

# Territory Transfer

## Alabama<sup>i</sup>

In some cases, school districts in Alabama may transfer territory with local action and sometimes approval in a vote of the public. School districts never require state approval in order to transfer territory.

County school districts in Alabama may create tax districts within their school district. Such a tax district or territory adjacent to the city school district may merge with a city school district with the agreement of the school boards of each district and voter approval in a referendum. Additionally, a city school district may gain territory containing a school that was annexed by a city through an agreement between the city school district and the county school district to which the territory presently belongs.

## Alaska<sup>ii</sup>

School districts in Alaska may make territory transfers with local action, approval by a state entity, and approval in a vote of the public.

Because school districts in Alaska are contiguous with municipalities, changes to municipal boundaries will change school district boundaries. Municipalities may transfer territory with approval by the Local Boundary Commission, a state entity created by the state constitution, and voter approval in both the area to be annexed and in the annexing municipality. Additionally, the Local Boundary Commission may submit a proposal for a boundary change to the state legislature and the boundary change will take effect if the legislature does not actively disapprove it.

## Arizona<sup>iii</sup>

School districts in Arizona may make territory transfers with local action and sometimes approval in a vote of the public. School districts do not typically require state approval in order to transfer territory, but a state entity may order territory transfers in certain circumstances.

School districts may expand into unorganized territory with school board action, or voter petition, and voter approval in both the unorganized territory and the existing district. School district borders may be diminished with a voter petition. The State Superintendent may also impose annexation of unorganized territory if the number of students in an unorganized territory attending school through open enrollment exceeds 150.

## Arkansas

Arkansas state law does not describe a process for school district territory transfer.

# FRONTIER

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## California<sup>iv</sup>

School districts in California may make territory transfers with local action and sometimes approval by a state entity and/or approval in a vote of the public.

Communities may make territory transfers with voter petition, school board action, or county committee action; approval by the county committee, and sometimes voter approval in a referendum. The approval or disapproval of the county committee may be appealed to the State Board of Education. In certain conditions, territory transfers may be granted without a referendum, including cases where the petition is to transfer less than ten percent of the property wealth in a school district and has the approval of the school board of the affected district; or if the petition is to transfer uninhabited territory and is submitted with the consent of a majority of owners.

In considering school district territory transfers, the county committee and the State Board will determine that secession meets demographic, and funding and equity requirements. For more information, see “Minimum Requirements.”

## Colorado<sup>v</sup>

School districts in Colorado may make territory transfers with local action, approval by a state entity, and approval in a vote of the public.

School districts may make territory transfers with school board action or voter petition, approval by a local planning commission, a school district accountability committee, and the Commissioner of Education, and approval by a majority of voters in each affected school district in a referendum.

In cases of territory transfer, the Commissioner of Education will consider funding and equity and educational factors. For more information, see “Considerations for Approval.”

## Connecticut

Connecticut state law does not describe a process for school district territory transfer.

## Delaware<sup>vi</sup>

School districts in Delaware may make territory transfers with local action, approval by a state entity, and approval in a vote of the public.

School district territory transfers in Delaware must be initiated by the State Board of Education and must be approved by voters in each affected district in a referendum.

In cases of territory transfer, the State Board will consider demographic, funding and equity, and educational factors. For more information, see “Considerations for Approval.”

# FRONTIER

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## Florida

Florida state law does not describe a process for school district territory transfer.

## Georgia

Georgia state law does not describe a process for school district territory transfer.

## Hawaii

Hawaii state law does not describe a process for school district territory transfer.

## Idaho<sup>vii</sup>

School districts in Idaho may make territory transfers with local action, approval by a state entity, and approval in a vote of the public.

School districts may transfer territory with school board action or voter petition, approval by the State Board of Education, and approval of voters in the area to be transferred in a referendum. Voters will vote on whether the area should be transferred and whether the annexing district will assume an appropriate proportion of bonded debt. The State Board may also alter school district boundaries unilaterally but only to ensure that each area is included in exactly one district.

In cases of territory transfer, the State Board must determine that the territory transfer meets certain funding requirements and consider educational, funding and equity, and geographical factors. For more information, see “Considerations for Approval.”

## Illinois<sup>viii</sup>

School districts in Illinois may make territory transfers with local action. School districts never require state approval or voter approval in order to transfer territory.

School districts may make territory transfers with school board action, or petition by voters or property owners and approval by the regional board of trustees.

In cases of school district territory transfers, the regional board of trustees must determine that the merger meets certain diversity requirements. For more information, see “Minimum Requirements.” Additionally, the regional board of trustees will consider funding and equity and educational factors. For more information, see “Considerations for Approval.”

# FRONTIER

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## Indiana<sup>ix</sup>

School districts in Indiana may make territory transfers with local action. School districts do not require state approval or voter approval in order to transfer territory, except in rare cases.

School districts may decide to transfer territory with concurrent resolutions. If voters petition, the territory transfer may be reviewed in court. City school districts may unilaterally transfer territory from neighboring districts, but the losing school district, a majority of landowners, or the owners of more than 75% of the property wealth may object and have the issue reviewed in court. Alternatively, school districts may transfer territory through a process which requires action from the school board, approval by the State Board of Education, and voter approval, either through a petition signed by 55% of voters in the proposed district or by approval in an election.

In cases of territory transfer approved by the State Board, the state will consider funding and equity, and educational factors. In cases where a territory transfer is reviewed by a court, the court may consider funding and equity, educational, and geographical factors, and sometimes grade level and population. For more information, see “Considerations for Approval.”

## Iowa<sup>x</sup>

School districts in Iowa may make territory transfers with local action and sometimes approval in a vote of the public. School districts never require state approval in order to transfer territory.

School districts may transfer territory in one of several ways: School boards of contiguous school districts may transfer territory through concurrent action. If the administrator of the area education agency finds that students cannot attend school in their own district because of “natural obstacles,” they may transfer territory with the approval of the local school boards. (School districts in Iowa are overseen by fifteen area education agencies.) Finally, school districts may make territory transfers through a voter petition, approval by the area education agency, and approval in at least three quarters of the affected districts and a majority of total votes in a referendum.

In cases of school district territory transfers, the area education agency will consider population, funding and equity, educational and geographic factors. For more information, see “Considerations for Approval.”

## Kansas<sup>xi</sup>

School districts in Kansas may make territory transfers with local action and approval from a state entity. School districts never require voter approval in order to transfer territory.

School districts may transfer territory with an agreement between school boards or a petition from one district, and approval by the State Board of Education.

In cases of territory transfer, the State Board will consider population, funding and equity, educational,

## **FRONTIER**

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and geographic factors. For more information, see “Considerations for Approval.”

### **Kentucky<sup>xii</sup>**

School districts in Kentucky may make territory transfers through local action. School districts never require voter approval in order to transfer territory and do not require state approval, except in rare cases.

School districts may transfer territory with a petition of voters, property owners, or school boards. If school boards fail to act after receiving a petition for territory transfer, either board may petition the Chief State School Officer for approval.

In the rare cases that a territory transfer must be approved by the Chief State School Officer, they will consider funding and equity, and education factors. For more information, see “Considerations for Approval.”

### **Louisiana**

Louisiana state law does not describe a process for school district territory transfer.

### **Maine<sup>xiii</sup>**

School districts in Maine may make a certain type of territory transfer with local action, approval by a state entity, and approval in a vote of the public.

Regional school districts may transfer a municipality to another regional school district with joint resolutions from the regional school boards, approval by the Commissioner of Education, and majority voter approval in a referendum in each regional school district and in the municipality to be transferred.

### **Maryland**

Maryland state law does not describe a process for school district territory transfer.

### **Massachusetts**

Massachusetts state law does not describe a process for school district territory transfer.

### **Michigan<sup>xiv</sup>**

School districts in Michigan may make territory transfers with local action and sometimes approval by a state entity and/or approval in a vote of the public.

School districts in Michigan may transfer territory in one of several ways: Firstly, intermediate school districts may divide a school district with no bonded debt and attach the parts to two or more school districts with board action or voter petition and majority voter approval at a referendum. Intermediate school districts may also detach territory from one school district and attach it to another with a resolution from an affected school board, a condominium board, or residents. The transfer must be approved by a majority of voters in the district from which territory is detached if the territory to be detached is more than 10% of the district's assessed property value. Finally, school districts may have territory comprising more than half of their assessed value annexed to another school district and the remainder transferred to another district with a school board resolution, approval by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and voter approval.

In cases of territory transfer, approving entities may consider demographic, funding and equity educational, and geographical factors. For more information, see "Considerations for Approval."

### Minnesota<sup>xv</sup>

School districts in Minnesota may make territory transfers with local action. School districts never require state approval or voter approval in order to transfer territory.

School districts may transfer territory with a petition from landowners, approval from the board of the district from which the land is transferred, and approval by the county Board of Commissioners.

### Mississippi<sup>xvi</sup>

School districts in Mississippi may make territory transfers with local action and approval by a state entity. School districts never require voter approval in order to transfer territory.

School districts may transfer territory if a majority of voters in the school district petition and the school board determines that doing so will not "seriously interfere with or impair" efficiency. All processes that involve the "reorganization, abolition or alteration" of a school district also requires approval by the State Board of Education.

### Missouri<sup>xvii</sup>

School districts in Missouri may make territory transfers with local action and sometimes approval from a state entity or in a vote of the public.

School districts may make territory transfers with voter petition, voter approval in a referendum, and if there is disagreement, approval from a State Board-appointed board of arbitration. Alternatively, the county government may initiate a school district merger by adopting reorganization plans. This process requires approval by the State Board of Education and majority approval in each affected school district.

## FRONTIER

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In cases of county-initiated territory transfer, the county will consider funding and equity and educational factors. For more information, see “Considerations for Approval.”

### Montana<sup>xviii</sup>

School districts in Montana may make territory transfers with local action. School districts never require state approval or voter approval in order to transfer territory.

School districts may transfer territory with a voter petition. If the school board of the transferring district has not approved, the transfer may require approval from the county superintendent.

In cases of territory transfer that require the approval of the county superintendent, the county superintendent will consider demographic, funding and equity, educational, and geographical factors. For more information, see “Considerations for Approval.”

### Nebraska<sup>xix</sup>

School districts in Nebraska may make territory transfers with local action, typically approval by a state entity, and sometimes approval by a vote of the public.

School districts may transfer territory in one of several ways: The petition process requires a voter petition, approval by the State Committee for Reorganization of School Districts, and majority approval in a referendum. The board process requires school board action and approval by the State Committee, but not a referendum. State law also provides separate processes for more specific types of territory transfer. A “freeholder” may petition to have a tract of land transferred with the approval of the county assessor, county clerk, and county treasurer under certain specific conditions, including that the area has a high school population of less than sixty. Landowners whose property is part of a school district and is encapsulated by another school district may request that the county assessor transfer it to the district by which it is encapsulated. Finally, whenever a smaller city or ward of a smaller city is merged with a city of between 100,000 and 300,000, that territory will be annexed and merged to the city school district.

In some cases of territory transfers, the State Committee will consider funding and equity and educational factors. For more information, see “Considerations for Approval.”

### Nevada

Nevada state law does not describe a process for school district territory transfer.

### New Hampshire

New Hampshire state law does not describe a process for school district territory transfer.

# FRONTIER

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## New Jersey

New Jersey state law does not describe a process for school district territory transfer.

## New Mexico<sup>xx</sup>

School districts in New Mexico may make territory transfers with local action and approval by a state entity. School districts never require voter approval in order to transfer territory.

School districts may make territory transfers with resolutions by the school boards of each affected school district and approval by the State Board of Education.

## New York<sup>xxi</sup>

School districts in New York may make territory transfers with local action and sometimes approval by a state entity. School districts do not require voter approval in order to transfer territory, except in rare cases. Territory transfers may also be involuntarily made by a regional entity, or initiated by a state entity.

School districts in New York may make territory transfers with action from local school boards and approval by the regional superintendent. Regional superintendents may also make territory transfers without approval from local school districts. City school districts may alter their boundaries with approval from the State Commissioner of Education, and with the consent of the city school district and other affected school districts. Finally, the Commissioner of Education may create an enlarged city school district, which may require voter approval, if voters petition to hold a referendum.

## North Carolina<sup>xxii</sup>

Some school districts in North Carolina may make territory transfers with local action and approval by a state entity. School districts never require voter approval in order to transfer territory.

City school districts may attach additional contiguous territory with a petition by property owners and taxpayers, approval by the State Board Education, and action by the County Board of Education.

## North Dakota<sup>xxiii</sup>

School districts in North Dakota may make territory transfers with local action and approval by a state entity. School districts never require voter approval in order to transfer territory.

Territory transfers may be initiated by voter petition or by agreement by the school board of two districts. In both cases, the territory transfer must be approved by the county committee following a hearing and by the State Board of Education.

In all cases of border changes, the new school district must meet certain grade level requirements. For more information, see “Minimum Requirements.” In cases of territory transfer, the county committee will consider population, funding and equity, and geographical factors. In voter-initiated cases of territory transfer, the county committee will additionally consider educational factors. For more information, see “Considerations for Approval.”

### Ohio<sup>xxiv</sup>

School districts in Ohio may make territory transfers in a process that typically requires local action, and sometimes requires approval by a state entity and/or require approval in a vote of the public.

School districts in Ohio may make territory transfers in one of several ways: School districts may transfer territory if voters or property owners petition or if the school board obtains the approval of property owners. In both cases, the State Board of Education must hold a hearing and approve the transfer. The education service center, a regional entity, may transfer all or part of a school district to another school district, sometimes in response to a voter petition, and sometimes with voter approval. Finally, the State Board, with a request from the local school board or based on its own studies, may make territory transfers with majority voter approval in each affected district. If the territory transfer is from a district with less than \$4,000 in taxable property wealth per student to a district with fewer than 25,000 students, voter approval is not required. Under a separate process, the State Board may also create a new school district from one or more school districts or parts thereof, and voter approval is required only if voters petition. Ohio state law also specifically provides for territory transfer in cases where a city or village annexes all or part of the school district: If a part of the school district is annexed, that territory may be transferred to the city or village school board with State Board approval.

In cases of locally initiated territory transfer, the State Board will consider demographic, funding and equity, educational, and geographical factors. In cases of state-initiated territory transfers, the State Board will consider educational factors. For more information, see “Considerations for Approval.”

### Oklahoma<sup>xxv</sup>

School districts in Oklahoma may make territory transfers with local action and approval in a vote of the public. School districts never require state approval in order to transfer territory.

School districts may annex part of another school district with school board action or voter petition and voter approval. Territory transfers must be approved by a majority of voters in the school district, or by a majority of voters in the affected area and approval by the school board of the school district losing territory.

If the affected area is part of a school district with 33,000 or more students, if the boundaries of the affected area are not contiguous with the boundaries of the rest of the district, and if the boundary of the noncontiguous area to be annexed is at least two miles from the nearest boundary of the rest of the

## **FRONTIER**

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district, only the voters of the area to be transferred will be eligible to vote. If the area to be annexed makes up less than 2% of the school district where it is located and there are no eligible voters living there, an election will not be held.

### **Oregon<sup>xxvi</sup>**

School districts in Oregon may make territory transfers with local action. School districts never require state approval or voter approval in order to transfer territory.

School districts in Oregon may change boundaries with an agreement of two or more affected school districts or by submitting a request to the district boundary board, which consists of the governing body of the county.

### **Pennsylvania**

Pennsylvania state law does not describe a process for school district territory transfer.

### **Rhode Island**

Rhode Island state law does not describe a process for school district territory transfer.

### **South Carolina**

South Carolina state law does not describe a process for school district territory transfer.

### **South Dakota<sup>xxvii</sup>**

School districts in South Dakota may make territory transfer with local action and sometimes voter approval. School districts never require state approval in order to transfer territory.

School districts may transfer territory by the request of the school board. The territory transfer may require majority voter approval at an election if voters petition. Additionally, if a school district plans to close a rural school, any landowner may petition to have their land transferred to an adjacent school district.

### **Tennessee<sup>xxviii</sup>**

Tennessee state law does not describe a process for school district territory transfer.

## FRONTIER

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### Texas<sup>xxix</sup>

School districts in Texas may make territory transfers with local action. School districts never require state approval or voter approval in order to transfer territory.

School districts may transfer territory with petition by voters or property owners and with the approval of school boards in each affected district. Additionally, school boards may make minor boundary changes by agreement.

In cases of territory transfer, school districts must meet certain population and funding requirements. For more information, see “Minimum Requirements.”

### Utah<sup>xxx</sup>

School districts in Utah may make territory transfers with local action and sometimes approval in a vote of the public. School districts do not require state approval in order to transfer territory, except in very rare cases.

School districts in Utah may transfer territory with either school board action or a voter petition to the county legislative body. If the transfer was initiated by the school board with a majority but less than four-fifths of each school board, or through a voter petition, the transfer must be approved by voters in each affected district. If a city annexing territory would lead to a city being served by more than one school district, then the local school boards will meet to determine whether it would be advisable to adjust boundaries to avoid this. If the school board disagrees, the State Board may make the final decision.

### Vermont

Vermont state law does not describe a process for school district territory transfer.

### Virginia

Virginia state law does not describe a process for school district territory transfer.

### Washington<sup>xxxi</sup>

School districts in Washington may make territory transfers with local action, and sometimes, approval in a vote of the public. School districts never require state approval in order to transfer territory.

School districts may make territory transfers with a petition signed by a majority of voters in the territory to be transferred or the majority of school board members of one of the affected districts. The transfer will take place if the affected school boards agree. If a territory transfer involves 10% or more

## FRONTIER

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of the population in the school district from which territory is being transferred, the transfer must be approved by the majority of voters in a referendum.

Approving entities will consider funding and equity, educational, and geographical factors only if the affected school boards cannot agree. For more information, see “Considerations for Approval.”

### West Virginia

West Virginia state law does not describe a process for school district territory transfer.

### Wisconsin<sup>xxxii</sup>

School districts in Wisconsin may make territory transfers with local action and sometimes approval by a state entity or in a vote of the public.

A small territory, defined as less than 7% of both the district’s property wealth and its enrollment, may be detached by voter petition, petition by property owners, or by school board action. In rare cases, the issue may be heard by the School District Boundary Appeal Board, a state entity, with members appointed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. A larger territory may be detached with a petition by a majority of voters or property owners, and if voters petition, approval in a referendum. Finally, in cases where a municipality has annexed territory outside of the municipal school district, the school board of the municipal school district or the owners of a majority of the annexed territory may petition to have the territory transferred to the municipal school district. If school boards or owners of the annexed territory do not agree, the School District Boundary Appeal Board may review.

In considering school district border changes, school boards and approving entities should consider demographic, finance and equity, educational, and geographical factors. For more information, see “Considerations for Approval.”

### Wyoming<sup>xxxiii</sup>

School districts in Wyoming may make territory transfers with local action and approval by a state entity. School districts never require voter approval in order to transfer territory.

School districts in Wyoming may make territory transfers when district boundary boards, with the consent of the affected school boards, submit a proposal to the State Board of Education for approval. District boundary boards are county entities and include the county assessor, the board of county commissioners, and the county treasurer.

New districts formed through border changes must meet certain funding requirements. For more information, see “Minimum Requirements.” Additionally, in considering school district border changes, approving entities should consider funding and equity, and educational factors. For more information, see “Considerations for Approval.”

## FRONTIER

For a look at all states' laws regarding school district borders and to learn more about the impact of these policies, visit [edbuild.org/content/frontier](https://edbuild.org/content/frontier).

## Citations

- <sup>i</sup> Ala. Code § 16-8-20 (Lexis Advance 2020); Ala. Code § 16-13-191 (Lexis Advance 2020); Ala. Code § 16-13-195 (Lexis Advance 2020).
- <sup>ii</sup> Alaska Const. Art. X, § 12 (Lexis Advance 2020); Alaska Stat. § 29.06.040 (Lexis Advance 2020).
- <sup>iii</sup> Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 15-460 (Lexis Advance 2020); Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 15-825.02 (Lexis Advance 2020).
- <sup>iv</sup> Cal. Ed. Code § 35700 (Lexis Advance 2020); Cal. Ed. Code § 35706 (Lexis Advance 2020); Cal. Ed. Code § 35709 (Lexis Advance 2020); Cal. Ed. Code § 35710 (Lexis Advance 2020); Cal. Ed. Code § 35720 (Lexis Advance 2020); Cal. Ed. Code § 35730.1 (Lexis Advance 2020); Cal. Ed. Code § 35732 (Lexis Advance 2020); Cal. Ed. Code § 35753 (Lexis Advance 2020); Cal. Ed. Code § 35756 (Lexis Advance 2020); Cal. Ed. Code § 35764 (Lexis Advance 2020).
- <sup>v</sup> Colo. Rev. Stat. § 22-30-103 (Lexis Advance 2020); Colo. Rev. Stat. § 22-30-105 (Lexis Advance 2020); Colo. Rev. Stat. § 22-30-106 (Lexis Advance 2020); Colo. Rev. Stat. § 22-30-107 (Lexis Advance 2020); Colo. Rev. Stat. § 22-30-116 (Lexis Advance 2020); Colo. Rev. Stat. § 22-30-117 (Lexis Advance 2020).
- <sup>vi</sup> Del. Code Ann. tit. 14 § 1026 (Lexis Advance 2020); Del. Code Ann. tit. 14 § 1027 (Lexis Advance 2020).
- <sup>vii</sup> Idaho Code Ann. § 33-307 (Lexis Advance 2020); Idaho Code Ann. § 33-308 (Lexis Advance 2020).
- <sup>viii</sup> 105 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/7-1 (Lexis Advance 2020); 105 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/7-6 (Lexis Advance 2020); 105 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/11E-10 (Lexis Advance 2020).
- <sup>ix</sup> Ind. Code Ann. § 20-23-4-1 (Lexis Advance 2020); Ind. Code Ann. § 20-23-4-11 (Lexis Advance 2020); Ind. Code Ann. § 20-23-4-38 (Lexis Advance 2020); Ind. Code Ann. § 20-23-4-120 (Lexis Advance 2020); Ind. Code Ann. § 20-23-5-8 (Lexis Advance 2020); Ind. Code Ann. § 20-23-5-10 (Lexis Advance 2020); Ind. Code Ann. § 20-23-5-11 (Lexis Advance 2020); Ind. Code Ann. § 20-23-5-12 (Lexis Advance 2020); Ind. Code Ann. § 20-23-5-14 (Lexis Advance 2020).
- <sup>x</sup> Iowa Code § 273.2 (Lexis Advance 2020); Iowa Code § 275.12 (Lexis Advance 2020); Iowa Code § 274.13 (Lexis Advance 2020); Iowa Code § 274.15 (Lexis Advance 2020); Iowa Code § 274.20 (Lexis Advance 2020); Iowa Code § 274.37 (Lexis Advance 2020); Iowa Code Ann. § 275.9 (Lexis Advance 2020).
- <sup>xi</sup> Kan. Stat. Ann. § 72-532 (Lexis Advance 2020).
- <sup>xii</sup> Ky. Rev Stat. Ann. § 160.045 (Lexis Advance 2020); Ky. Rev Stat. Ann. § 160.048 (Lexis Advance 2020).
- <sup>xiii</sup> Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 20-A § 1467 (Lexis Advance 2020).
- <sup>xiv</sup> Mich. Comp. Laws Serv. § 380.931 (Lexis Advance 2020); Mich. Comp. Laws Serv. § 380.932 (Lexis Advance 2020); Mich. Comp. Laws Serv. § 380.941 (Lexis Advance 2020); Mich. Comp. Laws Serv. § 380.944 (Lexis Advance 2020); Mich. Comp. Laws Serv. § 380.945 (Lexis Advance 2020); Mich. Comp. Laws Serv. § 380.951 (Lexis Advance 2020).
- <sup>xv</sup> Minn. Stat. Ann. § 123A.05 (Lexis Advance 2020); Minn. Stat. Ann. § 123A.45 (Lexis Advance 2020).
- <sup>xvi</sup> Miss. Code Ann. § 37-7-109 (Lexis Advance 2020); Miss. Code Ann. § 37-7-113 (Lexis Advance 2020).
- <sup>xvii</sup> Mo. Rev. Stat. § 162.073 (Lexis Advance 2020); Mo. Rev. Stat. § 162.171 (Lexis Advance 2020); Mo. Rev. Stat. § 162.181 (Lexis Advance 2020).
- <sup>xviii</sup> Mont. Code Ann. § 20-6-105 (Lexis Advance 2020).
- <sup>xix</sup> Neb. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 15-101 (Lexis Advance 2020); Neb. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 79-413 (Lexis Advance 2020), Neb. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 79-415 (Lexis Advance 2020), Neb. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 79-418 (Lexis Advance 2020), Neb. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 79-441 (Lexis Advance 2020), Neb. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 79-447 (Lexis Advance 2020), Neb. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 79-458 (Lexis Advance 2020); Neb. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 79-458.01 (Lexis Advance 2020); Neb. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 79-468 (Lexis Advance 2020).
- <sup>xx</sup> N.M. Stat. Ann. § 22-4-17 (Lexis Advance 2020).
- <sup>xxi</sup> NY CLS Educ § 1507 (Lexis Advance 2020); NY CLS Educ § 1508 (Lexis Advance 2020); NY CLS Educ § 1525 (Lexis Advance 2020); NY CLS Educ § 1526 (Lexis Advance 2020).

<sup>xxii</sup> N.C. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 115C-73 (Lexis Advance 2020).

<sup>xxiii</sup> N.D. Cent. Code § 15.1-12-02 (Lexis Advance 2020); N.D. Cent. Code 15.1-12-03 (Lexis Advance 2020); N.D. Cent. Code 15.1-12-05 (Lexis Advance 2020); N.D. Cent. Code 15.1-12-07.1 (Lexis Advance 2020).

<sup>xxiv</sup> Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3311.06 (Lexis Advance 2020); Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3311.22 (Lexis Advance 2020); Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3311.231 (Lexis Advance 2020); Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3311.26 (Lexis Advance 2020); Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3311.26 (Lexis Advance 2020); Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3311.38 (Lexis Advance 2020); Ohio Admin Code § 3301-89-02 (Lexis Advance 2020).

<sup>xxv</sup> Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 70 § 7-101 (Lexis Advance 2020).

<sup>xxvi</sup> Or. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 330.003 (Lexis Advance 2020); Or. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 330.080 (Lexis Advance 2020); Or. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 330.092 (Lexis Advance 2020).

<sup>xxvii</sup> S.D. Codified Laws § 13-6-84 (Lexis Advance 2020); S.D. Codified Laws § 13-6-84.2 (Lexis Advance 2020); S.D. Codified Laws § 13-6-85.4 (Lexis Advance 2020).

<sup>xxviii</sup> Tenn. Code Ann. § 49-2-106 (Lexis Advance 2020).

<sup>xxix</sup> Texas Educ Code § 13.051 (Lexis Advance 2020); Texas Educ Code § 13.231 (Lexis Advance 2020).

<sup>xxx</sup> Utah Code Ann. § 53G-3-501 (Lexis Advance 2020).

<sup>xxxi</sup> Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 28A.315.195 (Lexis Advance 2020); Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 28A.315.205 (Lexis Advance 2020).

<sup>xxxii</sup> Wis. Stat. Ann. § 15.375 (Lexis Advance 2020); Wis. Stat. Ann. § 117.11 (Lexis Advance 2020); Wis. Stat. Ann. § 117.12 (Lexis Advance 2020); Wis. Stat. Ann. § 117.13 (Lexis Advance 2020); Wis. Stat. Ann. § 117.132 (Lexis Advance 2020).

<sup>xxxiii</sup> Wy. Stat. Ann. § 21-6-203 (Lexis Advance 2020); Wy. Stat. Ann. § 21-6-207 (Lexis Advance 2020); Wy. Stat. Ann. § 21-6-211 (Lexis Advance 2020); Wy. Stat. Ann. § 21-6-214 (Lexis Advance 2020).