

Affidavit of Residence
Keystone Public School

To be completed by the person with whom the child and child's parent(s) are living with.

I, _____, hereby declare that

Name of residence owner

Name(s) of parent(s)

And his/ her child(ren) _____ reside with me at the following

Name of Student

address in the Keystone Public School district.

Address: _____

Street

City

Zip

Home Phone: _____ Work or Cell Phone: _____

Relationship to family: _____

The family's previous address was: _____

They have moved into my home because: _____

I declare that this family has come to live with me in good faith for the purpose of acquiring a home and not for the purpose of obtaining school privileges. I further understand (pursuant to House Bill 2317, Amendatory 70 O.S., 1991, Section 1-113) that the statements made in this affidavit are made under oath and that knowingly filing a false affidavit is a violation of State Law punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one (1) year or a fine of not more than \$500 or both.

_____ Date

_____ Signature of Homeowner

Notary:

Subscribe and sworn to me this _____ day of _____ 202__

_____ Notary Public, My commission expires _____

Notary Public

STUDENT RESIDENCY

All children between the ages of 5 and 21 by September 1 and living in Keystone School District or legally transferred into the district shall be entitled to attend Keystone schools free of charge.

Keystone Board of Education provides that the residence of any child for school purposes shall be the legal residence of the parents, guardian, or person having legal custody. Also a person who is a relative within the fourth degree of the child by blood or marriage and who has assumed permanent care and custody of the child and holds legal residence within the district as defined in 70 O.S. 1-113 may provide legal residence if that parent, legal guardian, person, or institution having legal custody contributes in a major degree to the support of such child. Additionally, any child who is self-supporting shall be considered a resident of the school district if the child works and attends school in the school district.

An adult who does not fall within the categories listed above, who holds legal residency in the district and who has assumed permanent care and custody of the child, may file an affidavit with the school district attesting that custody has been assumed. The affidavit must include the reasons for assuming custody. The board shall consider the facts of each case and shall approve residency only if it is demonstrated that the custody arrangement is permanent and that the adult contributes in a major degree to the support of the child.

An adult who has been delegated power of attorney regarding the care, custody and property of a minor child pursuant to 10 O.S. Section 700 may enroll the child in the district and the child will be considered a resident of the district. The power of attorney must be presented to the district prior to enrollment. If the power of attorney is to exceed one (1) year, then a new power of attorney must be presented at the beginning of the ensuing school year prior to enrollment for the student to continue to be considered a resident of the district.

The provisions of the Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children (70 O.S. Section 510.1), with respect to special power of attorney for guardianship and/or noncustodial parents or other persons with whom the child is living, shall govern residency status for children of military personnel.

Students who legally transfer into the school district shall have the same rights and privileges as resident students.

References: 70 O.S. 1-113 (Section 14, School Laws of Oklahoma)
Student residency law amended by HB 1557, 1997; SB 1951, 2008
Policy required by HB 2317, 1996 Legislative Session
HB 2536, 10 O.S. Section 700, 2014 Legislative Session

**REGULATION
STUDENT RESIDENCY**

Proving Residency

The superintendent or designee may require the submission of evidence of residency in order to determine whether the student is eligible to attend the public schools or programs without payment of nonresident tuition. Such evidence may include, but is not necessarily limited to, the following:

1. Proof of payment of local ad valorem taxes
2. Title to residential property in the district, a valid unexpired lease agreement, or receipts for payment of rent on a district residence in which the applicant actually resides
3. Proof of provision of utilities
4. A valid, unexpired motor vehicle operator's permit or motor vehicle registration
5. Maintenance of voter registration
6. Notarized affidavit verifying residency and that the adult is related to the student within the fourth degree and/or has assumed the permanent care and custody of the student. (The filing of a false affidavit shall be subject to punishment in accordance with state law 70 O.S. 1-114.)
7. For residency of military children, proof of active military status; proof of special power of attorney; and/or proof of residency of noncustodial parent or other person with whom the child is living.

Appeal of Decision

If the superintendent (or designee) denies admittance of a student who claims to be a resident of the district, the parent, guardian, or person having care and custody of the student (hereafter referred to as parent) may request a review of the decision. Such request for review shall be in writing and must be received by the superintendent or designee within three school days of the denial of admittance. The request for review shall include any additional pertinent information that may justify the admittance of the child.

Upon receipt of a written request for review, the superintendent or designee will render a decision and notify the parent of the decision within three school days of the receipt of the request.

If the parent disagrees with the findings, the parent will notify the superintendent or designee within three school days of the receipt of the decision. The superintendent will then submit the findings and all documents reviewed to the board of education.

The board will review the decision and the documents submitted by the superintendent and the student. The board will render a decision at the next regular board meeting. The board's decision may be appealed only pursuant to procedures utilized by the Oklahoma State Department of Education.