

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

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(X) Informational

BULLETIN NO. 035-18 SCHOOL APPORTIONMENT AND FINANCIAL SERVICES/ALTERNATIVE LEARNING DEPARTMENT

TO: Educational Service District Superintendents

School District Superintendents
School District Business Managers
School District Choice Coordinators

FROM: Chris Reykdal, Superintendent of Public Instruction

RE: Choice Transfers, Interdistrict Agreements, and Standard Choice Transfer System

(SCTS)

CONTACT: Becky McLean, Supervisor, Enrollment and Categorical Funding

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PURPOSE

This bulletin provides information and requirements for enrolling students that are not residents of a school district and claiming their enrollment for state funding.

Additionally, this bulletin provides information on the Education Data System (EDS) Standard Choice Transfer System (SCTS). Usage of the SCTS is required for students who are released from their resident district to enroll in another district's Alternative Learning Experience (ALE) school or program. However, this application can be used for all students' Choice Transfers and Interdistrict Agreements.

Throughout this bulletin, the subsequent terms are defined as follows:

- "ALE" means any courses where the student's enrollment claimed for state funding is done
 in whole or in part outside of the classroom and meets the requirement of WAC 392-121182.
- "Fully executed" means a completed transfer or agreement that is signed by both districts.
- "Nonresident district" means the district where a student attends school but does not live within the district's boundaries.

BULLETIN NO. 035-18 SAFS/ALD Page 2 April 25, 2018

- "Parents" means a student's parent(s) or guardian(s).
- "Resident district" means the district where the student resides.

CHANGES FOR THIS BULLETIN

This bulletin replaces Bulletin #008-14 issued March 2014 and contains one update.

As a result of a change to RCW 28A.250.070 in 2017, the SCTS application is required to be used for all Choice Transfers for students enrolling in a nonresident district's ALE school or program. Previously, the SCTS was required only for Choice Transfers into a nonresident online ALE program.

BACKGROUND ON ENROLLMENT REPORTING

School districts that provide educational services to students may claim those students for state funding under three specific circumstances:

- 1. A student is a resident of the district, resides on federal or tribal lands contiguous to a district, or resides in a district that does not offer a grade in which the student is eligible to enroll.
- 2. The district has a Choice Transfer in place which gives a district the authority to claim a student who is not a resident of the district.
- 3. An Interdistrict Agreement is in place which gives a nonresident district the right to claim a specific portion of the student's enrollment, given by the resident district.

Without one of these three circumstances in place, a district cannot claim a student's enrollment for state funding.

Residence is defined in WAC 392-137-115:

"WAC 392-137-115 Student residence—Definition.

As used in this chapter, the term "student residence" means the physical location of a student's principal abode—i.e., the home, house, apartment, facility, structure, or location, etc.—where the student lives the majority of the time. The following shall be considered in applying this section:

- (1) The mailing address of the student—e.g., parent's address or post office box—may be different than the student's principal abode.
- (2) The student's principal abode may be different than the principal abode of the student's parent(s).
- (3) The lack of a mailing address for a student does not preclude residency under this section
- (4) If students are expected to reside at address for twenty consecutive days or more."

BULLETIN NO. 035-18 SAFS/ALD Page 3 April 25, 2018

Charter and tribal compact schools are not required to have a Choice Transfer or Interdistrict Agreement in place with their students' resident districts. A records request from a charter or tribal compact school provides notification to the student's resident district that the student has enrolled in a charter or tribal compact school.

Students residing in a district that does not provide the grade the student is eligible to enroll (often referred to as a nonhigh student), can enroll in any district that provides this grade (often referred to as a high district). There is no requirement to have a Choice Transfer or Interdistrict Agreement in place for nonhigh students.

Contracts for instruction entered into by two districts as provided in WAC 392-121-188 do not give a district authority to claim a student who does not reside within their district. A separate Choice Transfer or Interdistrict Agreement for each nonresident student is required in order for the nonresident district to claim the student.

Districts that host skill center programs do not need a Choice Transfer or Interdistrict Agreement for nonresident students who are enrolled in skill center courses when the host district has a cooperative skill center agreement with the student's resident district. Choice Transfer or Interdistrict Agreements are required for students who are enrolled in skill center courses when the resident district does not have a cooperative skill center agreement with the nonresident host district and for students who are enrolled in non-skill center courses provided by a nonresident skill center host district.

INFORMATION ON CHOICE TRANSFER

Under RCW 28A.225.200 through 28A.225.240, students have the right to request enrollment in a district other than their resident district through a Choice Transfer request. Choice law allows districts the ability to grant a student's choice, as well as instances where the Choice Transfer request may be refused by either of the districts. This law provides students and parents the opportunity to appeal a Choice Transfer denial decision to the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) for final determination, as defined in RCW 28A.225.230.

A Choice Transfer occurs when the following takes place:

- There has been a release from a student's resident district, at the student or parents' request, and there has been acceptance from another district within the state of Washington, AND
- 2. The student's resident district retains no responsibility for provision of, or funding for, the student's educational program.

BULLETIN NO. 035-18 SAFS/ALD Page 4 April 25, 2018

For the duration of the Choice Transfer, the nonresident district is responsible for all services and state and federal requirements related to the student (the same responsibilities they have for a student that resides within their district boundaries). This includes, but is not limited to, basic education, special education, home/hospital services, truancy, Comprehensive Education Data and Research System (CEDARS) reporting, and administration of state educational assessments.

Important things to remember:

- A Choice Transfer is initiated by a student or parents through a Choice Transfer request that is first submitted to the student's resident district and then fully executed by the two districts.
- 2. Choice Transfers require beginning and ending dates and should be limited to one school year. If the student wishes to continue attending the nonresident district school for the following year, a renewal request is required. An annual renewal ensures the student has not moved to a new resident district, which would require a new Choice Transfer with the new district.
- 3. Prior to a fully executed Choice Transfer and before the beginning date of the Choice Transfer, the student remains the responsibility of the resident district and must continue to attend the student's current school until the transfer begins or otherwise be subject to truancy laws.
- 4. Once a Choice Transfer is fully executed:
 - The student and parents must be notified the Choice Transfer is approved, and
 - The nonresident district accepting the student should enroll the student according to their district's standard enrollment processes, which could include a records request from the resident district.
- 5. When a Choice Transfer is denied or rescinded:
 - Districts are required to have policies in place that establish rational, fair, and equitable standards for denials and rescindments of Choice Transfers.
 - Students and parents must be notified and given the specific district policy for the denial or rescindment.
 - Students and parents must be notified of their right to appeal to OSPI.
 - For a rescindment of a Choice Transfer, the nonresident district is responsible for notifying the resident district. The effective date of the rescindment is the date the resident district is notified. Until the resident district receives the notification, the nonresident district remains responsible for the student's education.
- 6. Under a Choice Transfer, the resident district retains no ability to claim the student's enrollment for state funding unless the Choice Transfer has been supplemented by an Interdistrict Agreement.

BULLETIN NO. 035-18 SAFS/ALD Page 5 April 25, 2018

INFORMATION ON INTERDISTRICT AGREEMENT

Interdistrict agreements provides a method for districts to share a student's enrollment. In contrast to a Choice Transfer, when an Interdistrict Agreement is in place, the resident district retains the responsibilities for the student's education. However, the provision of the student's basic education, special education, or transitional bilingual instruction program (TBIP) services are shared with another district within the state of Washington. The nonresident district sharing the student becomes a contractor of the resident district and has only those obligations so noted in the Interdistrict Agreement. The resident district maintains ultimate responsibility for the education being provided by the nonresident district.

Contrary to Choice Transfers, there is no law mandating Interdistrict Agreements or requiring a resident district to enter into an Interdistrict Agreement to share a student's basic education full-time equivalent (FTE) or provision of special education and TBIP services with a nonresident district. Further, there is no law that requires districts to offer an appeal right to students when districts choose not to share a student via an Interdistrict Agreement.

Important things to remember:

- Interdistrict Agreements require beginning and ending dates and should be limited to one school year and renewed for the following school year. Annual renewals ensure the student has not moved to another district which would require a new Interdistrict Agreement with the new district.
- 2. Students must continue to attend their current school schedule until notified of the acceptance of the Interdistrict Agreement and its start day or be subject to nonattendance procedures.
- 3. Once an Interdistrict Agreement is fully executed, the nonresident district would enroll the student based on the district's enrollment processes, which could include a records request from the resident district.
- 4. Interdistrict Agreements must specify the maximum amount of FTE each district is allowed to claim for the student. The total FTE in Grades K–12 must not exceed 1.0 FTE. Enrollment when combined with Skill Center or Running Start classes can exceed 1.0 FTE but the high school FTE is limited to 1.0 FTE.
- 5. A district serving a student with an Interdistrict Agreement in place may claim up to the amount of time a student is enrolled subject to the limitation specified in the agreement.
- When sharing the student's special education or TBIP services, an Interdistrict Agreement must specify which district will claim the student's headcount for special education or TBIP funding.
- 7. An Interdistrict Agreement should clearly state the conditions that would lead to a student's disenrollment from the nonresident district. It should also specify how the resident district is to be notified of a student's disenrollment from the nonresident district.

BULLETIN NO. 035-18 SAFS/ALD Page 6 April 25, 2018

8. Interdistrict Agreements must comply with all the requirements of the Interlocal Cooperation Act, chapter 39.34 RCW.

INFORMATION ON THE STANDARD CHOICE TRANSFER SYSTEM (SCTS)

The SCTS application within EDS was developed in 2013 as required in RCW 28A.250.070 and implemented in March 2014. Districts are required to use this application for all students who are released through a Choice Transfer from their resident district to a nonresident district for the purpose of enrolling in an ALE school or program. However, this application can also be used by districts for students being released through a Choice Transfer to enroll in a non-ALE school, as well as for sharing a student's enrollment through an Interdistrict Agreement. To access the SCTS, the district must assign the EDS Choice Coordinator role to the district staff responsible for processing the Choice Transfer and Interdistrict Agreements.

REPORTING OF STUDENT'S ENROLLMENT

Forms P-223 and P-223H Reporting for State Funding:

Resident district's data reported on Forms P-223 and P-223H is used to calculate a district's special education funding, Levy Authorization, and Nonhigh payments. Based on whether the nonresident student has a Choice Transfer or an Interdistrict Agreement in place, the instructions for reporting the student's resident district differs.

- Choice Transfer: A student who attends a nonresident district through a Choice Transfer is considered to be a resident of the nonresident district and, accordingly, is reported on Forms P-223 and P-223H as a resident of the nonresident district.
- Interdistrict Agreement: A student who is attending a nonresident district through an Interdistrict Agreement, is reported by the nonresident district on Forms P-223 and P-223H as a resident of the actual resident district. The basic education FTE and special education and TBIP headcount claimed by the nonresident district is limited to what is specified in the Interdistrict Agreement.

School Apportionment and Financial Services (SAFS) ALE Reporting:

For ALE enrollment reporting in the SAFS ALE application, students are reported by their home district, which is defined as the district where student lives regardless of a Choice Transfer.

CEDARS Reporting:

For CEDARS reporting, the following instructions apply:

- Choice Transfer: A student who attends a district through a Choice Transfer would be reported as IsPrimary=Y.
- Interdistrict Agreement: For a student attending two districts through an Interdistrict
 Agreement, the student's resident district would report the student as IsPrimary=Y while
 the nonresident district would report the student as IsPrimary=N. This allows OSPI to count

BULLETIN NO. 035-18 SAFS/ALD Page 7 April 25, 2018

each student once at the IsPrimary=Y district when an unduplicated count is needed (i.e., federal accountability, graduation rates, etc.).

INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE

For questions regarding this bulletin, please contact the following:

- Joy Walton Kawasaki, School Choice and Enrollment Options Manager, regarding the Choice Transfers, Interdistrict Agreements, and SCTS application at 360-725-6237 or by email at joy.waltonkawasaki@k12.wa.us.
- Becky McLean, Supervisor of Enrollment and Categorical Funding, regarding fiscal requirements or enrollment reporting at 360-725-6306 or by email at becky.mclean@k12.wa.us.

The OSPI TTY number is 360-664-3631. This bulletin is also available on OSPI's Bulletins website.

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Attachment: Examples of Choice Transfers and Interdistrict Agreements

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