

Ariel Defay proposes the following substitute bill:

1 **Micro-Education Entity Facility Amendments**

2026 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: Ariel Defay

Senate Sponsor: Lincoln Fillmore

2 **LONG TITLE**

3 **General Description:**

4 This bill amends provisions regarding zoning and land use regulations regarding a
5 microschool or micro-education entity.

6 **Highlighted Provisions:**

7 This bill:

8 ▶ emphasizes that a micro-education entity is subject to a political subdivision's land use
9 regulations;
10 ▶ addresses the impact of a limit on micro-education entity capacity;
11 ▶ expands a list of examples of allowable land use regulations regarding a microschool or
12 ▶ micro-education entity; and
13 ▶ makes technical and conforming changes.

14 **Money Appropriated in this Bill:**

15 None

16 **Other Special Clauses:**

17 None

18 **Utah Code Sections Affected:**

19 **AMENDS:**

20 **10-20-304**, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2025, First Special Session,
21 Chapter 15

22 **17-79-305**, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2025, First Special Session,
23 Chapter 14

24 *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:*

25 Section 1. Section **10-20-304** is amended to read:

26 **10-20-304 . Political subdivisions required to conform to municipality's land use**

29 **ordinances -- Exceptions.**

30 (1)(a) Each county, municipality, school district, charter school, special district, special
31 service district, and political subdivision of the state shall conform to any applicable
32 land use ordinance of any municipality when installing, constructing, operating, or
33 otherwise using any area, land, or building situated within that municipality.

34 (b) In addition to any other remedies provided by law, when a municipality's land use
35 ordinance is violated or about to be violated by another political subdivision, that
36 municipality may institute an injunction, mandamus, abatement, or other appropriate
37 action or proceeding to prevent, enjoin, abate, or remove the improper installation,
38 improvement, or use.

39 (2)(a) Except as provided in Subsection (3), a school district or charter school is subject
40 to a municipality's land use ordinances.

41 (b)(i) Notwithstanding Subsection (3), a municipality may:

42 (A) subject a charter school to standards within each zone pertaining to setback,
43 height, bulk and massing regulations, off-site parking, curb cut, traffic
44 circulation, and construction staging; and

45 (B) impose regulations upon the location of a project that are necessary to avoid
46 unreasonable risks to health or safety, as provided in Subsection (3)(f).

47 (ii) The standards to which a municipality may subject a charter school under
48 Subsection (2)(b)(i) shall be objective standards only and may not be subjective.

49 (iii) Except as provided in Subsection (7)(d), the only basis upon which a
50 municipality may deny or withhold approval of a charter school's land use
51 application is the charter school's failure to comply with a standard imposed under
52 Subsection (2)(b)(i).

53 (iv) Nothing in Subsection (2)(b)(iii) may be construed to relieve a charter school of
54 an obligation to comply with a requirement of an applicable building or safety
55 code to which it is otherwise obligated to comply.

56 (3) A municipality may not:

57 (a) impose requirements for landscaping, fencing, aesthetic considerations, construction
58 methods or materials, additional building inspections, municipal building codes,
59 building use for educational purposes, or the placement or use of temporary
60 classroom facilities on school property;

61 (b) except as otherwise provided in this section, require a school district or charter
62 school to participate in the cost of any roadway or sidewalk, or a study on the impact

63 of a school on a roadway or sidewalk, that is not reasonably necessary for the safety
64 of school children and not located on or contiguous to school property, unless the
65 roadway or sidewalk is required to connect an otherwise isolated school site to an
66 existing roadway;

67 (c) require a district or charter school to pay fees not authorized by this section;
68 (d) provide for inspection of school construction or assess a fee or other charges for
69 inspection, unless the school district or charter school is unable to provide for
70 inspection by an inspector, other than the project architect or contractor, who is
71 qualified under criteria established by the state superintendent;
72 (e) require a school district or charter school to pay any impact fee for an improvement
73 project unless the impact fee is imposed as provided in Title 11, Chapter 36a, Impact
74 Fees Act;
75 (f) impose regulations upon the location of an educational facility except as necessary to
76 avoid unreasonable risks to health or safety; or
77 (g) for a land use or a structure owned or operated by a school district or charter school
78 that is not an educational facility but is used in support of providing instruction to
79 pupils, impose a regulation that:
80 (i) is not imposed on a similar land use or structure in the zone in which the land use
81 or structure is approved; or
82 (ii) uses the tax exempt status of the school district or charter school as criteria for
83 prohibiting or regulating the land use or location of the structure.

84 (4) Subject to Section 53E-3-710, a school district or charter school shall coordinate the
85 siting of a new school with the municipality in which the school is to be located, to:
86 (a) avoid or mitigate existing and potential traffic hazards, including consideration of the
87 impacts between the new school and future highways; and
88 (b) maximize school, student, and site safety.

89 (5) Notwithstanding Subsection (3)(d), a municipality may, at its discretion:
90 (a) provide a walk-through of school construction at no cost and at a time convenient to
91 the district or charter school; and
92 (b) provide recommendations based upon the walk-through.

93 (6)(a) Notwithstanding Subsection (3)(d), a school district or charter school shall use:
94 (i) a municipal building inspector;
95 (ii)(A) for a school district, a school district building inspector from that school
96 district; or

97 (B) for a charter school, a school district building inspector from the school
98 district in which the charter school is located; or
99 (iii) an independent, certified building inspector who is not an employee of the
100 contractor, licensed to perform the inspection that the inspector is requested to
101 perform, and approved by a municipal building inspector or:
102 (A) for a school district, a school district building inspector from that school
103 district; or
104 (B) for a charter school, a school district building inspector from the school
105 district in which the charter school is located.

106 (b) The approval under Subsection (6)(a)(iii) may not be unreasonably withheld.
107 (c) If a school district or charter school uses a school district or independent building
108 inspector under Subsection (6)(a)(ii) or (iii), the school district or charter school shall
109 submit to the state superintendent of public instruction and municipal building
110 official, on a monthly basis during construction of the school building, a copy of each
111 inspection certificate regarding the school building.

112 (7)(a) A charter school, home-based microschool, or micro-education entity shall be
113 considered a permitted use in all zoning districts within a municipality.
114 (b) Each land use application for any approval required for a charter school, home-based
115 microschool, or micro-education entity, including an application for a building
116 permit, shall be processed on a first priority basis.
117 (c) Parking requirements for a charter school or a micro-education entity may not exceed
118 the minimum parking requirements for schools or other institutional public uses
119 throughout the municipality.
120 (d) If a municipality has designated zones for a sexually oriented business, or a business
121 which sells alcohol, a charter school or a micro-education entity may be prohibited
122 from a location which would otherwise defeat the purpose for the zone unless the
123 charter school or micro-education entity provides a waiver.
124 (e)(i) A school district, charter school, or micro-education entity may seek a
125 certificate authorizing permanent occupancy of a school building from:
126 (A) the state superintendent of public instruction, as provided in Subsection
127 53E-3-706(3), if the school district or charter school used an independent
128 building inspector for inspection of the school building; or
129 (B) a municipal official with authority to issue the certificate, if the school district,
130 charter school, or micro-education entity used a municipal building inspector

131 for inspection of the school building.

132 (ii) A school district may issue its own certificate authorizing permanent occupancy
133 of a school building if it used its own building inspector for inspection of the
134 school building, subject to the notification requirement of Subsection
135 53E-3-706(3)(a).

136 (iii) A charter school or micro-education entity may seek a certificate authorizing
137 permanent occupancy of a school building from a school district official with
138 authority to issue the certificate, if the charter school or micro-education entity
139 used a school district building inspector for inspection of the school building.

140 (iv) A certificate authorizing permanent occupancy issued by the state superintendent
141 of public instruction under Subsection 53E-3-706(3) or a school district official
142 with authority to issue the certificate shall be considered to satisfy any municipal
143 requirement for an inspection or a certificate of occupancy.

144 (f)[(i)] A micro-education entity may operate in a facility [that] only if the
145 micro-education entity complies with all applicable ordinances of the political
146 subdivision, which may include provisions described in Subsection (10) or other
147 relevant provisions, and the facility:

148 (i) meets Group E Occupancy requirements as defined by the International Building
149 Code, as incorporated by Section 15A-2-103[.] ; or

150 [(ii) ~~A micro-education entity operating in a facility described in Subsection (7)(f)(i)~~
151 ~~may have up to 100 students in the facility.~~]

152 [(g)] (ii) [A micro-education entity may operate in a facility that] is subject to and
153 complies with the same occupancy requirements as a Class A-1, A-3, B, or M
154 Occupancy as defined by the International Building Code, as incorporated by
155 Section 15A-2-103, if:

156 [(i)] (A) the facility has a code compliant fire alarm system and carbon monoxide
157 detection system;

158 [(ii)] (B)[(A)] each classroom in the facility has an exit directly to the outside at
159 the level of exit or discharge[.], or

160 [(B)] the structure has a code compliant fire sprinkler system; and

161 [(iii)] (C) the facility has an automatic fire sprinkler system in fire areas of the
162 facility that are greater than 12,000 square feet.

163 (g)(i) The number of students that a micro-education entity may have in a facility
164 described in Subsection (7)(f) is:

- (A) determined by the facility's occupancy classification and occupant capacity under the state construction codes, as incorporated by Section 15A-2-103; and
- (B) subject to applicable zoning and land use regulations.

(ii) Notwithstanding the facility's occupant capacity, a micro-education entity may not have more than 100 students.

(h) A person may alter or convert the use of a structure located within any zone into a facility described in Subsection (7)(f) for operation by a micro-education entity if the facility:

- (i) complies with the state construction codes, as incorporated by Section 15A-2-103, including any permit, plan review, or inspection required for a change in occupancy classification; and
- (ii) complies with any applicable ordinances of the political subdivision, which may include provisions described in Subsection (10) or other relevant provisions.

[(h)] (i)(i) A home-based microschool is not subject to additional occupancy requirements beyond occupancy requirements that apply to a primary dwelling.

(ii) If a floor that is below grade in a home-based microschool is used for home-based microschool purposes, the below grade floor of the home-based microschool shall have at least one emergency escape or rescue window that complies with the requirements for emergency escape and rescue windows as defined by the International Residential Code, as incorporated by Section 15A-2-103.

(a) A specified public agency intending to develop its land shall submit to the land use authority a development plan and schedule:

- (i) as early as practicable in the development process, but no later than the commencement of construction; and
- (ii) with sufficient detail to enable the land use authority to assess:
 - (A) the specified public agency's compliance with applicable land use ordinances;
 - (B) the demand for public facilities listed in Subsections 11-36a-102(17)(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), and (g) caused by the development;
 - (C) the amount of any applicable fee described in Sections 10-20-904 and 10-20-910;
 - (D) any credit against an impact fee; and
 - (E) the potential for waiving an impact fee.

(b) The land use authority shall respond to a specified public agency's submission under Subsection (8)(a) with reasonable promptness in order to allow the specified public

199 agency to consider information the municipality provides under Subsection (8)(a)(ii)
200 in the process of preparing the budget for the development.

201 (9) Nothing in this section may be construed to:

202 (a) modify or supersede Section 10-20-305; or
203 (b) authorize a municipality to enforce an ordinance in a way, or enact an ordinance, that
204 fails to comply with Title 57, Chapter 21, Utah Fair Housing Act, the federal Fair
205 Housing Amendments Act of 1988, 42 U.S.C. Sec. 3601 et seq., the Americans with
206 Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. Sec. 12102, or any other provision of federal law.

207 (10)(a) Nothing in Subsection (7) prevents a political subdivision from:

208 [(a)] (i) requiring a home-based microschool or micro-education entity to comply with
209 municipal zoning and land use regulations that do not conflict with this section,
210 including:

211 [(t)] (A) parking;

212 [(t)] (B) traffic[; and] , including types or sizes of streets on which a microschool
213 or micro-education entity may be located based on the projected number of
214 students or impact and circulation requirements;

215 (C) noise ordinances;

216 (D) graduated square footage requirements for lot sizes based on the projected
217 number of students; and

218 [(t)] (E) hours of operation;

219 [(b)] (ii) requiring a home-based microschool or micro-education entity to obtain a
220 business license;

221 [(e)] (iii) enacting municipal ordinances and regulations consistent with this section;

222 [(d)] (iv) subjecting a micro-education entity to standards within each zone pertaining
223 to setback, height, bulk and massing regulations, off-site parking, curb cut, traffic
224 circulation, and construction staging; and

225 [(e)] (v) imposing regulations on the location of a project that are necessary to avoid
226 risks to health or safety.

227 (b) Nothing in Subsection (7) or this Subsection (10) requires a political subdivision to
228 enact an ordinance.

229 (c) A political subdivision may:

230 (i) include in an ordinance one or more of the provisions described in Subsection
231 (10)(a); and

232 (ii) include other relevant provisions not described in Subsection (10)(a) in an

233 ordinance.

234 Section 2. Section **17-79-305** is amended to read:

235 **17-79-305 . Other entities required to conform to county's land use ordinances --**

236 **Exceptions -- School districts, charter schools, home-based microschools, and**
237 **micro-education entities -- Submission of development plan and schedule.**

238 (1)(a) Each county, municipality, school district, charter school, special district, special
239 service district, and political subdivision of the state shall conform to any applicable
240 land use ordinance of any county when installing, constructing, operating, or
241 otherwise using any area, land, or building situated within a mountainous planning
242 district or the unincorporated portion of the county, as applicable.

243 (b) In addition to any other remedies provided by law, when a county's land use
244 ordinance is violated or about to be violated by another political subdivision, that
245 county may institute an injunction, mandamus, abatement, or other appropriate action
246 or proceeding to prevent, enjoin, abate, or remove the improper installation,
247 improvement, or use.

248 (2)(a) Except as provided in Subsection (3), a school district or charter school is subject
249 to a county's land use ordinances.

250 (b)(i) Notwithstanding Subsection (3), a county may:

251 (A) subject a charter school to standards within each zone pertaining to setback,
252 height, bulk and massing regulations, off-site parking, curb cut, traffic
253 circulation, and construction staging; and

254 (B) impose regulations upon the location of a project that are necessary to avoid
255 unreasonable risks to health or safety, as provided in Subsection (3)(f).

256 (ii) The standards to which a county may subject a charter school under Subsection
257 (2)(b)(i) shall be objective standards only and may not be subjective.

258 (iii) Except as provided in Subsection (7)(d), the only basis upon which a county may
259 deny or withhold approval of a charter school's land use application is the charter
260 school's failure to comply with a standard imposed under Subsection (2)(b)(i).

261 (iv) Nothing in Subsection (2)(b)(iii) may be construed to relieve a charter school of
262 an obligation to comply with a requirement of an applicable building or safety
263 code to which it is otherwise obligated to comply.

264 (3) A county may not:

265 (a) impose requirements for landscaping, fencing, aesthetic considerations, construction
266 methods or materials, additional building inspections, county building codes,

267 building use for educational purposes, or the placement or use of temporary
268 classroom facilities on school property;

269 (b) except as otherwise provided in this section, require a school district or charter
270 school to participate in the cost of any roadway or sidewalk, or a study on the impact
271 of a school on a roadway or sidewalk, that is not reasonably necessary for the safety
272 of school children and not located on or contiguous to school property, unless the
273 roadway or sidewalk is required to connect an otherwise isolated school site to an
274 existing roadway;

275 (c) require a district or charter school to pay fees not authorized by this section;

276 (d) provide for inspection of school construction or assess a fee or other charges for
277 inspection, unless the school district or charter school is unable to provide for
278 inspection by an inspector, other than the project architect or contractor, who is
279 qualified under criteria established by the state superintendent;

280 (e) require a school district or charter school to pay any impact fee for an improvement
281 project unless the impact fee is imposed as provided in Title 11, Chapter 36a, Impact
282 Fees Act;

283 (f) impose regulations upon the location of an educational facility except as necessary to
284 avoid unreasonable risks to health or safety; or

285 (g) for a land use or a structure owned or operated by a school district or charter school
286 that is not an educational facility but is used in support of providing instruction to
287 pupils, impose a regulation that:

288 (i) is not imposed on a similar land use or structure in the zone in which the land use
289 or structure is approved; or

290 (ii) uses the tax exempt status of the school district or charter school as criteria for
291 prohibiting or regulating the land use or location of the structure.

292 (4) Subject to Section 53E-3-710, a school district or charter school shall coordinate the
293 siting of a new school with the county in which the school is to be located, to:

294 (a) avoid or mitigate existing and potential traffic hazards, including consideration of the
295 impacts between the new school and future highways; and

296 (b) maximize school, student, and site safety.

297 (5) Notwithstanding Subsection (3)(d), a county may, at its discretion:

298 (a) provide a walk-through of school construction at no cost and at a time convenient to
299 the district or charter school; and

300 (b) provide recommendations based upon the walk-through.

301 (6)(a) Notwithstanding Subsection (3)(d), a school district or charter school shall use:

302 (i) a county building inspector;

303 (ii)(A) for a school district, a school district building inspector from that school

304 district; or

305 (B) for a charter school, a school district building inspector from the school

306 district in which the charter school is located; or

307 (iii) an independent, certified building inspector who is not an employee of the

308 contractor, licensed to perform the inspection that the inspector is requested to

309 perform, and approved by a county building inspector or:

310 (A) for a school district, a school district building inspector from that school

311 district; or

312 (B) for a charter school, a school district building inspector from the school

313 district in which the charter school is located.

314 (b) The approval under Subsection (6)(a)(iii) may not be unreasonably withheld.

315 (c) If a school district or charter school uses a school district or independent building

316 inspector under Subsection (6)(a)(ii) or (iii), the school district or charter school shall

317 submit to the state superintendent of public instruction and county building official,

318 on a monthly basis during construction of the school building, a copy of each

319 inspection certificate regarding the school building.

320 (7)(a) A charter school, home-based microschool, or micro-education entity shall be

321 considered a permitted use in all zoning districts within a county.

322 (b) Each land use application for any approval required for a charter school, home-based

323 microschool, or micro-education entity, including an application for a building

324 permit, shall be processed on a first priority basis.

325 (c) Parking requirements for a charter school or micro-education entity may not exceed

326 the minimum parking requirements for schools or other institutional public uses

327 throughout the county.

328 (d) If a county has designated zones for a sexually oriented business, or a business which

329 sells alcohol, a charter school or micro-education entity may be prohibited from a

330 location which would otherwise defeat the purpose for the zone unless the charter

331 school or micro-education entity provides a waiver.

332 (e)(i) A school district[-], charter school, or micro-education entity may seek a

333 certificate authorizing permanent occupancy of a school building from:

334 (A) the state superintendent of public instruction, as provided in Subsection

53E-3-706(3), if the school district, charter school, or micro-education entity used an independent building inspector for inspection of the school building; or

(B) a county official with authority to issue the certificate, if the school district, charter school, or micro-education entity used a county building inspector for inspection of the school building.

(ii) A school district may issue its own certificate authorizing permanent occupancy of a school building if it used its own building inspector for inspection of the school building, subject to the notification requirement of Subsection 53E-3-706(3)(d)(ii).

(iii) A charter school or micro-education entity may seek a certificate authorizing permanent occupancy of a school building from a school district official with authority to issue the certificate, if the charter school or micro-education entity used a school district building inspector for inspection of the school building.

(iv) A certificate authorizing permanent occupancy issued by the state superintendent of public instruction under Subsection 53E-3-706(3) or a school district official with authority to issue the certificate shall be considered to satisfy any county requirement for an inspection or a certificate of occupancy.

(f) (i) A micro-education entity may operate a facility [that] only if the

micro-education entity complies with all applicable ordinances of the political subdivision, which may include provisions described in Subsection (10) or other relevant provisions, and the facility:

(i) meets Group E Occupancy requirements as defined by the International Building Code, as incorporated by Subsection 15A-2-103(1)(a)[.] ; or

(ii)[(ii) A micro-education entity operating in a facility described in Subsection (7)(f)(i) may have up to 100 students in the facility.]

[g] A micro-education entity may operate a facility that is subject to and complies with the same occupancy requirements as a Class A-1, A-3, B, or M Occupancy as defined by the International Building Code, as incorporated by Subsection 15A-2-103(1)(a), if:

[**(i)**] **(A)** the facility has a code compliant fire alarm system and carbon monoxide detection system;

[**(ii)**] **(B)[(A)]** each classroom in the facility has an exit directly to the outside at the level of exit discharge[i] or

[B] the structure has a code compliant fire sprinkler system; and

369 [(iii)] (C) the facility has an automatic fire sprinkler system in fire areas of the
370 facility that are greater than 12,000 square feet.

371 (g)(i) The number of students that a micro-education entity may have in a facility
372 described in Subsection (7)(f) is:

373 (A) determined by the facility's occupancy classification and occupant capacity
374 under the state construction codes, as incorporated by Section 15A-2-103; and
375 (B) subject to applicable zoning and land use regulations.

376 (ii) Notwithstanding the facility's occupant capacity, a micro-education entity may
377 not have more than 100 students.

378 (h) A person may alter or convert the use of a structure located within any zone into a
379 facility described in Subsection (7)(f) for operation by a micro-education entity if the
380 facility:

381 (i) complies with the state construction codes, as incorporated by Section 15A-2-103,
382 including any permit, plan review, or inspection required for a change in
383 occupancy classification; and
384 (ii) complies with any applicable ordinances of the political subdivision, which may
385 include provisions described in Subsection (10) or other relevant provisions.

386 [(h)] (i)(i) A home-based microschool is not subject to additional occupancy
387 requirements beyond occupancy requirements that apply to a primary dwelling.
388 (ii) If a floor that is below grade in a home-based microschool is used for home-based
389 microschool purposes, the below grade floor of the home-based microschool shall
390 have at least one emergency escape or rescue window that complies with the
391 requirements for emergency escape and rescue windows as defined by the
392 International Residential Code, as incorporated in Section 15A-1-210.

393 (8)(a) A specified public agency intending to develop its land shall submit to the land
394 use authority a development plan and schedule:

395 (i) as early as practicable in the development process, but no later than the
396 commencement of construction; and
397 (ii) with sufficient detail to enable the land use authority to assess:
398 (A) the specified public agency's compliance with applicable land use ordinances;
399 (B) the demand for public facilities listed in Subsections 11-36a-102(17)(a), (b),
400 (c), (d), (e), and (g) caused by the development;
401 (C) the amount of any applicable fee described in Section 17-79-804;
402 (D) any credit against an impact fee; and

403 (E) the potential for waiving an impact fee.

404 (b) The land use authority shall respond to a specified public agency's submission under
405 Subsection (8)(a) with reasonable promptness in order to allow the specified public
406 agency to consider information the municipality provides under Subsection (8)(a)(ii)
407 in the process of preparing the budget for the development.

408 (9) Nothing in this section may be construed to:

409 (a) modify or supersede Section 17-79-306; or

410 (b) authorize a county to enforce an ordinance in a way, or enact an ordinance, that fails
411 to comply with Title 57, Chapter 21, Utah Fair Housing Act, the federal Fair Housing
412 Amendments Act of 1988, 42 U.S.C. Sec. 3601 et seq., the Americans with
413 Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. 12102, or any other provision of federal law.

414 (10)(a) Nothing in Subsection (7) prevents a political subdivision from:

415 [(a)] (i) requiring a home-based microschool or micro-education entity to comply with
416 local zoning and land use regulations that do not conflict with this section,
417 including:

418 [(i)] (A) parking;

419 [(ii)] (B) traffic[; and] , including types or sizes of streets on which a microschool
420 or micro-education entity may be located based on the projected number of
421 students or impact and circulation requirements;

422 (C) noise ordinances;

423 (D) graduated square footage requirements for lot sizes based on the projected
424 number of students; and

425 [(iii)] (E) hours of operation;

426 [(b)] (ii) requiring a home-based microschool or micro-education entity to obtain a
427 business license;

428 [(e)] (iii) enacting county ordinances and regulations consistent with this section;

429 [(d)] (iv) subjecting a micro-education entity to standards within each zone pertaining
430 to setback, height, bulk and massing regulations, off-site parking, curb cut, traffic
431 circulation, and construction staging; and

432 [(e)] (v) imposing regulations on the location of a project that are necessary to avoid
433 risks to health or safety.

434 (b) Nothing in Subsection (7) or this Subsection (10) requires a political subdivision to
435 enact an ordinance.

436 (c) A political subdivision may:

437 (i) include in an ordinance one or more of the provisions described in Subsection
438 (10)(a); and

439 (ii) include other relevant provisions not described in Subsection (10)(a) in an
440 ordinance.

441 (11) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the proximity restrictions that apply to
442 community locations do not apply to a micro-education entity.

443 Section 3. **Effective Date.**

444 This bill takes effect on May 6, 2026.