

Interdistrict Transfer of Resident Students

The district offers a variety of programs and services designed to meet the individual needs of its students. Nevertheless, the Board recognizes there may be circumstances that arise in which a resident student may benefit from attendance in another public school in the state.

Consequently, a student who resides within district boundaries may be released to attend school in another district that agrees to accept the student. The agreement will be by written consent of the affected school boards or designees whereby the student becomes a "resident student" of the attending district, allowing the attending district to receive State School Fund moneys. Any additional fees or tuition costs are the responsibility of the parent.

When the district approves the release of a resident student, the student or his/her parent(s) will be solely responsible for transportation. The Board recognizes that resident students under the Individuals with Disabilities Act (IDEA) remain the primary responsibility of the district. District consideration of transfer requests by students under IDEA will meet the requirements of state and federal law.

A student who resides within district boundaries may make a request to attend school in another district that agrees to accept the student. The agreement will be by written consent of the attending district only whereby the student becomes a "resident student" of the attending district, allowing the attending district to receive State School Funding. When the attending district approves the admission of the student, the attending district shall notify the district in which the student resides no later than May 1. The student or his/her parent(s) will be solely responsible for transportation to the attending district. Students under the Individuals with Disabilities Act (IDEA) will become the primary responsibility of the attending district.

Additionally, the interdistrict transfer of resident students will be permitted, as appropriate, to meet the requirements of the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (NCLBA).

An interdistrict transfer¹ may be permitted in the event a student has been a victim of a violent criminal offense occurring in or on the grounds of a school the student attends or the student attends a school identified as persistently dangerous, and all other district schools the student may transfer to are also identified as persistently dangerous or there is no other district school to which the student may transfer. The transfer must be to a safe school.

A homeless student residing in the district and the student's parent, or in the case of an unaccompanied student, the district's liaison for homeless students, may request that the

¹Districts are encouraged, but not required, to explore other appropriate options such as an agreement with a neighboring district to accept transfer students, if there is not another school in the district for the transferring student.

student attend his/her school of origin², located out-of-district. The request will be considered based on the best interest of the student. The student may continue in his/her school of origin for the duration of the student's homelessness when the student's family becomes homeless during or between an academic year, or for the remainder of the academic year if the student becomes permanently housed during the school year. Transportation to an out-of-district school will be provided through an interdistrict agreement.

The superintendent is directed to establish procedures for the review of student requests to attend school in another district.

END OF POLICY

Legal Reference(s):

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| <u>ORS 109.056</u> | <u>ORS 339.115 - 339.133</u> | |
| <u>ORS 327.006</u> | <u>ORS 339.141</u> | <u>OAR 581-022-0705</u> |
| <u>ORS 329.485</u> | <u>ORS 339.250</u> | |
| <u>ORS 332.107</u> | <u>ORS 343.221</u> | |
| <u>ORS 335.090</u> | <u>ORS 433.267</u> | |

Illegal Immigration and Immigration Reform Act of 1996, 8 U.S.C. §§ 1101, 1221, 1252, 1224, 1363, 1367 (2006).
McKinney-Vento Homeless Education Assistance Improvements Act of 2001, 42 U.S.C. §§ 11431-11435 (2006).
No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, 20 U.S.C. §§ 6316, 7912.
Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) Flexibility Waiver; July 18, 2012.

²“School of origin” means the school that the student attended when permanently housed or the school in which the student was last enrolled.