

Michigan Compiled Laws Annotated [Currentness](#)

Chapter 380. The Revised School Code

The Revised School Code ([Refs & Annos](#))

[Article 1](#)

[Part 1](#). General Provisions ([Refs & Annos](#))

380.10. Determination and direction of care, teaching, and education of children by parents and legal guardians

Sec. 10. It is the natural, fundamental right of parents and legal guardians to determine and direct the care, teaching, and education of their children. The public schools of this state serve the needs of the pupils by cooperating with the pupil's parents and legal guardians to develop the pupil's intellectual capabilities and vocational skills in a safe and positive environment.

CREDIT(S)

P.A.1976, No. 451, § 10, added by [P.A.1995, No. 289, § 1, Eff. July 1, 1996](#).

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

2005 Main Volume

For effective date provisions of P.A.1995, No. 289, see the Historical and Statutory Notes following [M.C.L.A. § 380.1](#).

LAW REVIEW AND JOURNAL COMMENTARIES

Family law goes to school: [School laws every family law practitioner needs to know to assist divorcing parents. Laura Katers Reilly, 84 Mich. B.J. 32 \(Feb. 2005\)](#).

LIBRARY REFERENCES

2005 Main Volume

[Schools 45, 148\(1\)](#).

Westlaw Topic No. [345](#).

[C.J.S. Schools and School Districts §§ 7, 74, 76, 697 to 699](#).

RESEARCH REFERENCES

ALR Library

[70 ALR 5th 169](#), Validity, Construction, and Application of Statute, Regulation, or Policy Governing Home Schooling or Affecting Rights of Home-Schooled Students.

NOTES OF DECISIONS

Interscholastic athletics 1

1. Interscholastic athletics

Enrollment requirement of Michigan High School Athletic Association (MHSAA), requiring student to be in enrolled in high school in order to be eligible to participate in interscholastic athletic programs, did not violate equal protection rights of nonenrolled students, who were homeschooled by their parents; rule makers reasonably believed that use of challenged classification would promote their stated purpose, students failed to rebut contention that stated goal of enrollment requirement was to eliminate recruiting or use of “ringers” in high school athletics, and goal was a legitimate governmental purpose. [Reid v. Kenowa Hills Public Schools \(2004\) 680 N.W.2d 62, 261 Mich.App. 17. Constitutional Law 3619; Schools 164](#)

Enrollment requirement of Michigan High School Athletic Association (MHSAA), requiring student to be in enrolled in high school in order to be eligible to for interscholastic athletic programs, did not violate rights of nonenrolled students to freely practice their religion; although students contended that since they desired to participate in athletic events, enrollment requirement denied their right to freely exercise their religion by being educated at home, requirement did not infringe on students' right to be homeschooled, and thus, students' choice to be homeschooled was not unconstitutionally burdened by requirement. [Reid v. Kenowa Hills Public Schools \(2004\) 680 N.W.2d 62, 261 Mich.App. 17. Constitutional Law 1361; Schools 164](#)

Nonenrolled students, who were homeschooled by their parents, did not have statutory right to participate in extracurricular interscholastic athletic programs; statutory and case law merely allowed school district to participate in interscholastic athletics and did not mandate such participation, and thus, state law did not provide plaintiffs with basis for legitimate claim of entitlement to participation in interscholastic athletics. [Reid v. Kenowa Hills Public Schools \(2004\) 680 N.W.2d 62, 261 Mich.App. 17. Schools 164](#)

M. C. L. A. 380.10, MI ST 380.10

The statutes are current through P.A.2012, No. 38, of the 2012 Regular Session, 96th Legislature.

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