



THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF BROOKLINE
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TO: Town/School Partnership
Melissa Goff, Deputy Town Administrator
Michael Sandman, Chair Advisory Education Sub Committee
FROM: Mary Ellen Dunn, Deputy Superintendent for Administration and Finance
CC: Andrew J. Bott, Superintendent
Beth Jackson Stram, SC Finance Sub Committee Chair
DATE: March 23, 2017
RE: Appropriation of Vocational Technical Education Programs

This memorandum submits a recommendation for consideration to make the following change to the Brookline 2017 Town Warrant for Article 9. All out-of-district vocational technical education program tuitions and transportation should be funded by the Town through a separate line item from the School Department, just as all other out-of-district school district expenses (Choice, Charter, Aggie) are charged through separate line items or funding sources. The school department will release from the FY 2018 education allocation provided by the Town/School Partnership funding for the account(s). In addition, the Town/School Partnership will need to deliberate and decide how to increase or decrease the funds needed in FY 2019 and future years for projected students attending *Out-of-District Vocational Technical Education Programs and Agricultural Schools* options that are not the obligation of the Public Schools of Brookline.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts allows parents a multitude of options to educate their child.¹ The Town of Brookline is most familiar with out-of-district tuition as either charged against the Cherry Sheet (Special Education, School Choice, and Charter Schools) or Special Education Out-of-District Tuitions account within the School Department budget. There is an additional category that the Town is obligated to fund outside of the public school budget. These are tuition assessments associated with other education options available to parents from *Out-of-District Vocational Technical Education Programs and Agricultural Schools*. In the past, Brookline students attended Norfolk County Agricultural High School (Norfolk Aggie) or Minuteman Regional Vocational Technical School District (Minuteman). Norfolk Aggie tuition is assessed to the Town through the county assessment. Minuteman has been incorrectly paid and reported in the school department's budget as an out-of-district special education tuition expense.

The summary attached provides the 2017 Annual Town Meeting line labeling under Education and how the Vocational Technical Education Programs tuition and transportation line are calculated. The school department will release from the FY 2018 education allocation provided by the Town/School Partnership the funds it has incorrectly paid against its Special Education Out-of-District tuition account for current Minuteman students and the new student who will be starting as a 9th grader next year. For cost and efficiency purposes, the School Department will still support the scheduling and arrangement of transportation for Minuteman students and charge the Town's account for the obligation. The School Department remains responsible for out-of-district tuitions that are a direct result of the student's Brookline individual education plan (IEP).

¹ <http://www.doe.mass.edu/finance/schoolchoice/choice-guide.html>

	# of Students	FY16	# of Students	FY17	# of Students	FY18
Vocational Technical Education Program Assessments	2	\$ 60,112	2	\$ 61,930	3	\$ 92,895
Public Schools of Brookline		\$ 95,855,982	7,417	\$ 101,056,851	7,544	\$ 104,710,912
Total Education		\$ 95,916,094	7,419	\$ 101,118,781	7,547	\$ 104,803,807

			Tuition per student	Tuition per student
<u>Vocational Technical Education Program Assessments</u>				
Transportation Cost per student	\$	8,000	\$	10,000
Minuteman Regional Vocational Technical School	2	22,056	2	20,965
Essex Agricultural and Technical High School				
	<u>2</u>		<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>

School Finance

School Choice

Choosing a School: A Parent's Guide to Educational Choices in Massachusetts

All school-age children who live in Massachusetts are entitled to attend a public school free of charge and all children between the ages of 6 and 16 must attend school. Most children attend school in their home district, the school district in which they live. In certain situations, parents may choose to enroll children in public schools outside of their home district. These choices include the inter-district school choice program, charter schools, vocational technical schools, Metco, the Massachusetts Virtual Academy, and the Massachusetts Academy of Math & Science at Worcester Polytechnic Institute (WPI). Parents may also choose to educate their children in non-public settings through private schools or home schooling. This advisory provides information and links to additional resources on these options.

I. Your Home School District

In general, children have a right to attend public school in the city or town where they actually reside, whether they live with their parents, other relatives, or in a foster or group home. If your child lives in a city or town that operates its own school district, this district is your child's home district. For example, students living in Boston are entitled to attend the Boston Public Schools. These districts are sometimes referred to as local or municipal school districts. Each local district is governed by a local school committee, whose members are either elected by the voters or appointed by the city's mayor.

Some cities and towns, particularly smaller towns, have joined together to establish a regional school district. For example, the Wachusett Regional School District has five member towns—Holden, Paxton, Princeton, Rutland, and Sterling. If your child lives in any one of those five towns, he or she has a right to attend school in the Wachusett Regional School District. The Wachusett Regional School District is your child's home district. Regional districts are governed by a regional school committee, whose members are either elected or appointed as provided in state law.

In some cases, a town may have a local school district for the lower grades and be a member of a regional district for the upper grades. For example, the town of Sturbridge has a local school district for grades K-6, and the town is a member of the Tantasqua Regional School District, which serves grades 7-12. If a child lives in Sturbridge and is in grades K-6, he or she has a right to attend the Sturbridge Public Schools. If a child lives in Sturbridge and is in grades 7-12, he or she has a right to attend school in the Tantasqua Regional School District.

A few towns do not operate their own school district and are not members of a regional school district. In these cases, the town is required to have an agreement with a nearby school district, under which the town pays tuition to that district to educate the town's students. For example, the town of Tyringham has a tuition agreement with the town of Lee under which all Tyringham students can attend the Lee Public Schools. If your child lives in Tyringham, he or she has a right to attend the Lee Public Schools, which is considered your child's home district.

Choosing a school within your home district. Some school districts have only one school serving each grade; others may have several schools for all or some grades. If your home district has more than one school for your child's grade level, the district's policy will determine which

school students attend. In some cases your child might be assigned to a school based on where you live. In other cases, you might be able to express a choice as to which school your child will attend. Policies on how students are assigned to schools within a school district are set by the school committee. To find out more about the school assignment policies in your home district, you should contact your district's parent information center or [superintendent's office](#).

II. Attending Public School Outside Your Home District

There are several different programs that allow your child to attend public school outside his or her home district. Each program has its own rules regarding eligibility for admission.

A. The Inter-District School Choice Program

The inter-district school choice program allows a parent to enroll his or her child in a school district that is not the child's home district. Because of space limitations, not all school districts accept out-of-district students under this program. Every year the school committee in each school district decides whether it will accept new enrollments under this program and, if so, in what grades. The [school district profiles](#) page on the Department's website shows, for each district, whether they are accepting school choice students.

If you are interested in having your child attend school in another district under this program and that district is accepting students, you should contact the superintendent's office in the district in which you want to enroll your child. It is advisable to contact districts in advance, generally during the winter or spring prior to the year in which you want to enroll your child. Districts generally require the submission of an application. If more students apply than there are spaces available, the district will hold a lottery to select which students will be admitted. If a district has fewer applicants than it has seats for school choice students, it may choose to accept students at any time during the school year. A sibling of a child currently attending school in another district under school choice will receive preference in the admissions lottery.

Your home district does not have to approve your child's application for admission to another district. Your child is eligible to apply for the school choice program in another district even if your home district is not accepting enrollment through school choice.

Once your child is accepted into another district under school choice, he or she is entitled to attend that district's schools until high school graduation. You do not have to reapply each year.

Transportation is not provided for students attending another school district under this program. You are responsible for getting your child to and from the school.

For additional general information about the inter-district school choice program, contact the Department's [school finance office](#).

B. Charter Schools

Charter schools are public schools that operate independently of local school districts. Each school is governed by a board of trustees. The board of trustees receives a charter directly from the state Board of Education to operate a public school, after going through a rigorous application process. Charter schools are located throughout the state. A [listing of all charter schools](#) is available on the Department's website. Each charter school

determines what grade levels it will serve and what particular programs it will offer, and that decision is contained in its charter.

Most charter schools are "Commonwealth" charter schools, and any student in the state can apply for admission. If more students apply to a charter school than there is space available, the charter school will hold a lottery to determine which students will be admitted. Enrollment preference is given to siblings of students who currently attend the school and to students living in the city or town where the charter school is located. Once a student is admitted to a charter school, he or she is entitled to attend in subsequent years without reapplying.

Some Commonwealth charter schools are designated as regional schools and serve several cities or towns. For regional charter schools, students living in any one of the cities or towns in the region receive enrollment preference.

A few charter schools are designated as Horace Mann charter schools. These schools, although still independent, have closer ties to the local school district.

Generally, transportation is provided to charter school students only if they live in the school district in which the charter school is located. If your child lives in a school district outside of the one in which the charter school is located, you are responsible for getting your child to and from the charter school.

The Board of Education must decide every five years whether to renew the school's charter. In addition, the Board may revoke a charter before the end of the five years if the school fails to meet certain requirements of its charter. If your child is attending a charter school and the school's charter is revoked or not renewed, your child will need to transfer back to his or her home district or select another option for enrolling outside of the home district.

For information about a particular charter school, or to apply for admission, [contact the school](#) directly. Most schools conduct their enrollment lotteries during January or February, so early applications are advised. For general information about the charter school program, contact the Department's [charter school office](#).

C. Vocational Technical Education Programs

In grades 9-12, students may choose to participate in vocational technical education programs, such as automotive technology, culinary arts, or design and visual communications, in preparation for a future career. Students in these programs take academic courses in addition to their technical courses and must meet the same requirements for high school graduation that all high school students must meet, including passing the Massachusetts Comprehensive Assessment System or "MCAS" tests. These vocational technical education programs are approved by the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education and are sometimes referred to as "Chapter 74-approved" programs.

Several school districts offer vocational technical education programs within the district itself, either in the district's regular high school or in a separate vocational technical high school. Most cities and towns, however, choose to offer vocational technical education programs by joining a regional vocational school district. For example, the Greater Lowell Regional Vocational School District serves the city of Lowell and the towns of Dracut, Dunstable, and Tyngsborough. Each regional vocational technical school district operates a regional vocational technical high school that serves a number of cities and towns in its

geographic area and offers a range of vocational technical education programs and academic courses.

If your city or town belongs to a regional vocational school district, your child is eligible to apply for admission for grades 9-12. Vocational technical high schools have admissions criteria and may have enrollment limits. Transportation is provided for students from the member towns. If you are interested, contact the vocational technical high school to which your town belongs. To see if your town belongs to a regional vocational high school, look up your town on the [school profile page](#) on the Department's website.

Out-of-District Vocational Technical Education Programs. If your child would like to attend a vocational technical education program other than the one in your home district or in the regional vocational district to which your town belongs, you have two choices. First, your child may apply to another vocational technical high school under the inter-district school choice program, described earlier, if that high school accepts school choice students. Students attending another vocational technical high school under the school choice program can elect any vocational technical program offered by that school.

Second, if your city or town does not offer the particular vocational technical education program in which your child is interested, either in its own high school or in the regional vocational technical high school to which your city or town belongs, your child may apply for admission, under the Chapter 74 non-resident option, to any vocational technical high school or other high school in the state that offers the program. To enroll through this option, your child must meet the school's admissions criteria. Some vocational technical high schools will admit out-of-district students only through the Chapter 74 non-resident option and will not admit out-of-district students through the inter-district school choice program. If your child is admitted through the Chapter 74 non-resident option, transportation will be provided. The Chapter 74 non-resident option is described in greater detail in the program guidelines.

Out-of-district students enrolled through Chapter 74 may continue at the school only as long as they continue to be enrolled in the particular vocational technical program to which they were admitted. If a student wants to switch to a different program and that vocational technical education program is offered by your city or town, the student will have to return to the home district or seek admission to the regional vocational technical high school to which the city or town belongs.

Agricultural schools. The state has four vocational technical high schools that offer specialized agricultural programs in addition to other vocational technical education programs. The Norfolk County Agricultural School, located in Walpole, and the Bristol County Agricultural School, located in Dighton, give enrollment preference to residents of Norfolk and Bristol counties, respectively. The Essex North Shore Agricultural and Technical High School is located in Danvers and has seventeen member cities and towns and accepts non-resident students from other communities. The Smith Vocational and Agricultural School in Northampton is operated by the City of Northampton independent of the Northampton Public Schools. It gives enrollment preference to Northampton residents and also enrolls many students from nearby towns under the non-resident option in Chapter 74 described earlier. If your child is interested in any of these four schools, contact the school directly for additional information and enrollment applications. In addition to these four schools, other high schools offer programs in agriculture. Please check with your local high school and regional vocational technical high school to learn about their offerings.

For more information on vocational technical education, contact the Department's [career/vocational technical education unit](#).

D. Metco

The Metco program was established in 1966 to provide opportunities for minority students in Boston to attend school in one of the suburban school districts surrounding Boston. Today the Metco program serves about 3,000 Boston and Springfield students in grades K-12 who attend school in more than thirty suburban districts. Enrollment in the program is limited and there is a long waiting list. Students who are accepted into the program are assigned to a suburban district by the program; students do not choose the district that they will attend. Once enrolled, students are provided with transportation to and from the suburban district and a range of services to help them adjust academically and socially to their new district. For more information and to apply for the Boston area program, parents should contact [Metco, Inc.](#) For more information and to apply for the Springfield area program, contact the [Springfield Public Schools](#).

E. Commonwealth Virtual Schools (CMVS)

A Commonwealth of Massachusetts Virtual School (CMVS) is a public school operated by a board of trustees where teachers primarily teach from a remote location using the Internet or other computer-based methods and students are not required to be located at the physical premises of the school. Each CMVS determines what grade levels it will serve and what particular programs it will offer. List of Massachusetts virtual schools:

CMVS	Grades Served
Massachusetts Virtual Academy at Greenfield Commonwealth Virtual School	K-12
TEC Connections Academy (TECCA) Commonwealth Virtual School	K-12

Any student in the state can apply for admission to a virtual school. If more students apply to a CMVS than there is space available, the school will hold a lottery to determine which students will be admitted. Once a student is admitted to a CMVS, he or she is entitled to attend in subsequent years without reapplying.

For information about a particular CMVS, or to apply for admission, contact the [school](#) directly. The resources below will help you determine whether you student is prepared to thrive in an online program. For information to determine whether you student is prepared to thrive in an online program, see [Frequently Asked Questions for Parents and Students](#).

F. Massachusetts Academy of Math & Science at WPI

The Massachusetts Academy of Math & Science at WPI, located in Worcester, is an independent public high school operated in partnership with Worcester Polytechnic Institute. It provides an advanced course of study, focusing on science and mathematics, for eleventh and twelfth graders. Admission is selective.

For further information, see the [Academy's website](#).

III. Private Education And Home Schooling

In addition to the public education options described above, parents may also choose to send their children to a private or parochial school or choose to educate their children at home. Private and parochial schools must be approved by the local school committee in order to enroll children of compulsory school age (6-16). Private and parochial schools charge tuition, although some may offer scholarships and other financial assistance. A list of the private and parochial schools in each town is included on the [school profile page](#) on this website.

Parents may also choose to educate their children at home. For a child of compulsory school age, the home schooling program must be approved in advance by the superintendent or school committee of the home district. For further information on this option, contact your [local superintendent's](#) office.

Special Education Assessment (Municipal D1, Regional 7A)

Law(s) Creating/Modifying Program:	Ch. 71B, §10 & 12, Ch. 766, Acts of 1972
Agency:	Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

PURPOSE: To partially reimburse the state for providing special needs education to children enrolled in state hospital schools.

CHARGE FORMULA: The cost that each municipality is charged is the average per pupil cost of education within the school district multiplied by the Full Time Equivalent of resident pupils served by the state. Current year charges are for pupils served in the prior school year.

ADMINISTRATION: The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education determines a per pupil cost for each school system based on enrollments and costs in the prior school year. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education certifies charges to the Division of Local Services.

ASSESSMENT SCHEDULE: Charges will be deducted from the fourth quarter local aid distribution.

School Choice Sending Tuition (Municipal E1, Regional 8A)

Law(s) Creating/Modifying Program:	Ch. 76, §12B, 1993, Ch. 71
Agency:	Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

PURPOSE: To assess the sending municipality or regional school district for pupils attending another school district under school choice. School choice tuition charges are assessed against the sending district and paid to the receiving school district.

CHARGE FORMULA: School choice tuition charges are assessed against sending districts in December, March and June. Payments are handled automatically through adjustments to the Monthly local aid distributions. The sending district is defined as the one a pupil would normally have attended had he or she stayed in their local school system.

Cherry Sheet estimates are based on the prior year's final tuition rates and enrollment figures. When providing the Division of Local Services' with cherry sheet estimates, ESE uses the most current information available at the time. Cherry sheet estimates for the upcoming fiscal year are based on final tuition rates and enrollment figures from April of the current fiscal year.

The tuition charge is based on the number of full time equivalent students multiplied by the per pupil tuition rate. Information on enrolled choice students is first obtained from receiving districts' enrollment submissions as of October 1 of the current fiscal year. The December and March distributions are based upon these October student counts. In April, receiving districts provide more detailed information on enrollment dates and special education costs. This information is used to calculate final full time equivalency and tuition rates for the current fiscal year. June assessments are the net amounts due for the fiscal year.

To verify these claims, ESE sends district reports in December, and again at the end of June, showing the name, grade, program and estimated annual tuition for each pupil based on the prior fiscal year's final enrollment figures and tuition rates. Any errors should be reported to ESE's School Finance office. Adjustments will be made to the current year payments to account for reported errors or updates in calculations.

Per pupil tuition rates are based on receiving districts' per pupil costs for the prior fiscal year. Costs are based on instruction, pupil services, administration, maintenance and fixed charges. A student's tuition equals 75 percent of the per pupil cost, up to a limit of \$5,000. For a student with an individualized education plan, a special education increment augments that tuition. The amount of the increment is determined by applying annual cost rates to the specific services cited in a pupil's individual education plan.

ADMINISTRATION: The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education calculates a per pupil cost for each school system based on enrollment reports and tuition rates. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education certifies charges to the Division of Local Services.

ASSESSMENT SCHEDULE: December, March and June.

For more information please visit: <http://finance1.doe.mass.edu/schoice/>

Charter School Sending Tuition (Municipal E2, Regional 9A)

Law(s) Creating/Modifying Program:	Ch. 71, §89, 2004, Ch. 352, §31
Agency:	Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

PURPOSE: To assess the sending municipality or regional school district for pupils attending charter schools. Charter school tuition charges are assessed against the sending district and paid to the charter school district.

CHARGE FORMULA: Charter Schools shall receive per-pupil payments from sending districts equal to the average cost per student in that district, plus a capital funding share equal to the state average of what districts pay per pupil in principal and interest for land and buildings.

Cherry Sheet assessments for the upcoming fiscal year are based on pre-enrollment data from March of the current fiscal year. Charter schools are required to finish their enrollment reports by March 15th of the current fiscal year. ESE reports to each district by April 1st the number of students who are anticipated to attend charter schools during the upcoming school year. When providing the Division of Local Services' with cherry sheet estimates, ESE uses the most current information available at the time.

Charter schools are required to submit actual enrollment reports to ESE in October and March of the current year. These figures are used to calculate tuition rates for the current year. Any changes to enrollment figures and tuition rates will alter a district's remaining assessments.

There are three steps to determining a pupil's charter school tuition.

Each pupil at a charter school generates a foundation budget dollar amount specific to his or her grade level, program and low-income status. The foundation budget is a dollar amount used in the Chapter 70 education aid formula to represent an adequate spending level. For charter schools, the foundation budget amount does not include special education costs or out of district tuition. The amounts for all of a charter school district's pupils are summed and then divided by the number of pupils from that district to arrive at an average per pupil foundation rate.

Most districts spend more than their foundation budget requires. The percentage above foundation is applied to the charter foundation rate. A district's current year budgeted net school spending is reduced by any special education tuition and retired teachers' health insurance above the district's foundation budget (these items are removed because charter schools do not incur these costs). The remaining amount is compared to the foundation budget, and the percentage above foundation is applied to the charter foundation rate.

The final step consists of adding a capital facilities component; because foundation budgets and net school spending do not contain this piece of the budget. A fixed dollar amount per pupil, adjusted for inflation, is set by each year's state budget language. In FY11 the per pupil amount is \$893.

ADMINISTRATION: The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education determines an average per pupil foundation for each school system based on enrollment reports and tuition rates. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education certifies charges to the Division of Local Services.

ASSESSMENT SCHEDULE: December, March and June.

For more information please visit: <http://finance1.doe.mass.edu/charter/>

III. Cherry Sheet Assessments

Chapter 59, Section 21 of the Massachusetts General Laws requires the Commissioner of Revenue to provide municipalities and regional school districts with advance estimates of state assessments and charges and county tax assessments. Local assessors are required to use these figures in determining the local property tax rate.

The Cherry Sheet, form CS 1-EC, notifies municipalities of estimated assessments and charges. Regional school districts that participate in the assessment programs are notified on form CS 2-ER.

Actual assessments will differ from Cherry Sheet estimates for several programs, as final data becomes available to administering agencies subsequent to the issuance of Cherry Sheets.

Under Proposition 2½, the following agencies' or counties' total assessments cannot increase by more than 2½ percent of the prior year's actual assessment. They are as follows: County Tax (A), Mosquito Control Projects (B-3), Air Pollution Districts (B-4), Metropolitan Area Planning Council (B-5), Old Colony Planning Council (B-6), MBTA (C-1), Boston Metropolitan Transit District (C-2), and Regional Transit Authorities (C-3). However, the administering agencies or authorities can increase their total assessments by more than 2½ percent if they can demonstrate to the Division of Local Services that the increase is due to the provision of new services.

PAYMENT OF CHERRY SHEET ASSESSMENTS

County Assessments (A) are paid directly by the municipality to the county government.

At the beginning of each fiscal year, the State Treasurer requests actual figures or updated estimates from agencies for State Assessments and Charges (B-1 through B-7) and Transportation Authorities (C-1 through C-3). These estimates may differ from Cherry Sheet figures if updated information has become available since the issuance of the Cherry Sheet. When final assessments are determined, adjustments are made to assessments in the last three Monthly local aid distributions. For State Assessments and Charges and Transportation Authorities, agencies certify assessments directly to the State Treasurer to be deducted from distributions.

For Annual Charges Against Receipts (D-1 through D-2), agencies certify charges to the Division of Local Services, which notifies the State Treasurer when it certifies the amounts of the local aid distribution.

For Tuition Assessments (E-1 through E-3), the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education forwards charges to the Division of Local Services, which notifies the State

Treasurer when it certifies the amounts of the local aid distribution. Tuition Assessments E-1 and E-2 are assessed tri-annually (December, March & June) while E-3 is assessed Monthly.

Agencies and authorities certify actual assessments to the State Treasurer. The Division of Local Services deducts a quarter of each assessment from the local aid distributions. One quarter of each of the following assessments will be deducted from each municipality's Monthly local aid distribution:

State Assessments and Charges	(B-1 through B-7)
Transportation Authorities	(C-1 through C-3)
Tuition Assessments	(E-3)

One third of the following Tuition Assessments will be deducted from each municipality's December, March and June Monthly local aid distribution:

Tuition Assessments	(E-1 & E-2)
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In addition, one entire item from Annual Charges Against Receipts will be deducted from each municipality's Monthly distribution as follows:

1st quarter:	STRAP Repayments (D-2)
4th quarter:	Special Education (D-1)