House Bill 3285

Sponsored by Representative SPRENGER

SUMMARY

The following summary is not prepared by the sponsors of the measure and is not a part of the body thereof subject to consideration by the Legislative Assembly. It is an editor's brief statement of the essential features of the measure **as introduced**.

Repeals sunset on provisions that allow students whose legal residence is not within school district to attend school in district as resident if student receives written consent. Declares emergency, effective July 1, 2017.

1 A BILL FOR AN ACT Relating to school attendance by nonresident students; amending ORS 339.127 and 339.133 and 2 sections 17 and 24, chapter 60, Oregon Laws 2016; repealing sections 21 and 22, chapter 718, 3 Oregon Laws 2011; and declaring an emergency. 4 Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon: $\mathbf{5}$ SECTION 1. (1) Section 21, chapter 718, Oregon Laws 2011, as amended by section 9, 6 7 chapter 434, Oregon Laws 2013, and section 1, chapter 60, Oregon Laws 2016, is repealed. 8 (2) Section 22, chapter 718, Oregon Laws 2011, as amended by sections 18 and 19, chapter 60, Oregon Laws 2016, is repealed. 9 SECTION 2. Section 17, chapter 60, Oregon Laws 2016, is amended to read: 10 Sec. 17. [(1)] The amendments to ORS 339.133 by section 16, chapter 60, Oregon Laws 2016, 11 12 [of this 2016 Act] become operative on July 1, [2019] 2017. [(2) The amendments to ORS 339.133 by section 16 of this 2016 Act first apply to the 2019-2020 1314 school year]. SECTION 3. ORS 339.133, as amended by section 10, chapter 781, Oregon Laws 2015, and 15sections 4, 12, 14 and 16, chapter 60, Oregon Laws 2016, is amended to read: 16 17339.133. (1)(a) Except as provided in subsections (2) to (5) of this section, individuals between the 18 ages of 4 and 18 shall be considered resident for school purposes in the school district in which their 19 parents, their guardians or persons in parental relationship to them reside. 20 (b) Nonemancipated individuals between the ages of 4 and 18 living outside the geographic area 21of the school district for such reasons as attending college, military service, hospital confinement 22or employment away from home shall be considered resident in the district in which their parents, 23their guardians or persons in parental relationship to them reside. 24 (c) Individuals living temporarily in a school district for the primary purpose of attending a district school may not be considered resident in the district in which they are living temporarily, 25 26 but shall be considered resident in the district in which they, their parents, their guardians or persons in parental relationship to them reside. 27 (2) Individuals considered legally emancipated from their parents shall be considered resident 28

29 in the district in which they actually reside, irrespective of the residence of their parents, their 30 guardians or persons in parental relationship.

31 (3) Individuals placed by public or private agencies who are living in licensed, certified or ap-

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proved substitute care programs shall be considered resident in the school district in which they 1 reside because of placement by a public or private agency. 2 (4)(a) Notwithstanding subsection (3) of this section, when a juvenile court determines that it is 3 in an individual's best interest to continue to attend the school that the individual attended prior 4 to placement by a public agency, the individual: 5 (A) Shall be considered resident for school purposes in the school district in which the individ-6 7 ual resided prior to the placement; and (B) May continue to attend the school the individual attended prior to the placement through 8 9 the highest grade level of the school. 10 (b) The public agency that has placed the individual shall be responsible for providing the individual with transportation to and from school when the need for transportation is due to the 11 12 placement by the public agency. 13 (c) Paragraph (b) of this subsection applies only to a public agency for which funds have been designated for the specific purpose of providing an individual with transportation to and from school 14 15 under this subsection. 16 (5)(a) Except as provided in ORS 327.006 (7) and 335.090, an individual whose legal residence is not within the district but who attends school in the district is considered a resident in the district 17 in which the individual attends school if the individual receives written consent from: 18 (A) Both of the affected district school boards as provided by policies adopted by the boards[.]; 19 20 or 21(B) The district school board for the district in which the school is located as provided 22by section 9, chapter 718, Oregon Laws 2011. 23(b) An individual whose legal residence is not within the district but who attends school in the district is considered a resident in the district in which the individual attends school if: 24 (A) The legal residence of the individual had been in the district in which the individual attends 25school before a boundary change was made to the district; 2627(B) The legal residence of the individual is no longer in the district in which the individual attends school because of the boundary change; and 28(C) The individual has had the same legal residence and has continuously been enrolled in a 2930 school in the district since the boundary change. 31 (6) As used in this section: 32(a)(A) "Person in parental relationship" means an adult who has physical custody of an individual or resides in the same household as the individual, interacts with the individual daily, pro-33 34 vides the individual with food, clothing, shelter and incidental necessaries and provides the 35individual with necessary care, education and discipline. (B) "Person in parental relationship" does not mean a person with a power of attorney or other 36 37 written delegation of parental responsibilities if the person does not have other evidence of a par-38 ental relationship. (b) "Substitute care program" means family foster care, family group home care, parole foster 39 care, family shelter care, adolescent shelter care and professional group care. 40 SECTION 4. Section 24, chapter 60, Oregon Laws 2016, is amended to read: 41 Sec. 24. The amendments to ORS 339.127 by section 23 [of this 2016 Act], chapter 60, Oregon 42 Laws 2016, become operative on July 1, [2019] 2017. 43 SECTION 5. ORS 339.127, as amended by section 3, chapter 655, Oregon Laws 2013, section 2, 44

45 chapter 5, Oregon Laws 2014, section 2, chapter 499, Oregon Laws 2015, and sections 8, 21 and 23,

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chapter 60, Oregon Laws 2016, is amended to read: 1 2 339.127. (1) A district school board that admits nonresident students by giving consent as described in ORS 339.133 [(5)(a)] (5)(a)(A) may not consider race, religion, sex, sexual orientation, 3 ethnicity, national origin, disability, health, whether a student has an individualized education pro-4 gram, the terms of an individualized education program, income level, residence, proficiency in the 5 English language, athletic ability or academic records when: 6 (a) Determining whether to give consent; or 7 (b) Establishing any terms of consent. 8 9 (2) A district school board that is considering whether to admit a nonresident student by giving consent may require only the following information prior to deciding whether to give consent: 10 11 (a) The name, contact information, date of birth and grade level of the student; 12(b) Information about whether the school district may be prevented or otherwise limited from 13 providing consent as provided by ORS 339.115 (8); (c) Information about whether the student may be given priority as provided by subsection (4) 14 15 of this section; and 16 (d) Information about which schools the student prefers to attend. (3)(a) A district school board that is considering whether to admit a nonresident student by 17 18 giving consent may not: (A) Request or require any person to provide or have provided any of the following information 19 related to a student prior to the district school board deciding whether to give consent to the stu-20dent: 2122(i) Information about the student's race, religion, sex, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national or-23igin, disability, health, whether a student has an individualized education program, the terms of an individualized education program, income level, residence, proficiency in the English language or 24 athletic ability; or 25(ii) Academic records, including eligibility for or participation in a talented and gifted program 2627or special education and related services. (B) Request or require the student to participate in an interview, to tour any of the schools or 28facilities of the school district or to otherwise meet with any representatives of a school or a school 2930 district prior to the district school board deciding whether to give consent to the student. 31 (C) Request any information used to supplement the information described in subsection (2) of 32this section prior to deciding whether to give consent to the student. (b) Nothing in this subsection prevents a student from voluntarily touring any of the schools or 33 34 facilities of a school district or from requesting or receiving any information from a school or the school district. 35(4)(a) A district school board that gives consent as described in ORS 339.133 [(5)(a)] (5)(a)(A) 36 37 may limit the number of students to whom consent is given. The district school board must make 38 the determination whether to limit the number of students to whom consent is given by an annual date established by the board. 39 (b) If the number of students seeking consent exceeds any limitations imposed by the district 40 school board, the board must give consent to students based on an equitable lottery selection pro-41 cess. The process may give priority to students who: 42

43 (A) Have siblings currently enrolled in a school of the same school district for which the student44 seeks admission;

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(B) Previously had received consent as provided by subsection (10) of this section because of a

1 change in legal residence; or

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2 (C) Attended a public charter school located in the same district for which the student seeks 3 admission for at least three consecutive years, completed the highest grade offered by the public 4 charter school and did not enroll in and attend school in another district following completion of 5 the highest grade offered by the public charter school.

6 (c) A district school board may revise the maximum number of students to whom consent will 7 be given at a time other than the annual date established by the board if there are no pending ap-8 plications for consent.

9 (5) A district school board that is requested to give consent to allow a resident student to be admitted by another school district as described in ORS 339.133 [(5)(a)] (5)(a)(A) may not consider race, religion, sex, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, disability, health, whether a student has an individualized education program, the terms of an individualized education program, income level, residence, proficiency in the English language, athletic ability or academic records when determining whether to give consent.

(6) If a district school board decides to not give consent to a student, the board must providea written explanation to the student.

(7)(a) For a nonresident student who receives consent to be admitted to a school district as described in ORS 339.133 [(5)(a)] (5)(a)(A), a district school board may:

(A) Determine the length of time for which consent is given; and

(B) Revoke consent for failure to comply with minimum standards for behavior or attendance,
but may not revoke consent for failure to meet standards for academics.

(b) Any limitations in length of time for consent, as allowed under paragraph (a) of this subsection, must be applied consistently among all students to whom consent is given. The length of time for which consent is given shall not be affected by any changes in the legal residence of the student if the student wishes to continue to attend the schools of the school district.

(c) If consent is revoked as provided by paragraph (a) of this subsection, a student may not request consent from the same school district that revoked the consent for the school year following
the school year in which the consent was revoked.

(8) For a resident student who receives consent to be admitted to another school district as described in ORS 339.133 [(5)(a)] (5)(a)(A), a district school board may not impose any limitations on the length of time for which consent is given to the student. The board may not require the student to receive consent more than one time to be admitted to the same school district, regardless of any time limitations imposed by the district school board under paragraph (a) of this subsection.

(9)(a) A school district that provides consent to nonresident students to attend the schools of
the school district may not expend moneys received from the State School Fund or as Local Revenues, as described in ORS 327.011, to advertise openings for nonresident students if the advertisements are:

(A) Located outside the boundaries of the school district, including advertisements that are
 made by signage or billboards; or

40 (B) Directed to nonresident students, including:

41 (i) Advertisements that are targeted to nonresident students through direct mail or online mar-42 keting;

43 (ii) Television or radio advertisements; or

(iii) Newspaper advertisements, unless the advertisement is in a newspaper that primarily serves
the residents of the school district.

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(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a)(A) of this subsection, if a school is located outside the 1 2 boundaries of the school district, the school district may advertise openings for nonresident students on the property of the school. 3 (c) Nothing in this subsection: 4 (A) Prohibits a school district from providing information or advertisements to nonresident stu-5 dents if the parents of the students request the information or advertisements. 6 (B) Prohibits a public charter school from advertising openings. 7 (10) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a district school board that is re-8 9 quested to give consent as described in ORS 339.133 [(5)(a)] (5)(a)(A) must give consent to a student whose legal residence changes to a different school district: 10 (a) During the school year, to enable the student to complete the school year in the school dis-11 12trict; or 13 (b) During the summer prior to the school year, to enable the student to complete the school year following the summer in the school district. 14 15 (11) Nothing in this section: (a) Requires a district school board to admit students for whom priority may be given under 16 subsection (4)(b) of this section if the board imposes limitations on the number of students admitted 17 by consent. 18 (b) Prevents a district school board from denying admission to a nonresident student as provided 19 by ORS 339.115 (8). 20(c) Prevents a district school board from requesting information or giving consent to a student 2122in the event of: 23(A) An emergency to protect the health, safety or welfare of the student; or (B) A hardship of the student, as determined based on rules adopted by the State Board of Ed-24 ucation. 25(d) Prevents a district school board from establishing minimum standards for behavior and at-2627tendance that a student must maintain to remain enrolled in the schools of the school district. SECTION 6. This 2017 Act being necessary for the immediate preservation of the public 28peace, health and safety, an emergency is declared to exist, and this 2017 Act takes effect 2930 on July 1, 2017. 31