

4.5—SCHOOL CHOICE

Standard School Choice

Exemption

The District is under an enforceable desegregation court order/court-approved desegregation plan¹ regarding the effects of past racial segregation in student assignment and has submitted the appropriate documentation to the Arkansas Department of Education (ADE).² As a result of the desegregation order/desegregation plan¹, the District is exempt from the provisions of the Public School Choice Act of 2015 (Standard School Choice) and the Arkansas Opportunity Public School Choice Act of 2004 (Opportunity School Choice). The District shall notify the superintendents of each of its geographically contiguous school districts of its exemption.³ The exemption prohibits the District from accepting any school choice applications from students wishing to transfer into or out of the District through standard School Choice or Opportunity School Choice.⁴

Definition

"sibling" means each of two (2) or more children having a common parent in common by blood, adoption, marriage, or foster care.

Transfers Into the District

Capacity Determination and Public Pronouncement

The Board of Directors will adopt a resolution containing the capacity standards for the District. The resolution will contain the acceptance determination criteria identified by academic program, class, grade level, and individual school. The school is not obligated to add any teachers, other staff, or classrooms to accommodate choice applications. The District may only deny a Standard School Choice application if the District has a lack of capacity by the District having reached ninety percent (90%) of the maximum student population in a program, class, grade level, or school building authorized by the Standards or other State/Federal law.⁵

The District shall advertise in appropriate broadcast media and either print media or on the Internet to inform students and parents in adjoining districts of the range of possible openings available under the School Choice program. The public pronouncements shall state the application deadline and the requirements and procedures for participation in the program. Such pronouncements shall be made in the spring, but in no case later than March 1.⁶

Application Process

The student's parent shall submit a school choice application on a form approved by ADE to this district. The transfer application must be postmarked or hand delivered on or before May 1 of the year preceding the fall semester the applicant would begin school in the District. The District shall date and time stamp all applications as they are received in the District's central office. It is the District's responsibility to send a copy of the application that includes the date and time stamp to the student's resident district.⁷ Applications postmarked or hand delivered on or after May 2 will not be accepted. Statutorily, preference is required to be given to siblings

of students who are already enrolled in the District. Therefore, siblings whose applications fit the capacity standards approved by the Board of Directors may be approved ahead of an otherwise qualified non-sibling applicant who submitted an earlier application as identified by the application's date and time stamp.

The approval of any application for a choice transfer into the District is potentially limited by the applicant's resident district's statutory limitation of losing no more than three percent (3%) of its past year's student enrollment due to Standard School Choice. As such, any District approval of a choice application prior to July 1 is provisional pending a determination that the resident district's three percent (3%) cap has not been reached.

The Superintendent will consider all properly submitted applications for School Choice. By July 1, the Superintendent shall notify the parent and the student's resident district, in writing, of the decision to accept or reject the application.

Accepted Applications

Applications which fit within the District's stated capacity standards shall be provisionally accepted, in writing, with the notification letter stating a reasonable timeline by which the student shall enroll in the District by taking the steps detailed in the letter, including submission of all required documents. If the student fails to enroll within the stated timeline, or if all necessary steps to complete the enrollment are not taken, or examination of the documentation indicates the applicant does not meet the District's stated capacity standards, the acceptance shall be null and void.⁸

A student, whose application has been accepted and who has enrolled in the District, is eligible to continue enrollment until completing his/her secondary education. Continued enrollment is conditioned upon the student meeting applicable statutory and District policy requirements. Any student who has been accepted under choice and who either fails to initially enroll under the timelines and provisions provided in this policy or who chooses to return to his/her resident district voids the transfer and must reapply if, in the future, the student seeks another school choice transfer. A subsequent transfer application will be subject to the capacity standards applicable to the year in which the application is considered by the District.

A present or future sibling of a student who continues enrollment in this District may enroll in the District by submitting a Standard School Choice application. Applications of siblings of presently enrolled choice students are subject to the provisions of this policy including the capacity standards applicable to the year in which the sibling's application is considered by the District. A sibling who enrolls in the District through Standard School choice is eligible to remain in the District until completing his/her secondary education.

Students whose applications have been accepted and who have enrolled in the district shall not be discriminated against on the basis of gender, national origin, race, ethnicity, religion, or disability.

Rejected Applications

The District may reject an application for a transfer into the District under Standard School Choice due to a lack of capacity. However, the decision to accept or reject an application may not be based on the student's previous academic achievement, athletic or other extracurricular ability, English proficiency level, or previous disciplinary proceedings other than a current expulsion.⁹

An application may be provisionally rejected if it is for an opening that was included in the District's capacity resolution, but was provisionally filled by an earlier applicant. If the provisionally approved applicant subsequently does not enroll in the District, the provisionally rejected applicant could be provisionally approved and would have to meet the acceptance requirements to be eligible to enroll in the district.

Rejection of applications shall be in writing and shall state the reason(s) for the rejection. A student whose application was rejected may request a hearing before the State Board of Education to reconsider the application which must be done, in writing to the State Board within ten (10) days of receiving the rejection letter from the District.

Any applications that are denied due to the student's resident district reaching the three percent (3%) limitation cap shall be given priority for a choice transfer the following year in the order that the District received the original applications.

Transfers Out of the District

All Standard School Choice applications shall be granted unless the approval would cause the District to have a net enrollment loss (students transferring out minus those transferring in) of more than three percent (3%) of the average daily membership on October 15 of the immediately preceding year. By December 15 of each year, ADE shall determine and notify the District of the net number of allowable choice transfers. For the purpose of determining the three percent (3%) cap, siblings are counted as one student, and students are not counted if the student transfers from a school or district in:

- Academic Distress under either A.C.A. § 6-15-430(c)(1) or A.C.A. § 6-18-227; or
- Facilities Distress under A.C.A. § 6-21-812.

If, prior to July 1, the District receives sufficient copies of requests from other districts for its students to transfer to other districts to trigger the three percent (3%) cap, it shall notify each district the District received Standard School Choice applications from that it has tentatively reached the limitation cap. The District will use confirmations of approved choice applications from receiving districts to make a final determination of which applications it received that exceeded the limitation cap and notify each district that was the recipient of an application to that effect.¹⁰

Facilities Distress School Choice Applications

There are a few exceptions from the provisions of the rest of this policy that govern choice transfers triggered by facilities distress. Any student attending a school district that has been identified as being in facilities distress may transfer under the provisions of this policy, but with the following four (4) differences.

- The receiving district cannot be in facilities distress;
- The transfer is only available for the duration of the time the student's resident district remains in distress;
- The student is not required to meet the June 1 application deadline; and
- The student's resident district is responsible for the cost of transporting the student to this District's school.

Opportunity School Choice

Transfers Into or Within the District¹¹

For the purposes of this section of the policy, a “lack of capacity”¹² is defined as when the receiving school has reached the maximum student-to-teacher ratio allowed under federal or state law, the ADE Rules for the Standards of Accreditation, or other applicable rules. There is a lack of capacity if, as of the date of the application for Opportunity School Choice, ninety-five percent (95%) or more of the seats at the grade level at the nonresident school are filled.

Unless there is a lack of capacity¹² at the District’s school or the transfer conflicts with the provisions of a federal desegregation order applicable to the District, a student who is enrolled in or assigned to a school classified by the ADE to be in academic distress is eligible to transfer to the school closest to the student’s legal residence that is not in academic distress. The student’s parent or guardian, or the student if over the age of eighteen (18), must successfully complete the necessary application process by July 30 preceding the initial year of desired enrollment.

Within thirty (30) days from receipt of an application from a student seeking admission under this section of the policy, the Superintendent shall notify in writing the parent or guardian, or the student if the student is over eighteen (18) years of age, whether the Opportunity School Choice application has been accepted or rejected. The notification shall be sent via First-Class Mail to the address on the application.

If the application is accepted, the notification letter shall state the deadline by which the student must enroll in the receiving school or the transfer will be null and void.

If the District rejects the application, the District shall state in the notification letter the specific reasons for the rejection.¹³ A parent or guardian, or the student if the student is over eighteen (18) years of age, may appeal the District’s decision to deny the application to the State Board of Education. The appeal must be in writing to the State Board of Education via certified mail, return receipt requested, no later than ten (10) calendar days, excluding weekends and legal holidays, after the notice of rejection was received from the District.

A student’s enrollment under Opportunity School Choice is irrevocable for the duration of the school year and is renewable until the student completes high school or is beyond the legal age of enrollment. This provision for continuing eligibility under Opportunity Choice does not negate the student’s right to apply for transfer to a district other than the student’s assigned school or resident district under the Standard School Choice provisions of this policy.

The District may, but is not obligated to provide transportation to and from the transferring district.¹⁴

Transfers out of, or within, the District¹¹

If a District school or the District has been classified by the ADE as being in academic distress the District shall timely notify the parent, guardian, or student, if the student is over eighteen (18) years of age, as soon as practicable after the academic distress designation is made of all options available under Opportunity Choice. The District shall offer the parent or guardian, or the student if the student is over eighteen (18) years of age, an opportunity to enroll the student in any public school or school district that has not been classified by the ADE as a public school or school district in academic distress.

Additionally, the District shall request public service announcements to be made over the broadcast media and in the print media at such times and in such a manner as to inform parents or guardians of students in adjoining districts of the availability of the program, the application deadline, and the requirements and procedure for nonresident students to participate in the program.¹⁵

Notes: ¹ Select the version of the desegregation order that applies to your district.

² A.C.A. § 6-13-113 requires a district under a desegregation court order or court-approved desegregation plan to submit to ADE by January 1, 2016:

- A copy of the desegregation order or desegregation-related order;
- The case heading and case number of each court case in which the order was entered;
- The name and location of each court that maintains jurisdiction over the order; and
- A description of the school choice student transfer desegregation obligations, if any, that the school district is subject to, related to the order.

Should the district be released by the court, the district is responsible to promptly notify ADE. ADE will post all districts who have submitted the proper paperwork on its website.

³ If your district doesn't meet the provisions of this paragraph, delete it and, for your master copy of the policy, renumber the remaining footnotes accordingly.

While the policy language requiring the district to notify its contiguous districts that it is exempt from the school choice provisions is not statutorily required, it is advocated by Commissioner's Memo Com-13-061 and we believe it is necessary if potential receiving districts are going to be able to intelligently inform parents who have applied to their school.

⁴ If the desegregation court order/court-approved desegregation plan your district is under would prohibit standard school choice but would not prohibit Opportunity School Choice, remove the references to Opportunity Choice in this paragraph and add the following sentence:

While the District's desegregation court order/court-approved-desegregation-plan exempts the District from the provisions of Standard School Choice, the District's desegregation court order/court-approved-desegregation-plan does not exempt it from the transfer provisions of the Arkansas Opportunity Public School Choice Act of 2004 (Opportunity School Choice).

We advise districts to consult with their attorney about the district's desegregation court order/court-approved-desegregation-plan applicability to the exemption provisions in A.C.A. § 6-18-906 and A.C.A. § 6-18-227 and whether you will need to include both, either, or neither policy provisions on standard School Choice or Opportunity School Choice in your final version of this policy.

⁵ For the Resolution, see Form 4.5F. There is no real flexibility in setting capacity as you can no longer take growth into account when setting slots for Standard School Choice. Districts may only deny a transfer if the transfer would place the district above the ninety percent (90%) maximum under law or the student's resident district has reached its three percent (3%) cap. Your application of a lack of capacity must be consistent; you can't choose to add a teacher due to accepting a student, but refuse to add a staff member because the applicant requires special education.

Once the resolution has been made, the Board's role in determining acceptance is finished and no further board action is required to accept school choice students.

⁶ The statute does not stipulate a date and you can choose your own, but it should give parents a reasonable opportunity to submit their application . While the statute gives districts a choice between advertising in print or on the Internet, it also doesn't prohibit advertising in both. To help inform parents before they try to apply so they will know in advance if it's actually a possibility that their child could be accepted, we suggest either including your capacity resolution in the public announcements or state where the resolution can be picked up.

⁷ While A.C.A. § 6-18-1905(a)(1) only requires the non-resident district to notify the resident district of the receipt of an application, any notification without the date and time of the receipt of the application will make it impossible for a resident district that has reached its three percent (3%) cap to know the student who triggered the reaching of the cap. If you do not wish to transmit a copy of the application to the resident district, replace the sentence with the following language:

It is the District's responsibility to notify the student's resident district of the receipt of the student's application; the notification shall include the student's name and the date and time the District received the application.

⁸ Consider the following about the timing of your acceptance of an application and why it's important to provisionally accept each application until the notification letter is returned to you:

The later you accept an application, the more confident you can be about accepting or denying based on capacity. (For example, have as many students as usual moved into your district and were they in the expected grade level patterns?) However, an earlier, **provisional**, acceptance, such as June 1, gives you more time to determine through the use of your acceptance notification letter whether the student's reality matches the information supplied on the application. For example, would the applicant have been held back in 3rd grade in the resident school and the parent is trying to keep that from happening by transferring. While you may have an opening in 4th grade (the grade the parent would have applied for), you may not have an opening in 3rd grade and so would need to deny the application once the paperwork was submitted.

Another example would be an application for a kindergarten choice transfer. When reviewing the completed paperwork, you discover the child is medically fragile and will require additional staff to meet the student's needs. Provisional acceptance gives you the time and opportunity to reconsider your acceptance and still meet the July 1 deadline.

⁹ You are required to hold a hearing about the student's expulsion. (See A.C.A. § 6-18-510.) It is possible that the expulsion was for a disciplinary infraction that does not result in expulsion in your district. If this is the case, you have the choice of whether or not to admit the student under school choice due to the resident district's expulsion of the student.

¹⁰ The "shalls" used in this paragraph are not statutorily required (The Public School Choice Act of 2015 simply doesn't address the issue), but without notification to the non-resident district, there is no way for the non-resident district to know when the cap has been reached.

¹¹ Only include "or within" if your district has more than one school with the same grade(s).

¹² The capacity standards under "Opportunity Choice" are slightly more strict than under "Standard Choice" standards and are limited to what is stated in the policy. Additionally, by Rule, you are required to base your decision on ninety-five (95%) of capacity at the time of the application with no provision for consideration of your district's normal growth. Just as with Standard School Choice, your application of a lack of capacity must be consistent; you can't choose to add a teacher due to accepting a student, but refuse to add a staff member because the applicant requires special education.

¹³ The student or his/her parents may appeal to the State Board a decision to deny admission.

¹⁴ Sending districts are required to spend up to four hundred dollars (\$400) per year to transport the student. The statute and the Rules are unclear. They both state that receiving districts **may** transport opportunity choice students, but sending districts **shall** pay up to four hundred dollars (\$400) per year to transport the student. The policy's language makes no attempt to settle the discrepancy. The financial responsibility of the transferring district goes away when the school/district is no longer in academic distress. At that time the statute states that the receiving district may choose to pay for the transportation.

¹⁵ Opportunity Choice does not give you the option contained in Standard Choice of advertising on the Internet in place of print media.

Legal References: A.C.A. § 6-1-106

A.C.A. § 6-13-113

A.C.A. § 6-15-430(b)

A.C.A. § 6-18-227

A.C.A. § 6-18-510

A.C.A. § 6-18-1901 et seq.

A.C.A. § 6-21-812

ADE Rules Governing the Guidelines, Procedures and Enforcement of the Arkansas Opportunity Public School Choice Act

Date Adopted:

Last Revised: