

(Law passed in 1998; 11th strongest of the nation's 43 charter laws)



INDEPENDENT OR MULTIPLE AUTHORIZERS – YES (3)	
APPROVAL	School boards and the Utah State Charter School Board, which is semi-independent but derives its authority from the State Board of Education. Universities and technical schools can authorize charters subject to the approval by the state board.
APPEAL	Yes. Applications denied by the school board or the Utah State Charter School Board may be appealed to the State Board of Education. The state board's decision is final.
OPERATIONAL AUTONOMY	
STATE	Limited. Waiver requests considered on a case-by-case basis. State restrictions such as curriculum and scheduling rules, keep charters from being truly independent. Virtual schools are allowed. Management contracts with ESPs are not restricted. State charter board imposes additional restrictions as it sees fit.
LOCAL	Limited. Waiver requests considered on a case-by-case basis. Employment and personnel decisions are left up to the charter school.
TEACHER FREEDOM	Yes. Teachers are exempt from district work rules and negotiated agreements unless otherwise agreed to in district-awarded charter. Charter schools may participate in state's retirement system, or may opt out and establish their own retirement system.
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS ALLOWED	
САР	No cap on the number of schools. Enrollment cap regulated by state board and is subject to legislative appropriation of funds. For 2012-13, an additional 7,100 students were allowed to attend charters.
EQUITY	
STUDENT FUNDING	Funds pass through the state. State sends local share directly to schools after deducting from the district. Schools receive same funding streams as conventional public schools.
	"Except as provided in Subsection (3)(b), a charter school shall receive state funds, as applicable, on the same basis as a school district receives funds. (b) In distributing funds under Title 53A, Chapter 17a, Minimum School Program Act, to charter schools, charter school pupils shall be weighted, where applicable, as follows: (4) (a) (i) Except as provided in Subsection (4)(a)(ii), a school district shall allocate a portion of school district revenues for each resident student of the school district who is enrolled in a charter school on October 1 equal to 25% of the lesser of (b) The State Board of Education shall: (i) deduct an amount equal to the allocation provided under Subsection (4)(a) from state funds the school district is authorized to receive under Title 53A, Chapter 17a, Minimum School Program Act; (ii) remit the money to the student's charter school." [Utah Code Ann. § 53A-1a-513]
FACILITIES FUNDS	The Local Revenue Replacement Program provides per pupil funding to replace some of the local property tax revenue charters do not receive. A minimum of ten percent of this money must be used on facilities. For FY 2009, charters received \$143 per pupil. [Utah Code Ann. §53A-21-401]

LINK TO THE UTAH CHARTER SCHOOL LAW