



SUBSEQUENT MOVES

Recruiter Training Resource Series

WHAT IS A SUBSEQUENT MOVE?

A subsequent move is a move that succeeds a previous move. It may or may not meet the definition of a “qualifying move” for the purpose of the MEP.

Remember that a “qualifying move” is a move:

1. Made due to economic necessity.
2. From one residence to another residence.
3. From one school district to another school district.*



*In a State that is comprised of a single school district, a move qualifies if it is from one administrative area to another within the district. In addition, in a school district of more than 15,000 square miles, a move qualifies if it is over a distance of 20 miles or more to a temporary residence.

WHAT IS A QUALIFYING MOVE?

1. made due to economic necessity; *and*
2. from one residence to another residence; *and*
3. from one school district to another school district.*



*In a State that is comprised of a single school district, a move qualifies if it is from one administrative area to another within the district. In addition, in a school district of more than 15,000 square miles, a move qualifies if it is over a distance of 20 miles or more to a temporary residence.

EXAMPLES OF QUALIFYING SUBSEQUENT MOVES



- A family that moves from one place to another for cheaper housing.
- An OSY moves from one place to another for work.
- A family moves to save on gas.
- A family that moves to save money on childcare so a family member can take care of the child when they work.

Basically, any situation that constitutes economic necessity and meets the other criteria of a qualifying move.

In order for a child or youth to have a new qualifying arrival date they need to make these moves with a Migratory Agricultural Worker.

EXAMPLES OF NON-QUALIFYING SUBSEQUENT MOVES

- A family moves to visit a family member or friends.
- A youth or family goes to attend a wedding or other event.
- Families that go to take a vacation.
- Having an educational or recreational experience.
- Families that move to take care of a legal matter.



A SCENARIO OF A FAMILY THAT QUALIFIES ON A SUBSEQUENT MOVE.



Timoteo, Roxana, and their three school-age children moved from Managua, Nicaragua, to Amarillo, Texas, on November 10, 2021. A month later, Timoteo starts to work at a dairy farm milking cows. After working ten months at the dairy farm on October 20, 2022, the family moved to San Francisco, California, because Timoteo did not make enough money and a company offered him a job as a welder. A recruiter found the family on January 5, 2023, and signed the children up for the MEP.

The move to **San Francisco, California** is the qualifying subsequent move. The family moved due to economic necessity, from one residence to another residence and from one school district to another school district.

Keep in mind that a "**subsequent move**" is a move that occurs after another move. It does not always have to be a move to work in agriculture.

WOULD THIS STUDENT BE ELIGIBLE FOR A NEW QUALIFYING ARRIVAL DATE?

On August 1, 2022, after dropping out of school, 18-year-old Ramon moved from Greenville, South Carolina, to Prairieville, Louisiana, to work at a local nursery replanting flowers. On December 5, 2022, Raul started to feel homesick and moved back to Greenville, South Carolina, to be close to his family.

X In this scenario, Raul's move to South Carolina does not meet the definition of a qualifying move. But he can still qualify under the previous move to Prairieville, Louisiana, but not under the **subsequent** move to South Carolina.