FIRST REGULAR SESSION SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

SENATE BILL NO. 242

96TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Reported from the Committee on General Laws, March 10, 2011, with recommendation that the Senate Committee Substitute do pass.

TERRY L. SPIELER, Secretary.

AN ACT

To amend chapter 167, RSMo, by adding thereto one new section relating to school enrollment.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

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Section A. Chapter 167, RSMo, is amended by adding thereto one new 2 section, to be known as section 167.125, to read as follows:

167.125. 1. If the residence of a pupil is so located that attendance in an adjoining school district is closer by travel time or distance than the pupil's assigned school in his or her school district of residence, the pupil may enroll in the adjoining district upon approval of the adjoining district's school board. If the residence of a pupil is so located that attendance in the district of residence constitutes an unusual or unreasonable transportation hardship caused by natural barrier, unsafe barrier or transportation impediment, the pupil may enroll in an adjoining school district upon approval of the adjoining district's school board. For purposes of this section, the following terms shall mean:

- (1) "Distance", measured by travel on roads by motor vehicle;
- (2) "Natural barrier", an obstruction to school bus routes, for students who are required by law to be transported or students who are transported as a result of school district practice or policy, caused by streams, rivers, lakes, and multilane highways with limited access.
- 2. The parent or guardian of a pupil shall send initial notification to the receiving district by March fifteenth of the preceding school year that the parent or guardian intends to enroll the pupil in the district. Initial notification shall be on forms prescribed

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by the department of elementary and secondary education. The 2122 receiving district shall notify the parent or guardian within fifteen 23 business days whether it will accept the pupil.

- 3. After March fifteenth of the preceding school year and until May fifteenth of that calendar year, the parent or guardian requesting transfer shall send notification to the district of residence and the receiving district, on forms prescribed by the department of elementary and secondary education, that good cause, as defined in subsection 4 of this section, exists for failure to meet the deadline. The board of the receiving district shall take action to approve the request if good cause exists and the requirements of subsection 1 of this section are satisfied.
- 4. If a parent or guardian fails to file the initial notification forms by the deadline specified in subsection 2 of this section and 33 satisfies the definition of good cause as defined in this subsection, the 35 parent or guardian shall be permitted to enroll the child in the other district in the same manner as if the deadline had been met, provided 36 the requirements of subsection 1 of this section are also 3738 satisfied. "Good cause" shall mean a change in a child's residence due 39 to a change in family residence, a change in a child's parents' marital 40 status, a guardianship or custody change, placement in foster care, adoption, participation in a substance abuse or mental health treatment program, or student health or safety concerns. Student 4243 health or safety concerns shall include, but not be limited to ongoing bullying, supported by official school reports, sexual misconduct 44complaints, reports, or investigations, and drug or alcohol concerns 45with peers. If the district does not agree with the parent's or child's 46 concerns, a written notice of need for relocation from a medical or mental health professional shall suffice to satisfy "good cause" under 48 this subsection.
 - 5. For each pupil who enrolls in another school district under this section, the receiving district and the sending district shall calculate their rates of tuition, which shall be equal to the per pupil cost of maintaining the district's grade level grouping. The cost of maintaining a grade level grouping shall be determined by the board of education of the district but in no case shall it exceed all amounts spent for teachers' wages, incidental purposes, debt service, maintenance and replacements. The term "debt service", as used in this

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section, means expenditures for the retirement of bonded indebtedness 58 59 and expenditures for interest on bonded indebtedness. Per pupil cost 60 of the grade level grouping shall be determined by dividing the cost of maintaining the grade level grouping by the average daily pupil 61 attendance. For each pupil who enrolls in another school district 62under this section, the pupil shall be counted in the average daily 63 attendance of the sending district for purposes of state and federal aid, 64 and the sending district shall pay to the receiving district the cost of 65 the receiving district's tuition, as such is calculated pursuant to this 66 subsection, provided that the receiving district's tuition rate is less 67 than or equal to the sending district's tuition rate. If the receiving 68 district's tuition rate is greater than the sending district's tuition rate, 69 the sending district shall pay to the receiving district an amount equal 70 to the sending district's tuition rate, and the pupil's parent or guardian 71shall pay to the receiving district the difference between the two 7273 districts' tuition rates. If there is disagreement as to the amount of tuition to be paid, the facts shall be submitted to the state board of 7475education, and its decision in the matter shall be final. The district of residence shall also pay to the receiving district all other aid 76 77 attributable to such pupils, including any other federal, state, or local 78 aid that the district receives on account of such child. If the parent enrolls his or her child in a school district with a higher operating levy 79 80 for school purposes than the school district of residence, the parent shall also pay the receiving district the product of the difference 81 82 between the districts' operating levies for school purposes and the assessed valuation of the real property owned by the parent. If the 83 84 parent does not own any real property, the calculation shall be done using the assessed valuation of the residence in which the parent 85 resides, or if a multi-unit dwelling, the portion of the dwelling 86 87 attributable to the parent.

6. The school district of residence shall make tuition payments to the receiving district twice annually for a child enrolling in an adjoining district under this section. The first payment shall be made at the start of the school year and the second payment shall be made approximately halfway through the school year. If a timely payment is not made, the receiving district shall be entitled to a late charge of two and one-half percent every two weeks on the amount overdue. When a

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payment is more than three months past due, the department of elementary and secondary education, upon notice from the receiving district, shall withhold the total tuition amount, including federal, state, and local funds, and interest, from the school district of residence's state school aid and send payment in full to the receiving district.

- 7. If, after enrolling his or her child in the receiving district, the parent or guardian is dissatisfied, he or she may return his or her child to the school district of residence upon notification to both the receiving district and the school district of residence. However, the parent or guardian shall not be able to reenroll his or her child in the receiving district at a later time. If the pupil's residence is so located such that the pupil may enroll in another adjoining school district, the parent or guardian may enroll the pupil in that district by following the procedures identified in this section.
- 8. Notwithstanding sections 167.131 and 167.241, the parent or guardian shall be responsible for transporting the pupil to school under this section without reimbursement. A school district may provide transportation for a pupil to and from a point on an existing school bus route provided that the parent or guardian transports the pupil to and from such point. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit a school district from voluntarily providing such transportation.
- 9. The parent or guardian of a pupil who is denied enrollment by an adjoining school district may appeal such denial to the state board of education if the following conditions have been satisfied:
- 121 (1) The pupil establishes that the qualifications for transfer, as 122 identified in subsection 1 of this section, are satisfied; and
- (2) The receiving district has available space and the district's teacher-pupil ratio in the appropriate grade or placement level for the pupil, is not below the "desirable" teacher-pupil ratio identified in the resource standards under the Missouri school improvement program.

 The state board of education shall assign the pupil to the adjoining school district if it finds that the district improperly denied enrollment to the pupil.
- 130 10. For any appeal by a parent or guardian from a denial of enrollment, the state board of education may charge an administrative

fee, not to exceed five hundred dollars, to either the school district of residence or the adjoining school district to which the pupil has sought enrollment.

135 11. A pupil's residence, for purposes of this section, means that 136 a person both physically resides within a school district and is 137 domiciled within that district. The domicile of a minor child shall be 138 the domicile of a parent, military guardian appointed pursuant to a 139 military-issued guardianship or court-appointed legal guardian.

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