

Maryland State Department of Education

Title I Spring 2016 Meeting: The Future is Now

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Homeless Education and Neglect, Delinquent, and At-Risk
Programs

Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program

McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act

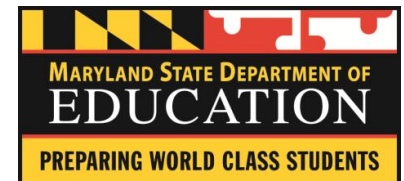
- Originally passed in 1987.
- Reauthorized in 2015 by the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA).
- Works hand-in-hand with Title I, Part A and other federal education programs.

Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program

ESSA increases resources for homeless students by expanding the availability and use of Title I, Part A funds.



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Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program

- **\$85 million authorized funding to SEAs.**
 - Largest percentage increase of all federal education programs.
 - ESSA of 2015 strengthens and improves the education of 1.3 million children and youth experiencing homelessness, from early childhood through high school graduation.

Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program

ESSA creates new assurances to support all students in foster care through Title I, Part A instead of McKinney-Vento Act.



Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program

Title I, Part A and McKinney-Vento
Homeless Assistance Act

- Main themes:
 - Identification.
 - School stability.
 - School enrollment.
 - Support for academic success.
 - Child-centered, best interest decision making

Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program

State Title I plans must describe how the SEA will provide support to LEAs to ensure:

- Identification
- Enrollment,
- Attendance
- School stability

Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program

SEA must designate a state coordinator to:

- Inform school personnel, service providers, advocates and contact information and duties of liaisons.
- Publish an annual list of liaisons on the SEA website
- Respond to inquiries

Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program

- Post the number of homeless children and youth on the SEA website annually
- Provide professional development to liaisons and other LEA personnel
- Monitor LEAs' activities

Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program

State report cards must include disaggregated data on graduation rates, academic achievement of:

- ❑ homeless children and youth
- ❑ children and youth in foster care

Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program

Local Title I plans must describe the services the LEA will provide to support:

- Enrollment
- Attendance
- Success of homeless children and youth

Includes services provided with the Title I homeless reservation.

Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program

- Local plans must:
 - Include timely and meaningful consultation with McKinney-Vento liaisons.
 - Be coordinated with McKinney-Vento programs.
 - Describe the services provided to McKinney-Vento students, including with reserved funds, to support their enrollment, attendance and success.

Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program

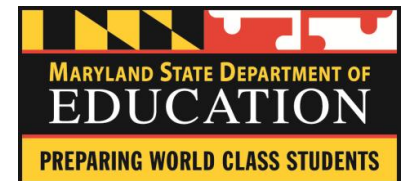
- All LEAs that receive Title I, Part A funds must reserve (set aside) the funds necessary to provide homeless children services comparable to services provided in Title I, Part A schools.
 - Amount must be based on the total LEA allocation prior to expenditures or transfers.
 - Amount may be determined based on a needs assessment and should involve the liaison.

Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program

- Amount must be sufficient to provide comparable services to homeless students, regardless of other services provided with reserved funds
- Funds may be used:
 - For homeless children and youth attending any school in the LEA.
 - For services not ordinarily provided to other students.

Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program

- To fund the McKinney-Vento liaison.
- To provide transportation to the school of origin.
- For education related support services, including PreK.



Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program

- USDE Examples of Uses of Title I, Part A funds:
 - Clothing, particularly if necessary for dress code or physical education classes.
 - Fees to participate in the general education program.
 - School supplies
 - Birth certificates necessary to enroll in school
 - Food (in connection with educational programming)

Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program

- Medical and dental services, immunizations, glasses, hearing aids
- Counseling services
- Outreach services
- Extended learning time; Tutoring services
- Fees for AP, IB, GED testing

Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program

- USDE's guiding principles for using Title I, Part A funds
 - Services must be reasonable and necessary to enable homeless students to take advantage of educational opportunities.
 - Funds must be used as a last resort when services are not reasonably available from another public or private source.

Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program

States must have procedures to eliminate barriers to academic and extracurricular activities, including magnet school, summer school, career and technical education, advanced placement, online learning, and charter school programs.

Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program

SEAs and LEAs must develop, review, and revise policies to remove barriers to the **identification**, enrollment and retention of children and youth in homeless situations, **including barriers due to outstanding fees or fines, or absences**

Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program

States must have procedures to identify and remove barriers that prevent youth from receiving appropriate credit for full or partial coursework satisfactorily completed while attending a prior school, in accordance with State, local, and school policies.

Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program

LEAs must coordinate McKinney-Vento and special education services within the LEA, and with other involved LEAs.



Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program

All McKinney-Vento youth must be able to receive assistance from counselors to advise such youths, and prepare and improve the readiness of such youths for college.



Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program

Information about a McKinney-Vento student's living situation is a student education record subject to FERPA.

Local liaisons are authorized to affirm that students meet the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) definition of homelessness, to qualify them for HUD homeless assistance programs.

Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program

The effective date of the new
McKinney-Vento requirements is
October 1, 2016

Title I, Part D of the ESSA



Title I, Part D and ESSA

Why were provisions regarding youth in the juvenile justice system included?

- Are some of the nation's most educationally disadvantaged students.
- Chronically behind in school.
- Two out of three youth returning from the juvenile justice system drop out.

Title I, Part D and ESSA

New provisions in ESSA will:

- Help support and improve access to education inside correctional facilities.
- Help support the youth's positive reentry into the community for youth placed in correctional facilities or institutions for neglected or delinquent youth.

Title I, Part D and ESSA

What are the goals of Title I, Part D under ESSA?

Goals

- Improve educational services in local, tribal, or state institutions for ND youth in order to provide opportunities to meet State academic standards.
- Improve youth transition from institutionalization to further schooling or employment.

Title I, Part D of the ESSA

- Prevent dropout of youth
- Provide youth returning from correctional facilities reentry support to ensure their continued education and involvement of their families and communities.



Title I, Part D and ESSA

- Title I, Part D of the ESSA provides federal funds to SEAs to establish or improve educational programs for neglected, delinquent, or at-risk children and youth.
- Funding is distributed in two parts:
 - Subpart 1- funds for state agencies
 - Subpart 2 - funds for LEAs with high numbers of children and youth in locally operated juvenile facilities and community day programs

Title I, Part D and ESSA

How does Title I, Part D of the ESSA promote smooth transitions for youth in the juvenile justice system who are sent to correctional facilities?

- ESSA places increased emphasis on smooth transitions from community school districts to educational programs in justice system placements and back again to appropriate educational settings upon reentry.

Title I, Part D of the ESSA

States receiving funding must ensure increased coordination between justice system placements and school districts.

The protections include:

- Establish procedures for educational assessments.
- Ensure academic records and plans are shared and transfer with the youth to the facility.

Title I, Part D and ESSA

- Correctional facilities must work with the LEAs to coordinate educational services and minimize disruption to the youth's education when they exit.
- SEA must ensure timely transfer of credits earned while in juvenile justice placements.
- Timely and appropriate re-enrollment facilitated by LEAs for transitioning reentering youth.

Title I, Part D of the ESSA

- LEAs must forge partnerships with higher education institutions or local businesses to facilitate post-secondary and workforce success for reentering youth.
- State agencies and correctional facilities must assist youth in the justice system in attaining traditional high school diplomas.



Title I, Part D and ESSA

- ESSA expands the purpose of Title I, Part D to include family and community involvement.
- ESSA expands the purpose to improve educational services for youth in tribal institutions for ND youth.
- For dual-status youth, funds provided for targeted services for youth who have come into contact with both child welfare and juvenile justice system.

Title I, Part D of the ESSA

- The definition of “at-risk” youth is expanded to include youth who are at risk of being adjudicated dependent or delinquent, as well as, had contact with child welfare system.

Title I, Part D of the ESSA



Foster Care in Title I, Part A

- State Title I Plans must describe and ensure collaboration with the State child welfare agency to ensure educational stability of children and youth in foster care.



Foster Care in Title I, Part A

- Assurances include:
 - Foster youth are enrolled or remain in their school of origin.
 - Determination will be based on best interest factors.



Foster Care in Title I, Part A

- If child does not remain in school of origin, the child will be immediately enrolled in the new school.
- The SEA will designate a point of contact for child welfare agencies.

Foster Care in Title I, Part A

- Local Title I plans must contain assurances that the LEA will:
 - Collaborate with the state or local child welfare agency.



Foster Care in Title I, Part A

- Develop and implement procedures for how: transportation and maintaining the child's school of origin will be provided, arranged and funded, when it is in their best interest.



Foster Care in Title I, Part A

- Ensure foster youth who need transportation to the school of origin promptly receive it in a cost-effective manner and in accordance with the child welfare agency.



Foster Care in Title I, Part A

- Ensure if additional costs are incurred, LEAs will provide it if:
 - They are reimbursed by the child welfare agency.
 - The LEA agrees to pay the costs
 - The LEA and child welfare agency agree to share the costs.



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Foster Care in Title I, Part A

- Designate a point of contact for the local welfare agency, if the local child welfare agency notifies the LEA, in writing, that it has designated a point of contact for the LEA.

Title I, Part D of the ESSA

