



# Ohio Legislative Service Commission

## Bill Analysis

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### S.B. 220

129th General Assembly  
(As Introduced)

**Sens.** Sawyer, Turner, Tavares, Smith, Kearney, Wagoner

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## BILL SUMMARY

- Requires the Department of Education to conduct a study of the implementation and effectiveness of interdistrict open enrollment.
- Repeals interdistrict open enrollment on July 1, 2015, and expresses the intent of the General Assembly to determine renewal of interdistrict open enrollment laws after examining the study's findings.

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## CONTENT AND OPERATION

### Interdistrict open enrollment study

The bill requires the Department of Education to conduct a study of the implementation and effectiveness of interdistrict open enrollment policies adopted by school districts. Open enrollment is an arrangement whereby a school district may enroll students who live in other Ohio school districts and receive state payments for them (see "**Background – interdistrict open enrollment**" below). The Department's study must focus on the effects of open enrollment in providing educational benefit to students and the fiscal impact on school districts, and assess especially the impact of open enrollment on low-wealth districts.

In conducting the study, the Department must (1) investigate the ramifications of requiring each school district to maintain an open enrollment policy, (2) compare the fiscal and administrative effects of counting open enrollment students where they are educated versus where they live, (3) consider alternative funding models for open enrollment, and (4) if open enrollment students continue to be counted where they live, examine whether an amount representing only a school district's state share of funding

(rather than a uniform statewide per pupil amount, as currently required) should be transferred to the enrolling district.<sup>1</sup>

## **Delayed repeal of interdistrict open enrollment**

The bill repeals interdistrict open enrollment effective July 1, 2015.<sup>2</sup> However, it also expresses the General Assembly's intent to determine whether to renew the interdistrict open enrollment laws following its examination of the Department's study.<sup>3</sup> The bill does not affect current law requiring each city, exempted village, and local school district to have an *intradistrict* open enrollment policy that allows students to enroll in a school building within the same district other than the one to which they are assigned.<sup>4</sup>

## **Background – interdistrict open enrollment**

Current law requires each school district to adopt a policy regarding the tuition-free enrollment of students who reside in other school districts, known as interdistrict open enrollment.

### **City, exempted village, and local school districts**

The policy of a city, exempted village, or local school district must either (1) prohibit outright the enrollment of students from another school district, except students for whom tuition is paid by another district or by the student's parent, (2) permit enrollment of students only from adjacent districts, or (3) permit enrollment of students from all other Ohio districts.<sup>5</sup>

### **Joint vocational school districts**

Joint vocational school districts must have a policy that either (1) permits the enrollment of a student who is an interdistrict open enrollee from an adjacent district in a city, exempted village, or local school district, the latter of which is served by the vocational district, or (2) permits the enrollment of students from all city, exempted village, or local school districts.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> R.C. 3313.984.

<sup>2</sup> Sections 2, 3, and 4 of the bill.

<sup>3</sup> Section 4(C) of the bill.

<sup>4</sup> R.C. 3313.97, not in the bill.

<sup>5</sup> R.C. 3313.98(B)(1), not in the bill.

<sup>6</sup> R.C. 3313.983(A), not in the bill.

## **Other policy stipulations**

Each school district that permits open enrollment must prescribe capacity limits by grade level, school building, and educational program. A district's resident students wishing to enroll in the district must be enrolled ahead of any open enrollment student. In the case of a joint vocational school district, students entitled to attend school in a city, exempted village, or local school district served by the vocational district must be enrolled before open enrollment students. In addition, students from another district previously enrolled under the open enrollment policy must be given priority over new applicants.<sup>7</sup>

Districts generally may not prescribe particular academic or extracurricular skills or English proficiency for open enrollment students. Also, a district may deny open enrollment to a student with a disability only if the services specified in that student's individualized education program (IEP) are not available in the district's schools. Finally, a district may not reject an open enrollment applicant because the applicant has been the subject of disciplinary proceedings, unless the applicant has been suspended or expelled by the student's resident district for ten or more consecutive days during the current or immediately preceding academic term.<sup>8</sup>

A district may not discourage or prohibit its resident students from seeking to enroll in another district through open enrollment. But a district may object to the enrollment of any of its resident students if that enrollment will negatively affect its racial balance, in which case no other district may enroll the student unless tuition is paid for the student.<sup>9</sup>

## **Funding of open enrollment students**

A school district may receive a per pupil payment from the state for each open enrollment student. The amount of that payment is deducted from the state aid account of the city, exempted village, or local school district in which the student is entitled to attend school. For fiscal years 2012 and 2013, the amount deducted and paid for each open enrollment student is the sum of:

(1) The per pupil "formula amount" (\$5,653), plus the per pupil amount of the "base funding supplements" (\$50.90) as specified under the former school district funding system for fiscal year 2009;

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<sup>7</sup> R.C. 3313.98(B)(2)(b) and 3313.983(A)(2), neither section in the bill.

<sup>8</sup> R.C. 3313.98(C) and 3313.983(B), neither section in the bill.

<sup>9</sup> R.C. 3313.98(F), not in the bill.

(2) For a student enrolled in a career-technical education class, the full-time equivalent weighted amount attributable to the student (\$5,653 times one of two categorical weights applicable to the student's type of career-technical education class), as specified under the former school district funding system for fiscal year 2009; and

(3) For a student with a disability, the amount that the cost to the district educating the student exceeds the amounts paid under (1) and (2).

The student's resident city, exempted village, or local school district must include the student in its average daily membership (student count) so that it is credited with state funding for the student before the deductions are made from its account.<sup>10</sup>

### **Transportation**

Upon request of a parent, a school district enrolling a student from another district must provide transportation for that student within the boundaries of the enrolling district, as long as that district offers transportation to students of the same grade level and distance from school who actually live in the district. That district is not required to pick up or drop off a nondisabled open enrollment student anywhere but at a regular school bus stop. The district may reimburse the parent of an open enrollment student for the reasonable cost of transporting the student to the designated bus stop, if the student's family has an income below the federal poverty line.<sup>11</sup>

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## **HISTORY**

<b>ACTION</b>	<b>DATE</b>
Introduced	09-12-11

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<sup>10</sup> R.C. 3313.981, not in the bill.

<sup>11</sup> R.C. 3313.981(H), not in the bill.

