new school</u> district and the new <u>school</u> district, as provided in this Subsection [(6)] (4).
- (ii) The [existing] <u>divided school</u> district may make additional funds available for the use of the [remaining] <u>reorganized new school</u> district and the new <u>school</u> district beyond the amount specified in Subsection [(6)(b)(i)] (4)(b)(i) through an interlocal agreement.
- (c) The [existing] <u>divided school</u> district shall make the money under Subsection [(6)(b)] (4)(b) available to the [remaining] reorganized new school district and the new <u>school</u> district proportionately based on student population.
- (d) The <u>following may access and spend</u> money made available under Subsection [(6)(b) may be accessed and spent by] (4)(b):
- (i) [for the remaining district, the local school board of] the [remaining] reorganized new school district local school board; and
- (ii) [for the new district, the local school board of] the new \underline{school} district $\underline{local\ school}$ board.
- (e) [(i) The remaining district may use its portion of the money made available under Subsection (6)(b) to pay for remaining district startup costs. (ii) The new school district and the reorganized new school district may use [its portion of] the money made available under Subsection [(6)(b)] (4)(b) to pay for new school district and reorganized new school district

1268	startup costs.
1269	[(7)] <u>(5)</u> (a) The [existing] <u>divided</u> <u>school</u> district shall transfer title or, if applicable,
1270	partial title of property to the new school district and the reorganized new school district in
1271	accordance with the allocation of property [by the transition teams,] as stated in the report
1272	under Subsection [(4)(c)(ii)] (2)(b)(ii).
1273	(b) The [existing] divided school district shall complete each transfer of title or, if
1274	applicable, partial title to real property and vehicles [by] on or before July 1 of the second
1275	calendar year following the local school board general election date described in Subsection
1276	[(3)(a)(i), except as that date is changed by the mutual agreement of] (1)(a)(i), unless a different
1277	date is agreed upon by mutual agreement of:
1278	[(i) the local school board of the existing district;]
1279	[(ii) the local school board of the remaining]
1280	(i) the reorganized new school district local board; and
1281	[(iii)] (ii) [the local school board of] the new school district local school board.
1282	(c) The [existing] divided school district shall complete the transfer of all property not
1283	included in Subsection [(7)(b) by] (5)(b) on or before November 1 of the second calendar year
1284	after the local school board general election date described in Subsection $[\frac{(3)(a)(i)}{(1)(a)(i)}]$.
1285	[(8)] (6) Except as provided in Subsections [(6)] (4) and [(7)] (5), [after the creation
1286	election date an existing] a divided school district may not transfer or agree to transfer title to
1287	district property beginning on the day the new school district or reorganized new school district
1288	is created without the prior consent of:
1289	(a) the legislative body of the [city] municipality in which the boundaries for the new
1290	school district [is] or reorganized new school district are entirely located[, for a new district
1291	located entirely within a single city]; or
1292	(b) the legislative bodies of all interlocal agreement participants[, for each other new
1293	district] in which the boundaries of the new school district or reorganized new school district
1294	are located.
1295	[(9) This section does not apply to the creation of a new district initiated through a
1296	citizens' initiative petition or at the request of a local school board under Section 53G-3-301.]

Section 11. Section **53G-3-303** is amended to read:

53G-3-303. New school district property tax -- Limitations.

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1299	(1) (a) A new school district created under Section [53G-3-302] <u>53G-3-301.1</u> ,
1300	53G-3-301.2, 53G-3-301.3, or 53G-3-301.4 may not impose a property tax [prior to] before the
1301	fiscal year in which the new school district [assumes] and reorganized new school district
1302	assume responsibility for providing student instruction.
1303	(b) The [remaining] reorganized new school school district retains authority to impose
1304	property taxes on the [existing] divided school district, including the territory of the new school
1305	district, until the fiscal year in which the new school district assumes responsibility for
1306	providing student instruction.
1307	(2) (a) If at the time a new school district created [pursuant to Section 53G-3-302
1308	assumes] in accordance with Section 53G-3-301.1, 53G-3-301.2, 53G-3-301.3, or 53G-3-301.4
1309	assumes responsibility for student instruction any portion of the territory within the new school
1310	district was subject to a levy pursuant to Section 53F-8-301, the new school district's board
1311	may:
1312	(i) discontinue the levy for the new school district;
1313	(ii) impose a levy on the new school district as provided in Section 53F-8-301; or
1314	(iii) impose the levy on the new school district, subject to Subsection (2)(b).
1315	(b) If the new school district's <u>local school</u> board applies a levy to the new school
1316	district [pursuant to] in accordance with Subsection (2)(a)(iii), the levy may not exceed the
1317	maximum duration or rate authorized by the voters of the [existing] divided school district [or
1318	districts] at the time of the vote to create the new school district.
1319	Section 12. Section 53G-3-304 is amended to read:
1320	53G-3-304. Property tax levies in new district and reorganized new district
1321	Distribution of property tax revenue.
1322	(1) [Notwithstanding terms defined in Section 53G-3-102, as] As used in this section:
1323	[(a) "Divided school district" or "existing district" means a school district from which a
1324	new district is created.]
1325	[(b) "New district" means a school district created under Section 53G-3-302 after May
1326	10, 2011.]
1327	[(c)] (a) "Property tax levy" means a property tax levy that a school district is
1328	authorized to impose, except:
1329	(i) the minimum basic tax rate imposed under Section 53F-2-301;

1330	(ii) a debt service levy imposed under Section 11-14-310; or
1331	(iii) a judgment levy imposed under Section 59-2-1330.
1332	[(d)] (b) "Qualifying taxable year" means the calendar year in which a new district
1333	begins to provide educational services.
1334	[(e) "Remaining district" means an existing district after the creation of a new district.
1335	(2) A new school district and [remaining] reorganized new school district shall
1336	continue to impose property tax levies that were imposed by the divided school district in the
1337	taxable year [prior to] before the qualifying taxable year.
1338	(3) Except as provided in Subsection (6), a property tax levy that a new school district
1339	and [remaining] reorganized new school district are required to impose under Subsection (2)
1340	shall be set at a rate that:
1341	(a) is uniform in the new school district and [remaining] reorganized new school
1342	district; and
1343	(b) generates the same amount of revenue that was generated by the property tax levy
1344	within the divided school district in the taxable year [prior to] before the qualifying taxable
1345	year.
1346	(4) The county treasurer of the county in which a property tax levy is imposed under
1347	Subsection (2) shall distribute revenues generated by the property tax levy to the new school
1348	district and [remaining] reorganized new school district in proportion to the percentage of the
1349	divided school district's enrollment on the October 1 [prior to] before the new school district
1350	[commencing] commences educational services that were enrolled in schools currently located
1351	in the new school district or [remaining] reorganized new school district.
1352	(5) On or before March 31, a county treasurer shall distribute revenues generated by a
1353	property tax levy imposed under Subsection (2) in the prior calendar year to a new school
1354	district and [remaining] reorganized new school district as provided in Subsection (4).
1355	(6) (a) Subject to the notice and public hearing requirements of Section 59-2-919, a
1356	new school district or [remaining] reorganized new school district may set a property tax rate
1357	higher than the rate required by Subsection (3), up to:
1358	(i) the maximum rate, if any, allowed by law; or
1359	(ii) the maximum rate authorized by voters for a voted local levy under Section
1360	53F-8-301.

1361 (b) The revenues generated by the portion of a property tax rate in excess of the rate 1362 required by Subsection (3) shall be retained by the district that imposes the higher rate. 1363 Section 13. Section **53G-3-305** is amended to read: 1364 53G-3-305. Redistricting -- Local school board membership. 1365 (1) Upon the creation of a new school district in accordance with Section 53G-3-301.1, 1366 53G-3-301.2, 53G-3-301.3, or 53G-3-301.4, the applicable legislative body shall redistrict the 1367 affected school districts in accordance with Section 20A-14-201. 1368 (2) Except as provided in Section 53G-3-302, local school board membership in the 1369 affected school districts shall be determined under Title 20A, Chapter 14, Part 2, Election of 1370 Members of Local Boards of Education. 1371 Section 14. Section 53G-3-306 is amended to read: 1372 53G-3-306. Transfer of school property to new school district and reorganized 1373 new school district. 1374 (1) (a) (i) On July 1 of the year following the local school board elections for a new 1375 school district created [pursuant to] through a citizens' initiative petition or local school board 1376 request under Section [53G-3-301] 53G-3-301.1 or 53G-3-301.2 and [an existing] a divided 1377 school district as provided in Section 53G-3-305, the divided district's local school board [of the existing district] shall convey and deliver to the new school district's and reorganized new 1378 1379 school district's local school board [of the new district] all school property to which the new school district is entitled [to receive]. 1380 1381 (ii) [Any] The county legislative body shall resolve any disagreements as to the 1382 disposition of school property [shall be resolved by the county legislative body]. 1383 (iii) Subsection (1)(a)(ii) does not apply to disagreements between [transition teams] 1384 local school boards about the proper allocation of property under [Subsection 53G-3-302(4)] 1385 Section 53G-3-302. (b) [An existing] In accordance with Section 53G-3-302, a divided school district shall 1386 1387 transfer property to a new school district created under Section [53G-3-302 in accordance with 1388 Section 53G-3-302] 53G-3-301.3 or 53G-3-301.4.

(2) Title vests in the new local school board, including all rights, claims, and causes of

action to or for the property, for the use or the income from the property, for conversion,

disposition, or withholding of the property, or for any damage or injury to the property.

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1392	(3) The new local school board may bring and maintain actions to recover, protect, and
1393	preserve the property and rights of the district's schools and to enforce contracts.
1394	Section 15. Section 53G-3-307 is amended to read:
1395	53G-3-307. Tax to pay for indebtedness of divided school district.
1396	[(1) (a) For a new district created prior to May 10, 2011, the local school boards of the
1397	remaining and new districts shall determine the portion of the divided school district's bonded
1398	indebtedness and other indebtedness for which the property within the new district remains
1399	subject to the levy of taxes to pay a proportionate share of the divided school district's
1400	outstanding indebtedness.]
1401	[(b) The proportionate share of the divided school district's outstanding indebtedness
1402	for which property within the new district remains subject to the levy of taxes shall be
1403	calculated by determining the proportion that the total assessed valuation of the property within
1404	the new district bears to the total assessed valuation of the divided school district:]
1405	[(i) in the year immediately preceding the date the new district was created; or]
1406	[(ii) at a time mutually agreed upon by the local school boards of the new district and
1407	the remaining district.]
1408	[(c) The agreement reflecting the determinations made under this Subsection (1) shall
1409	take effect upon being filed with the county legislative body and the state board.]
1410	[(2) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (2)(b), the local school board of a new
1411	district created prior to May 10, 2011, shall levy a tax on property within the new district
1412	sufficient to pay the new district's proportionate share of the indebtedness determined under
1413	Subsection (1).]
1414	[(b) If a new district has money available to pay the new district's proportionate share
1415	of the indebtedness determined under Subsection (1), the new district may abate a property tax
1416	to the extent of money available.]
1417	[(3)] (1) As used in Subsections $[(4)]$ (2) and $[(5)]$ (3), "outstanding bonded
1418	indebtedness" means debt owed for a general obligation bond issued by the divided school
1419	district:
1420	(a) [prior to] before the creation of the new school district; or
1421	(b) in accordance with a mutual agreement of the local school boards of the
1422	[remaining] reorganized new school district and [new districts] the new school district under

- [(4)] (2) If a new school district is created on or after May 10, 2011, property within the new school district and the [remaining] reorganized new school district is subject to the levy of a tax to pay the divided school district's outstanding bonded indebtedness as provided in Subsection [(5)] (3).
- [(5)] (3) (a) Except as provided in Subsection [(5)(b)] (3)(b), the local school board of the new school district and the local school board of the [remaining] reorganized new school district shall impose a tax levy at a rate that:
- (i) generates from the combined districts the amount of revenue required each year to meet the outstanding bonded indebtedness of the divided school district; and
- (ii) is [uniform within] based on the adjusted assessed value of the new school district and [remaining] reorganized new school district, which shall be assessed every five years.
- (b) A local school board of a new <u>school</u> district may abate a property tax required to be imposed under Subsection [(5)(a)] (3)(a) to the extent the new <u>school</u> district has money available to pay to the [<u>remaining</u>] <u>reorganized new school</u> district the amount of revenue that would be generated within the new <u>school</u> district from the tax rate specified in Subsection [(5)(a)] (3)(a).
- [(6)] (4) (a) The local school boards of the [remaining] new school district and [new districts] the reorganized new school district shall determine by mutual agreement the disposition of bonds approved but not issued by the divided school district before the creation of the new school district and reorganized new school district based primarily on the representation made to the voters at the time of the bond election.
- (b) Before a determination is made under Subsection [(6)(a)] (4)(a), a [remaining] reorganized new school district may not issue bonds approved but not issued before the creation of the new school district and reorganized new school district if property in the new school district would be subject to the levy of a tax to pay the bonds.
 - Section 16. Section **53G-3-308** is amended to read:

53G-3-308. Employees of a new district.

- (1) Upon the creation of a new school district:
- 1452 (a) an employee of [an existing] <u>divided school</u> district who is employed at a school
 1453 that is transferred to the new school district shall become an employee of the [new] district in

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1454	which the school is located; and
1455	(b) the local school board of the new <u>school</u> district shall:
1456	(i) have discretion in the hiring of all other staff;
1457	(ii) adopt the personnel policies and practices of the [existing] divided school district,
1458	including salary schedules and benefits; and
1459	(iii) enter into agreements with employees of the new school district, or [their] the new
1460	school district employees' representatives, that have the same terms as those in the negotiated
1461	agreements between the [existing] divided school district and [its] the divided school district's
1462	employees.
1463	(2) (a) Subject to Subsection (2)(b), an employee of a school district from which a new
1464	district is created who becomes an employee of the new school district shall retain the same
1465	status as a career or provisional employee with accrued seniority and accrued benefits.
1466	(b) Subsection (2)(a) applies to:
1467	(i) employees of [an existing] a divided school district who are transferred to a new
1468	school district [pursuant to] as described in Subsection (1)(a); and
1469	(ii) employees of a school district from which a new school district is created who are
1470	hired by the new school district within one year of the date of the creation of the new school
1471	district.
1472	(3) An employee who is transferred to a new <u>school</u> district [pursuant to] <u>in accordance</u>
1473	with Subsection (1)(a) and is [rehired] hired by the [existing] the reorganized new school
1474	district within one year of the date of the creation of the new school district shall, when
1475	[rehired] hired by the [existing] reorganized new school district, retain the same status as a
1476	career or provisional employee with accrued seniority and accrued benefits.
1477	(4) Before the new school district commences educational services, the reorganized
1478	new school district school board may not dismiss an employee of the reorganized new school
1479	district who is transferred to the new school district for the sole reason that the employee
1480	becomes an employee of the new school district.
1481	Section 17. Section 53G-4-402 is amended to read:

(a) implement the core standards for Utah public schools using instructional materials

53G-4-402. Powers and duties generally.

(1) A local school board shall:

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that best correlate to the core standards for Utah public schools and graduation requirements;

- (b) administer tests, required by the state board, which measure the progress of each student, and coordinate with the state superintendent and state board to assess results and create plans to improve the student's progress, which shall be submitted to the state board for approval;
- (c) use progress-based assessments as part of a plan to identify schools, teachers, and students that need remediation and determine the type and amount of federal, state, and local resources to implement remediation;
- (d) for each grading period and for each course in which a student is enrolled, issue a grade or performance report to the student:
- (i) that reflects the student's work, including the student's progress based on mastery, for the grading period; and
- (ii) in accordance with the local school board's adopted grading or performance standards and criteria;
 - (e) develop early warning systems for students or classes failing to make progress;
- (f) work with the state board to establish a library of documented best practices, consistent with state and federal regulations, for use by the special districts;
- (g) implement training programs for school administrators, including basic management training, best practices in instructional methods, budget training, staff management, managing for learning results and continuous improvement, and how to help every [child] student achieve optimal learning in basic academic subjects; and
- (h) ensure that the local school board meets the data collection and reporting standards described in Section 53E-3-501.
- (2) [Local] Each local school [boards] board shall spend Minimum School Program funds for programs and activities for which the state board has established minimum standards or rules under Section 53E-3-501.
- (3) (a) A local school board may purchase, sell, and make improvements on school sites, buildings, and equipment, and construct, erect, and furnish school buildings.
- (b) School sites or buildings may only be conveyed or sold on local school board resolution affirmed by at least two-thirds of the school board members.
 - (4) (a) A local school board may participate in the joint construction or operation of a

1516	school attended by students residing within the district and students residing in other districts
1517	either within or outside the state.
1518	(b) Any agreement for the joint operation or construction of a school shall:
1519	(i) be signed by the president of the local school board of each participating district;
1520	(ii) include a mutually agreed upon pro rata cost; and
1521	(iii) be filed with the state board.
1522	(5) A local school board may establish, locate, and maintain elementary, secondary,
1523	and applied technology schools.
1524	(6) A local school board may enter into cooperative agreements with other local school
1525	boards to provide educational services that best utilize resources for the overall operation of the
1526	school districts, including shared transportation services.
1527	(7) [An] Each local school board shall ensure than an agreement under Subsection (6)
1528	[shall]:
1529	(a) [be] is signed by the president of the local school board of each participating
1530	district;
1531	(b) [specify] specifies the resource being shared;
1532	(c) [include] includes a mutually agreed upon pro rata cost;
1533	(d) [include] includes the duration of the agreement; and
1534	(e) [be] is filed with the state board.
1535	(8) Except as provided in Section 53E-3-905, a local school board may enroll children
1536	in school who are at least five years old before September 2 of the year in which admission is
1537	sought.
1538	(9) A local school board:
1539	(a) may establish and support school libraries; and
1540	(b) shall provide an online platform:
1541	(i) through which a parent is able to view the title, author, and a description of any
1542	material the parent's child borrows from the school library, including a history of borrowed
1543	materials, either using an existing online platform that the LEA uses or through a separate
1544	platform; and
1545	(ii) (A) for a school district with 1,000 or more enrolled students, no later than August
1546	1, 2024; and

1547 (B) for a school district with fewer than 1,000 enrolled students, no later than August 1548 1, 2026.

- (10) A local school board may collect damages for the loss, injury, or destruction of school property.
- (11) A local school board may authorize guidance and counseling services for students and the student's parents before, during, or following school enrollment.
- (12) (a) A local school board shall administer and implement federal educational programs in accordance with Title 53E, Chapter 3, Part 8, Implementing Federal or National Education Programs.
- (b) Federal funds are not considered funds within the school district budget under Chapter 7, Part 3, Budgets.
- (13) (a) A local school board may organize school safety patrols and adopt policies under which the patrols promote student safety.
- (b) A student appointed to a safety patrol shall be at least 10 years old and have written parental consent for the appointment.
- (c) Safety patrol members may not direct vehicular traffic or be stationed in a portion of a highway intended for vehicular traffic use.
- (d) Liability may not attach to a school district, its employees, officers, or agents, or to a safety patrol member, a parent of a safety patrol member, or an authorized volunteer assisting the program by virtue of the organization, maintenance, or operation of a school safety patrol.
- (14) (a) A local school board may on its own behalf, or on behalf of an educational institution for which the local school board is the direct governing body, accept private grants, loans, gifts, endowments, devises, or bequests that are made for educational purposes.
- (b) The contributions made under Subsection (14)(a) are not subject to appropriation by the Legislature.
- (15) (a) A local school board may appoint and fix the compensation of a compliance officer to issue citations for violations of Subsection 76-10-105(2)(b).
- (b) A person may not be appointed to serve as a compliance officer without the person's consent.
 - (c) A teacher or student may not be appointed as a compliance officer.
- 1577 (16) A local school board shall adopt bylaws and policies for the local school board's

1578 own procedures. 1579 (17) (a) A local school board shall make and enforce policies necessary for the control 1580 and management of the district schools. 1581 (b) Local school board policies shall be in writing, filed, and referenced for public 1582 access. 1583 (18) A local school board may hold school on legal holidays other than Sundays. 1584 (19) (a) A local school board shall establish for each school year a school traffic safety 1585 committee to implement this Subsection (19). 1586 (b) The committee shall be composed of one representative of: 1587 (i) the schools within the district; 1588 (ii) the Parent Teachers' Association of the schools within the district; 1589 (iii) the municipality or county; 1590 (iv) state or local law enforcement; and 1591 (v) state or local traffic safety engineering. 1592 (c) The committee shall: 1593 (i) receive suggestions from school community councils, parents, teachers, and others, 1594 and recommend school traffic safety improvements, boundary changes to enhance safety, and 1595 school traffic safety program measures; 1596 (ii) review and submit annually to the Department of Transportation and affected 1597 municipalities and counties a child access routing plan for each elementary, middle, and junior 1598 high school within the district; 1599 (iii) [consult] in consultation with the Utah Safety Council and the Division of Family 1600 Health Services [and], provide training to all students in kindergarten through grade 6, within 1601 the district, on school crossing safety and use; and 1602 (iv) help ensure the district's compliance with rules made by the Department of 1603 Transportation under Section 41-6a-303. 1604 (d) The committee may establish subcommittees as needed to assist in accomplishing the committee's duties under Subsection (19)(c). 1605

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(20) (a) A local school board shall adopt and implement a comprehensive emergency

response plan to prevent and combat violence in the local school board's public schools, on

school grounds, on [its] school vehicles, and in connection with school-related activities or

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1609	events.
1610	(b) The <u>local school board shall ensure that the</u> plan [shall]:
1611	(i) [includes] includes prevention, intervention, and response components;
1612	(ii) [be] is consistent with the [student conduct and discipline policies] student
1613	discipline and conduct policies required for school districts under [Chapter 11, Part 2,
1614	Miscellaneous Requirements] Chapter 8, Part 2, School Discipline and Conduct Plans;
1615	(iii) [require] requires professional learning for all district and school building staff on
1616	the staff's roles in the emergency response plan;
1617	(iv) [provide] provides for coordination with local law enforcement and other public
1618	safety representatives in preventing, intervening, and responding to violence in the areas and
1619	activities referred to in Subsection (20)(a); and
1620	(v) [include] includes procedures to notify a student who is off campus at the time of a
1621	school violence emergency because the student is:
1622	(A) participating in a school-related activity; or
1623	(B) excused from school for a period of time during the regular school day to
1624	participate in religious instruction at the request of the student's parent.
1625	(c) The state board, through the state superintendent, shall develop comprehensive
1626	emergency response plan models that local school boards may use, where appropriate, to
1627	comply with Subsection (20)(a).
1628	(d) A local school board shall, by July 1 of each year, certify to the state board that its
1629	plan has been practiced at the school level and presented to and reviewed by its teachers,
1630	administrators, students, and the student's parents and local law enforcement and public safety
1631	representatives.
1632	(21) (a) A local school board may adopt an emergency response plan for the treatment
1633	of sports-related injuries that occur during school sports practices and events.
1634	(b) The plan may be implemented by each secondary school in the district that has a
1635	sports program for students.
1636	(c) The plan may:
1637	(i) include emergency personnel, emergency communication, and emergency
1638	equipment components;

(ii) require professional learning on the emergency response plan for school personnel

1640	who are involved in sports programs in the district's secondary schools; and
1641	(iii) provide for coordination with individuals and agency representatives who:
1642	(A) are not employees of the school district; and
1643	(B) would be involved in providing emergency services to students injured while
1644	participating in sports events.
1645	(d) The local school board, in collaboration with the schools referred to in Subsection
1646	(21)(b), may review the plan each year and make revisions when required to improve or
1647	enhance the plan.
1648	(e) The state board, through the state superintendent, shall provide local school boards
1649	with an emergency plan response model that local school boards may use to comply with the
1650	requirements of this Subsection (21).
1651	(22) A local school board shall do all other things necessary for the maintenance,
1652	prosperity, and success of the schools and the promotion of education.
1653	(23) (a) Before closing a school or changing the boundaries of a school, a local school
1654	board shall:
1655	(i) perform a feasibility study to determine:
1656	(A) options to avoid closing a school or changing the boundaries of a school;
1657	(B) the projected impact on affected students' test scores;
1658	(C) the number of affected Title I students;
1659	(D) the likelihood of parental and teacher support; and
1660	(E) the projected class sizes for the affected districts;
1661	(ii) [at least 90] after conducting a feasibility study, and on or before 180 days before
1662	[approving] the day on which the local school board approves the school closure or school
1663	boundary change, provide notice that the local school board is considering the closure or
1664	boundary change to:
1665	(A) parents of students enrolled in the school, using the same form of communication
1666	the local school board regularly uses to communicate with parents;
1667	(B) parents of students enrolled in other schools within the school district that may be
1668	affected by the closure or boundary change, using the same form of communication the local

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(C) the governing council and the mayor of the municipality in which the school is

school board regularly uses to communicate with parents; and

16/1	located;
1672	[(ii) provide an opportunity for public comment on the proposed school closure or
1673	school boundary change during at least two public local school board meetings; and]
1674	(iii) publish the feasibility study described in Subsection (23)(a)(i) on the school
1675	district website;
1676	(iv) provide a copy of the feasibility study described in Subsection (23)(a)(i) to the
1677	governing council and the mayor of the municipality in which the proposed school closure or
1678	school boundary changes is located; and
1679	[(iii)] (v) hold [a public hearing] at least two public hearings, as defined in Section
1680	10-9a-103, and provide:
1681	(A) public notice of the public [hearing as described in] hearings, in accordance with
1682	Subsection (23)(b)[-]; and
1683	(B) an opportunity for public comment on the feasibility study and the proposed school
1684	closure or school boundary change.
1685	(b) [The] A local school board shall:
1686	(i) ensure that the notice of [a public hearing] public hearings required under
1687	Subsection [(23)(a)(iii) shall: (i) indicate] (23)(a)(v) indicates the:
1688	(A) school or schools under consideration for closure or boundary change; and
1689	(B) the date, time, and location of the public [hearing] hearings;
1690	(ii) [for] at least 10 days before the day [of the public hearing, be published] on which
1691	each public hearing occurs, publish the notice of the public hearing for the school district in
1692	which the school is located, as a class A notice under Section 63G-30-102; and
1693	(iii) at least 30 days before the [public hearing described in Subsection (23)(a)(iii), be
1694	provided as described in Subsections (23)(a)(i)] day on which the public hearings occur,
1695	provide notice of the hearings in the same manner as the notice of consideration under
1696	Subsections (23)(a)(ii) and (v).
1697	(c) An inadequacy of a feasibility study under Subsection (23)(a)(i) may not be the
1698	basis of a legal action or other challenge to:
1699	(i) an election for voter approval of the creation of a new school district; or
1700	(ii) the creation of the new school district.
1701	(24) A local school board may implement a facility energy efficiency program

established under Title 11, Chapter 44, Performance Efficiency Act.

(25) A local school board may establish or partner with a certified youth court in accordance with Section 80-6-902 or establish or partner with a comparable restorative justice program, in coordination with schools in that district. A school may refer a student to a youth court or a comparable restorative justice program in accordance with Section 53G-8-211.

(26) (a) As used in this Subsection (26):

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- (i) "Learning material" means any learning material or resource used to deliver or support a student's learning, including textbooks, reading materials, videos, digital materials, websites, and other online applications.
- (ii) (A) "Instructional material" means learning material that a local school board adopts and approves for use within the LEA.
- (B) "Instructional material" does not include learning material used in a concurrent enrollment, advanced placement, or international baccalaureate program or class or another class with required instructional material that is not subject to selection by the local school board.
 - (iii) "Supplemental material" means learning material that:
 - (A) an educator selects for classroom use; and
- (B) a local school board has not considered and adopted, approved, or prohibited for classroom use within the LEA.
 - (b) A local school board shall:
- (i) make instructional material that the school district uses readily accessible and available for a parent to view;
- (ii) annually notify a parent of a student enrolled in the school district of how to access the information described in Subsection (26)(b)(i); and
- (iii) include on the school district's website information about how to access the information described in Subsection (26)(b)(i).
- (c) In selecting and approving instructional materials for use in the classroom, a local school board shall:
- (i) establish an open process, involving educators and parents of students enrolled in the LEA, to review and recommend instructional materials for board approval; and
- (ii) ensure that under the process described in Subsection (26)(c)(i), the board:

(A) before the meetings described in Subsection (26)(c)(ii)(B), posts the recommended learning material online to allow for public review or, for copyrighted material, makes the recommended learning material available at the LEA for public review;

- (B) before adopting or approving the recommended instructional materials, holds at least two public meetings on the recommendation that provides an opportunity for educators whom the LEA employs and parents of students enrolled in the LEA to express views and opinions on the recommendation; and
- (C) adopts or approves the recommended instructional materials in an open and regular board meeting.
- (d) A local school board shall adopt a supplemental materials policy that provides flexible guidance to educators on the selection of supplemental materials or resources that an educator reviews and selects for classroom use using the educator's professional judgment, including whether any process or permission is required before classroom use of the materials or resources.
- (e) If an LEA contracts with another party to provide online or digital materials, the LEA shall include in the contract a requirement that the provider give notice to the LEA any time that the provider makes a material change to the content of the online or digital materials, excluding regular informational updates on current events.
- (f) Nothing in this Subsection (26) requires a local school board to review all learning materials used within the LEA.
- 1753 Section 18. Effective date.

1754 This bill takes effect on May 1, 2024.