



Open Enrollment Policies 2022

Does the state permit interdistrict open enrollment? Is interdistrict open enrollment mandatory or voluntary?

March 2022

Interdistrict open enrollment policies allow students to transfer to a nonresident (receiving) district. This data point captures district open enrollment requirements, reasons for denying student transfer, and exceptions to open enrollment policies. States with a “No” or “Not permitted” entry explicitly prohibit interdistrict open enrollment, while those with a “Not specified in state policy” entry do not address interdistrict open enrollment in statute or regulation.

STATE	Does the state permit interdistrict open enrollment?	Citation for interdistrict open enrollment	Is interdistrict open enrollment mandatory or voluntary?	Citation for interdistrict mandatory or voluntary
Alabama	Not specified in state policy. However, interdistrict open enrollment is permitted if a student enrolled in a failing school is unable to enroll in a nonfailing school within their district lieu of participation in the state's tax credit scholarship program.	Ala. Code § 16-6D-8	Not specified in state policy.	
Alaska	Not specified in state policy.		Not specified in state policy.	
Arizona	Yes.	Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 15-816.01	Mandatory. School districts must develop, and make publicly accessible in English and Spanish, policies that include admission criteria, application procedures, and transportation provisions. Schools must update its capacity to accept students on its website every 12 weeks.	Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 15-816.01

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Arkansas	Yes.	<p>Ark. Code Ann. § 6-18-227</p> <p>Ark. Code Ann. § 6-18-1901 et seq.</p> <p>Ark. Code Ann. § 6-18-233</p> <p>Ark. Code Ann. § 6-21-812</p>	<p>Mandatory. Each district must have a policy specifying the method by which a student or parent/guardian may submit a school choice application. The school district must accept the transfer request unless they can demonstrate that granting the request would exceed their capacity or violate a court desegregation order. School choice transfers may not exceed three percent of the total enrollment in the school district. This limitation does not apply to students in foster care whose transfer has been deemed in their best interest, or students in a school with an "F" rating or district identified for intensive support.</p> <p>Students in schools assigned an "F" rating or in a district identified for intensive support has the right to transfer to another school district. The school district must notify the student and their parent/guardian of their right to transfer to another public school without an "F" rating or a school district not identified for intensive support. The application for transfer is provided by the division of elementary and secondary education and must serve as a notice of transfer. The school district must accept the transfer request unless they can demonstrate that granting the request would exceed their capacity or violate a court desegregation order.</p> <p>Students enrolled in districts classified as being in facilities distress are automatically eligible to transfer to a district not in facilities distress. The transfer is valid as long as the district maintains the classification. Students are not subject to application deadlines.</p>	<p>Ark. Code Ann. § 6-18-227</p> <p>Ark. Code Ann. § 6-18-1901 et seq.</p> <p>Ark. Code Ann. § 6-18-233</p> <p>Ark. Code Ann. § 6-21-812</p>
California	Yes.	<p>Cal. Educ. Code § 48350 et seq.</p> <p>https://www.cde.ca.gov/re/pr/openenrollment.asp</p> <p>Cal. Educ. Code § 48300 et seq.</p>	<p>Both.</p> <p>Mandatory. Students in schools identified by the state superintendent as low-achieving are eligible to transfer to a higher-performing</p>	<p>Cal. Educ. Code § 48350 et seq.</p> <p>https://www.cde.ca.gov/re/pr/openenrollment.asp</p> <p>Cal. Educ. Code § 48300 et seq.</p>

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			<p>school in another district. A district may adopt standards for acceptance and rejection of applications, which may include program, class, grade level, building capacity, or adverse financial impact. The California Department of Education no longer administers this program. Any receiving district may admit a student expelled from a sending district.</p> <p>School districts must allow students from active-duty military families or students who are victims of an act of bullying to transfer to another district if the receiving school district approves the transfer application regardless of limitations on transfers in policy or whether an interdistrict transfer agreement is in place.</p> <p>Voluntary. School districts may elect to accept interdistrict transfers. Participating districts must register as a school district of choice, determine the number of students the district will accept, and accept transfers until the district is at maximum capacity. Sending districts may limit outgoing transfers in the following circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Districts with more than 50,000 students may limit transfer to 1% of the current year estimated average daily attendance. -Districts with 50,000 students or less may limit transfers to 3% or 10% of current year estimated average daily attendance. -Districts with a negative status on their budget certification may limit the number of transfers. -If the district would not meet fiscal stability standards due to student transfers. <p>Two or more school districts may enter into an agreement to permit interdistrict attendance for a term of no more than five years. The agreement must include the terms for acceptance or denial of a student transfer. School districts that have entered into this agreement must continue to accept transfer students until they have reached maximum capacity.</p>	

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Colorado	Yes.	Colo. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 22-36-101	Mandatory. Every district must adopt policies and procedures for interdistrict open enrollment. Students may be denied enrollment if the school lacks space or teaching staff; the school does not have capacity to meet a students special needs; a student does not meet the eligibility criteria for the program; the school has a desegregation plan in effect that it would not be in compliance with; or the student has been expelled.	Colo. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 22-36-101
Connecticut	Yes.	Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 10-266aa	Both. Mandatory. Interdistrict open enrollment is mandatory in four regions in the state. An interdistrict pilot program for two districts will begin in the 2022/23 school year. Mandatory programs are operated by regional educational service centers. Voluntary. Open enrollment is voluntary in all priority school districts in the state. If a district elects to participate, the program is administered by the regional educational service center.	Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 10-266aa
Delaware	Yes.	Del. Code Ann. tit. 14, § 401 et seq.	Mandatory. The parent of a student may submit an application to attend a school in another district. The application for transfer is provided by the department of education and may be submitted to the receiving district or the department. Prior to submitting an application, the student must be registered with their home school. Each district must develop a policy for application review and enrollment determinations. School districts may deny student enrollment for "lack of capacity," defined as projected school enrollment at 85% of capacity. Receiving districts may also deny enrollment for students expelled from the home district for 15 or more days.	Del. Code Ann. tit. 14, § 401 et seq.

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District of Columbia	Not applicable. D.C. operates a single school district.		Not applicable. D.C. operates a single school district.	
Florida	Yes.	Fla. Stat. Ann. § 1002.31	Mandatory. Schools and districts must develop policies to accept interdistrict transfers subject to capacity. Policies must include application and lottery procedures, allow parents to declare school preferences, and address the availability of transportation, among other provisions. Each school district must determine the capacity of its schools and post the information on its website.	Fla. Stat. Ann. § 1002.31
Georgia	Yes.	Ga. Code Ann. § 20-2-293 Ga. Code Ann. § 20-2-294	Voluntary. School districts may permit interdistrict enrollment if the sending district does not have space or if the student lives closer to a school in the receiving district. Districts may allow interdistrict transfers if the transportation time to the student's assigned school is 45 minutes longer than the receiving school and the distance to the student's assigned school is at least 15 miles further than the receiving school. Parents must submit a written request and there must be sufficient classroom space at the receiving school. Both local school boards must approve the transfer. School districts are also allowed to enter into a transfer contract with another district.	Ga. Code Ann. § 20-2-293 Ga. Code Ann. § 20-2-294 Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. 160-5-4-.09 Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. 160-4-8-.16
Hawaii	Not applicable. Hawaii operates a single school district.		Not applicable. Hawaii operates a single school district.	

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Idaho	Yes.	Idaho Code Ann. § 33-1401 et seq.	Mandatory. Students must apply annually on an application provided by the state education agency. School boards may create written agreements for transferring students between districts. School districts may elect not to receive transfer students, but they may not limit or prohibit a student from applying to attend another school or district. Each school district must accept students that apply to transfer unless it would result in a hardship on the receiving district. Local school boards must adopt policies defining specific standards for accepting or rejecting transfer students from other districts. Standards may include the capacity of a program, class, grade level or school building to accept transfer students but may not include previous academic achievement, athletic ability, proficiency in English language, or disabling conditions. Suspended or expelled students are not eligible for open enrollment transfers.	Idaho Code Ann. § 33-1401 et seq.
Illinois	No.	105 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/10-20.12a	Not permitted.	

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Indiana	Yes.	<p>Ind. Code Ann. § 20-26-11-1 et seq.</p> <p>511 Ind. Admin. Code 1-6-1 et seq.</p>	<p>Voluntary. Parents may request, in writing on a form developed by the state board, to transfer the student to another school district in the state if the student can be better accommodated because of crowded conditions, curriculum offerings, for medical reasons, or if the student's school is not fully accredited. Districts may have a policy for accepting or rejecting open enrollment students, and receiving districts may accept transfer students without the approval of the sending district. Transfer requests are for one year only. Parents may appeal a denial.</p> <p>Districts with a policy for accepting transfer applications are required to establish and publish the number of transfer students it will accept. Districts without a policy of accepting interdistrict open enrollment must accept transferring students if the students meet certain criteria. Students may not be denied enrollment for their academic record or disability status, but may be required to satisfy admissions criteria for specific programs. Districts may deny admission or discontinue enrollment to a student who has been suspended or expelled.</p> <p>Students who resided in a district for two consecutive years before relocating to another district may enroll in their previous district.</p> <p>School districts may accept transfer students from outside of the district to attend alternative education programs.</p>	<p>Ind. Code Ann. § 20-26-11-1 et seq.</p> <p>511 Ind. Admin. Code 1-6-1 et seq.</p>

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Iowa	Yes.	<p>Iowa Code Ann. § 282.18</p> <p>Iowa Admin. Code r. 281-17.1(282) et seq.</p>	<p>Mandatory. Parents must notify the sending and receiving school district of their intention to enroll their student in a school in another school district by the prescribed deadline. A school district may deny a request to transfer only if the school has insufficient classroom space or the transfer would result in a violation of a court desegregation order. All districts must adopt a policy defining insufficient classroom space. Parents may request a specific school, but the receiving district has the right to assign a student to a school within the district. Parents have the right to appeal an open enrollment determination by the superintendent to the district school board. A student who has been suspended or expelled may not transfer to another district until the student is reinstated by the resident district.</p> <p>Students with a "good cause" exemption may apply for open enrollment at any time. Good cause exemptions include a change in family residence, a change in a child's parents' marital status, a guardianship or custody proceeding, placement in foster care, adoption, a change in the status of a child's resident district such as removal of accreditation by the state board, surrender of accreditation, or permanent closure of a nonpublic school, or if the child's assigned attendance center in the district of residence is identified as in significant need for improvement.</p>	<p>Iowa Code Ann. § 282.18</p> <p>Iowa Admin. Code r. 281-17.1(282) et seq.</p>
Kansas	Yes.	<p>Kan. Stat. Ann. § 72-13,101</p>	<p>Voluntary. Two or more school districts may enter into an agreement to allow for interdistrict open enrollment. The agreement may not be for a term of more than five years and it is subject to alteration or termination by the legislature.</p>	<p>Kan. Stat. Ann. § 72-13,101</p>

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Kentucky	Yes.	<p>Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 157.350</p> <p>Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 158.120</p>	<p>Mandatory. Beginning July 1, 2022, school boards are required to develop a policy to allow for interdistrict open enrollment. The policy may include enrollment capacity limits. The policy must be filed with the state education agency.</p> <p>Virtual high school completion programs may enroll nonresident students who meet certain criteria.</p> <p>Until July 1, 2022, school districts may enter into a written agreement with other districts to allow students to attend school in a nonresident district.</p>	<p>Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 157.350</p> <p>Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 158.120</p> <p>Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 158.100</p>
Louisiana	Yes.	La. Stat. Ann. § 17:105	<p>Both.</p> <p>Mandatory. If a student is enrolled in, or set to attend, a school with a school performance letter grade of D or F, their parent or guardian may enroll them in the public school of their choice if it has sufficient capacity and a school performance letter grade of A, B, or C.</p> <p>Voluntary. Local school boards may agree to allow admission to any student residing in adjoining parishes. Additionally, students living at a distance where transportation to their assigned school takes at least an hour may apply to attend a public school in an adjoining school system, subject to approval.</p>	<p>La. Stat. Ann. § 17:105</p> <p>La. Stat. Ann. § 17:105.1</p> <p>La. Stat. Ann. § 17:4035.1</p>

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Maine	Yes.	Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 20-A, § 2701	<p>Both.</p> <p>Mandatory. If a student lives in a district with no elementary or secondary school appropriate to the age of the student, or with 10 or fewer students, they may attend public school or an approved private school in a nearby district. If a student lives remote from a public school in their district, they may attend in an adjoining district with the consent of the receiving district's school board. If the high school in a student's district does not offer two foreign language courses, that student may attend another approved school to take the language courses, given certain requirements are met.</p> <p>Voluntary. The school boards of 2 or more districts may adopt mutual policies allowing the transfer of students, with parent/guardian approval, among the participating units.</p>	<p>Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 20-A, § 5205 Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 20-A-2702 Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 20-A, § 5203 Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 20-A, § 5204</p>
Maryland	Not specified in state policy.		Not specified in state policy.	
Massachusetts	Yes.	Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 76, § 12	Voluntary. Any student, with the consent of the school committee of the town where they reside, may attend the public school of another town. Districts may elect not to enroll such students if no space is available.	Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 76, § 12
Michigan	Yes.	Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. § 388.1705c	Voluntary. Districts may generally determine whether or not they will accept applications for enrollment by nonresident applicants residing in contiguous districts for the next school year, following specified procedures and requirements. Districts may refuse to enroll a student if they have been suspended from another school within the last 2 years, if they have ever been expelled from another school, or if they have been convicted of a felony.	Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. § 388.1705c

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Minnesota	Yes.	Minn. Stat. Ann. § 124D.03 Minn. Stat. Ann. § 124D.08	Voluntary. A district may refuse to enroll a student from another district if they were had been expelled for weapon possession, a drug charge, or assault. Boards may limit enrollment of nonresident pupils to either one percent of total enrollment at each grade level in the district, or to the number of district residents in a grade level enrolled in a nonresident district.	Minn. Stat. Ann. § 124D.03
Mississippi	Yes.	Miss. Code. Ann. § 37-15-31	Both. Voluntary. Students living in one district may be legally transferred to another district if there is mutual consent between both respective school boards. Mandatory: If requested, a district must allow the transfer of a district employee's child living in another district. Students living more than 30 miles from their assigned school may also enroll at a nearer school, regardless of the residence of the child.	Miss. Code. Ann. § 37-15-31 Miss. Code. Ann. § 37-15-29

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Missouri	Yes.	Mo. Ann. Stat. § 162.1042	<p>Both.</p> <p>Mandatory. If a district does not maintain a high school offering instruction through the 12th grade, the district must pay tuition and provide transportation for each student to attend an accredited public high school in another district in the same or adjoining county.</p> <p>Voluntary. Districts may create enrollment option plans, which are cooperative agreements between two districts to send or receive students. Receiving districts may deny application to students if their residence is not within ten miles of the receiving district, or if physical structures in the student's district of residence are closer to the student than those in the receiving district. Students who have been suspended or expelled for ten consecutive days or more in the same or previous term of enrollment may be denied application in open enrollment.</p> <p>The Metropolitan Schools Achieving Value in Transfer Corporation is a voluntary school transfer program for school districts in St. Louis that allows students to transfer to other schools in participating districts.</p>	<p>Mo. Ann. Stat. § 162.1045</p> <p>Mo. Ann. Stat. § 162.1052</p> <p>Mo. Ann. Stat. § 162.1060</p>

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Montana	Yes.	Mont. Code Ann. § 20-5-320	<p>Both.</p> <p>Mandatory. Out-of-district attendance agreements are mandatory in the following situations: when a student lives closer to a school of their choice in the receiving district, and more than 3 miles from the school the child would attend in the district they reside in; when geographic conditions between a student's house and the school that child would attend in their district make attendance impractical, as determined by the county transportation committee following specified criteria; when the student is a member of a family that must send another child outside of the district; when the student is under the protective care of a state agency; or when the child is required to attend school outside of the district as a result of foster care placement. Trustees of a receiving district may disapprove an out-of-district attendance agreement if they find that, because of insufficient room and overcrowding, the accreditation of the school would be affected by the acceptance of the child - unless the child is a child with a disability.</p> <p>Voluntary. A student may be enrolled in a school in a Montana district outside of their district of residence, subject to their parent/guardian initiating a request for attendance and a subsequent approval by the trustees of the receiving and sending districts.</p>	Mont. Code Ann. § 20-5-320

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Nebraska	Yes.	Neb. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 79-215 Neb. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 79-234	Mandatory. Statute specifies the enrollment option program must be implemented by all public school districts. To begin attendance as an option student, a student's parent/guardian must submit an application to the receiving school board, which may be accepted or rejected following specified regulations, requirements, and adopted standards. Districts may form a learning community, which is then subject to unique open enrollment provisions as specified in statute.	Neb. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 79-215 Neb. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 79-234 Neb. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 79-236 Neb. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 79-238
Nevada	Yes.	Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 392.010	Both. Mandatory: A student who resides on a reservation located in two or more counties must be allowed to attend the school nearest to his or her residence, regardless of the student's resident school district. Voluntary: The board of trustees in a district, with approval from the Superintendent of Public Instruction, may admit interdistrict open enrollment.	Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 392.010 Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 392.015
New Hampshire	Yes.	N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 194-D:1 N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 194-D:2	Voluntary. Any district legislative body may vote to designate one or more school as an open enrollment school which may accept pupils from other attendance areas within its district and from outside its district.	N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 194-D:1 N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 194-D:2

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New Jersey	Yes.	N.J. Stat. Ann. § 18A:36B-16	Voluntary. Districts can submit an application to the commissioner to offer interdistrict open enrollment. A sending district may restrict the number of students who transfer to another district to a maximum of 10% of students per grade level per year and 15% of total enrolled students per year. A district may reject the application of a student classified as eligible for special education services if that student's individualized education program could not be implemented, would fundamentally change, or create an undue burden for the district.	N.J. Stat. Ann. § 18A:36B-21 N.J. Stat. Ann. § 18A:36B-20
New Mexico	Yes.	N.M. Stat. Ann. § 22-1-4	<p>Both.</p> <p>Mandatory. If a student has been enrolled in a public school with an F rating for 2 of the last 4 years, they have the right to transfer to any public school in the state with a school rating that is not F.</p> <p>Voluntary. If the maximum allowable class size has not been exceeded in a public school, the school may enroll other students including those residing outside of the school attendance zone and/or district.</p>	N.M. Stat. Ann. § 22-1-4 N.M. Admin. Code 6.19.8.8

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New York	Yes.	N.Y. Educ. Law § 3602	Voluntary. The state operates a voluntary inter-district urban-suburban transfer program, allowing school districts to accept students from another school district to reduce racial isolation - racial isolation is defined as occurring when a school or district enrollment consists of a predominant percentage of students of a particular racial/ethnic group. Districts seeking to be approved for such a program must complete the following requirements: demonstrate that the program will reduce racial isolation; receive assurances from participating district superintendents that nonpublic school students in the district will have the opportunity to participate if this would contribute to reducing racial isolation; and provide assurances that specified pupil participation requirements will be met.	N.Y. Comp. Codes R. & Regs. tit. 8, § 175.24 N.Y. Educ. Law § 3602
North Carolina	No.	N.C. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 115C-366 N.C. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 115C-367	Not permitted.	
North Dakota	Yes.	N.D. Cent. Code Ann. § 15.1-31-01 N.D. Cent. Code Ann. § 15.1-31-06	Voluntary. Parents may apply for approval with the receiving district's school board if they wish to enroll their child in a district other than the student's district of residence. School boards may choose not to accept applications, and all participating boards must set standards for accepting or rejecting applications, as specified.	N.D. Cent. Code Ann. § 15.1-31-01 N.D. Cent. Code Ann. § 15.1-31-06

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Ohio	Yes.	Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3313.98 Ohio Admin. Code 3301-48-02	Voluntary. School districts must adopt a policy prohibiting enrollment from students in adjacent or other districts; permitting enrollment from adjacent districts only; or permitting enrollment from adjacent or other districts. The policy must include application procedures and district capacity limits by grade level, school building, and education program. Receiving districts may deny enrollment to students who have been suspended or expelled by the sending district for 10 consecutive days or more in the current or proceeding term.	Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3313.98 Ohio Admin. Code 3301-48-02
Oklahoma	Yes.	Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 70, § 8-101.1 et seq. Okla. Admin. Code 210:10-1-18	Mandatory. The Education Open Transfer Act allows students to transfer to another school at any time, provided the district has capacity. Students may transfer to other districts with the approval of the receiving district's board of education, and boards must automatically approve transfers for students seeking to enroll in a grade not offered by the sending district. Participating school districts must create policies for accepting or rejecting transfer applications, including criteria about the availability of programs, staff, or space.	Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 70, § 8-101.1 et seq. Okla. Admin. Code 210:10-1-18

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Oregon	Yes.	Or. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 339.125 et seq. Or. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 339.133, Or. Admin. R. 581-021-0019	<p>Voluntary. The district school board may contract with the district school board of any other district for the admission of pupils in schools of the other district. The contract shall be in writing upon forms furnished by the Department of Education. An expense incurred shall be paid out of the school funds of the district sending such pupils that are nonresidents.</p> <p>A district may consider a transfer request outside of the district's interdistrict transfer policy and procedures where a hardship exists. Hardship is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The student is impacted by a parent or guardian's military deployment; - The student is experiencing instability related to homelessness or foster care placement; - The student has a documented medical condition that necessitates transfer; - Death of a student's parent; - The student does not have access to safe and affordable childcare in the resident district; or - The student is involved in severe harassment, intimidation, bullying or cyberbullying. 	Or. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 339.125 et seq. Or. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 339.133, Or. Admin. R. 581-021-0019
Pennsylvania	Yes.	24 Pa. Stat. Ann. § 13-1313 24 Pa. Stat. Ann. § 13-1316	Voluntary. The board of school directors of any school district may permit any non-resident pupils to attend the public schools in its district upon such terms as it may determine.	24 Pa. Stat. Ann. § 13-1313 24 Pa. Stat. Ann. § 13-1316
Rhode Island	Yes.	16 R.I. Gen. Laws Ann. § 16-2-19	Voluntary. School committees may arrange student transfers with the school committees in an adjoining community.	16 R.I. Gen. Laws Ann. § 16-2-19

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South Carolina	Yes.	S.C. Code Ann. § 59-63-480 S.C. Code Ann. § 59-63-490	<p>Voluntary. If school children in one county reside closer to schools in an adjacent county, they may attend such schools upon the school authorities of the county of their residence arranging with the school officials of the adjacent county for such admission and upon payment of appropriate charges as herein authorized.</p> <p>A high school student who is the victim of physical abuse, harassment, or stalking by a classmate during school hours or otherwise resulting in a restraining order being granted against the classmate by a court of competent jurisdiction may transfer with the consent of the student's school district to another high school within or out of the district within thirty school days of the restraining order being violated, without any loss of eligibility to participate in interscholastic activities at the school to which the student transfers.</p>	S.C. Code Ann. § 59-63-480 SC Code Ann. § 59-63-490
South Dakota	Yes.	S.D. Codified Laws § 13-28-21 S.D. Codified Laws § 13-28-22 S.D. Codified Laws § 13-28-40 et seq.	<p>Mandatory. The school board shall admit nonresident students to the public schools in the district when it can be done without injuring or overcrowding the schools. Local school boards must create standards for accepting and rejecting applications, which may only address the capacity of a program, class, grade level or school building. Local school boards accept applications and must grant transfer requests unless the transfer would violate the receiving district's standards or unless the receiving district cannot meet the student's special education services. Intradistrict transfer applications may be accepted and acted upon by local school boards at any time.</p>	S.D. Codified Laws § 13-28-21 S.D. Codified Laws § 13-28-22 S.D. Codified Laws § 13-28-40 et seq.

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Tennessee	Yes.	Tenn. Code Ann. § 49-2-128 Tenn. Code Ann. § 49-6-3104 et seq.	Mandatory. A school district shall not admit a nonresident student seeking to transfer into the LEA from outside the LEA before all applications for transfer have been acted upon. A school district may enroll a nonresident student who is the child of a parent who teaches at the respective school before all applications for transfer.	Tenn. Code Ann. § 49-2-128 Tenn. Code Ann. § 49-6-3104 et seq.
Texas	Yes.	Tex. Educ. Code § 25.035 et seq.	Voluntary. The boards of trustees of two or more adjoining school districts or the boards of county school trustees of two or more adjoining counties may, by agreement arrange for the transfer and assignment of any student from the jurisdiction of one board to that of another. Also, an eligible student may attend a public school in the district in which the student resides or may use a public education grant to attend any other district chosen by the student's parent. Any child who is younger than 21 years of age and eligible for enrollment on September 1 of any school year may transfer annually from the child's school district of residence to another district in this state.	Tex. Educ. Code § 25.035 et seq.

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Utah	Yes.	Utah Code Ann. § 53G-6-401 et seq. Utah Admin. Code r. R277-437	Mandatory. School boards of receiving districts must adopt policies governing acceptance and rejection of transfer applications and designate which schools and programs are available for open enrollment during the following school year. Schools are open for enrollment of nonresident students if the school's enrollment level is at or below the open enrollment threshold, although school boards may allow nonresident students in schools operating above the threshold. Standards for accepting or rejecting may include: -Lack of capacity in a grade level (for elementary schools) or other special program. -Maintaining reduced class sizes. -Maintaining a heterogeneous student body.	Utah Code Ann. § 53G-6-401 et seq. Utah Admin. Code r. R277-437
Vermont	Yes.	Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 16, § 822a	Mandatory. Open enrollment is only permitted for high school students. Students may apply to attend any high school, but may enroll in the school only if the student, the sending school, and the receiving school agree. Local boards of education may set guidelines that include limits based on the financial impact and the capacity of the program, class, and building. Sending schools may limit the number of students transferring out of the school. If the student becomes a resident of a different school district, the student may enroll in the high school maintained by the new district of residence.	Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 16, § 822a
Virginia	Not specified in state policy.		Not specified in state policy.	

STATE	Does the state permit interdistrict open enrollment?	Citation for interdistrict open enrollment	Is interdistrict open enrollment mandatory or voluntary?	Citation for interdistrict mandatory or voluntary
Washington	Yes.	<p>Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 28A.225.220 Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 28A.225.225</p>	<p>Voluntary. A district is strongly encouraged to honor the request of a parent or guardian for his or her child to attend a school in another district or the request of a parent or guardian for his or her child to transfer as a student receiving home-based instruction. A district shall release a student to a nonresident district that agrees to accept the student if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A financial, educational, safety, or health condition affecting the student would likely be reasonably improved as a result of the transfer; or - Attendance at the school in the nonresident district is more accessible to the parent's place of work or to the location of child care; or - There is a special hardship or detrimental condition; or - The purpose of the transfer is for the student to enroll in an online course or online school program offered by an online provider <p>May refuse to enroll a student who has been expelled or suspended for more than ten consecutive days or has a history of violent or disruptive behavior.</p>	<p>Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 28A.225.220 Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 28A.225.225</p>
West Virginia	Yes.	<p>W. Va. Code Ann. § 18-5-16.2</p>	<p>Voluntary. Open-enrollment means a "policy adopted and implemented by a county board to allow nonresident students to enroll in any school within the district. Open enrollment is distinct from a mutual agreement of two county boards regarding mass transfer of students"</p>	<p>W. Va. Code Ann. § 18-5-16.2</p>

STATE	Does the state permit interdistrict open enrollment?	Citation for interdistrict open enrollment	Is interdistrict open enrollment mandatory or voluntary?	Citation for interdistrict mandatory or voluntary
Wisconsin	Yes.	Wis. Stat. Ann. § 118.51	<p>Mandatory. All school districts must adopt policies for accepting and rejecting interdistrict transfers and determine the number of spaces available. Criteria may include availability of space in schools, programs, classes, or grades. Districts may also consider class size limits, student-teacher ratios, and enrollment projections. Sending districts may limit the number or percentage of resident students transferring to other school districts. Open enrollment applications and determinations must follow a timeline specified by the state. Students may only apply for open enrollment in three nonresident districts per application period. This does not apply to virtual charter school applications.</p> <p>The following students may apply for open enrollment at any time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Students who have been a victim of violent crime -Students who have experienced bullying or harassment -Students relocating as a result of military orders -Students who have relocated to the state in the past 30 days -Students who have relocated due to a change in custody or because the pupil was placed in or removed from foster care. -Students who have received approval for a transfer deemed in their best interest by a parent or LEA 	Wis. Stat. Ann. § 118.51

STATE	Does the state permit interdistrict open enrollment?	Citation for interdistrict open enrollment	Is interdistrict open enrollment mandatory or voluntary?	Citation for interdistrict mandatory or voluntary
Wyoming	Yes.	Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 21-4-502	<p>Voluntary. Any district within the state may admit pupils resident in other districts of the state unless the admission overcrowds the classrooms of the admitting district. No district within the state shall be required to admit a pupil who has been suspended or expelled by the board of trustees or designated disciplinarian of any other district located in or outside the state. Any district within the state may allow pupils enrolled in another school district in the state to receive a portion of a pupil's education pursuant to an agreement with the district in which the pupil is enrolled.</p> <p>No districts within the state shall be required to admit a pupil who has been suspended or expelled by the board of trustees or designated disciplinarian of any other district located in or outside the state.</p>	Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 21-4-502
Puerto Rico	Not applicable. Puerto Rico has a single district.		Not applicable. Puerto Rico has a single district.	
Total answers	Yes: 43 Not specified in state policy: 4 Not applicable: 3 No: 2		Voluntary: 19 Mandatory: 15 Both: 9 Not specified in state policy: 4 Not applicable: 3 Not permitted: 2	