

## **EXAMPLES OF CHOICE TRANSFERS AND INTERDISTRICT AGREEMENTS**

**Example 1:** A student wishes to attend classes full time in a neighboring district, District B. The student's parents meet with the resident district, District A and ask for the student to be released to District B. District A initiates a Choice Transfer request and sends it to District B who approves the transfer. After a fully executed Choice Transfer is complete, notification is sent to the parent that the student has officially been accepted.

The student is the responsibility of District A fully until there has been a release from their district **and** acceptance from District B. Until District B approved the transfer, the student remains the responsibility of District A, even though they signed off releasing the student. Once both parties have approved the Choice Transfer, District B now assumes responsibility for the education of the student, upon the beginning date specified on the transfer.

**Example 2:** A student who resides in District A wants to attend District C's Internet Academy full time. The student enrolls in the Internet Academy and District C serves him without ever processing a Choice Transfer.

District C may not claim the student for funding because they have not been given the authority to do so from District A through a fully executed Choice Transfer. District A retains responsibility for the education of the student.

**Example 3:** A student previously "choiced" from District A into District D through a Choice Transfer. The student wants to return to District A before the Choice Transfer expires. District A cannot claim the student for funding until they have received written notification from District D that states the Choice Transfer has been rescinded. Once District A has the notification, they can claim the student for funding. Until District A has the release from District D, District D is responsible for the student.

**Example 4:** A student attends two separate districts pursuant to an Interdistrict Agreement. The agreement states that District A is able to claim the student for a 0.5 FTE and that District B may claim the student for a 0.5 FTE. The agreement dates are for the entire school year. At the beginning of the second semester, the student wishes to take an extra class at District B and one less class at District A.

Unless an amendment is made to the Interdistrict Agreement for this student, the districts are limited to claim a maximum 0.5 FTE each. If District A is serving the student for less than 0.5 FTE, they are limited to claim the student's enrolled hours.

**Example 5:** A 5<sup>th</sup> grade student “chooses” into a nonresident district. The student then wishes to attend the original district of residence for a band class and a physical education class, totaling 120 minutes of class time per day. The “choice” district proposes an Interdistrict Agreement with the original district of residence allowing the student to be counted as a 0.6 FTE by the “choice” district and a 0.4 FTE ( $120 \div 300$ ) by the district serving the student for band and physical education. If the districts enter into an Interdistrict Agreement and the student doesn’t enroll in either district for the full amount of class time allotted by the agreement, the districts can only claim the FTE for the student’s enrolled hours. In this example, the “choice” district remains responsible for all of the educational services the student receives, regardless of which district is providing the education.

**Example 6:** If a student “chooses” out of their resident district (District A) into another district (District B) and then chooses to “choice” into another district (District C) rather than return to their original district of residence, the following must take place:

1. District B must rescind the Choice Transfer between themselves and District A.
2. There must be a new Choice Transfer between District A and District C.

**Example 7:** A nonresident district accepts the Choice Transfer but the student does not enroll. The nonresident district must rescind the Choice Transfer.

**Example 8:** A student who is enrolled in their resident district’s half-day kindergarten program is not eligible to enroll in a nonresident district’s state funded, full-day kindergarten program for the second half of the day. A student could “choice” into the nonresident district that offers the state funded, full-day kindergarten program and attend their program full time.