

FIRST REGULAR SESSION

HOUSE BILL NO. 172

93RD GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVES YATES (Sponsor), KRAUS, BIVINS AND PRATT (Co-sponsors).

Read 1st time January 6, 2005 and copies ordered printed.

STEPHEN S. DAVIS, Chief Clerk

0605L.011

AN ACT

To repeal section 167.020, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof one new section relating to student enrollment hearings, with penalty provisions.

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

Section A. Section 167.020, RSMo, is repealed and one new section enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as section 167.020, to read as follows:

167.020. 1. As used in this section, the term "homeless child" or "homeless youth" shall mean a person less than twenty-one years of age who lacks a fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence, including a child or youth who:

(1) Is sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason; is living in motels, hotels, or camping grounds due to lack of alternative adequate accommodations; is living in emergency or transitional shelters; is abandoned in hospitals; or is awaiting foster care placement;

(2) Has a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings;

(3) Is living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings; and

(4) Is a migratory child or youth who qualifies as homeless because the child or youth is living in circumstances described in subdivisions (1) to (3) of this subsection.

2. In order to register a pupil, the parent or legal guardian of the pupil or the pupil himself or herself shall provide, at the time of registration, one of the following:

(1) Proof of residency in the district. Except as otherwise provided in section 167.151,

EXPLANATION — Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted from the law. Matter in **bold-face** type in the above bill is proposed language.

17 the term "residency" shall mean that a person both physically resides within a school district and
18 is domiciled within that district. The domicile of a minor child shall be the domicile of a parent,
19 military guardian pursuant to a military-issued guardianship or court-appointed legal guardian;
20 or

21 (2) Proof that the person registering the student has requested a waiver under subsection
22 3 of this section within the last forty-five days. In instances where there is reason to suspect that
23 admission of the pupil will create an immediate danger to the safety of other pupils and
24 employees of the district, the superintendent or the superintendent's designee may convene a
25 hearing within [five] **fifteen** working days of the request to register and determine whether or
26 not the pupil may register.

27 3. Any person subject to the requirements of subsection 2 of this section may request a
28 waiver from the district board of any of those requirements on the basis of hardship or good
29 cause. Under no circumstances shall athletic ability be a valid basis of hardship or good cause
30 for the issuance of a waiver of the requirements of subsection 2 of this section. The district
31 board shall convene a hearing as soon as possible, but no later than forty-five days after receipt
32 of the waiver request made under this subsection or the waiver request shall be granted. The
33 district board may grant the request for a waiver of any requirement of subsection 2 of this
34 section. The district board may also reject the request for a waiver in which case the pupil shall
35 not be allowed to register. Any person aggrieved by a decision of a district board on a request
36 for a waiver under this subsection may appeal such decision to the circuit court in the county
37 where the school district is located.

38 4. Any person who knowingly submits false information to satisfy any requirement of
39 subsection 2 of this section is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

40 5. In addition to any other penalties authorized by law, a district board may file a civil
41 action to recover, from the parent, military guardian or legal guardian of the pupil, the costs of
42 school attendance for any pupil who was enrolled at a school in the district and whose parent,
43 military guardian or legal guardian filed false information to satisfy any requirement of
44 subsection 2 of this section.

45 6. Subsection 2 of this section shall not apply to a pupil who is a homeless child or
46 youth, or a pupil attending a school not in the pupil's district of residence as a participant in an
47 interdistrict transfer program established under a court-ordered desegregation program, a pupil
48 who is a ward of the state and has been placed in a residential care facility by state officials, a
49 pupil who has been placed in a residential care facility due to a mental illness or developmental
50 disability, a pupil attending a school pursuant to sections 167.121 and 167.151, a pupil placed
51 in a residential facility by a juvenile court, a pupil with a disability identified under state
52 eligibility criteria if the student is in the district for reasons other than accessing the district's

53 educational program, or a pupil attending a regional or cooperative alternative education program
54 or an alternative education program on a contractual basis.

55 7. Within two business days of enrolling a pupil, the school official enrolling a pupil,
56 including any special education pupil, shall request those records required by district policy for
57 student transfer and those discipline records required by subsection 7 of section 160.261, RSMo,
58 from all schools previously attended by the pupil within the last twelve months. Any school
59 district that receives a request for such records from another school district enrolling a pupil that
60 had previously attended a school in such district shall respond to such request within five
61 business days of receiving the request. School districts may report or disclose education records
62 to law enforcement and juvenile justice authorities if the disclosure concerns law enforcement's
63 or juvenile justice authorities' ability to effectively serve, prior to adjudication, the student whose
64 records are released. The officials and authorities to whom such information is disclosed must
65 comply with applicable restrictions set forth in 20 U.S.C. Section 1232g (b)(1)(E).