# McKinney-Vento 101: Implementing Homeless Education



2022-2023
Back-To-School Training



## **Definition of Homeless**

Who is eligible for McKinney-Vento services?

Children and youth who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence. 11434a(2)

- ✓ Sharing the housing of others due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or similar reason.
- ✓ Living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to lack of alternative adequate accommodations.





### **Definition of Homeless**

Who is eligible for McKinney-Vento services? (continued)

- ✓ Living in emergency or transitional shelters.
- ✓ Living in a public or private place not designed for or regularly used as accommodations.
- ✓ Living in cars, parks, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings.
  - What is substandard? Check utilities; infestations; mold; dangers





## Unaccompanied Homeless Youth

- ✓The term unaccompanied youth includes a homeless child or youth not in the physical custody of a parent or guardian. 42 U.S.C. § 11434a(6)
- ✓ Liaisons must assist unaccompanied homeless youth (UHY) with enrollment, school selection, & dispute resolution.
- √ Have the same right to immediate enrollment & educational services as other students.







## Unaccompanied Homeless Youth

- √ There are no age limits in the McKinney-Vento Act.
- ✓ Eligibility is based on the student's housing.
- ✓ Pathways to homelessness for unaccompanied youth:
  - 35% of youth experienced the death of at least one parent or caregiver
  - 44% of youth had been in foster care
  - 24% were homeless with their families before becoming unaccompanied



## = Equal Access =

- ✓ A primary focus of the McKinney-Vento Act is school access for children and youth experiencing homelessness.
- ✓ McKinney-Vento students must be provided equal access to the same free, appropriate public education, including a public preschool education, as is provided to other children and youth [42 U.S.C. § 11431(1)].
- ✓In order to provide equal access, LEAs must remove all barriers that could result in McKinney-Vento students missing critical learning opportunities.





### Removing Barriers

- LEAs must develop, review, and revise policies
  to remove barriers to the identification,
  enrollment and retention of McKinney-Vento
  students, including barriers due to outstanding
  fees or fines, or absences.
  - This is a "broad, on-going requirement... with regular input from homeless parents, youth, and advocates so that new barriers... do not prevent" students from full, immediate enrollment and services.



# Removing Barriers: Full Participation

- Remove barriers to academic and extracurricular activities, including magnet school, summer school, career and technical education, advanced placement, online learning, and charter school programs.
  - LEAs should anticipate and accommodate the needs of McKinney-Vento students to enter these programs and consider giving them priority on waitlists.
    - SEAs and LEAs should develop policies to expedite full participation in extracurricular activities and work with athletic associations to adjust policies to facilitate participation.





### **Immediate Enrollment**

McKinney-Vento students are entitled to immediate enrollment in any public school that students living in the same attendance area are eligible to attend, even if:

- Students do not have required documents, such as school records, records of immunization and other required health records, proof of residency, guardianship, or other documents; or
- Students have missed application or enrollment deadlines during any period of homelessness.





### **School Selection**

#### **Option 1: School of Origin**

- Defined as the school the students attended when permanently housed or the school the students last attended
- Includes public preschools
- Includes receiving schools
- Try to keep the student in the school of origin for the child's or youth's best interest

#### Option 2: Local attendance area school

 Includes any public school that non-homeless students living in the same location have the right to attend





### **School Selection**

- Can remain in the school of origin
  - ✓ For the duration of the homelessness
  - ✓ Until the end of the school year in which the student obtains housing
  - ✓ If the student becomes homeless over the summer and is still homeless at start of school year

42 U.S.C. § 11432(g)(3)(A)(i)(II)

 Decisions are based on the individual student's best interest





## **Determining Best Interest**

In determining best interest, the LEA shall:

- Presume that keeping the student in the school of origin is in the student's best interest.
  - Unless contrary to the request of the parent, guardian, or unaccompanied youth.
- Consider student-centered factors, including the impact of mobility on achievement, education, health, & safety.
  - For preschool children, consider attachment to teachers;
     availability and quality of services in the new area; and travel time.
- Give priority to the request of the parent/guardian.
- Give priority to the request of an unaccompanied youth.





### Transportation to the School of Origin

- LEAs must provide transportation to and from the school of origin until the end of the year when the student obtains permanent housing, at a parent's or guardian's request (or at the liaison's request for unaccompanied youth).
  - Even if transportation is not typically provided.
- If staying in the same LEA, that LEA must provide or arrange transportation to the school of origin.
- If crossing LEA lines, both LEAs must determine how to divide the responsibility and share the cost, or they must share the cost equally.







## **Dispute Resolution**

- Disputes may be over: eligibility, school selection, or enrollment
- If enrollment is denied, a written statement must be given explaining the reason and appeal process
  - ✓ Provided in a format and language the parent, guardian, or unaccompanied homeless youth can understand
- The parent/student must be immediately referred to the liaison
- Students must be enrolled and receive services while a dispute is mediated





### **School Meals**

- HCY are categorically eligible for free meals. 42 U.S.C. § 1758(b)(5)(A)(b)
- U.S. Department of Agriculture policy allows liaisons to qualify HCY
  - ✓ <a href="https://www.fns.usda.gov/updated-guidance-homeless-children-school-nutrition-programs">https://www.fns.usda.gov/updated-guidance-homeless-children-school-nutrition-programs</a>





- Two principles govern the usage of homeless setaside funds:
  - 1. The services must be reasonable and necessary to assist students experiencing homelessness to take advantage of educational opportunities.
  - 2. The funds must be used only as a last resort when funds or services are not available from other public or private sources.





- √Clothing, particularly if necessary to meet a school's dress or uniform requirement
- ✓ Clothing and shoes necessary to participate in physical education classes
- ✓ Student fees that are necessary to participate in the general education program





- ✓ Personal school supplies
- ✓ Birth certificates necessary to enroll in school
- **✓** Immunizations
- √ Food (In-School Breakfast, Lunch, and Snacks)
- √ Hygiene Products
- ✓ Medical and Dental Services
- ✓ Eyeglasses and Hearing Aids





- ✓ Counseling services to address anxiety related to homelessness that is impeding learning
- ✓Outreach services to students living in shelters, motels, and other temporary residences
- ✓ Extended learning time (before and after school, Saturday classes, summer school) to compensate for lack of quiet time for homework in shelters or other overcrowded living condition



- ✓ Tutoring services, especially in shelters or other locations where homeless students live
- √Support Homeless Liaison Position
- √ Hire teachers, aides, and tutors to provide supplemental instruction
- √ Pay for student projects and/or field trips





- ✓ Transportation
- ✓Parental involvement specifically oriented to reaching out to parents of homeless students
- ✓Prepaid cell phones to students (ADDED DUE TO COVID)
- ✓ Provide mobile hotspots and laptops/ tablets to shelters, motels, and directly to families and youth who are staying with other people. (ADDED DUE TO COVID)



- √ Fees for Advanced Placement (AP) and International Baccalaureate (IB) testing
- √ Fees for college entrance exams such as the SAT or ACT
- ✓ GED testing for school-age students
- ✓ Cap and gown to wear at graduation





#### **Unallowable Expenses:**

- ✓ Provide clothing assistance for parents
- ✓ Pay for the cost of prom dresses or yearbooks
- √ Pay for hotels/motels





### **Credit Accrual**

Districts must have clear procedures in place to award full or partial credit for work completed in a previous district. 42 U.S.C. §11432(g)(1)(F)(ii)

#### **Examples:**

- Consult with the prior school to evaluate the work completed
- Evaluate the student's mastery of courses & award credits accordingly
- Offer credit recovery or mastery- based courses
- Offer distance learning





## **Postsecondary Education**

- HCY must be assisted with FAFSA verifications
  - ✓ Liaisons are allowed to provide subsequent year verifications

42 U.S.C. §11432(g)(6)(A)(III)

- All HCY should receive information and individualized counseling regarding
  - ✓ college readiness
  - ✓ college selection
  - ✓applying for school
  - √ financial aid
  - ✓on-campus supports





### Resources

- ALSDE Homeless Education
- National Association for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth
- National Center for Homeless Education





### **Contact Us**

Dr. Ashley H. Cawley, ALSDE Federal Programs Administrator and Interim State Homeless Coordinator <a href="mailto:ashley.cawley@alsde.edu">ashley.cawley@alsde.edu</a>

Dr. Molly Killingsworth, ALSDE Federal Programs Director <a href="mkillingsworth@alsde.edu">mkillingsworth@alsde.edu</a>



