SCHOOL OF CHOICE

PLEASE STATE THE CURRENT MDE STANCE ON DISTRICTS COMING TO A COST-SHARING AGREEMENT FOR ADDED COSTS UNDER 105C. WHEN IS THE STUDENT TO BE SENT BACK TO THE RESIDENT DISTRICT, AND WHEN WILL THE 5% STATE AID PENALTY APPLY?

Brian Ciloski

I've had lengthy conversations with Carolyn Claerhout, refers to the student as a "stuckee". Must allow to continue until they graduate.

If become Special Education, costs will also be yours if you don't form an agreement. The previous district does not have an obligation to do so.

SCHOOL OF CHOICE

IF A SOC STUDENT AFTER A YEAR OF ATTENDANCE IS EVALUATED AND IT IS DETERMINED THEY NEED SPECIAL SERVICES, DO WE HAVE TO EDUCATE THEM? IF YES AND WE REACH OUT TO THE RESIDENT DISTRICT FOR AN AGREEMENT AND ONE CANNOT BE REACHED BECAUSE THEY SAY THEY PROVIDE SERVICES IN THEIR DISTRICT WILL WE BE PENALIZED 5%? IS THERE A WAY TO AVOID THE 5% PENALTY FOR NOT HAVING AN AGREEMENT?

Brian Ciloski

Would be applied to a district not following the legislation.

Yes, have to educate and cover the costs. We will not search you out to collect.

ALTERNATIVE ED PROGRAM

IF A STUDENT LEAVES THE LOCAL DISTRICT TO ATTEND AN ALTERNATIVE ED PROGRAM AND RECEIVED SPECIAL ED SERVICES WITH AN ACTIVE IEP AT THE LOCAL DISTRICT, WHAT PROCESS DO THEY FOLLOW TO CONTINUE SERVICES OR REVOKE (IF STUDENT OR PARENT REQUEST) AT THE ALTERNATIVE ED PROGRAM?

Scott Kemmer-Slater

If these programs are in the same district IEP should continue as written or be revised based on the programming. As student in an Alt Ed program is still eligible for SE programs and services.

IDEA covers the timeline regarding transfers. In Michigan it is 30 days after enrollment; may adopt previous IEP or adopt and implement a new IEP that meets the student's requirements.

FOREIGN STUDENTS ENROLLED IN PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Every child residing in Michigan is entitled to a free public education without regard to immigration status of the child or the child's parents. In *Plyler v Doe*, 457 U.S. 202 (1982), the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the U.S. Constitution prohibits states from denying equal access to public elementary and secondary schools to undocumented school-age children. A school district should determine whether a student is a resident of the school district without regard to the student's visa status. As a result of the Supreme Court decision, public schools MAY NOT:

- Deny admission to a student on the basis of undocumented status.
- Treat students differently to determine residency.
- Require students or parents to disclose or document their immigration status.
- Make inquires of students or parents that may expose their undocumented status.

Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS)

The federal Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act, the USA Patriot Act and the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act established new legal requirements for admitting nonimmigrant students and exchange visitors to the United States and tracking them while they are here. School districts are required to provide information on international students and exchange visitors in the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS). For questions regarding SEVIS requirements, please contact the SEVIS Help Desk at 1-800-892-4829 or the Student Exchange Visitor Program at 1-202-305-2346. For questions regarding Reinstatement of Student Status please contact the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), Department of Homeland Security at 1-810-982-0493, email charles.may@dhs.gov or www.ice.gov.

Please note that SEVIS is a federal requirement that has no impact on pupil accounting issues. All foreign students residing in the district are considered **residents** and are entitled to enroll in the district *(Plyler v. Doe).* A resident student that has met the age requirements and has not obtained a high school diploma may be counted in membership for purposes of state aid and cannot be denied a right to attend the resident district. The FTE for foreign students and migrant students are calculated in the same manner as all other students.

Nonimmigrant Students

A nonimmigrant is someone admitted to the U.S. temporarily for a specific purpose. The length of stay varies from months to years. Visas in this group include the following categories:

- F-1 Student Visa
- J-1 Foreign Exchange Student Visa

Other various classifications of workers, entertainers and athletes, representatives of foreign governments, employees of international organizations, etc., and their spouses and children.

F-1 Student Visa

The F-1 student visa includes academic students in colleges, universities, seminaries, conservatories, academic high schools, other academic institutions, and in language training. School districts become aware of these students during the visa application process.

A foreign student residing in the district is considered a **resident** and is entitled to enroll in the district *(Plyler v. Doe).* The student must meet the same residency requirements as any other student entering the school system. The student must either have a parent or guardian (or the student, if at least 18 years old) living in the district or must be living with a relative for the purpose of a suitable home to be considered a resident.

The school district would determine the rate of tuition (full unsubsidized per capita cost) to be charged and provide a receipt upon payment by the student prior to the student's issuance of a visa.

The school district, upon request, should issue the Form I-20AB, Certificate of Eligibility for Nonimmigrant Student Status.

The aggregate period of the visa status at a school may not exceed 12 months.

The student may attend grade 9, 10, 11, or 12.

A resident student may be counted in membership for purposes of state aid.

A student with a high school diploma, or its equivalent, may NOT be counted in membership for state aid purposes.

Note: Students visiting the district for a short time during the count period (such as three weeks) may not be claimed for full membership.

J-1 Foreign Exchange Student Visa

Foreign students issued a J-1 exchange student visa are sponsored by a formal student exchange program. The purpose is to improve the foreign student's knowledge of American culture and language through active participation in family, school and community life.

Attorney General Opinion No. 6316, states that "a foreign exchange student is a **resident** of the school district in which the host family with whom the student lives is resident and the student may attend the public school thereof without payment of tuition."

A resident student may be counted in membership for purposes of state aid.

A student with a high school diploma, or its equivalent, may NOT be counted in membership for state aid purposes.

Additional information is available at www.exchanges.state.gov.

Immigrant Students

Individuals admitted to the U.S. as immigrants are lawful permanent residents. They are usually in possession of an Alien Registration Card, Form 1-551, commonly referred to as a "green card."

A student's immigration status is not a permissible basis for denying admission to a public school *(Plyler v. Doe).* The student must meet the same residency requirements as any other student entering the school system. The student must either have a parent or guardian (or the student, if at least 18 years old) living in the district or must be living with a relative for the purpose of a suitable home to be considered a resident.

Tuition may not be charged.

A resident student may be counted in membership for purposes of state aid.
A student with a high school diploma, or its equivalent, may NOT be counted in membership for state aid purposes.

Migrant Students

All migrant students residing in the district are considered residents and are entitled to enroll in the district without regard to immigration status of the child or the child's parents *(Plyler v Doe).*

A migrant student must meet the same residency requirements as any other student entering the school system. The student must either have a parent or guardian (or the student, if at least 18 years old) living in the district or must be living with a relative for the purpose of a suitable home to be considered a resident.
Tuition may not be charged.
A resident student may be counted in membership for state aid purposes.
A student with a high school diploma, or its equivalent, may NOT be counted in membership for state aid purposes.

All Other Foreign Students

The foreign students in this "all other" category are those students who may be living in the district but are not participating in a formal program nor have they been issued an F-1 Visa to attend a school in the United States. There are a variety of other types of visas that may be issued to this group of students or they may be undocumented immigrants (a person who has entered the U.S. illegally).

A foreign student residing in the district is considered a **resident** and is entitled to enroll in the district *(Plyler v. Doe).* The student must meet the same residency requirements as any other student entering the school system. The student must either have a parent or guardian (or the student, if at least 18 years old) living in the district or must be living with a relative for the purpose of a suitable home to be considered a resident.
Tuition may not be charged.
A resident student may be counted in membership for state aid purposes.
A student with a high school diploma, or its equivalent, may NOT be counted in membership for state aid purposes.

FOREIGN STUDENTS ENROLLED IN PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Every child residing in Michigan is entitled to a free public education without regard to immigration status of the child or the child's parents. In *Plyler v Doe*, 457 U.S. 202 (1982), the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the U.S. Constitution prohibits states from denying equal access to public elementary and secondary schools to undocumented school-age children. A school district should determine whether a student is a resident of the school district without regard to the student's visa status. As a result of the Supreme Court decision, public schools MAY NOT:

- Deny admission to a student on the basis of undocumented status.
- Treat students differently to determine residency.
- Require students or parents to disclose or document their immigration status.
- Make inquires of students or parents that may expose their undocumented status.

Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS)

The federal Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act, the USA Patriot Act and the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act established new legal requirements for admitting nonimmigrant students and exchange visitors to the United States and tracking them while they are here. School districts are required to provide information on international students and exchange visitors in the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS). For questions regarding SEVIS requirements, please contact the SEVIS Help Desk at 1-800-892-4829 or the Student Exchange Visitor Program at 1-202-305-2346. For questions regarding Reinstatement of Student Status please contact the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), Department of Homeland Security at 1-810-982-0493, email charles.may@dhs.gov or www.ice.gov.

Please note that SEVIS is a federal requirement that has no impact on pupil accounting issues. All foreign students residing in the district are considered **residents** and are entitled to enroll in the district *(Plyler v. Doe).* A resident student that has met the age requirements and has not obtained a high school diploma may be counted in membership for purposes of state aid and cannot be denied a right to attend the resident district. The FTE for foreign students and migrant students are calculated in the same manner as all other students.

Nonimmigrant Students

A nonimmigrant is someone admitted to the U.S. temporarily for a specific purpose. The length of stay varies from months to years. Visas in this group include the following categories:

- F-1 Student Visa
- J-1 Foreign Exchange Student Visa

Other various classifications of workers, entertainers and athletes, representatives of foreign governments, employees of international organizations, etc., and their spouses and children.

F-1 Student Visa

The F-1 student visa includes academic students in colleges, universities, seminaries, conservatories, academic high schools, other academic institutions, and in language training. School districts become aware of these students during the visa application process.

A foreign student residing in the district is considered a **resident** and is entitled to enroll in the district *(Plyler v. Doe).* The student must meet the same residency requirements as any other student entering the school system. The student must either have a parent or guardian (or the student, if at least 18 years old) living in the district or must be living with a relative for the purpose of a suitable home to be considered a resident.

The school district would determine the rate of tuition (full unsubsidized per capita cost) to be charged and provide a receipt upon payment by the student prior to the student's issuance of a visa.

The school district, upon request, should issue the Form I-20AB, Certificate of Eligibility for Nonimmigrant Student Status.

The aggregate period of the visa status at a school may not exceed 12 months.

The student may attend grade 9, 10, 11, or 12.

A resident student may be counted in membership for purposes of state aid.

A student with a high school diploma, or its equivalent, may NOT be counted in membership for state aid purposes.

Note: Students visiting the district for a short time during the count period (such as three weeks) may not be claimed for full membership.

J-1 Foreign Exchange Student Visa

Foreign students issued a J-1 exchange student visa are sponsored by a formal student exchange program. The purpose is to improve the foreign student's knowledge of American culture and language through active participation in family, school and community life.

Attorney General Opinion No. 6316, states that "a foreign exchange student is a **resident** of the school district in which the host family with whom the student lives is resident and the student may attend the public school thereof without payment of tuition."

A resident student may be counted in membership for purposes of state aid.

A student with a high school diploma, or its equivalent, may NOT be counted in membership for state aid purposes.

Additional information is available at www.exchanges.state.gov.

Immigrant Students

Individuals admitted to the U.S. as immigrants are lawful permanent residents. They are usually in possession of an Alien Registration Card, Form 1-551, commonly referred to as a "green card."

A student's immigration status is not a permissible basis for denying admission to a public school *(Plyler v. Doe).* The student must meet the same residency requirements as any other student entering the school system. The student must either have a parent or guardian (or the student, if at least 18 years old) living in the district or must be living with a relative for the purpose of a suitable home to be considered a resident.

Tuition may not be charged.

A resident student may be counted in membership for purposes of state aid.

A student with a high school diploma, or its equivalent, may NOT be counted in membership for state aid purposes.

Migrant Students

All migrant students residing in the district are considered residents and are entitled to enroll in the district without regard to immigration status of the child or the child's parents *(Plyler v Doe).*

A migrant student must meet the same residency requirements as any other student entering the school system. The student must either have a parent or guardian (or the student, if at least 18 years old) living in the district or must be living with a relative for the purpose of a suitable home to be considered a resident.

Tuition may not be charged.

A resident student may be counted in membership for state aid purposes.

A student with a high school diploma, or its equivalent, may NOT be counted in membership for state aid purposes.

All Other Foreign Students

The foreign students in this "all other" category are those students who may be living in the district but are not participating in a formal program nor have they been issued an F-1 Visa to attend a school in the United States. There are a variety of other types of visas that may be issued to this group of students or they may be undocumented immigrants (a person who has entered the U.S. illegally).

A foreign student residing in the district is considered a **resident** and is entitled to enroll in the district *(Plyler v. Doe).* The student must meet the same residency requirements as any other student entering the school system. The student must either have a parent or guardian (or the student, if at least 18 years old) living in the district or must be living with a relative for the purpose of a suitable home to be considered a resident.

Tuition may not be charged.

A resident student may be counted in membership for state aid purposes.

A student with a high school diploma, or its equivalent, may NOT be counted in membership for state aid purposes.

* 105C STUDENTS WITH IEP:

Q:

WE STILL HAVE RESIDENT DISTRICTS REFUSING TO SIGN THE COST SHARING AGREEMENT, IF THOUGH THE EDUCATING DISTRICT HAS AGREED TO PAY ALL COSTS. ARE STUDENTS IN THIS CASE STILL REQUIRED TO BE RETURNED TO THE RESIDENT DISTRICT? WHAT IS THE STATUS OF THE PENALTY WE HEARD ABOUT?

A:

Brian Ciloski: Once you've enrolled, they are allowed to continue the enrollment until they graduate or sever the enrollment themselves.

If they need SE services, send it to the department if the resident district won't sign the agreement.

ENROLLING STUDENTS:

FOR FUNDING PURPOSES, HOW LONG DOES A 105C DISTRICT HAVE TO GET THE SIGNED SPECIAL ED AGREEMENT FROM THE RESIDENT DISTRICT?

A DISTRICT SENT A STUDENT BACK TO OUR DISTRICT AFTER THE SPRING COUNT DAY BECAUSE WE WOULD NOT SIGN THE AGREEMENT.

Dianne Easterling:

Having the agreement is a condition of enrollment; cannot enroll and cannot count.

Question from audience: Cannot ask at enrollment if the student is a Special Ed student, so what happens then? Brian stated the agreement must be in place or you cannot enroll the student if student is under 105c.

Question from audience: We received a document from the Office of Civil Rights, we cannot ask if a student is Special Education until they are enrolled unless you have a specific program that caters to that type of student. Dianne Easterling suggests refer it to your school attorney.

Sally Washington relayed that you could get the agreement after enrollment *if* the student is not originally Special Ed and it is later determined they need services; get the agreement at that time.

FOSTER CARE:

IF A NONRESIDENT STUDENT, ENROLLED IN OUR DISTRICT, IS IN FOSTER CARE AT THE FALL COUNT, BUT THEN EXITS FOSTER CARE AND IS NOW SIMPLY A NON-RESIDENT STUDENT, MAY WE ADOPT A POLICY THAT THIS CHILD MAY NO LONGER ATTEND OUR DISTRICT?

Brian Ciloski:

Foster care dovetails with McKinney Vento – believes have to give the student until the end of the school year – Carolyn Claerhout concurs.

SCHOOL OF CHOICE:

IF WE ARE GRANTED A WAIVER FOR A SECOND SOC DRAWING, DO ALL THE 1ST ROUND STUDENTS GO BACK INTO THE LOTTERY?

Brian Ciloski:

If limited enrollment, yes. All students should be considered as they are part of the same pool.

Strongly encourage a district to share that they can accept all students from the second round if they have already sent out notification to those accepted in the first round.

FENTON AREA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
3100 OWEN ROAD
FENTON, MICHIGAN 48430

RESIDENCY VERIFICATION AFFIDAVIT
PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

Michigan school districts have the right to require proof of residency regarding enrollment. By signing this affidavit, you are affirming that the address given on all forms is the current legal residence of the parent/guardian enrolling the student.

SHOULD THE SCHOOL DISTRICT LEARN THAT THE NOTED ADDRESS IS NOT THE RESIDENCE AND/OR THE PARENT/GUARDIAN LIVE OUTSIDE SCHOOL DISTRICT BOUNDARIES AND THE STUDENT IS NOT AN AUTHORIZED NON-RESIDENT STUDENT, HE/SHE WILL BE EXCLUDED FROM THE SCHOOL DISTRICT IMMEDIATELY.

The Fenton Area Public Schools requires verification of residency by parent/guardian providing originals of any the items below. School district personnel will make copies and return the originals. All documents must be current and contain name and address.

Driver's License	Purchase Agreement	Moving Bill	
Voter Registration	Insurance Form	Other-Specify	
Lease Agreement	Utility Bill		

Building administrator or secretary verifying the above documents.

_____ _____
Signature Date

If living in the home of another person and no rental agreement exists, that person must sign this document and provide one proof of residency.

Person with whom residing:

Name_____

Address_____

Phone_____

Signature_____ Date_____

_____ _____ _____
Signature of Parent/Guardian Student Name Grade

Address:_____
Number & Street City Zip

Phone:_____

11/20/08

Schools of Choice Definitions

The schools of choice provisions in Section 105 and 105c of the State School Aid Act allow local school districts to enroll non-resident students and count them in membership without having to obtain approval from the district of residence.

Section 105 permits local school districts to enroll students who reside in other local school districts within the same intermediate school district.

Section 105c allows enrollment of students who reside in school districts located in contiguous intermediate school districts.

Local school districts may also participate in cooperative education programs with other local or intermediate school districts that permit them to enroll and count each other's resident students. The requirements of Sections 105 and 105c do not govern cooperative education programs.

Each local school district decides whether it will participate in schools of choice under Section 105 and/or 105c. If a district decides to participate in one or both of these programs, it must do the following:

- Publish the grades, schools and special programs, if any, for which it will accept non-resident students.
- Determine whether it has a limited or unlimited number of positions available for non-resident applicants.
- Provide notice to the public that applications will be taken for a period of at least 15 calendar days. The notice must include the dates of the application period, as well as the place and manner for submitting applications. Published notice may precede the application period. **Note:** Programs with limited enrollment must limit the application period to no more than 30 days.
- If the number of applicants does not exceed the number of positions available, the district must accept all eligible applicants. If the number of applicants exceeds the number of positions available, the district must accept eligible applicants in the following order:
    1. Students who reside in the same household as students enrolled under section 105 or 105c in the immediately preceding school year, semester or Trimester;
    2. Other students selected according to a random draw system, which must also be used to establish a waiting list.
- Follow the specific application procedures and timelines described in the legislation. These procedures and timelines are different for districts with limited and unlimited numbers of positions available. **Note:** Periods referenced in the statute are calendar days.
- Determine which students met the enrollment requirements and notify parents of their child's acceptance in the program. **The date for enrollment shall be no later than the end of the first week of school.**

  Note: A district may not grant or refuse enrollment based on age, except in the case of an applicant for a program not appropriate for his/her age. A district may not grant or refuse enrollment based upon religion, race, color, national origin, sex, height, weight, marital status or athletic ability, or, generally, in violation of any state or federal law prohibiting discrimination.

  A district may refuse to enroll an applicant who has been suspended within the preceding two years or who has ever been expelled.
- Provide information on available transportation to the parents of accepted students. Districts are **not** required to provide transportation for students under Section 105 or 105c.

Schools of Choice Definitions

- Allow students who enrolled under Section 105 or 105c in the immediately preceding school year, or semester or trimester, to continue to enroll until they graduate from high school. This requirement does not prohibit a district from expelling a student for disciplinary reasons.

  Note: Non-resident students enrolled under Section 105 or 105c that have been counted in membership on either the pupil membership count day or the supplemental count day shall continue to be enrolled. A district may expel a student for disciplinary reasons. A student enrolled under Section 105 or 105c that relocates to another resident district shall continue to be enrolled.

- If a student is eligible for special education programs and services, or is a child with disabilities under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, develop and implement an individualized education plan for that student.

  A district may not refuse enrollment to a student eligible for special education programs and services, unless the application is under Section 105c and there is no written agreement with the district of residence. Special education programs and services are not considered "special programs" under Section 105 or 105c.

  Note: If the student resides in a contiguous intermediate school district and is enrolled under Section 105c, the enrolling district and district of residence must have a written agreement regarding the payment of added costs of special education programs and services. It is recommended that written agreements regarding the payment of added costs of special education programs and services are specific to the individual student. The written agreement shall address how the agreement shall be amended in the event of significant changes in the costs or level of special education programs or services required by the pupil. If a student enrolled under Section 105c becomes eligible for special education services following enrollment, the enrolling district and the resident district must have a written agreement in order for the enrolling district to continue to count the student in membership.

  If a student enrolled under Section 105 is eligible, or becomes eligible, for special education services and relocates to a resident district outside of the boundaries of the intermediate school district, then the enrolling district and the district of residence must have a written agreement regarding the payment of added costs of special education programs and services in order for the student to continue to be counted in membership by the enrolling district.

  If a student enrolled under Section 105c relocates to another resident district outside of the boundaries of the intermediate school district in which the enrolling district is located, then the enrolling district and the district of residence must have a written agreement regarding the payment of added costs of special education programs and services in order for the student to continue to be counted in membership by the enrolling district. School districts that enroll non-resident students under Section 105 or 105c receive the lesser of their own foundation allowance or the foundation allowance of the district of residence. Districts that enroll non-resident students under cooperative education programs receive the foundation allowance of the district of residence. Districts may not charge tuition for non-resident students enrolled under Section105 or 105c, or under cooperative education programs.

For additional details regarding the schools of choice provisions, see Sections 105 and 105c of the State School Aid Act (MCL 388.1705 and 388.1705c). **If you have questions about participating school districts in your area, please contact your intermediate school district.**

Schools of Choice Deadlines

IF LIMITED POSITIONS ARE AVAILABLE	
Deadline Date	**Description**
No Specific Date Stated	Decision by school district whether or not to become a “Schools of Choice” district under section 105 or 105c.
Prior to the Application Process	Publication of the grades, schools, and special programs for which applications for enrollment of nonresident pupils will be accepted. **Publication shall identify the dates of the application period.**
Not Later than the Second Friday in August	Provide notification to the public that applications will be taken during **at least a 15 calendar day period and not more than 30 day calendar period**, and the place and manner for submitting applications.
Within 15 Calendar Days After the Application Period	Determine which nonresident applicants will be allowed to enroll under the “Schools of Choice” program and notify the parents or legal guardians. **The date for enrollment shall be no later than the end of the first week of school.**
Beginning the third Monday in August and Not Later than the End of the First Week of School	Allow additional pupils from a waiting list to enroll if positions become available. **The date for enrollment shall be no later than the first week of school.**

IF UNLIMITED POSITIONS ARE AVAILABLE	
Deadline Date	**Description**
No Specific Date Stated	Decision by school district whether or not to become a “Schools of Choice” district under section 105 or 105c.
Application Period	Provide notification to the public the place and manner for submitting applications and dates of the application period. Applications must be taken for at least a 15 calendar day period.
Not Later than the End of the First Week of School	Acceptance of applications **and enrollment of pupils** until the end of the first week of school.

Schools of Choice Deadlines

FOR SECOND SEMESTER OR TRIMESTER ENROLLMENT	
Deadline Date	**Description**
Not Later than Two Weeks (14 calendar days) Before the End of the First Semester or Trimester	Publication of the grades, schools, and special programs for which applications for enrollment of nonresident pupils will be accepted.
Last Two Weeks (14 calendar days) of the First Semester or Trimester	Acceptance of applications.
The Beginning of the Second Semester or Trimester	Determine which nonresident applicants will be allowed to enroll under the "Schools of Choice" program and notify the parents or legal guardians. **The date for enrollment shall be no later than the end of the first week of school in the second semester or trimester.**

Notes:

1) Deadlines may be established and followed within an intermediate district if those deadlines do not exceed the limits provided in legislation.

2) A district may apply to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for a waiver of a specific requirement for one year.

Fenton Area Public Schools

Administration Building
3100 Owen Road
Fenton, Michigan 48430
Phone 810-591-4700 Fax 810-591-4705
www.fentonschools.org

Dr. Adam J Hartley, Superintendent

Dr. Douglas M. Busch,
Executive Director of Finance and Personnel

TO: **The Parent(s)** [redacted]

FROM: **Christina E. Hay**

DATE: **6/22/2018**

RE: **Enrollment Procedures**

Congratulations, your Schools of Choice Application has been approved!

Welcome to the Fenton Area Public Schools. Now that your child has been accepted into the district as a non-resident student, you may proceed to formally complete the enrollment process. Also, since your child has been accepted into the district as a non-resident student under the State's School of Choice program; you do not need to re-do this application process next year.

You now have two options for proceeding with the enrollment process. You can go to www.http://fentonschools.org/resources/enrollment/ and create an account in the Enrollment Portal, enroll your child and upload necessary documents there or you can choose to come to the Fenton Administrative office during normal business hours at, 3100 Owen Road, Fenton, (810-591-4700) to complete the enrollment here and bring the information listed below to complete the enrollment process:

Original Birth certificate

Proof of address

Immunization records and Vision and Hearing Screening

Custody court papers (if applicable)

This Acceptance Letter

Sincerely,

Christina E. Hay, PAS

Synergy Administrator

Data Mgmt. /Pupil Accounting Specialist

Board of Education

Keith A. Reynolds, President Richard M. Koester, Vice President Pamela A. Dickie, Treasurer Dana L. Jones, Secretary
Kimberly S. Gruber, Trustee Kristen M. Harmon, Trustee Lynn D. Hopper, Trustee

Fenton Area Public Schools

Administration Building

3100 Owen Road

Fenton, Michigan 48430

Phone 810-591-4700 Fax 810-591-4705

www.fentonschools.org

Dr. Adam J Hartley, Superintendent

Dr. Douglas M. Busch,
Executive Director of Finance and Personnel

January 19, 2018

Dear

This letter is to notify you that we have decided not to accept, , as a non-resident student at Fenton Area Public Schools for the 2017/2018 school year. This decision is based on a review of s discipline information received from Hartland High School and Garden City Middle School.

We appreciate your interest in the Fenton Area Public Schools and regret that we are not able to accept at this time. You are welcome to re-apply for School of Choice for the 2018/2019 school year and his application will be re-considered at that time.

Should you have any questions regarding this denial, please contact Fenton High School Assistant Principal, or Principal, . They can be reached directly by calling 810-591-2 or 810-591-2 , respectively.

Sincerely,

Christina E. Hay, PAS

Pupil Accounting Specialist/

Data Management Coordinator

Board of Education

Richard M. Koester, President Keith A. Reynolds, Vice President Pamela A. Dickie, Treasurer Dana L. Jones, Secretary

Kimberly S. Gruber, Trustee Kristen M. Harmon, Trustee Lynn D. Hopper, Trustee

Fenton Area Public Schools

Administration Building
3100 Owen Road
Fenton, Michigan 48430
Phone 810-591-4700 Fax 810-591-4705



Dr. Adam J Hartley, Superintendent

Dr. Douglas M. Busch,
Executive Director of Finance and Personnel

Board of Education

Richard M. Koester, President Keith A. Reynolds, Vice President Pamela A. Dickie, Treasurer Dana L. Jones, Secretary

Lynn D. Hopper, Trustee Kimberly S. Gruber, Trustee Kristen M. Harmon, Trustee

FENTON AREA PUBLIC SCHOOLS PARTICIPATES IN THE STATE'S SCHOOL OF CHOICE PROGRAM

For the 2018-2019 school year, Fenton Area Public Schools will accept applications from non-resident students at all grade levels through the state's school of choice program. A release from the student's resident district is **not** required. There are no tuition fees to enroll in Fenton Area Public Schools; however, transportation to and from school is the responsibility of the student's family.

Applications for fall enrollment will be accepted beginning Thursday, March 15, 2018 through Wednesday, August 29, 2018 for enrollment into the district no later than the end of the first week of school which is Thursday, August 30, 2018.

Applications are available by contacting the Fenton Area Public Schools at **810-591-4708** or on the district's website:

www.fentonschools.org/pages/Fenton_Area_Public_Schools/Resources/Enrollment

Fenton Area Public Schools

3100 Owen Road, Fenton, MI 48430
Phone 810-591-4708 Fax 810-591-4705

2018/19 School District of Choice Application

A. Student Information

Last Name	First Name	Initial	Resident School District

Street Address	City	State	Zip Code

Gender: Male ____ Female ____ **2018/19 Grade:** _____ **Date of Birth** _____

List the full names(s) of sibling(s) submitting an application to the Schools of Choice progr:
(A separate application must be submitted for each child.):

1. _____ 2. _____

3. _____ 4. _____

Total number of applications submitted today: _____

Parent/Guardian Information (please provide for both parents):

Last Name	First Name	Child lives with (X)	Resident School District

Street Address	City	State	Zip Code

Home Phone	Alternate Phone

Student Name:_____

B. School of Choice Request for Next Year: 2018-19

What interests you the most about Fenton Schools? Please check all that apply:

_____Curriculum/Academics _____Fine Arts _____Convenience to work or Childcare

_____Athletics _____Facilities _____Not Happy with current District

_____KD/Y5 Programs _____Siblings currently enrolled _____Other Reasons

Additional comments:

_____

_____

How did you hear about Fenton Schools?
_____ Friend/Relative _____ Newspaper Other: _____

All information I have provided in this application is true and correct. I understand that providing any false information on this application may be sufficient grounds for denial.

_____ _____
Parent/Guardian Signature Date

C. 2017-2018—Current School/Enrollment Information

_____ _____
School District Student Attended in 2017-2018 School Building Student Attended in 2017-2018

_____ _____
Grade in 2017-2018 High School Student: # of Credits Earned to Date

Is the student currently receiving Special Education or Speech Services? Yes_____ No_____

Within the last two years:
Has the student been suspended? Yes ____ No ____

(If "Yes", Provide Date: _____ Reason: _____

Has the student been expelled? Yes ____ No ____

(If "Yes", Provide Date: _____ Reason: _____

I hereby authorize my resident school district to send my child's student records and transcripts, including behavior reports, Special Education, and/or 504 or other specialized programs, pursuant to this application to the Fenton Area Public Schools.

_____ _____
Parent/Guardian Signature Date

Student Name:_____

Fenton Area Public Schools

School of Choice Application Process for the 2018/19 school year

Fall semester:	
Application window opens: March 15th 2018	Applications will be available at the District Administration Office or online @ www.fentonschools.org. Original, signed applications must be submitted in person or by mail. (Faxed documents not accepted).
Throughout the summer	Parents will be notified in writing of their child's acceptance/non-acceptance by the District Administration Office. Most decisions will be made within 1-2 weeks of application. (Except in July where other districts' staff are not back until the 2nd week of August.)
August 29, 2018	Applications to enroll for the fall semester will no longer be accepted after 4:00 p.m. Accepted students must complete the enrollment process by 4:00p.m. on August 31, 2018
Winter semester:	
Application window opens: TBD	The district will announce grade level(s), school building(s), or specific program(s), if any, for which enrollment for the second semester may be available. Applications will be available from either the district administration building the Fenton Schools website @ www.fentonschools.org. Original, signed applications must be submitted in person or by mail. (Faxed documents not accepted). Parents will be notified in writing of their child's acceptance/non-acceptance by the District Administration Office. Most decisions will be made within 1-2 weeks of application.
TBD	Applications to enroll for the winter semester will no longer be accepted after 4:00 p.m.
TBD	Second Semester begins-Enrollment must be completed by

Further questions regarding the School of Choice process should be directed to the District Administration Office at 810-591-4700 or to Christina Hay, Synergy Administrator/Data Management Coordinator at chay@fentonschools.org.

Q: A district has an incoming K student enrolling through SOC. The student has a GSRP history of disruptive behavior, and the district wants to know if they can deny enrollment along the same lines as being able to deny enrollment to students with a history of suspension or expulsion.

A: Dan Hanrahan: No, the SOC language comes from Section 105(9) of the State School Aid Act. Students who have been suspended from another school within the last two years can be refused enrollment. And a student that has been expelled or convicted of a felony at any time before can be refused.