



Illinois State Board of Education

August 11, 2016

Non-Regulatory Guidance

REGISTRATION GUIDANCE FOR THE 2016-2017 SCHOOL YEAR

Residency & Enrollment, Immigrant Pupils, Homeless
Pupils and School Fees & Waivers

*This document is intended to provide non-regulatory guidance on the subject matter listed above.
For specific questions, please contact the person(s) identified in the document.*

Tony Smith, Ph.D., State Superintendent

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RESIDENCY & ENROLLMENT, IMMIGRANT PUPILS,
HOMELESS PUPILS AND SCHOOL FEES & WAIVERS

As we prepare for pupils to register for a new school year, we want to take this time to discuss four areas that traditionally have generated confusion: Residency & Enrollment, Immigrant Pupils, Homeless Pupils and School Fees & Waivers.

Important Note: [Public Act 99-670](#), effective January 1, 2017, significantly changes the hearing process in cases where a board seeks to exclude a student for being a non-resident of the school district. This guidance will be updated again prior to January 1, 2017 to reflect updated processes, procedures and practices.

Residency & Enrollment for Pupils Whom Do Not Receive Special Education Services

School districts are concerned about registering or enrolling pupils who cannot produce documented proof of residency in the school district. Oftentimes, in an attempt to help families seeking to register students, school district personnel may be asked to provide legal advice to families. School district employees should not be providing or purporting to provide legal advice to parents or other adults enrolling children. To help combat some confusion at registration, we have some guidance that explains all the areas of residency for non-special education pupils. [Residency for special education pupils is generally based on guardianship. See [105 ILCS 5/14-1.11](#) and [5/14-1.11a](#); see also [23 Ill. Admin. Code 226.](#)]

Determining a pupil's residence all comes down to what "legal custody" means. "Legal custody," for the sole purpose of determining the residency of a pupil and enrolling him or her in school, is defined five ways in [105 ILCS 5/10-20.12b \(2\)](#) of the School Code, as subsections (i) through (v). The task of the registrar and the adult enrolling the pupil is to determine which one of the five situations most clearly reflects the reason the pupil lives in the district:

- (i) If the pupil lives with his or her natural or adoptive parents, the pupil is a resident of the school district in which his or her natural or adoptive parents live.
- (ii) If a court has granted custody, not guardianship, to an adult with whom the pupil lives, then the pupil is a resident of the district in which that adult lives, as long as the pupil is not living with the adult for access to the educational programs of the district.
- (iii) If an adult has been granted short-term guardianship, then the pupil is a resident of the district in which that adult lives, as long as the pupil is not living with the adult for access to the educational programs of the district. An adult's written appointment of short-term guardianship is sufficient to enroll a student under [105 ILCS 5/10-20.12b](#) of the School Code. The adult is required to obtain a court order granting permanent guardianship within 60 days of enrollment of the pupil; however, failure to do so shall not be grounds to disenroll the pupil.
- (iv) If the pupil lives with an adult relative caretaker receiving aid under the Illinois Public Aid Code for that pupil, then the pupil is a resident of the district in which that adult lives, as long as the pupil is not living with the adult for access to the educational programs of the district.

For subsections (ii), (iii) and (iv), documentation provided by the court or the state is sufficient to prove the relationship with the child.

- (v) If the pupil lives with an adult who has accepted responsibility for the pupil and provides a fixed nighttime abode for the pupil, then the pupil is a resident of the district in which that adult lives, as long as the pupil is not living with the adult for access to the educational programs of the district.

Subsection (v) is a "catch-all" provision designed to cover residency situations that do not fit into one of the above four definitions. If provision (v) applies, the Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE) encourages use of the Affidavit of Enrollment and Residency [ISBE Form 85-51] ([English](#) or [Spanish](#)) as proof that the pupil is a bona fide resident of the school district.

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Therefore, residence of a person who has legal custody of a pupil is deemed to be the residence of the pupil. Legal custody for residency and enrollment DOES NOT mean guardianship.

Residency & Enrollment for Pupils Whom Receive Special Education Services

Determining the residence of a pupil that receives special education services is generally related to guardianship, but also depends upon whether the location of the guardian is known. Pursuant to [105 ILCS 5/14-1.11](#), the resident district is the school district in which the parent or guardian, or both parent and guardian, of the student reside when:

- (1) the parent has legal guardianship of the student and resides within Illinois; or
- (2) an individual guardian has been appointed by the courts and resides within Illinois; or
- (3) an Illinois public agency has legal guardianship and the student resides either in the home of the parent or within the same district as the parent; or
- (4) an Illinois court orders a residential placement but the parents retain any legal rights or guardianship and have not been subject to a termination of parental rights order.

In cases of divorced or separated parents, when only one parent has legal guardianship or custody, the district in which the parent having legal guardianship or custody resides is the resident district. When both parents retain legal guardianship or custody, the resident district is the district in which either parent who provides the student's primary regular fixed night-time abode resides; provided, that the election of resident district may be made only one time per school year.

When the parent has legal guardianship and lives outside of the State of Illinois, or when the individual legal guardian other than the natural parent lives outside the State of Illinois, the parent, legal guardian, or other placing agent is responsible for making arrangements to pay the Illinois school district serving the child for the educational services provided. Those service costs shall be determined in accordance with [105 ILCS 5/14-7.01](#).

Pursuant to [105 ILCS 5/14-1.11a](#), the resident district is the school district in which the student resides when:

- (1) the parent has legal guardianship but the location of the parent is unknown; or
- (2) an individual guardian has been appointed but the location of the guardian is unknown; or
- (3) the student is 18 years of age or older and no legal guardian has been appointed; or
- (4) the student is legally an emancipated minor; or
- (5) an Illinois public agency has legal guardianship and such agency or any court in this State has placed the student residentially outside of the school district in which the parent lives.

In cases where an Illinois public agency has legal guardianship and has placed the student residentially outside of Illinois, the last school district that provided at least 45 days of educational service to the student shall continue to be the district of residence until the student is no longer under guardianship of an Illinois public agency or until the student is returned to Illinois.

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Federal Guidance

In May 2014, the U.S. Department of Justice and the U.S. Department of Education issued updated guidance on the enrollment rights of all children. The guidance echoes much of the guidance provided here by ISBE. It informs school districts and state education agencies about their obligations under federal law to provide equal educational opportunities to students residing within their school district. The guidance includes an explanation of the types of information that districts may lawfully collect from students and families (e.g., birth certificates to establish age of a child and telephone bills and lease documents to prove residency within a district) and the types of information that districts are prohibited from using as a basis to deny school enrollment to a child (e.g., a foreign birth certificate or lack of a Social Security number). Everyone is encouraged to review the following federal documents:

Dear Colleague Letter—May 8, 2014 ([English](#) or [Spanish](#))

Fact Sheet ([English](#) or [Spanish](#))

Questions & Answers for States, School Districts, and Parents and Community Members—May 8, 2014 ([English](#) or [Spanish](#))

Immigrant Pupils

Please review your district's enrollment policy to ensure it is consistent with applicable laws, including the guidance outlined here. In the past few weeks, we have received a number of calls concerning the enrollment of immigrant students. The following information is provided to help you fulfill administrative duties without infringing upon children's educational rights.

The immigration status of the parent or child has no bearing on the rights of the student to enroll. The laws of Illinois and the United States guarantee all students, including undocumented immigrant students, access to a free public education through grade twelve until the age of 21, regardless of immigrant status. This requires every district to guarantee all immigrant students equal access to the full range of programs and resources. Districts' enrollment procedures might violate immigrant students' right to equal educational access.

Immigrant students are entitled to the same access to a district's educational program as nonimmigrant students. Equal access is influenced by admission policies adopted at the district level and implemented at the school level.

The law prohibits any action that might have a "chilling" effect on the right of access to schools. Districts must not inquire about the immigration status of a student or parent; they must not require parents or adult caretakers to provide any information concerning their or their children's immigration status. Care must be taken to ensure that parents or adult caretakers can establish residency within the district by means that will not force them to, albeit indirectly, reveal their immigration status. Furthermore, "the documents required by a school system as proof of residency for a student, when taken together, shall not result in a requirement for proof of legal presence, such as a Social Security number. That is, the permissible combinations of documents must be sufficiently variable to afford an opportunity for those who lack proof of legal presence or immigration status to meet the stated requirements." [See [23 Ill. Admin. Code 1.240 \(b\)](#).]

Policies or procedures that condition services or benefits by requiring a child's or a parent's Visa, Green Card, Illinois driver's license or Social Security number must be immediately modified because these practices have the effect of infringing the rights of undocumented students. School districts should continue to determine whether a student resides in the district, but they do not have a right to delve into a child's immigration status and, indeed, pursuant to a 1981 U.S. Supreme Court case and [23 Ill. Admin. Code 1.240](#), should not. [See *Plyler v. Doe* and [23 Ill. Admin. Code 1.240 \(b\)](#).] Thus, districts may not require that parents or adult caretakers provide a Visa, Green Card, Illinois driver's license, a state identification card or other documents that require Social Security numbers.

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Districts cannot impose requirements for enrollment that are more restrictive than those established under relevant Illinois and federal law. Districts must not apply inflexible rules to determine residency. A district cannot mandate that parents or adult caretakers provide any particular document - such as a lease, mortgage documentation, driver's license or state identification card – as proof of residency. It may, however, accept such documents. The documents required by a district as proof of residency must be sufficiently variable to allow any resident to meet the stated requirements.

Residence in the school district is sufficient to entitle school-age immigrant children, including foreign exchange students, to attend school on a tuition-free basis.

Once an immigrant student of proper age and residency seeks admission to school in the district, the student has an immediate legal right to attend school on a tuition-free basis. The only factor in determining whether to charge tuition should be whether or not the child is a resident in that school district under [105 ILCS 5/10-20.12b \(a\)](#) of the School Code. The residence of the parents or other proper enrolling custodian is considered to be the residence of the minor child. Residency may be established with information documenting that the child's parent or other proper enrolling custodian is actually living within the district - for example, a lease, addressed mail, utility bill (gas, electric, water, home telephone, cable television, etc.), residential property tax statement, mortgage account or proof of home ownership, major credit card bill, canceled checks with imprinted name and address, vehicle title or registration card, installment loan contract from bank or other financial institution, residential service contract (e.g., appliance repair, exterminator, window installation, etc.), paycheck or pay stub, insurance policy (life, home, auto or health), checking or savings account statement, third-person affidavit of residency (landlord or homeowner), etc.

Districts cannot mandate adult caretakers or relatives with whom a child lives to establish legal guardianship as a condition for gaining access to the district's schools.

It is not uncommon among immigrant families to find children who do not live in the same household as their parents. To safeguard immigrant students' right to a free public education districts must not conclude that children who live within the district - but apart from their parents - must be charged tuition as if they were nonresidents. A student who is living with someone other than his or her parent has a right to tuition-free education through the local district, provided that the child is not in the district for the sole purpose of attending school in the district. Students under these circumstances may often be homeless under [applicable law](#) and may, therefore, be entitled to additional assistance. Furthermore, districts cannot mandate adult caretakers or relatives with whom a child lives to establish legal guardianship as a condition for gaining access to the district's schools. Districts may require reasonable assurance from the responsible adult caretaker that they accept responsibility for the child and that while exercising control, care and support over the child, they will provide him or her with a regular fixed nighttime abode. This may be done through a letter or affidavit. ISBE, on the Public School Recognition website, has an Affidavit of Enrollment and Residency [ISBE Form 85-51] ([English](#) or [Spanish](#)) that may be used for this purpose.

School districts are prohibited from requiring Social Security numbers, which are not required to determine eligibility for any education benefits (including pre-K services) or other benefits, such as free or reduced lunch. Schools are required to provide undocumented immigrant students all the same benefits and services made available to other students. Therefore, when determining eligibility for services and benefits, including free or reduced lunch and school fee waivers, districts should not reject applications that do not include a parent's Social Security number. Parents without Social Security numbers need only indicate on the application that they do not have a number. When applicable, districts must make it clear that any and all information provided is used solely to obtain federal funds.

LEA have no legal right or obligation to enforce immigration laws. Upon enrolling immigrant students, district personnel should never contact (or threaten to contact) the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. Reporting students' immigration status to immigration authorities can be a violation of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act and the Illinois School Student Records Act. Conversely, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security has no legal authority to determine or infringe on district residency policies.

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Funds may be available for districts with a large influx of immigrant students. Districts heavily affected by an increase of immigrant students may qualify for Immigrant Education Program funds through ISBE. Districts may also be eligible for funding through the State Transitional Bilingual Education Program for limited English speakers or the federal Title III program. Contact (312) 814-3850 to inquire about the availability of funds under these programs or visit <http://www.isbe.net/bilingual/htmls/grant-resources.htm>.

Homeless Pupils

ISBE considers the school enrollment, attendance and success of homeless children and youth throughout Illinois a high priority. When responding to residency questions, districts need to think about whether the pupil at issue may be homeless as defined under federal ([McKinney-Vento Act, 42 U.S.C. 11431](#)) and Illinois (the [Illinois Education for Homeless Children Act, 105 ILCS 45/1-1](#), or IEHCA) laws. Under both federal and Illinois law, school districts have an affirmative duty to identify homeless families within the district. Each school district's homelessness liaison must be involved to provide assistance to families who may be homeless, so that they are aware of their right to enroll their child(ren) in school.

Homeless pupils include, but are not limited to, children or youth sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship or a similar reason (commonly referred to as being "doubled up") and pupils who are otherwise not residing in a fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence. A homeless pupil must be immediately enrolled in any of the following:

- (a) the school in which he or she was enrolled when permanently housed ("school of origin"); or
- (b) the school in which he or she was last enrolled ("school of origin"); or
- (c) any public school that non-homeless students who live in the attendance area in which the homeless pupil is living are eligible to attend.

School districts can best assist homeless families by:

- ▶ Ensuring that school forms, brochures, websites, handbooks and instructional materials reflect accurate information about homelessness and residency rights, and are easily accessible.
- ▶ Training all staff, board members and administrators responsible for school enrollment on Illinois and federal residency and homeless laws.
- ▶ Ensuring that the homeless education liaison is involved any time a child's residency is questioned, *before* a residency hearing has occurred or the child is disenrolled.
- ▶ Collaborating with local free and low-cost legal services programs to ensure that school district personnel are educated and that parents are provided with assistance.

There is no specific time limit on how long a child or youth can be considered homeless. Whether a child or youth meets the definition of being homeless depends on their living situation and individual circumstances. As already noted, if a pupil is (or that pupil or his or her parent or guardian claim the pupil is) homeless, districts must immediately enroll the pupil and also arrange for transportation and other services as appropriate.

If a district disputes that a pupil is homeless, the district must not engage in residency proceedings, but rather in dispute resolution procedures as dictated by McKinney-Vento and the IEHCA. The [ISBE Policy on Homeless Education](#) is available online and other resources can be found at <http://www.isbe.net/homeless/default.htm>.

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School Fees and Fee Waivers

During registration and throughout the school year, school districts must be aware of families who believe that they are unable to afford school fees. Sections [105 ILCS 5/10-20.13](#) and [105 ILCS 5/34-21.6](#) of the School Code require that charges for textbooks and other fees be waived for children whose families are unable to afford them, including children eligible for the federal free lunch and breakfast program and for any other extenuating circumstances for which the school board will waive fees (e.g., reduced price lunch or medical emergencies). Each district must adopt a written policy and administrative procedures governing fee waivers; requirements for those policies are found at [23 Ill. Admin. Code 1.245](#). In terms of eligibility requirements for school fee waivers, three categories of eligibility can be identified:

- (a) Direct Certification. Students are “directly certified” for school fee waivers if they participate in any of the following federal programs: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)/Food Stamps, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) or Medicaid.
- (b) Categorical Eligibility. Students are “categorically eligible” for school fee waivers if, under state or federal law, they are: homeless, migrant, in foster care, runaway or participating in Head Start.
- (c) Income/Free Meal Eligibility. Students whose family income is at or below the federal income eligibility guidelines (see chart below) qualify for free meals and school fee waivers.

Federal Income Eligibility Guidelines (Effective July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017)					
	Free Meals (130% Federal Poverty Guideline)				
Household Size	Annual	Monthly	Twice Per Month	Every Two Weeks	Weekly
1	15,444	1,287	644	594	297
2	20,896	1,736	868	801	401
3	26,208	2,184	1,092	1,008	504
4	31,590	2,633	1,317	1,215	608
5	36,972	3,081	1,541	1,422	711
6	42,354	3,530	1,765	1,629	815
7	47,749	3,980	1,990	1,837	919
8	53,157	4,430	2,215	2,045	1,023
For each family member, add	5,408	451	226	208	104

Federal Income Eligibility Guidelines (Effective July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017)					
	Reduced Price Meals (185% Federal Poverty Guideline)				
Household Size	Annual	Monthly	Twice Per Month	Every Two Weeks	Weekly
1	21,978	1,832	916	846	423
2	29,637	2,470	1,235	1,140	570
3	37,296	3,108	1,554	1,435	718
4	44,955	3,747	1,874	1,730	865
5	52,614	4,385	2,193	2,024	1,012
6	60,273	5,023	2,512	2,319	1,160
7	67,951	5,663	2,832	2,614	1,307
8	75,647	6,304	3,152	2,910	1,455
For each family member, add	7,696	642	321	296	148

- (d) Extenuating Circumstances. District school fee waiver policies “must also include a description of other extenuating circumstances under which the district will grant a waiver of school fees. Examples include students who are eligible to receive reduced price lunch or breakfast; very significant loss of income due to severe illness or injury in the family or unusual expenses such as fire, flood, or storm damage; or similar

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emergency situations that the district determines to include in its policy.” [23 Ill. Admin. Code 1.245 (c) (1) (B)]

Additionally, a child living in the household of a child who is directly certified would also automatically receive school fee waivers as well under this option and would likewise have his or her receipt of free meals and a school fee waiver subject to the federal verification limitations. However, benefits are not extended to other children in a household if a child is listed only as foster child in the direct certification system. Also, a child living in the household of a child who is categorically eligible does not automatically receive a school fee waiver and must apply.

Districts may choose between one of two options when implementing state requirements for fee waivers:

Option 1. A school board that participates in a federally funded, school-based child nutrition program and uses a student’s application for that program as the basis for waiving fees must follow the federal requirements for verifying a student’s eligibility for both the meals program and waiver of school fees. This means that if a child is eligible for free meals, his or her school fees are automatically waived based on the meals application; however, federal requirements restrict the school district to verifying only 3 percent of the approved meal applications on file as of Oct. 1, unless it has established just cause. No further verification of the student’s eligibility for the fee waiver can be made. A child who is directly certified or is categorically eligible would automatically receive school fee waivers as well under this option and would likewise have his or her receipt of free meals and a school fee waiver subject to the federal verification limitations.

It should be noted that a school board that chooses to use the federal meals application as the basis for granting school fee waivers also must have a school fee waiver application available for families who wish to apply only for the fee waiver and not the free meals program. Verification of school fee waiver eligibility for any student not applying for the federal meals program may be conducted in accordance with Option 2 below.

Option 2. A school board must establish an application process for determining and verifying eligibility for school fee waivers that is completely independent from the process for determining and verifying eligibility for free meals. While a student would still qualify to have his or her school fees waived based on the federal income guidelines, the granting of school fee waivers could not be made based on the student’s application for free and reduced price meals. [Public Act 96-0360](#) relieves a district using a separate process from the verification thresholds set by the federal program. Instead, a school district may verify a student’s eligibility for a school fee waiver no more often than every 60 calendar days. If information obtained during the school fee waiver verification process determines that the student’s family income is not within the federal income guidelines for free meals, then the fee waiver can be denied. However, the school district cannot use the information received under this process to deny a student’s participation in the free meals program. A discrepancy between the school fee waiver application and the free meal application is not sufficient evidence (“just cause”) to allow a school district to verify the meal application. In other words, a district cannot verify the meal application based on information obtained through verification of a fee waiver.

It is important to note, however, that a child who is directly certified or is categorically eligible would automatically receive school fee waivers as well under this option and would likewise have his or her receipt of free meals and a school fee waiver subject to the federal verification limitations.

Should you have questions or concerns regarding fee waivers, please contact Public School Recognition at (217) 782-8535. Information regarding school meal programs and the legislative history of fee waiver requirements can be found at <http://www.isbe.net/nutrition/default.htm>.

REGISTRATION GUIDANCE FOR THE 2014-2015 SCHOOL YEAR
FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Q-1 When attempting to verify residency, may a district require parents or guardians to provide a specific set of documents?

- A. No. A district may request that a parent or guardian provide specific documents, but may not require an exhaustive list of documents. A district cannot mandate that parents or adult caretakers provide any particular document - such as a lease, mortgage documentation, driver's license or state identification card – as proof of residency. It may, however, accept such documents. The documents required by a district as proof of residency must be sufficiently variable to allow any resident to meet the stated requirements.
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Q-2 Must an adult caretaker obtain an order of custody or guardianship of a child in order to enroll that child in school?

- A. No. Pupils who are residents of a district may enroll to attend school in that district on a tuition-free basis. As noted in the body of this guidance, a pupil's residence is deemed to be the residence of a person who has "legal custody" of a pupil. If the pupil lives with an adult who has assumed and exercises legal responsibility for the pupil and provides a fixed nighttime abode for the pupil, then the pupil is a resident of the district in which that adult lives, *as long as the pupil is not living with the adult for access to the educational programs of the district*. Nothing in statute or rule requires an official action of a court or other administrative body to confer legal guardianship or custody to an adult caretaker for school enrollment purposes.
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Q-3 May a district deny enrollment to a child because the parent/guardian has not filed a birth certificate with the district?

- A. No. The purpose of requiring a certified copy of the child's birth certificate is to ensure that the pupil has not been listed as a missing child; it is not a document designed to verify residency for school enrollment purposes. According to the Missing Children Records Act [[325 ILCS 50/5](#)], a pupil must provide a certified copy of his or her birth certificate to the school district within 30 days of enrollment. If a birth certificate is unavailable, the parent may present other reliable proof of the child's identity and age that is supported by a sworn statement explaining why the birth certificate is not available. Other reliable proof of the child's identity and age includes a passport, visa or other governmental documentation of the child's identity. If the student was not born in the United States, the school must accept birth certificates or other reliable proof from a foreign government.

Upon failure to comply, the school or other entity shall immediately notify the Illinois State Police or local law enforcement agency of such failure, and shall notify the person enrolling the child in writing that he or she has 10 additional days to comply. [[325 ILCS 50/5](#)] There is no basis in law to exclude a pupil for failure to produce a birth certificate or other proof even if the parent fails to provide such proof after the 10 additional days.

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FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Q-4 May a district designate certain periods of time for enrollment and/or registration?

- A. A district may designate certain dates/times for enrollment and/or registration. However, parents/guardians and pupils who are unable to enroll and/or register during designated dates/times must be accommodated during alternative dates/times so as to allow for access for all pupils and families.
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Q-5 After the school year begins, how can a district challenge the residency of a pupil who it believes is a nonresident of the district? (Note: [Public Act 99-670](#), effective January 1, 2017, will make significant modifications to this item. Guidance will be updated before the end of the calendar year).

- A. The district must send notice to the parent that the district believes the pupil is a nonresident. The notice shall also include the amount of nonresident tuition owed pursuant to [105 ILCS 5/10-20.12a \(a\)](#). The notice must be sent via certified mail, return receipt requested.

Within 10 days of receipt of the notice, the parent may request a hearing to review the determination of the district. The request for a hearing must be sent via certified mail, return receipt requested, to the district superintendent.

Within 10 days of receipt of the request for a hearing, the school board shall notify the parent via certified mail, return receipt requested, of the time, date and location of the hearing. The hearing must be held not less than 10 nor more than 20 days after the notice of hearing is given. The hearing is held by the board or a hearing officer appointed by the board. During the hearing, the parent has the right to be represented by anyone of their choice. If the hearing was conducted by a hearing officer, the hearing officer must within five days after the hearing send a written report of his or her findings via certified mail, return receipt requested, to the board and to the parent.

The parent may file written objections to the hearing officer's findings within five days of receipt of the hearing officer's report. The written objections must be sent via certified mail, return receipt requested, to the district superintendent.

Within 15 days after the hearing, the board shall make a final determination as to whether or not the pupil is a resident of the district and, if found to be a nonresident, the total amount of nonresident tuition owed. The board shall send a copy of its decision to the parent.

Q-6 What is the school of origin for a homeless pupil and how long may the pupil stay enrolled in that school?

- A. The school of origin for a homeless pupil includes: (a) the school in which he or she was enrolled when permanently housed; and/or (b) the school in which he or she was last enrolled. Per state and federal law and the [ISBE Policy on Homeless Education](#), children and youth who have experienced homelessness are permitted to attend their school of origin for as long as they remain homeless, or if the child becomes permanently housed, for the remainder of the academic year in which housing is acquired. Where a homeless child or youth may be staying day to day in different attendance areas, each such area shall be considered an available choice for school enrollment.
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REGISTRATION GUIDANCE FOR THE 2014-2015 SCHOOL YEAR
FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Q-7 As noted in this guidance, pupils who assert homelessness must be immediately enrolled, even if they lack the normal documentation used for enrollment. What if a district disagrees with a pupil’s or parent’s assertion that the pupil is homeless?

A. Per the [ISBE Policy on Homeless Education](#), as soon as such a disagreement arises, the school district liaison should become involved. If the district has legitimate reason to disagree with a parent, guardian or homeless youth regarding an issue related to the rights of homeless pupils, the district must follow a dispute procedure that includes these steps:

- Immediately enroll the pupil(s) and arrange for transportation and other services as appropriate.
- With the involvement of the district’s liaison, attempt to discuss the issues with the parent/youth to determine if more information can clear up the issues.

Failing to accomplish that:

- Issue a letter to the parent/guardian or youth explaining, with a degree of specificity, the district’s position as to the homelessness-related dispute. In this letter, the district must also include referrals to free/reduced cost legal help and an outline of the dispute resolution procedure. The district must send a copy of the letter to the applicable regional superintendent of schools and Illinois’ coordinator for the education of homeless children and youth (“state coordinator”).

- Refer the child or his or her parent or guardian to the fair and impartial ombudsperson appointed by the district’s regional superintendent of schools (the “ombudsperson”). The district’s liaison should exercise responsibility for facilitating access to legal help and advocacy and other information and, upon knowledge that legal representation has been obtained by a family or youth, the district (through its liaison or otherwise) shall appropriately work with such legal representative throughout the dispute resolution process.

For a complete description of procedures and timelines, please see the [ISBE Policy on Homeless Education](#) and [the Illinois State Plan for the Education for Homeless Children and Youths Program](#).

Q-8 What action can a district take if a pupil has unpaid school fees?

A. Pupils may not be discriminated against, punished or academically penalized in any way for incurring outstanding school fees. For example, districts may not engage in any of the following actions for a pupil’s inability or refusal to pay outstanding school fees: refuse to enroll or register a pupil, deny participation in graduation ceremonies, withhold a diploma, lower grades, remove classes from a class schedule, or otherwise exclude the pupil from district services.

Per the implementing regulations for the Illinois School Student Records Act, “[i]f the student has unpaid fines, fees, or tuition charged pursuant to [105 ILCS 5/10-20.12a](#) and is transferring to a public school located in Illinois or any other state, the school may elect to include in the student's record transferred pursuant to this Section the unofficial record of the student's grades in lieu of the student's official transcript of scholastic records. If the school so elects, the school shall within 10 calendar days after the student has paid all of his or her unpaid fines or fees and at its own expense forward the student's official transcript of scholastic records to the student's new school.” [\[23 Ill. Admin. Code 375.75 \(i\)\]](#)

Further, subject to fee waiver guidelines, a district retains the ability to bring a civil claim against

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parents or guardians with outstanding fees, fines or other charges.

Q-9 May a district charge a late registration fee for a pupil enrolling in the district after specified dates?

- A. No. A district may request, but not require, that pupils enroll and/or register during a certain window, but it may not institute a fine or additional fee for those pupils who register outside of a designated registration and/or enrollment period.
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Q-10 If a school or school district does not participate in federal nutrition programs, must it still offer fee waivers to eligible students?

- A. Yes. Whether a school or school district participates in federal nutrition programs does not impact its obligation to provide fee waivers to a student who lives in a household that meets the [National School Lunch Program's free lunch eligibility guidelines](#).
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Q-11 What school fees are subject to waiver for eligible students?

- A. All charges for required textbooks and instructional materials must be waived for eligible students.