

FAQ's - Frequently Asked Questions

Interdistrict Transfers for Nonresident Students Seeking Admission (Receiving Districts)

1. Who determines the number of students a district/school will accept through interdistrict transfer?

The local school district by board action determines the number of students it can accept from outside the district using interdistrict transfer. Districts may limit the number of transfers accepted by school or grade level. Districts may also decide not to accept any students through interdistrict transfer.

2. Can a district determine the length of time for which consent to transfer is given?

Yes, a receiving district may determine the length of time for which a transfer is granted. The sending district does not determine the length of time for which consent is given.

3. Who starts the transfer process?

You must receive a release from your resident district *before* applying for admission.

4. Does the resident district need to sign off on a renewal request?

No. The consent of the resident district is not required for renewal.

5. Is there an exception to the interdistrict transfer rules for hardship cases?

Yes, but it is limited. A district may give consent for a transfer to a student in the event of an emergency to protect the health, safety, or welfare of the student.

6. Is there an exception for students who move during the school year?

If a student's legal residence changes during the school year and the student wishes to remain enrolled in the district for the remainder of the school year, the school board must give consent to allow the student to complete the school year. If a family moves during the summer, a student may apply for an interdistrict transfer to complete the next school year in Phoenix-Talent School District.

7. Is the receiving district required to provide transportation to interdistrict transfer students?

The receiving district does not have responsibility to provide transportation beyond school district boundaries.

8. How long is the nonresident interdistrict transfer valid for?

The student may remain on the interdistrict transfer until graduation, as long as attendance and behavior standards are met and as long as their home school has available space and resources.

9. How do interdistrict transfers affect sports participation?

Sports participation issues are the responsibility of Oregon School Activities Association (OSAA). Please refer to the OSAA handbook for more information regarding transfers:

http://www.osaa.org/governance/handbooks/osaa#_Toc456100293

Interdistrict Transfers for Release of Resident Students

1. Can the resident district stop a student from transferring to a nonresident district?

Yes. A resident district may prohibit a student from transferring to another district through interdistrict transfer. Both the sending and the receiving districts must agree to the transfer.

Resident districts may release no students, release all students, or set a limit on the number of students who will be released. Districts may limit the number of students released by grade level or school.

2. Can the resident district determine the length of time for which consent to transfer is given?

No, the resident/releasing district does not determine the length of time for which consent is given. Only the receiving district may determine the length of time for which a transfer is granted.

3. Is there an exception to the interdistrict transfer rules for hardship cases?

Yes, but it is limited. A district may give consent for a transfer to a student in the event of an emergency to protect the health, safety, or welfare of the student.

4. Is there an exception for students who move during the school year?

If a student's legal residence changes during the school year and the student wishes to remain enrolled in the district for the remainder of the school year, the school board must give consent to allow the student to complete the school year. If a family moves during the summer, a student may apply for an interdistrict transfer to complete the next school year.

5. What are the resident district's responsibilities to a student once the student has transferred out through interdistrict transfer?

Once a student has enrolled in the receiving district, the resident district has no responsibility for that student. If the student decides to leave the receiving district and re-enroll in the resident district, the resident district then becomes responsible for providing a free and appropriate public education ("FAPE") for that student.