Association of California School Administrators
Every Child Counts Symposium

STUDENTS IMPACTED BY HOMELESSNESS:
EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES
PRESENTATION OBJECTIVES

- Strengthen knowledge of local resources as well as the importance of engaging parents, community, and local media and barriers that can impact efforts.

- Provide strategies for effective policy development, student identification, and allocation of resources, and effective program service coordination.

- Provide an overview of the rights of homeless youth with an overview of related federal and state laws and funding sources.
WHO IS IN THE AUDIENCE?

A. Homeless/Foster Liaison
B. District Administrators
C. School Based Personnel
D. County Social Services
E. Community Based Agency
F. Other
THE INVISIBLE HOMELESS
POSSIBLE CAUSES OF HOMELESSNESS

- Poverty
- Loss of a Loved One
- Eviction
- Loss of Job
- Serious Illness/Disability
- Addiction
- PTSD/Depression
- Foreclosure
- Natural Disaster
- Divorce/Family Issues
- Lack of Affordable Housing
- Domestic Violence
SCENARIO 1

A dad brings his children into a school office to enroll in school. He has a 4th grader and a 10th grader. He is staying at a motel nearby and is not sure where he will find housing. He does not have birth certificates, immunizations or IEP’s for either child. They have attended two other schools in two other states this school year.
Do they qualify as McKinney-Vento?

A. Yes
B. No
The next week the family moves to another motel outside of the district's boundaries. Is the district of attendance responsible to help them get to school?

A. Yes
B. No
- 1.3 million youth experiencing homelessness in K-12 system, 2.3% of all school-age children will experience homelessness, Over 100% increase since 2006.

- Over 270,000 children experience homelessness each year, 23% of homeless students in the nation.

- 959 students experiencing homelessness representing about 3.5% of our county’s enrolled students, we have had about a 26% increase in 4 years.

- 71,727 students experiencing homelessness representing about 4% of our county’s enrolled students, 25% of the homeless students in CA.

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2. California Department of Education, 2017
3. El Dorado County Office of Education: September 2017
4. Los Angeles County Office of Education: September 2017
AGES OF CHILDREN EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS

- 16%: 13-17
- 31%: 6-12
- 41%: 1-5
- 12%: < 1
Los Angeles County
Size: 4,084 square miles
Cities: 88
School Districts: 81
Schools: 2,283
Total K-12 Enrollment: 1,523,212
Free and Reduced Lunch: 1,023,956

El Dorado County
Size: 1,786 square miles
Cities: 31
School Districts: 16
Schools: 66
Total K-12 Enrollment: 26,987
Free and Reduced Lunch: 8,040

Dorado County Office of Education and Los Angeles County Office of Education 2018
COUNTY COMPARISONS

Los Angeles County Office of Education
Homeless Student Count

- 2014-15: 54,916
- 2015-16: 62,931
- 2016-17: 71,727

El Dorado County Office of Education
Homeless Student Count

- 2014-15: 930
- 2015-16: 930
- 2016-17: 930
EL DORADO COUNTY
HOMELESS STUDENT COUNT BY GRADE 2016-2017

Total = 959

\[\text{Dorado County Office of Education and Los Angeles County Office of Education 2018}\]
**There are so many homeless students across the county that every classroom of 24 students could include one.**

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
HOMELESS STUDENT COUNT 2016-2017

TOTAL = 71,727

El Dorado County Office of Education and Los Angeles County Office of Education 2018
IMPACT OF HOMELESSNESS

Homelessness is associated with an 87% increased likelihood of dropping out of school.

Children who have experienced homelessness

Poor Health

Poor Mental Health

Developmental Delays

School Problems

Academic Achievement

Social Skills

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Dorado County Office of Education and Los Angeles County Office of Education 2018

15
"They've all tested positive for stress."
WHAT DOES THE LAW SAY?

- All homeless school-aged children are entitled to the same free and appropriate public education that is provided to non-homeless students.
- Schools are required to remove barriers to the enrollment, attendance, and academic success of homeless students.
- **EVERY** school district/charter is **REQUIRED** to designate a homeless liaison to address the educational needs of these students.
Determining “Fixed”
• A fixed residence is one that is stationary, permanent and not subject to change

Determining “Regular”
• A regular residence is one that is used on a regular basis [i.e. nightly]

Determining “Adequate”
• An adequate residence is one that is sufficient for meeting both the physical and psychological needs typically met in home environments
The McKinney-Vento Act defines a "homeless" student as one who lacks a **fixed, regular, and adequate** nighttime residence, and may include:

- Sharing the housing of others due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or similar reason ("doubling or tripling up")
- Living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, camping grounds due to the lack of adequate alternative accommodations
- Living in emergency or transitional shelters
- Living in a public or private place not designed for humans to live
- Living in cars, parks, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or a similar setting
- Abandoned, runaway or pushed-out youth or migratory children living in any of the above circumstances

**The Act applies to children between 0 to 22 years of age due to early head start and special education service provisions**
There is a common misconception that the homeless live on the streets. The truth is more like this:

- Shelters and transitional housing agencies
- Unaccompanied youth
- Motels
- Cars
- Abandoned buildings
- Friend or relative’s house
UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH

A youth who is not in the physical custody of a parent, guardian or caregiver and includes youth who have been abandoned, has been pushed out or is a runaway.

- Includes youth who have run away from home or placement, and pushed out youth
- Some students become homeless with their families, but end up on their own due to lack of space in temporary accommodations or shelter policies
- Liaison can assist with enrollment
- Undocumented students are eligible for McKinney-Vento services to the same extent as documented students; this would include undocumented unaccompanied homeless students
UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH: RIGHTS

- Enrollment without proof of guardianship
- Assistance from the local liaison in:
  - Selecting a school of attendance and enrolling
  - Receive transportation to the school of origin
  - Resolving any disputes that arise
- Can initiate the dispute resolution process for himself/herself
  - Student receives written notice in disputes
- **Unaccompanied youth age 14 and over** have the right to access and consent to disclose their school records and **extends these rights to all caregivers**
SCENARIO 2

Veronica and her two brothers lived with their mom. When their mom lost housing she sent the two younger brothers to live with their biological father. Veronica’s mom arranged for Veronica to stay with a friend, where she could sleep on the couch, but told her to enroll at her nearest school. Your high school is near the friend’s house. Veronica is trying to enroll at your school so she can take the bus.
Do Veronica and her brothers qualify as McKinney-Vento?

A. Yes
B. No
How should the district identify Veronica and her two brothers?

A. All are noted as unaccompanied homeless youth

B. Veronica is unaccompanied but her brothers are not.

C. Veronica is McKinney-Vento but her brothers are not.

D. All are homeless, Veronica is also noted as unaccompanied.
HOMMELESS LIAISON RESPONSIBILITIES

**Enrollment**

**Identification**

**Equal Access**

**Transportation**

**Professional Development**

**Educational Rights**

**Dispute Resolution**

**Parent Involvement**

**Referrals**

**Community Outreach**

**Preschool**

**Training**

**Technical Assistance**

**Resources**

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Dorado County Office of Education and Los Angeles County Office of Education 2018
Free and Reduced Breakfast and Lunch
Gifted and Talented Programs
Special Education Services
Before and After School Programs
Extracurricular Activities

Anything provided to their housed peers...
SCHOOL SELECTION

Students have a right to remain in their “school of origin” if it is in their best interest.

Under the law, a student is eligible to:

- Continue at their **School of Origin** (the school attended when permanently housed or the school in which they were last enrolled) for the duration of homelessness; **and NOW includes any schools the student attended in the previous fifteen months OR**
- Enroll in any public school that students living in the same attendance area are eligible to attend (**School of Residence**)  

**Best Interest:**

- Determination is made by the parent/guardian, education rights holder, child/youth, in consultation with Liaison
- Consideration for distance, timing of potential transfer, youth’s wishes
UPON GAINING HOUSING - A PREVIOUSLY HOMELESS STUDENT MUST TRANSFER TO THE SCHOOL OF RESIDENCE

A. True
B. False
IMMEDIATE ENROLLMENT

Homeless students must be immediately enrolled in school even if they have missed application or enrollment deadlines during any period of homelessness, includes access to summer school, magnet schools and charters. Schools must immediately enroll students, regardless of the lack of...

- Academic records
- Outstanding fees or fines
- Lost textbooks or charges
- Clothing
- Proof of residency
- Medical or other required health records
- Immunization records, TB testing, Tdap
WHERE ARE HOMELESS STUDENT IDENTIFIED?

A. Local Control Accountability Plan
B. Food Services
C. California Pupil Accountability Data System
D. Consolidated Application Reporting System
E. Only B and C
F. All of the above
LEAs will have to review and revise policies to remove barriers to identification, enrollment and retention of students. (ESSA)

- Enrollment requirements
- High mobility
- Lack of transportation
- Lack of school supplies, clothing, etc.
- Poor health, fatigue, hunger, anxiety/trauma
- Lack of awareness
- Prejudice and misunderstanding
- For unaccompanied youth
  - Lack of parent/guardian
  - Need for employment
  - Credit/ partial credit accrual policies
  - Authority Involvement

Dorado County Office of Education and Los Angeles County Office of Education 2018
EVERY HOMELESS STUDENT IS REQUIRED TO RECEIVE ALL THE SAME SERVICES AND RESOURCES

A. True
B. False
- If it is a barrier for homeless student, it must be addressed.
- Student goes to school in one LEA but lives in another; LEA’s must divide the responsibility or share the responsibility and cost equally
- Under the implementation of ESSA LEA’s are required to continue to provide transportation for a recently housed homeless youth until the end of the current school year.
• Addresses issues with eligibility, school selection or enrollment to the school of origin or the school of residence.
• LEA **must** immediately enroll the student pending the resolution of the dispute.
• The LEA **must** provide the parent with a written explanation of the enrollment decision as well as information regarding the LEA’s appeal process per policy.
• The policy **must** include information to appeal to the county and to the state.
• Any other issue for homeless enrollment may go through the LEAs Uniform Complaint Procedure.
EVERY STUDENT SUCCEEDS ACT

- School of origin is amended to include feeder schools, *including preschool*
- Transportation provided to the end of the year once permanently housed
- Students living situation is a confidential record
- Liaisons can certify homeless children for HUD programs
- Charter schools must work on recruitment and enrollment practices to promote inclusion of all students, including by eliminating any barriers to enrollment for unaccompanied homeless youth
- LEAs must coordinate McKinney-Vento and special education services within the LEA, and with other involved LEAs
EVERY STUDENT SUCCEEDS ACT CONTINUED

- Ensure that unaccompanied youth are enrolled immediately, participate in credit accrual programs, and informed of status as independent student for financial aid
- Students enrolled immediately even if missed deadline or application period (magnets, charters, etc.)
- Local liaisons must have sufficient time and training to perform duties
- Unaccompanied homeless youth age 14+ exempted from the parental consent requirement to receive mental health assessments and services
- State report cards must include disaggregated information on the graduation rates and academic achievement of homeless children.
AB 1806 IS USED FOR

A. Any student experiencing homelessness
B. Any foster or youth leaving juvenile hall
C. To graduate youth early
D. All of the above
E. None of the above
TYPICAL FUNDING OPTIONS

Local Control Accountability Plan

Title I Funds Reservation Set Aside

Education of Homeless Children and Youth - aka "McKinney-Vento Grant"

Other Grants
A. Provide hotel vouchers
B. Backpacks and school supplies
C. Transportation
D. Prom dresses and yearbooks
E. A and D only
F. All of the above
LEVERAGE RESOURCES

- Announce your events to garner donors and participants!
- Involve district and school personnel (including Title I), school board members, city council persons, community agencies, and more...
- Who need to be at the table? Where do you need to be?
- Toot your own horn – tell district and school personnel, community partners, etc.

Media

Community

Collaborative

Community Partners

Share News
PRACTICES TO INCORPORATE

- Trauma-Informed Care Practices:
  - Instruction, services, and policies that respond to the multiple traumas experienced by youth

- Education Success Plans:
  - Goals and objectives based on students’ identified educational strengths and needs

- Educational Team Approach:
  - Adults supporting a youth’s school success
  - Communication and collaboration is key
HUD’S CONTINUUM OF CARE (COC)

- Coordinated community-based process of identifying needs and building a system to address those needs.
- A regional or local planning body that applies for, distributes, & coordinates HUD homeless assistance funds in a geographic area.
- Continuum of Care plans must describe how they will collaborate with LEAs to identify families, and how families and youth will be informed of their eligibility for McKinney-Vento education services. Sec. 427(a)(1)(B)(iii)
- Agencies must certify that programs that provide housing or services to families will designate a staff person to ensure that children are enrolled in school and connected to appropriate services in the community, including early childhood programs such as Head Start, part C of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, and McKinney-Vento education services. Sec. 304(b)(4)(D)
EXAMPLES OF RESOURCES

Supply Bank.org

Operation School Bell

First Book

FEED THE CHILDREN®

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RESOURCES

- California Department of Education’s Homeless Children and Youth Education Web page http://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/hs
- National Association for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth http://www.naehcy.org
- National Center for Homeless Education http://www.serve.org/nche
- National Law Center on Homelessness & Poverty http://www.nlchp.org
CONTACT INFORMATION

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(530) 295-4539
Doubled Up

**HOMELESS**

Residence is NOT FIXED, REGULAR AND ADEQUATE

- Loss of Housing:
  - Eviction; inability to pay rent/bills
  - Destruction of or damage to home
  - Unhealthy conditions (infestations, domestic violence, drug/alcohol abuse in home)
  - Student doesn't have personal housing (abandoned, kicked out of home, left due to abuse)

- Economic Hardship:
  - Limited financial resources have forced family to share housing
  - Due to accident or illness
  - Due to loss of employment
  - Due to loss of public benefits
  - Due to condition of poverty
  - Intent of sharing is temporary (though situation may last longer)

- Sharing Housing:
  - No legal right to be in the home
  - Can be asked to leave at any time with no legal recourse
  - Moved into the home as an urgent measure to avoid being on the street
  - Living situation is intended to be temporary

**NOT HOMELESS**

Residence is FIXED, REGULAR AND ADEQUATE

- Fixed Residence:
  - Stationary, permanent and not subject to change
  - Intent of sharing housing is to be a permanent arrangement
  - Moved in together to share a home and expenses- intent is a long term arrangement
  - Sharing home equally—not just guests in the home

- Regular Residence:
  - Used on a regular, consistent, nightly basis
  - Family has keys to residence and is free to come and go as they please
  - Family is not in fear of being kicked out of home

- Adequate Residence:
  - Residence is sufficient for meeting both the physical and psychological needs typically met in home environments
  - Enough space for all occupants—not living in public areas (e.g., dining room)
  - Home has heat/electricity/running water

**WHY?**

**Determination is a CASE-BY-CASE analysis**

- Refer to the District's McKinney-Vento Homeless Education Liaison
- Complete Homeless Program form
- Use CALPADS Primary Residence Code 120 (Temporarily Doubled Up)

- Complete Residency Affidavit
- Use CALPADS Primary Residence Code 200 (Permanent Residence)

Fresno County Office of Education
Homeless Youth Education Services Program 12/6/2013

A long-term, cooperative living arrangement among families that is fixed, regular, & adequate
Unaccompanied Youth Eligibility Flowchart

HOMELESS: SHOULD be enrolled as UHY under MV

Is the student residing with someone who is not a parent or court-appointed legal guardian?

NOT HOMELESS: SHOULD NOT be enrolled as UHY under MV

Why is the student with this person?

- Family was evicted; cannot find housing all together; parent placed child temporarily with a friend or relative
- Student left home due to danger or extreme conflict; student was put out of home by parent for similar reasons
- Was the family homeless prior to the parent's incarceration? Is the caregiver arrangement not FRA*?
- The family lost housing; the parent placed the child temporarily with a friend or

Parent enrolled the student and then left the area

Parent is incarcerated and a relative or friend agreed to care for the child; in state or out of state

NEED MORE INFORMATION

- Parent transferred for work; student wants to stay and finish school
- Student moved in with a friend, relative, or coach to play sports, be in the band, attend a magnet school, etc.
- Student did not change residences; caregiver moved in; parent made FRA arrangements for the student prior to incarceration
- Parent's work schedule was problematic, so the child stays with relatives for school

*FRA=Family Request Arrangement

Adapted from a flowchart provided by Gay Thomas, Local Liaison, Virginia Beach Public Schools
DETERMINING FIXED, REGULAR AND ADEQUATE

The McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act defines homeless children as “individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence.” These sample questions can be used as a guide in determining whether a family qualifies as homeless under this federal law.

**Fixed:** A residence that is stationary, permanent and not subject to change. Factors to consider:
- Does the family have any legal right to be in that home?
- Is the arrangement permanent or temporary?
- Is the family seeking another place to live?
- How soon does the family plan to move?
- What brought the family to the current living situation?
- Where was the family living previously?
- Where would the family go if they couldn’t stay in their current location?
- Did the family move in together to save money? Is this a permanent plan?
- Could the family be asked to leave at any time?
- Is the housing shared equally?
- Is the location on wheels? Does it move to various locations?

**Regular:** A residence that is used on a regular, nightly basis. It is consistent. Factors to consider:
- Does the family move frequently?
- Does the family stay in the same place each night?
- Does the family have a key to the place they are staying?
- How long has the family been there?
- What is their residence plan?
- How long did they live in the last place? Why did the family leave?
- Can the family come and go freely?

**Adequate:** A residence that is sufficient for meeting both the physical and psychological needs typically met in a home environment. The residence has adequate privacy, space, security, lighting and ventilation, etc. Factors to consider:
- How large is the residence?
- How many people reside at that location?
- Is the family sharing a room? How many people share one room?
- Where does the family sleep? Is it in a bedroom, or in a public area such as a dining room or living room?
- Does the place have running water, electricity, and heat?
- What is the condition of the place? Is it safe, warm and dry? Is there glass in the window panes? Are there holes in the structure?
- Is the housing sub-standard (e.g. housing that may cause significant injury, illness or death)?
  - health and safety issues
  - number of occupants vs. number of square feet
  - age of occupants
  - local and state building codes

Adapted from Best Practices in Homeless Education: Determining Eligibility for Rights and Services Under the McKinney-Vento Act
(National Association for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth)
### 2016 ESSA and California Laws Impacting Homeless Education

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Subject Matter</th>
<th>Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA)</th>
<th>California Law</th>
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| **Student Rights** | - Homeless children and youth must be enrolled in school immediately, even if they have missed application or enrollment deadlines during any period of homelessness.  
- LEAs must develop, review, and revise policies to remove barriers to the identification, enrollment, and retention of homeless students in school, including barriers due to fees, fines, and absences.  
- If a dispute arises over eligibility, school selection or enrollment, the child or youth must be immediately enrolled in the school in which the parent, guardian or unaccompanied youth seeks enrollment, pending resolution of the dispute, including all available appeals.  
- In the case of a dispute, written explanations must be provided of decisions related to school selection or enrollment made by the school, LEA or SEA, including the right to appeal.  
- Identification of homeless children and youth is added to: the activities and services for which state grants must be used; the professional development activities for liaisons and other school personnel that States must provide; the list of barriers that SEAs and LEAs must regularly review and revise; the purpose of coordination among liaisons and community and housing agencies; the purpose of LEA sub-grants.  
- LEAs must coordinate McKinney-Vento and special education services within the LEA, and with other involved LEAs.  
- USDOE Secretary must disseminate public notice about the educational rights of homeless children and youth nationwide to all Federal agencies and grant recipients serving homeless families, children or youth; provide support and technical assistance to SEAs concerning areas in which documented barriers to a free appropriate public education persist; issue guidelines concerning how a State may assist LEAs to implement the amendments and may revise state policies and procedures to remove barriers to the identification, enrollment, attendance, and success of homeless children and youth in school. | **AB 379 (EC §§48853, 48853.5, 49069.5, 51225.1, 51225.2):** If any of the rights related to local graduation requirements exemption, partial credits, or notifications are not afforded, a homeless student may file a UCP complaint.  
**AB 1806 (EC §§48915.5, 48918.1, 51225.1, 51225.2):** Homeless Liaison is required to be invited to the IEP manifestation determination meeting if: meeting is regarding a homeless student with exceptional needs (special education); and LEA is proposing a placement change; and, the proposed placement change is due to an act for which a decision to recommend expulsion is at the discretion of the principal or the LEA’s superintendent.  
- LEA must provide homeless liaisons notice of expulsion hearing if: the hearing is regarding a homeless student; and, the decision to recommend expulsion is discretionary.  
- LEA may provide homeless liaisons notice of expulsion hearings if: the hearing is regarding a homeless student; and, the recommendation of expulsion is required.  
- The above notices must be given at least 10 calendar days prior to the expulsion hearing. |
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| **Local Liaison Functions** | Liaisons must:  
- Be able to carry out their duties described in the law.  
- Disseminate public notice of McKinney-Vento rights in locations frequented by parents, guardians, and unaccompanied youth, in a manner and form understandable to parents, guardians, and youth.  
- Ensure that school personnel providing McKinney-Vento services receive professional development and other support.  
- Are authorized to affirm whether children and youth meet the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) definition of homelessness, to qualify them for HUD homeless assistance programs.  
- Must refer homeless families and students to housing services, in addition to other services.  
- LEAs must adopt policies and practices to ensure that liaisons participate in professional development and other technical assistance activities. | **AB 1733 (H&S §103577, VC §14902):** Require a homeless education liaison that has knowledge of a person’s housing status to verify the person’s status as a homeless person or homeless child or youth for purposes of obtaining an ID card or birth certificate fee waiver.  
**SB 252 (EC §§48412, 51421, 51421.5):** A school homeless liaison qualifies as a homeless services provider who can verify the homeless status of a student, for purposes of the fee waiver for the California high school proficiency examination. |
| **School Stability** | In determining the school that is in a child or youth’s best interest to attend, LEAs must:  
- Make a best interest determination, with a presumption that staying in the school of origin is in the child or youth’s best interest, unless it is against the wishes of the parent, guardian or unaccompanied youth.  
- Consider student-centered factors related to the child’s or youth’s best interest, including factors related to the impact of mobility on the achievement, education, health, and safety of homeless children and youth, giving priority to the wishes of the parent or guardian, or the unaccompanied youth.  
- Provide a written explanation including the right to appeal the decision, if after conducting the best interest determination, the LEA determines that it is not in the child’s or youth’s best interest to attend the school of origin or the school requested by the parent, guardian or unaccompanied youth. The explanation must be in a manner and form understandable to the parent, guardian or youth. | **SB 445 (EC §§48852.7, 48859):** Any change or subsequent change in residence once a student becomes homeless; the LEA shall:  
- Allow the homeless child to continue at his/her school of origin through the duration of homelessness.  
- If the student’s homeless status changes to permanent housing status before the end of the academic year the either of the following apply:  
  - If the student is in high school, the LEA shall allow the formerly homeless student to continue his/her education in the school of origin through graduation.  
  - If the student is in kindergarten or any of grades 1-8, the LEA shall allow the formerly homeless child to continue his/her education in the school of origin through the duration of the school year.  
- To ensure the homeless student has the benefit of matriculating with his/her peers in accordance with the |
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<td>• Give priority to the views of unaccompanied youth in best interest determinations.</td>
<td>established feeder patterns of school districts the following apply:</td>
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<td>• The definition of school of origin includes the designated receiving school at the next grade level for all feeder schools, when a student completes the final grade level served by the school of origin. The determination of whether it is in a student’s best interest to follow the feeder school pattern is subject to the same process as other best interest determinations.</td>
<td>o If the student is transitioning between school grade levels, the LEA shall allow the student to continue in the school district of origin in the same attendance area;</td>
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<td>• When a student obtains permanent housing, transportation to the school of origin must be provided until the end of the academic year, if it is in the student’s best interest to remain in that school.</td>
<td>o If the students is transitioning to a middle school or high school, and the school designated for matriculation is in another school district, the LEA shall allow the homeless child to continue to the school designated for matriculation in the district of origin.</td>
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<td>Credit Accrual and College Readiness</td>
<td>LEAs:</td>
<td>• The new school shall immediately enroll the student even if the student has outstanding fees, fines, textbooks, or other items or moneys due to the school last attended or is unable to produce clothing or records normally required for enrollment.</td>
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<td>• Must have procedures to identify and remove barriers that prevent students from receiving appropriate credit for full or partial coursework satisfactorily completed while attending a prior school, in accordance with State, local, and school policies, and</td>
<td>• Definition of School or Origin: School that the homeless student attended when permanently housed of the school in which the homeless student was last enrolled. If the school the student attended when permanently housed is different from the school in which the homeless child was last enrolled, or if there is no school that the student attended with which the student is connected and had attended within the immediately preceding 15 months, the educational liaison through consultation with the educational rights holder and student shall determine school that shall be deemed the school of origin.</td>
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<td>AB 1806 (EC §§51225.1, 51225.2)</td>
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<td>• Graduation: allows partial credits for work that has been completed and also allows homeless students who enter a new high school after their second year or later to graduate if they complete state graduation requirements (130 credits) - specific criteria involved</td>
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<td>• Ensure that unaccompanied homeless youth have opportunities to meet the same State academic achievement standards as the State establishes for other children and youth including by implementing procedures to remove barriers that prevent homeless youth from receiving credit for full or partial coursework satisfactorily completed at a prior school.</td>
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<td>• Plans must describe how homeless youth will receive assistance from school counselors to advise, prepare, and improve their readiness for college.</td>
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<td>• Must ensure that unaccompanied homeless youth informed of their status as independent students for college financial aid and may obtain assistance to receive verification for the FAFSA.</td>
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<td>and notification process within 30 days of when student may qualify.</td>
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<td>• Partial credits: Requires school districts and county offices of education to accept coursework satisfactorily completed by a homeless student and requires the issuance of full or partial credit for the coursework completed. More stipulations than what is noted here.</td>
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<td><strong>AB 1166 (EC §51225.1)</strong> If the district fails to notify a homeless student of the ability to be exempt from local graduation requirements, the student is still eligible for the exemption even after no longer homeless. If a homeless student is exempted from local graduation requirements, the exemption continues to apply after the student is no longer homeless or if the student transfers to another school/district.</td>
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<td><strong>AB 1228 (EC §§66019.3, 76010, 90001.5, 92660):</strong></td>
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<td>• Establishes a priority for campus housing for homeless or formerly homeless youth attending California community colleges, CSU, or UC campuses.</td>
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<td>• Subject to agreement by resolution, if a CC, CSU or UC campus maintains student housing facilities, the CC/CSU/UC will provide housing in facilities that are open for uninterrupted year-round occupation to current/former homeless youth at no extra cost during breaks.</td>
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<td>• Requests a plan from CC/CSU/UC to be developed to ensure current and former homeless (and foster) youth can access housing resources during and between academic terms.</td>
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<td>Access to Extracurricular Activities</td>
<td>LEAs must have procedures in place to ensure that homeless children and youth who meet the relevant eligibility criteria do not face barriers to accessing academic and extracurricular activities, including magnet school, summer school, career and technical education, advanced placement, online learning, and</td>
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<td><strong>SB 177 (EC §§48850 48852.5):</strong> A homeless child or youth be immediately deemed to meet all residency requirements for participation in interscholastic sports or other extracurricular activities</td>
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## 2016 ESSA and California Laws Impacting Homeless Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Matter</th>
<th>Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA)</th>
<th>California Law</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Privacy</td>
<td>Schools must treat information about a homeless child’s or youth’s living situation as a student education record, subject to all the protections of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA).</td>
<td><strong>AB 1068</strong> (EC §§49073, 49076): Prohibits disclosure of directory information for homeless youth unless homeless parent/unaccompanied youth opts in. Permits a LEA to give access to a pupil’s records to the pupil, if he/she is 14 years of age or older and is both a homeless child or youth and an unaccompanied youth AND an individual who completes the Caregiver’s Authorization Affidavit 1-4.</td>
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<td>Interaction with Foster/Dependency System</td>
<td><strong>Effective December 10, 2016</strong>, the phrase “awaiting foster care placement” will be deleted from the definition of homelessness in the McKinney-Vento Act</td>
<td><strong>AB 652</strong> (PC §11165.15): Clarifies that child/youth’s homelessness or being classified as unaccompanied youth is not in itself a sufficient basis for reporting child abuse/neglect.</td>
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| Preschool      | • State plans must include procedures that ensure that homeless children have access to public preschool programs, administered by the SEA or LEA, as provided to other children.  
• Liaisons must ensure homeless families and children can access early intervention services under IDEA Part C, if eligible.  
• The definition of school of origin includes preschools.  
• Homeless children (as defined by the McKinney-Vento education subtitle definition) are categorically eligible for Head Start. No need to prove income. | **AB 982** (EC §8263): Expand the list of children to be identified to include a homeless child A as well as the types of agencies that can verify that a family is homeless:  
• Local Educational Agency homeless liaison  
• Head Start program  
• Transitional shelter |
| Fee Waivers for Birth Certificate, ID Card, High School Proficiency Exam | LEAs must develop, review, and revise policies to remove barriers to the identification, enrollment, and retention of homeless students in school, including barriers due to fees, fines, and absences. | **AB 1733** (H&S §103577, VC §14902): Requires each local registrar or county recorder to issue, without a fee, a certified record of live birth to any person who can verify his or her status as a homeless person or a homeless child or youth as of July 1, 2015.  
• Requires the Department of Motor Vehicles to issue, without a fee, an original or replacement identification card to a person who can verify his or her status as a homeless person or homeless child or youth as of January 1, 2016.  
• Require the State Department of Public Health to develop an affidavit attesting to an applicant’s status as a homeless person or homeless child or youth. |
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<td>Nutrition Assistance</td>
<td>LEAs must develop, review, and revise policies to remove barriers to the identification, enrollment, and retention of homeless students in school, including barriers due to fees, fines, and absences.</td>
<td>- Require a homeless services provider, as described that has knowledge of a person’s housing status to verify the person’s status as a homeless person or homeless child or youth for purposes of this provision. SB 252 (EC §§48412, 51421, 51421.5): Prohibits charging a fee to homeless youth under 25 years of age who can verify his/her status as a homeless youth for the high school proficiency exam and equivalency tests. This includes contractor or testing fees too. Allows a homeless services provider that has knowledge of the person’s housing status to verify the homeless status. AB 309 (WIC §§18901, 18904.25): CalFresh Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) clarifies that there is no minimum age requirement for unaccompanied homeless youth to apply. If denied, DPSS must provide written notice to youth about targeted expedited services to LEAs. SB 708 (EC §49557): Districts may provide applications for free or reduced-price meals electronically available online with specific resource links and comply with privacy rights and must include clear instructions for families that are homeless or are migrant.</td>
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<td>Funding</td>
<td>For subgrants, in addition to existing quality criteria, sub grant applications will be judged on the extent to which the LEA uses the sub-grant to leverage resources, including maximizing other funding for the position of the liaison and the provision of transportation, and how the LEA uses Title IA set-aside funds to serve homeless children and youth. McKinney-Vento sub-grant funds may be used to attract, engage, and retain homeless children and youth who are not enrolled in school.</td>
<td>AB 104 (EC §§52052): Require all schools with at least 15 homeless students to have their test scores reported out as a “subgroup”; however, homeless youth are not a separate unduplicated count category. homeless youth remain under the “low socioeconomic” category.</td>
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This is to certify that

Felipe Ibarra-Vazquez

has successfully completed 70 hours of the prescribed course of study for the

Personnel Administrators Academy

sponsored by the
Association of California School Administrators
on the 14th of April, 2018

Margaret Arthofer.
Senior Director
Educational Services Department

Academy Director