WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE

2021 REGULAR SESSION

Introduced

Senate Bill 375

FISCAL NOTE

BY SENATORS RUCKER AND MARONEY

[Introduced February 22, 2021; referred

to the Committee on Education]

2021R2563

A BILL to amend and reenact §18-5-16 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, relating
to county board of education open enrollment; providing county board of education policies
for open enrollment; setting forth reasons for which an open enrollment application may
be denied and the process for application denial; and amending provisions pertaining to
funding in certain instances of a student transfer.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

ARTICLE 5. COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

§18-5-16. Student transfers; definitions; appeals; calculating net enrollment; fees for transfer.

(a) *Establishment of attendance zones within counties.* – The county board may establish
attendance zones within the county to designate the schools that its resident students shall attend.
Upon the written request of any parent or guardian, or person legally responsible for any student,
or for reasons affecting the best interests of the schools, the superintendent may transfer students
from one school to another within the county. Any aggrieved person may appeal the decision of
the county superintendent to the county board, and the decision of the county board is final.

7 (b) *Definitions*. - For the purposes of this section, unless a different meaning clearly
8 appears from the context:

9 "Nonresident student" means a student who resides in this state and who is enrolled in or
10 is seeking enrollment in a county school district other than the county school district in which the
11 student resides.

"Open enrollment" means a policy adopted and implemented by a county board to allow nonresident students to enroll in any school within the district. Open enrollment is distinct from a mutual agreement of two county boards regarding mass transfer of students, as contemplated in §18-5-13(f)(1)(C) of this code.

(c) *Enrollment policies*. – County boards shall establish and implement an open enrollment
 policy without charging tuition and without obtaining approval from the board of the county in

which a student resides and transfers. These policies shall clearly articulate any admission
criteria, application procedures, transportation provisions, timelines for open enrollment periods,
and restrictions on transfers due to building capacity constraints This policy shall clearly outline
the application process nonresident students are to follow. Enrollment policies are subject to the
following:

23 (1) A county board may give enrollment preference to:

24 (A) Siblings of students already enrolled through the open enrollment policy;

(B) Secondary students who have completed 10th grade and, due to family relocation,
become nonresident students, but express the desire to remain in a specific school to complete
their education;

28 (C) Students who are children, grandchildren, or legal wards of employees;

(D) Students whose legal residences, though geographically within another county, are
 more proximate to a school within the receiving county, whether calculated by miles or
 transportation time; and

32 (E) Students who reside in a portion of a county where topography, impassable roads,
33 long bus rides, or other conditions prevent the practicable transportation of the student to a school
34 within the county, and a school within a contiguous county is more easily accessible.

35 (2) A county must comply with all enrollment requirements for children who are in foster
36 care or who meet the definition of unaccompanied youth prescribed in the McKinney-Vento
37 Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. § 11434a(6)).

(3) The county board for the county educating the nonresident student may provide an
adequate means of transportation to nonresident students when students have complied with the
procedure for obtaining authorization to attend school outside their county of residence, subject
to the following:

42 (A) County boards of education are not required to uniformly provide nonresident student
 43 transportation, and may consider whether a nonresident student meets the eligibility criteria for

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44 free or reduced price lunch and milk established within the Richard B. Russell National School
45 Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. § 1758); and

(B) The county board for the county educating the nonresident student shall provide transportation to and from the school of attendance, or to and from an agreed pickup point on a regular transportation route, or for the total miles traveled each day for the nonresident student to reach the school of enrollment if the nonresident student is a student with disabilities and has an individualized education program that specifies that transportation is necessary for fulfillment of the program.

52 (4) An application may only be denied by a county board of education due to grade level 53 capacity, if allowing the transfer would not be in the best interest of the nonresident student, or if 54 the nonresident student failed to fill out or submit the application correctly. The denial shall be in 55 writing, sent to the nonresident student and the West Virginia Department of Education within 56 three business days of the decision, and include the reason and explanation for the denial and 57 information on appealing the denial of the application.

(d) Appeal. – The state board of education shall establish a process whereby a parent or guardian of a student may appeal to the State Superintendent the refusal of a county board to accept the transfer of the student. If during the appeal process, the State Superintendent discovers that the education and the welfare of the student could be enhanced, the State Superintended may direct that the student may be permitted to attend a school in the receiving county.

(e) *Net enrollment.* – For purposes of net enrollment as defined in §18-9A-2 of this code,
whenever a student is transferred on a full-time basis from one school district to another district
pursuant to the provisions of this section, the county to which the student is transferred shall
include the student in its net enrollment, <u>subject to the following:</u> *Provided,* That if, after
transferring to another county, a student chooses to return to a school in his or her county of
residence after the second month of any school year, the following applies:

70 (1) The county of residence may issue an invoice to the county from which the student 71 transferred for the amount, determined on a pro rata basis, that the county of residence otherwise 72 would have received under the state basic foundation program established in §18-9A-1 et seq. of 73 this code; and 74 (1) If a student transfers after the second month of any school year, the county to which 75 the student transferred may issue, in the following fiscal year, an invoice to the county from which the student transferred for the amount, determined on a pro rata basis, that the county of 76 residence the county now responsible for educating the student otherwise would have received 77 78 under the state basic foundation program established in §18-9A-1 et seq. of this code had such 79 student been included in the county's prior year's net enrollment; 80 (2) If a student in grades kindergarten through 12 transfers after the Child Count of 81 Exceptional Students is certified for any school year, the county to which the student transferred 82 may issue, in the following fiscal year, an invoice to the county from which the student transferred for the amount the county now responsible for educating the student otherwise would have 83 received under Aid to Exceptional Students had such student been included in the county's prior 84 year's Child Count enrollment; 85 86 (3) If a student in prekindergarten transfers after the Child Count of Exceptional Students 87 is certified for any school year, the county to which the student transferred may issue, in the 88 following fiscal year, an invoice to the county from which the student transferred for the amount 89 the county now responsible for educating the student otherwise would have received under Aid 90 to Exceptional Students had such student been included in the county's prior year's Child Count 91 enrollment; and (2) (4) The county from which the student transferred shall reimburse the county of 92 93 residence for the amount of the invoice. 94 (f) Transfers between states. — Transfer of students from this state to another state shall be upon such terms, including payment of tuition, as shall be mutually agreed upon by the board 95

96 of the receiving county and the authorities of the school or district from which the transfer is made.

97 (g) No parent, guardian, or person acting as parent or guardian is required to pay for the

98 transfer of a student or for the tuition of the student after the transfer when the transfer is carried

- 99 out under the terms of this section.
- 100 (h) Nothing in this section supersedes the eligibility requirements for participation in extra-
- 101 curricular activities established by the Secondary Schools Activities Commission.
- 102 (i) The amendments to this section during the 2019 First Extraordinary Session of the
- 103 Legislature shall be effective for school years beginning on or after July 1, 2020, and the
- 104 provisions of this section existing immediately prior to the 2019 First Extraordinary Session of the
- Legislature remain in effect for school years beginning prior to July 1, 2020.

NOTE: The purpose of this bill is to limit the reasons for which an open enrollment application can be denied; set forth the process for application denial; and to account for certain funding derived under Aid to Exceptional Students in certain instances of a student transfer.

Strike-throughs indicate language that would be stricken from a heading or the present law and underscoring indicates new language that would be added.