

Policy

NONRESIDENTS

The board shall operate the schools of this district for the benefit of all children resident in the district and such others as may be admitted, pursuant to statute and policy of the board. The board reserves the right to verify the residency of any pupil and the validity of any affidavit of guardianship. Documentation required to prove eligibility to attend the schools of this district shall be in accord with policy 5111 Admission and the administrative code.

Future Residents

Families who contemplate moving into Florham Park in the fall and who wish to enroll their children at the beginning of the school term may do so as long as evidence is presented that the move is anticipated, such as contract for purchase or the equivalent. No pupils will be accepted without tuition payment unless the expected moving date is prior to November 1. If such move is made before November 1, no tuition will be charged for September and October. If the residency is not established on or before November 1, the parents/guardians will be liable for tuition for September, October and for subsequent months in which change of residency is not made. Parents will receive a copy of the policy at the time they register. A copy of the registration and sign-off on Policy #5118 will be sent to the School Business Administrator.

Parents/guardians of children who are future residents shall be required to demonstrate proof of the anticipated residency. The board reserves the right to verify such claims, and to remove from school a nonresident pupil whose claim cannot be verified.

Former Residents

Former Residents: Families who move their residence outside of Florham Park and who wish to continue their children in the Florham Park Schools until the end of the school year will be required to pay tuition for the time their children continue attending school after the end of the month in which they moved, at a rate set annually by the board of education; except that those pupils in eighth grade may finish the term free after May 1.

Children of Nonresident Staff Members

Children of nonresident employees of the board may be enrolled in the schools of this district without the payment of tuition.

Foreign Exchange Students

The board may admit foreign exchange students into district schools in order to promote cultural awareness and understanding among students.

The board may accept exchange students on a J-1 visa who reside within the district as participants in group-sponsored exchange programs approved by the board. Tuition may be waived for students on a J-1 visa.

The board may accept privately sponsored exchange students on an F-1 visa for attendance only in secondary schools upon payment of tuition at the established district rate. Tuition cannot be waived for students on an F-1 visa, and attendance in district schools shall not exceed 12 months. Students attending

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the schools of this district on an F-1 visa may not participate in any adult-education programs sponsored by the board under any circumstances.

All potential organizations or individuals applying for admission shall forward the request to the chief school administrator by July 1 preceding the school year of attendance. Foreign exchange students shall comply with all immunization requirements for students of this district. The chief school administrator shall be responsible for determining the visa status and eligibility of foreign exchange students applying for admission.

Homeless Pupils

The district will determine the educational placement of homeless students in each child’s best interest and respond to appeals concerning them made by parents/guardians or other parties in accordance with New Jersey statutes and administrative code, as well as pertinent federal law.

Other Nonresident Pupils

Other nonresident pupils may be admitted to this district on payment of tuition and availability of space.

The chief school administrator shall develop procedures for the enrollment of nonresident children that allow admission of such children only on the proper application of parent/guardian; verify claims of residency and submission of affidavits of guardianship; deny admission where the educational program maintained for the children of this district is inadequate to meet the needs of the applicant; do not exclude any child, otherwise eligible, on the basis of such child's race, color, creed, national origin, affectional or sexual orientation, atypical hereditary cellular or blood trait of any individual or ancestry; and make continued enrollment of any nonresident pupil contingent upon maintaining good standards of citizenship and discipline.

When a child must either relocate to or from this district because his/her parent/guardian is a member of the New Jersey National Guard or a member of the reserve component of the armed forces of the United States and has been ordered into active service, the child shall be eligible to attend the schools of this district without paying tuition. The district shall not be responsible for transporting the child.

The chief school administrator or his/her designee shall recommend to the board for its approval the admission of qualified applicants.

The board shall not be responsible for the transportation to or from school of any nonresident pupils, except as may be required by state or federal law.

The board shall annually determine tuition rates for nonresident pupils.

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Key Words

Nonresidents, Tuition Pupil, Affidavit Pupil, Homeless Pupil

Legal References: N.J.S.A. 18A:7F-3 Definitions

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<u>N.J.S.A.</u> 18A:11-1	General mandatory powers and duties
<u>N.J.S.A.</u> 18A:36B-1 <u>et seq.</u>	Interdistrict Public School Choice Program Act of 1999
<u>N.J.S.A.</u> 18A:38-1 <u>et seq.</u>	Attendance at school free of charge
<u>See particularly:</u>	
<u>N.J.S.A.</u> 18A:38-2, 38-3, 38-8, 38-9	
<u>N.J.S.A.</u> 18A:46-20	Receiving pupils from outside district; establishment of facilities
<u>N.J.S.A.</u> 18A:54-20	Powers of board (county vocational schools)
<u>N.J.A.C.</u> 6A:12-1.3 <u>et seq.</u>	Interdistrict Public School Choice
<u>N.J.A.C.</u> 6A:17-1.1 <u>et seq.</u>	Students at Risk of Not Receiving a Public Education
<u>N.J.A.C.</u> 6A:22	Student residency
<u>See particularly:</u>	
<u>N.J.A.C.</u> 6A:22-3	Eligibility to attend school
<u>N.J.A.C.</u> 6A:22-3.1	Students domiciled within the school district
<u>N.J.A.C.</u> 6A:23-5.2	Method of determining the district of residence
<u>N.J.A.C.</u> 6A:23-5.3	Address submission for determining the district of residence

Illegal Immigrant and Immigration Responsibility Act of 1997, 8 U.S.C. § 1101

Board of Education of the Borough of Englewood Cliffs v. Board of Education of the City of Englewood, 132 NJ 327; cert. denied, 510 U.S. 991 (1993); subsequent listing 333 N.J. Super. (App. Div. 2000)

No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, Pub. L. 107-110, 20 U.S.C.A. 6301 et seq.

J.A. v. Board of Education of South Orange/Maplewood, 318 N.J. Super. 512 (App.Div 1999)

Possible

<u>Cross References:</u>	3240	Tuition income
	*5111	Admission
	*5114	Suspension and expulsion
	6142.5	Travel and exchange programs
	*6151	Class size

*Indicates policy is included in the Critical Policy Reference Manual.

Note on the terms “residence” and “domicile.”

These terms are often used interchangeably in education law and regulations, for example “residency or domicile” [N.J.A.C.22-4.1(d)], sometimes with an intensifying adjective (“actual domicile or residence,” same citation). The most important chapter of N.J. Administrative Code on the topic is entitled “Student residency” while the key section concerning “Eligibility to attend school” (Subchapter 3) is titled “Students domiciled within the school district” [N.J.A.C. 6A:22-3.1].

There is a legal adage that “a person can have many residences, but only one domicile.” This distinction of “true, fixed, permanent domicile” versus “temporary residence” (in essence, a legal fiction) is sometimes

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mentioned but is not consistently maintained in the area of education. The words themselves do not (and inherently cannot) answer the fundamental question: Is a parent or student fraudulently claiming to live at an address in order to obtain tuition-free enrollment?

For additional insights into using the terms “domicile” and “residence” for determining whether a student can attend school in a district, read “Pupil Residency”: Who is Eligible for a Free Public Education?” in N.J. School Leader (July-August 2002) by Donna Kaye, Esq.