

Transportation con't

School districts may, if they so desire, offer late bus transportation to allow students to take advantage of after school activities and programs. If such transportation is provided, it must be made available equally to nonpublic and public school students.

On days in which public schools are scheduled to be closed in accordance with the school district calendar, the district is not obligated to transport to the nonpublic schools.

A parent desiring transportation for his or her child to a nonpublic school must submit a request to the public school district by April first preceding the school year or within thirty days after establishing residence in the district.

HEALTH SERVICES

Education Law 912 requires school districts in New York State to provide resident students who attend nonpublic schools with all of the same health and welfare services available to students who attend the public schools of the district. The nonpublic school administrator must request these services. The services must be provided by the school district in which the nonpublic school is located.



If the district provides nursing services in public schools, these services are to be made available to a nonpublic school on a basis proportional to the number and needs of students in the school.

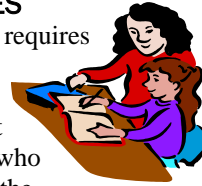
HOMEBOUND SERVICES

A nonpublic school student unable to attend school because of physical, mental or emotional illness or injury as substantiated by a licensed physician is eligible to be instructed at home or in a hospital by a tutor provided by the school district in which the student resides. An absence of two weeks is generally considered a prolonged absence. The student would be enrolled in the public school for the purpose of receiving homebound instruction.



SPECIAL EDUCATION SERVICES

Education Law section 3602-c (2) requires a school district's board of education to furnish special education programs and services to a student who is a resident of the State and who attends a nonpublic school within the State, upon the written request of the student's parent.



The student should be referred to the Committee on Special Education (CSE) of the school district of residence. This referral may be made by the student's parent or person parental relationship or the school the student legally attends

The school district of residence is responsible for identifying, evaluating and, at least annually, reviewing the IEP of a student with a disability who attends a nonpublic school.

GIFTED EDUCATION SERVICES

Under Section 3602-c of Education Law, students in nonpublic schools may also enroll in public school gifted education programs. A school district that offers a gifted program must accept nonresident students attending a private school located within its boundaries, upon the request of the student's parent. The parent's request must be filed with the school board of the school district of residence by June 1 of the preceding year.

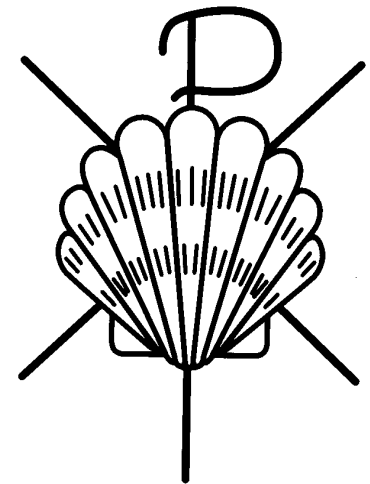
Students receiving gifted education must be transported between the nonpublic school they legally attend and the public school where these services are offers, if the distance exceeds a quarter of a mile.

Districts providing services to nonresident students under this provision are entitled to recover tuition from the students' home districts, according to the commissioner of education.



Catholic Schools
Diocese of
Rockville Centre

New York State Program Eligibility 2005



Education Department
50 North Park Avenue
PO Box 9023
Rockville Centre, NY 11571-9023

Phone: 516-678-5800
Fax: 516-678-7362
<http://www.drvc.org/>

New York State Programs



TEXTBOOK LOAN PROGRAM

Section 701 of Education Law requires all school

boards to purchase and to loan textbooks on an equitable basis to all students residing in the school district who are attending kindergarten through grade twelve in any public or nonpublic school.

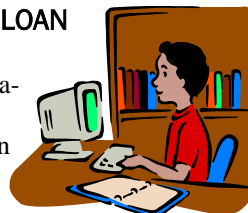
The obligations of boards of education to provide textbooks for resident students is limited only by (a) existing stock of textbooks available for use in public and nonpublic schools and (b) the total annual amount available for purchase of textbooks, which includes an apportionment from the State (currently \$57.30 times the number of resident students). Textbooks must be loaned on the basis of individual student needs. The State formula for apportioning textbook funds cannot be applied to the distribution of textbooks within a district.

The law requires that parents submit written requests for the loan of textbooks to the public school district where the student resides. Nonpublic school administrators may collect requests from parents and submit the list collectively to the public school district.

All textbooks remain the property of the school district.

COMPUTER SOFTWARE LOAN PROGRAM

Sections 751 and 752 of Education Law provide for a computer software loan program in which public school districts purchase and loan computer software programs to both public and nonpublic school students. All material acquired pursuant to this legislation is to be loaned free and on an equitable basis to students in both public and nonpublic schools.



Currently each district receives a maximum apportionment from the State of \$14.98 per child enrolled in kindergarten through grade 12 in any public or nonpublic school located within the district. Funds are to be used to purchase and/or loan computer software programs which nonpublic and public school students will use as learning aids. The computer software programs purchased under this legislation remain the property of the public school district.

SCHOOL LIBRARY MATERIALS LOAN

Section 711 and 712 of Education Law provide for a school library materials loan program. Students enrolled in kindergarten through grade 12 may borrow library materials required for use as a learning aid in a particular class or program. This program is similar to the one for computer software loans and operates in the same manner.

Currently each district receives a maximum apportionment of \$6.00 per child enrolled in kindergarten through grade 12 in any public or nonpublic school located within the district.



TRANSPORTATION

Section 3635 of Education Law requires all that school districts must provide transportation to nonpublic school students within the same mileage limits established for resident students attending public schools



Such transportation shall be provided for all children attending grades kindergarten through Grade 8 who live more than two miles from the school which they

legally attend and for all children attending grades nine through twelve who live more than three miles from the school which they legally attend and shall be provided up to a distance of fifteen miles, the distances in each case being measured by the nearest available route from home to school.

There are two ways in which transportation can be provided for students who live beyond the mileage limits specified in the law. First, with voter approval, non-city school districts may provide transportation beyond specified limits. A second way is through what is known as the pickup point law. This provision of the Education Law requires school districts which are currently transporting students to a nonpublic school to designate one or more public schools as centralized pickup points for nonpublic school students who live beyond the 15 mile-limit. The parent must arrange to get the student to and from the pickup point; the district then transports the student between that point and the nonpublic schools.