

KNA - IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT ON DISTRICT PROPERTY

Board Fact Sheet: What the Policy Does - and What It Does Not Do

KEY POINT: KNA does not direct the district to obstruct law enforcement. It establishes a trained, consistent process for responding to immigration enforcement while complying with lawful authority and protecting students, records, privacy, and school operations.

Why is this policy before the Board?

The Legislature has required an immigration-specific policy. The proposed OSBA Model Sample Policy KNA responds to HB 4079 (2026) and existing Oregon immigration statutes. It designates who handles an encounter, how requests are reviewed, what notices must be provided, and how student privacy is protected. This applies to all K-12 and higher educational institutions.

What KNA Requires

- **Designated leadership.** The Superintendent serves as the primary immigration liaison, with building principals as alternates.
- **Centralized response.** Staff do not independently make legal judgments; the designated administrator coordinates the district response.
- **Review of requests.** The liaison reviews and responds to requests from federal immigration authorities in coordination with district leadership.
- **Lawful cooperation.** The policy expressly calls for facilitating the district's compliance with lawful immigration enforcement efforts.
- **Protection of records and privacy.** The response must account for existing district policies governing education records, directory information, and personally identifiable information.
- **Required notice.** When immigration authorities are confirmed on school property for immigration enforcement, specified students, parents/guardians, staff, and requesting community-based providers receive statutorily-required notice.
- **Training.** The liaison and alternates receive training on HB 4079, applicable Attorney General model policies, and district policy.

What KNA Does NOT Say

- It does not tell employees to physically interfere with, impede, or obstruct federal officers.
- It does not tell the district to disregard a court order or other lawful authority.
- It does not authorize disclosure of protected student information simply because an agency requests it.
- It does not leave individual teachers, secretaries, or other employees to determine the legal sufficiency of an enforcement request.

The Operating Principle

IDENTIFY -> VERIFY -> COMPLY WITH LAWFUL AUTHORITY

This principle is not unique to immigration. Schools already use policies and laws governing law-enforcement access, child-abuse investigations, searches, student records, and personally identifiable information. KNA adds the immigration-specific procedures now required by Oregon law.

EXISTING PROTECTIONS FOR ALL STUDENTS

Policies and Laws Already Governing Outside Access to Students and Information

Before KNA, the district already operated within multiple layers of law and board policy. These existing policies demonstrate that schools already use situation-specific procedures to protect students while appropriately cooperating with lawful government and law-enforcement activity.

Existing Policy / Law	What It Protects or Regulates	Connection to KNA
KN / KN-AR Relations with Law Enforcement Agencies	Procedures for law-enforcement contacts with students, including administrator involvement and circumstances involving interviews, arrests, custody, warrants, court orders, or other authority.	Schools already use a structured process when law enforcement seeks access to a student. KNA creates an immigration-specific process required by law.
JHFE / JHFE-AR(2) Abuse of a Child Investigations Conducted on District Premises (ORS 419B.045)	DHS or law enforcement may conduct a child-abuse investigation at school. The administrator is notified unless the administrator is a subject; the investigator presents adequate identification; after identification, staff provide access to the child and a private interview space. Parent notification is restricted.	A particularly strong parallel: administrator involvement + verification of identity + student/privacy safeguards + cooperation with lawful agency authority.
JFG / JFG-AR Student Searches	Rules governing searches of students and student property, including circumstances involving law enforcement.	Shows that government/law-enforcement activity involving a student at school is already subject to defined legal and policy procedures.
JO / JO-AR / IGBAB / IGBAB-AR Education Records / Records of Students with Disabilities	Access, disclosure, maintenance, and confidentiality of student education records, including FERPA requirements.	KNA specifically directs the liaison to account for education-record requirements when responding to immigration authorities.
JOB Personally Identifiable Information	Protection and disclosure of personally identifiable student information.	KNA does not replace these protections; immigration encounters must be handled consistently with them.
FERPA 20 USC §1232g; 34 CFR Part 99	Federal protection of education records and personally identifiable information, subject to defined exceptions and legal processes.	A request from a government agency does not supersede existing federal student-record protections. Exceptions may apply that allow disclosure of protected student information, but that is based on existing law and policy.

JHFE-AR(2) Is an Important Existing Example

This policy is especially useful in understanding KNA. JHFE-AR(2) already establishes a specific procedure for one type of government access to a child at school. DHS or law enforcement has statutory authority to conduct the investigation, but the process still includes administrator notification and adequate identification. Once those requirements are satisfied, school staff cooperate as the law requires. The procedure also contains specific confidentiality rules.

Verification is not obstruction. A structured school procedure can both protect students and ensure lawful government activity proceeds appropriately.

Why Separate Policies Exist

Schools already have separate procedures for law-enforcement relations, child-abuse investigations, searches, records, and privacy because each situation carries different legal authority and requirements. JHFE-AR(2), for example, is a specialized procedure specifically for DHS/law-enforcement child-abuse investigations on school premises. In HB 4079 (2026), the Oregon Legislature adopted a requirement for districts to adopt specific policies for immigration enforcement on district property. KNA meets this requirement by providing policy and procedure specific to immigration enforcement, while remaining consistent with procedures for other law enforcement actions.

What Board Adoption Means

- The Board is not deciding whether federal immigration law should be enforced.
- The Board is not directing employees to obstruct federal officers.
- The Board is establishing the district procedure required by Oregon law for how employees respond when immigration enforcement occurs on district property. This provides clarity for staff.
- That procedure sits alongside, rather than replaces, existing protections for students in law-enforcement, DHS investigation, search, records, and privacy situations.

The district already protects ALL students through a network of law, policy, and procedure. KNA adds a required immigration-specific protocol to the framework already in place.

Reference framework: OSBA Model Sample KNA (R-8/26); KN/KN-AR; JHFE-AR(2); JFG/JFG-AR; JO/IGBAB/AR; JOB; FERPA; ORS 419B.045; HB 4079 (2026).