

**Welcome & Introductions-** be sure to sign in

**Quick Review of Highly-Mobile students in Public Schools**

Foster and McKinney-Vento eligibility

**Deeper dives:**

- \* Trial return home
- \* Foster Transportation rule change in the law
- \* Transitional Housing
- \* Refugee & Immigrant situations

**Cocoon House Updates and Announcements**

**Q & A time**

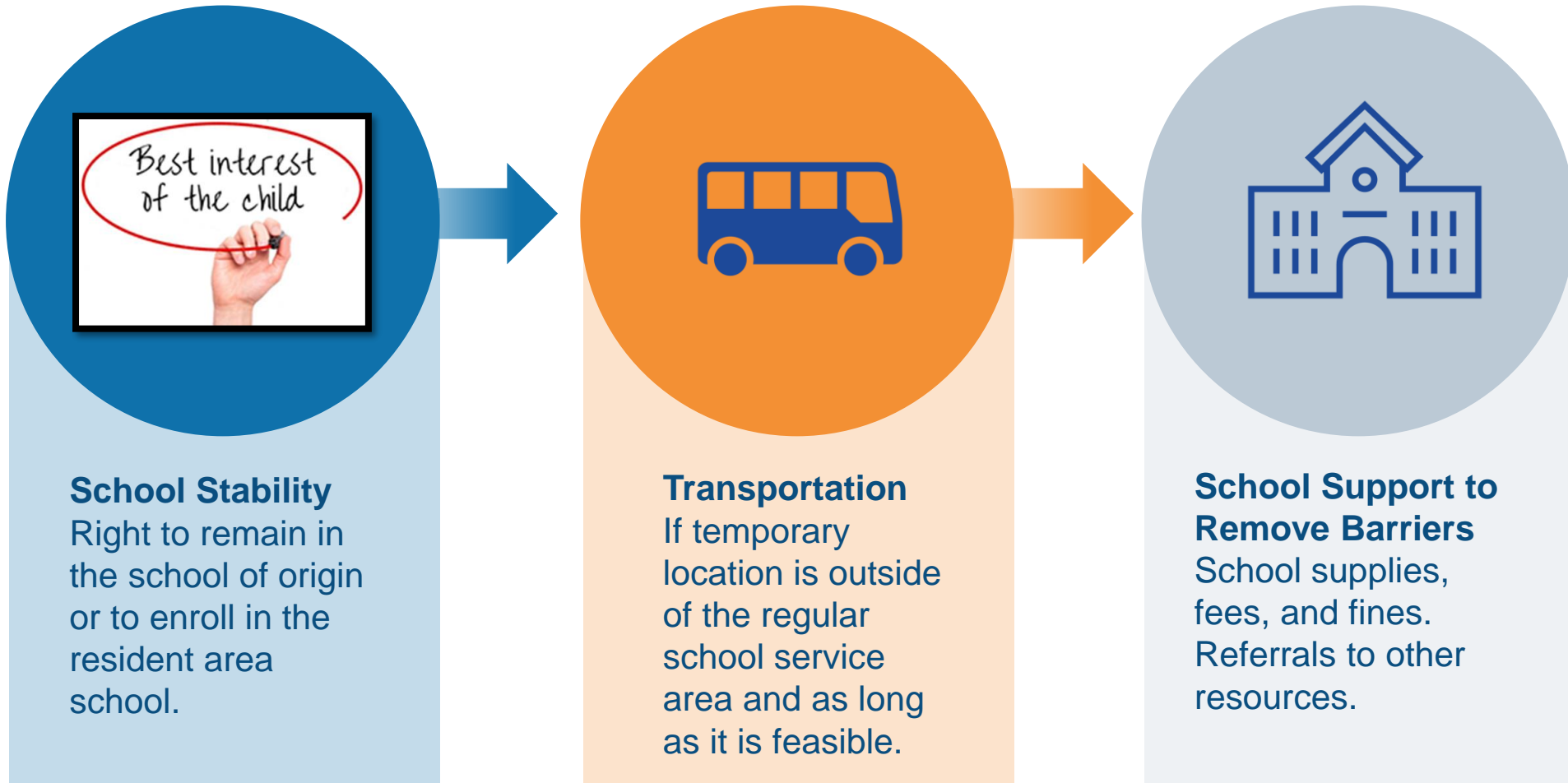
**News, updates, announcements, resources**

**NEXT MEETING:**

Determine preferred days, times, location, hosts

# Quick Review of Highly-Mobile students in Public Schools

## Foster and McKinney-Vento Support and Eligibility



# McKinney-Vento Definition of Homeless

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Those who lack a fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence, including students:

- Sharing housing due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason
- Living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, camping grounds due to a lack of alternative, adequate accommodation
- Living in emergency & transitional shelters
- Abandoned in hospitals
- Living in public or private places not designed for or ordinarily used as regular sleeping accommodations for human beings
- Living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, bus or train stations or similar situations
- Migratory children living in the above situations

# Planned vs. Crisis

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- Planned situations
  - Involve a move from one fixed, regular, and adequate home to another fixed, regular, and adequate home
  - May involve a temporary stay during a transition such as a move for a new job or while parents are away for a time
- Crisis situations
  - Involve a loss of housing, result in limbo as students are unsure where they will be living from day to day

# Foster Care

## Which Students Qualify?

Students who are the “subject of a dependency proceeding”:

- Foster Home
- Residential Facility
- Relative
- Group Home
- Emergency Shelter
- Pre-adoptive Home
- Trial-return-home

Students in Tribal Child Welfare and Unaccompanied Refugee Minors (URM)



Foster Care	McKinney-Vento
<p>In WA, students under the placement and care authority of the Division of Children, Youth, and Families (DCYF) or Tribal Child Welfare including students in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foster homes</li> <li>• Relative placements</li> <li>• Group homes</li> <li>• Emergency shelters</li> <li>• Residential facilities</li> <li>• Childcare institutions</li> <li>• Pre-adoptive homes</li> <li>• Trial-return-home placement</li> </ul> <p>Unaccompanied Refugee Minors are also eligible</p>	<p>Student is experiencing homelessness, defined by the McKinney-Vento Act as "individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence." This includes children and youth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sharing housing or "doubled-up"</li> <li>• Living in motels, hotels, and campgrounds</li> <li>• Living in emergency or transitional shelters</li> <li>• Abandoned in hospitals</li> <li>• Accommodations not ordinary to be used by human beings</li> <li>• Living in cars, trains stations and similar settings</li> <li>• Migratory children and youth living in any of the above situations</li> </ul>
Exceptional Situations	
<p>There are occasions when a student in foster care may also qualify as experiencing homelessness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Student was identified and served under MV prior to placement in foster care,</li> <li>• Student has run away from their foster care placement,</li> <li>• Student is placed in a shelter, or</li> <li>• Student is placed with a family who also meets the definition of homelessness according to the McKinney-Vento Act</li> </ul> <p>These students should be dually qualified for both foster care and McKinney-Vento.</p>	



## Trial return home- Change in the law!

- Used to be removed from Foster Education support at the end of the school year that they were returned home
- Now can continue as long as there is an open case (verify with DCYF)

# Foster Transportation- Change in the law!

- Used to be that districts had an option to share
- Now required to share (just like MV)
- DCYF can still reimburse up to 50% of “excess costs.”



# Transitional Housing

- Transitional Housing means “a project that is designed to provide housing and appropriate supportive services to homeless persons to facilitate movement to independent living within 24 months, or a longer period approved by HUD.
- Depending on the specifics, programs labeled as Housing First, Permanent Supportive Housing, and Rapid Rehousing certainly could qualify as “homeless” for education purposes.

Is the student living in a unit through a program called:

- ☐ Housing First,
- ☐ Permanent Supportive Housing, or
- ☐ Rapid Rehousing

*If YES, M-V at least through the end of the school year.*

*\*To determine continued eligibility, look at the next questions.*

- ☐ Are there required services to live there? May be M-V, ask for release to speak with their housing case manager.
- ☐ Is rent subsidized by Section 8? If yes, probably not M-V
- ☐ Is there a plan for the family to gradually take over the rent? If yes, probably M-V
- ☐ Is the lease in the family's name? If yes, depending on details, could still be M-V.
- ☐ Is the intention of the unit that families move in and can stay permanently with a subsidy? If yes, probably not M-V

# Refugee & Immigrant situations

## Terminology

1. Immigrant: A person who moves to a country and plans to stay permanently. **(Not MV if they had a plan to stay with a host family AND the place they are staying is “fixed, regular, and adequate”).**
2. Migrant: Someone who moves because the student or family are involved in seasonal agricultural or fishing work. **(Not MV if the place they are staying is “fixed, regular, and adequate”).**
3. Refugees: People who have fled their home country due to fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion, and are not in the U.S. while they are going through the initial immigration process.
  - a. Asylees: Refugees who are in the U.S. when going through the initial immigration process.
4. Parolees: People who receive temporary legal status to enter the U.S. due to urgent humanitarian or significant public benefit reasons. Typically, they are not eligible for the same kinds of services as a refugee.
5. Unaccompanied (alien) minors: Youth under age 18 who come to the U.S. without an accompanying parent or guardian. The term “unaccompanied” in this context refers to their immigration status, not their McKinney-Vento status.
  - a. Unaccompanied homeless youth as defined by the McKinney-Vento Act are children and youth who lack fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence and are also not under the care of a parent or legal guardian.

# Refugee & Immigrant situations

***Most of the situations in #3-5 will be eligible for additional support through McKinney-Vento***

Eligible housing situations:

- Doubled up (living with a host family due to loss of housing or other crisis event)
- Hotel/Motel- Due to a lack of alternate adequate housing
- Transitional Housing (a program going from homeless to independent living in a relatively short time with a graduated rental subsidy) These will likely have a lease and may need to be confirmed through the agency providing the subsidy.
- Temporary emergency shelters
- Unsheltered (couch-surfing, tent, boat, car, van, RV, no shelter, sleeping in a place not meant for long term human habitation).

# Cocoon House Updates and Announcements

## Q & A time

## News, updates, announcements, resources



## NEXT MEETING:

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