





Removing Barriers:
Immediate Enrollment, Records, and Immunizations for Students Experiencing Homelessness

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Introductions

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Today's Roadmap

- Requirements related to immediate enrollment and school records
- Enrollment strategies
- Removing barriers
- Immunizations
- Best practices and resources



Acronyms

- ADA – Average Daily Attendance
- CDE – California Department of Education
- FERPA – Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act
- HETACs – Homeless Education Technical Assistance Centers
- HIPPA – Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act
- IDEA – Individuals with Disabilities Education Act
- LEA – Local Educational Agency
- SOO – School of Origin
- USC – United States Code
- UHY – Unaccompanied Homeless Youth



McKinney-Vento Act Requirements

McKinney-Vento Act Basics

- Subtitle VII-B of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act
  - Was reauthorized by Title IX, Part A of the Every Student Succeeds Act
  - Establishes the definition of ***homeless*** and ***unaccompanied youth*** used by U.S. public schools
  - Addresses the unique educational barriers and challenges faced by students experiencing homelessness

Definition of Homeless

Children and youth who **lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence**, including:

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

Education Rights and Supports

- Immediate school enrollment, even if lacking required documentation
- School selection (school of origin or local school)
- School of origin transportation
- College preparation and readiness assistance
- Comparable services
- Title I, Part A services
- Free school meals
- Removal of barriers

Immediate Enrollment (1)

Immediate Enrollment under McKinney-Vento:

- requires schools to enroll students experiencing homelessness immediately, even if the student is unable to provide documentation normally required for enrollment [42 U.S.C. §11432(g)(3)(C)].
- documentation may include academic, immunization, medical, and other records, or proof of residency, age, or guardianship.



Immediate Enrollment (2)

Immediate Enrollment under McKinney-Vento:

- defines enrollment to mean permitting students to attend classes and participate fully in school activities. This includes all school services and activities such as school meals, special education, academic support, extracurricular activities, and others [42 U.S.C. §11434A(1)].

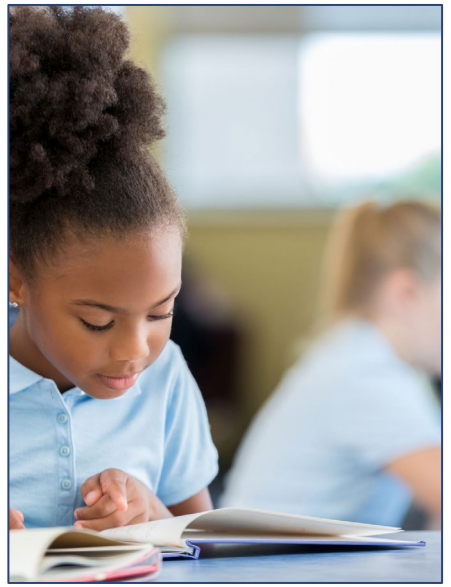
Although the Act does not define immediate, the standard dictionary definition is "without delay." Therefore, the student must begin attending classes and participating fully in school activities without delay.

Immediate Enrollment (3)

- Students in homeless situations have the right to enroll immediately in the school in the attendance area where they are living or to remain in their school of origin.
- Homeless 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 have missed application or enrollment deadlines during any period of homelessness
  - 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

Immediate Enrollment (4)

- LEAs must develop, review, and revise policies to remove barriers to the identification, enrollment, and retention of children and youth, including unaccompanied youth, in homeless situations.
- California *Education Code Section 48850* is aligned to the same provisions relating to immediate enrollment of homeless children and youth.

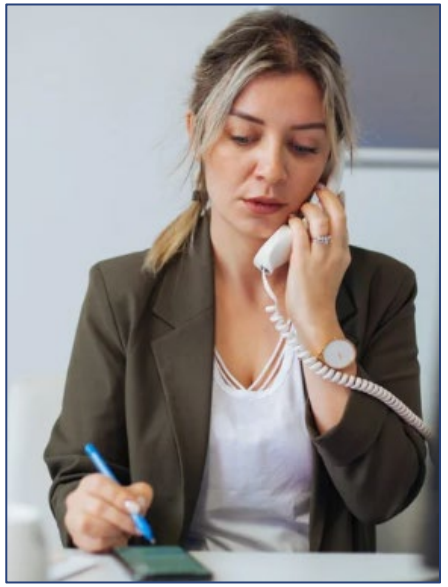


Unaccompanied Homeless Youth

- "Unaccompanied youth" are those who meet the definition of homelessness and are not in the physical custody of a parent or guardian.
- Immediate enrollment, even without a parent or guardian
- Prioritization of the unaccompanied youth's requested school in best interest determinations
- Targeted support from the local liaison
    - Obtaining needed records once immediate enrollment has occurred
    - Accessing school of origin transportation
    - Accessing the McKinney-Vento dispute resolution process

Homeless Liaison Role

- **Liaisons** shall ensure that homeless children and youth are enrolled in school immediately and have a full and equal opportunity to succeed in schools within the LEA [42 U.S.C. § 11432(g)(3)(C); 42 U.S.C. § 11432(g)(6)(A)(ii); Cal. Educ. Code § 48850(3)(A)].
- If the child or youth needs to obtain immunization or other required health records, the enrolling school shall refer the parent or guardian or the child or youth, or unaccompanied youth, to the local education agency liaison who shall assist in obtaining necessary screenings or immunization or other required health records.





Questions?



Enrollment Strategies

Enrollment Strategies (1)

- Take the family or youth to a private place to fill out enrollment forms or assist with online school enrollment.
- Make sure parents/guardians and youth understand the right to remain in their school of origin (SOO), the right to transportation to SOO, and the harmful effects of school transfer.
- Work with them to make good decisions about which school, SOO or local school, is in the student's best interest.

Enrollment Strategies (2)

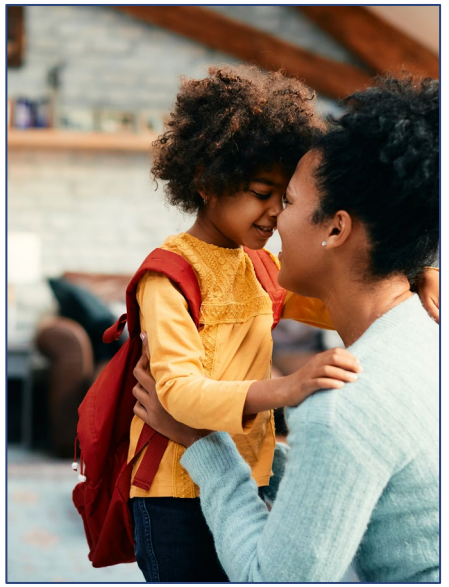
- Accept school records directly from families and youth.
- Contact the last school of attendance and request student records, accept a verbal verification of immunizations, and any other pertinent information.
- This will assist with the student's history and current needs, as well as any services and/or interventions they have received.
- Prepare students, parents, and school staff for the possibility that a student's program may need some adjustments after the school receives complete records.

Enrollment Strategies (3)

- Establish policies and procedures to address:
  - Paying for fees and fines that students might have
  - Transferring appropriate credit for full or partial coursework
  - Referring parents, guardians, and unaccompanied youth to local supports and services
- Collaborate with local public, private, and faith-based partners for services and supports.
- Establish immunization databases, school-based immunization clinics, or mobile health units.

Enrollment Strategies (4)

- Prepare a parent pack with resources offered by the LEA, as well as resources from the community.
- Post homeless educational rights (posters) in locations frequented by families, including on the LEA's website, food lockers, clothes closets, faith-based organizations, laundromats, etc.
- Be sensitive about transitioning new students into the classroom and school community.
- Be calm, patient, and reassuring: you can make a difference!



Unaccompanied Youth Enrollment

- Unaccompanied homeless youth have the same rights.
- The McKinney-Vento Act requires that the lack of a legal guardian not pose a barrier to school enrollment.
- Develop efficient, workable enrollment policies for unaccompanied youth and to make sure enrollment personnel and school administrators are aware and/or trained of those policies.
- Develop alternative caretaker forms, enrollment forms for unaccompanied youth, and other forms to replace typical proof of guardianship.



Who Can Enroll Unaccompanied Youth?

- **Youth self-enrollment:** Allow unaccompanied youth to enroll themselves and allow the liaison to sign for the unaccompanied youth, if necessary.
- **Caregiver enrollment:** Many unaccompanied youth have a caring adult in their lives who is not a parent or legal guardian, such as a relative, neighbor, member of their faith community, teacher, case manager, or adult friend.
- **Local Liaison enrollment:** Some school districts allow the local liaison to sign enrollment other documents for unaccompanied youth.

Note: this process does not apply to the special education process

Caregiver Affidavit

- Allows a caregiver to **enroll a child in school and approve their "school-related medical care"** (e.g. immunizations and physical exams, including medical exams conducted at school)
- Does not affect the rights of the student's parents
- Does not require notarization
- Is not required for all unaccompanied youth (schools cannot require unaccompanied youth to have one on file)
- Does not change or affect the student's status as unaccompanied
- For more information, visit the California Courts caregiver's authorization affidavit webpage

Special Education (1)



- Under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), a parent usually serves as the student's educational decision maker.
- IDEA defines parent as:
  - a natural, adoptive, or foster parent;
  - a guardian (but not the state if the child is a ward of the state);
  - an individual acting in the place of a natural or adoptive parent with whom the child lives, or an individual who is legally responsible for the child's welfare

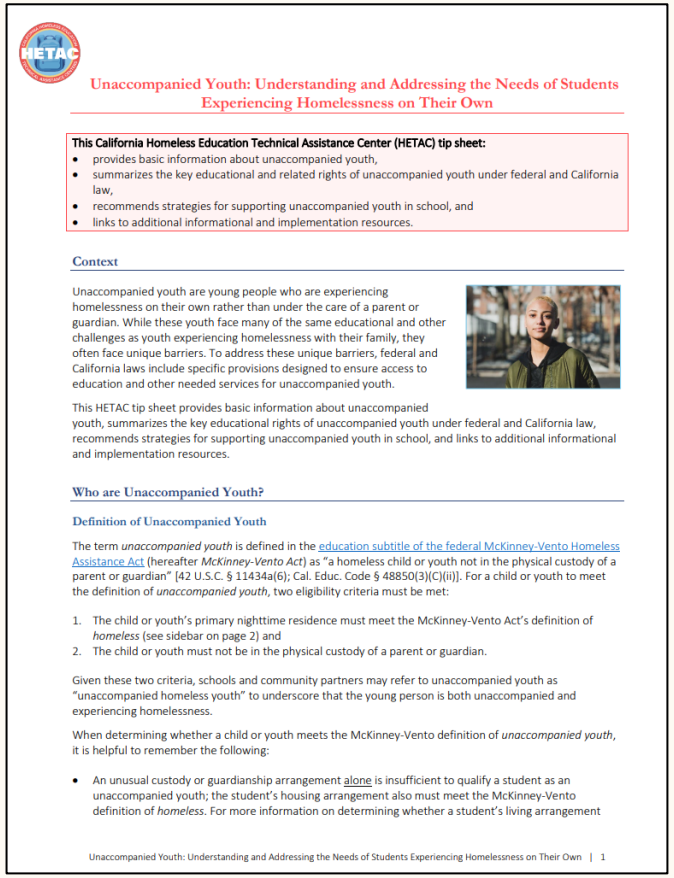
Special Education (2)

For unaccompanied youth with special education needs who do not have a parent who is willing and/or able to act as educational decision maker:

- A **surrogate parent**, who may not be involved with the care or education of the child, should be appointed within 30 days

- A **temporary surrogate parent**, who may be involved with the care or education of the child, may be appointed immediately

HETAC Resource Spotlight (1)



Unaccompanied Youth: Understanding and Addressing the Needs of Students Experiencing Homelessness on Their Own

This California Homeless Education Technical Assistance Center (HETAC) tip sheet:

- provides basic information about unaccompanied youth,
- summarizes the key educational and related rights of unaccompanied youth under federal and California law,
- recommends strategies for supporting unaccompanied youth in school, and
- links to additional informational and implementation resources.

Context

Unaccompanied youth are young people who are experiencing homelessness on their own rather than under the care of a parent or guardian. While these youth face many of the same educational and other challenges as youth experiencing homelessness with their family, they often face unique barriers. To address these unique barriers, federal and California laws include specific provisions designed to ensure access to education and other needed services for unaccompanied youth.

This HETAC tip sheet provides basic information about unaccompanied youth, summarizes the key educational rights of unaccompanied youth under federal and California law, recommends strategies for supporting unaccompanied youth in school, and links to additional informational and implementation resources.

Who are Unaccompanied Youth?

Definition of Unaccompanied Youth

The term *unaccompanied youth* is defined in the education subtitle of the federal McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (hereafter *McKinney-Vento Act*) as "a homeless child or youth not in the physical custody of a parent or guardian" [42 U.S.C. § 11434a(6); Cal. Educ. Code § 48850(3)(C)(ii)]. For a child or youth to meet the definition of *unaccompanied youth*, two eligibility criteria must be met:

1. The child or youth's primary nighttime residence must meet the McKinney-Vento Act's definition of *homeless* (see sidebar on page 2) and
2. The child or youth must not be in the physical custody of a parent or guardian.

Given these two criteria, schools and community partners may refer to unaccompanied youth as "unaccompanied homeless youth" to underscore that the young person is both unaccompanied and experiencing homelessness.

When determining whether a child or youth meets the McKinney-Vento definition of *unaccompanied youth*, it is helpful to remember the following:

- An unusual custody or guardianship arrangement alone is insufficient to qualify a student as an unaccompanied youth; the student's housing arrangement also must meet the McKinney-Vento definition of *homeless*. For more information on determining whether a student's living arrangement

Unaccompanied Youth: Understanding and Addressing the Needs of Students Experiencing Homelessness on Their Own | 1

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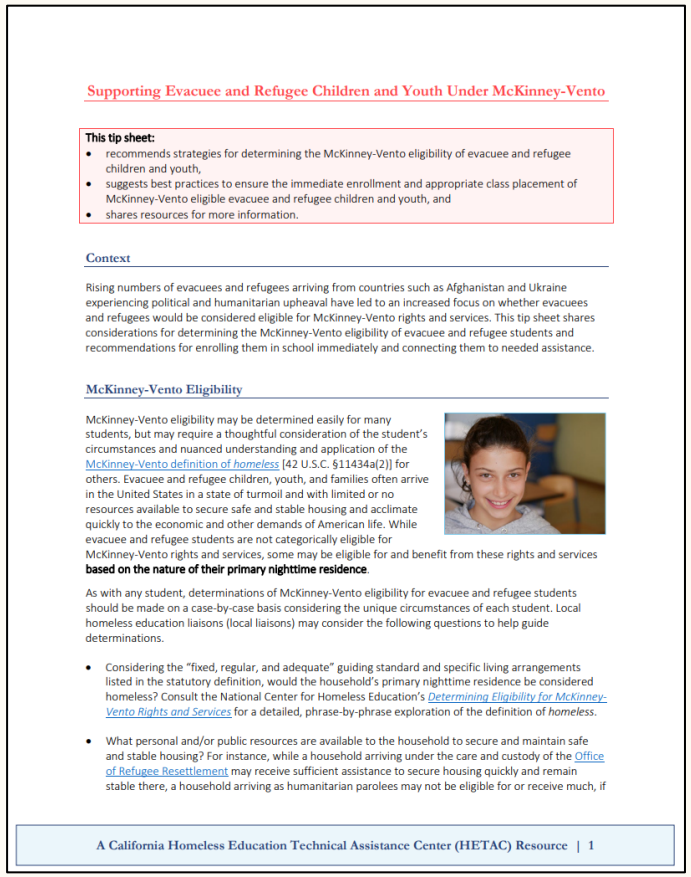
Evacuee and Refugee Children

As with any student, determinations of McKinney-Vento eligibility for evacuee and refugee students should be made on a case-by-case basis considering the circumstances of each student.

- Some may be eligible for McKinney-Vento rights and services based on the nature of their primary nighttime residence.

- Schools must enroll McKinney-Vento eligible students in school immediately, even if lacking required paperwork [U.S.C. §11432(g)(3)(C)(i)(I)], and local liaisons must help students obtain required immunizations, screenings, and other health records, if needed [42 U.S.C. §11432(g)(3)(C)(iii)].

HETAC Resource Spotlight (2)



Supporting Evacuee and Refugee Children and Youth Under McKinney-Vento

This tip sheet:

- recommends strategies for determining the McKinney-Vento eligibility of evacuee and refugee children and youth,
- suggests best practices to ensure the immediate enrollment and appropriate class placement of McKinney-Vento eligible evacuee and refugee children and youth, and
- shares resources for more information.

Context

Rising numbers of evacuees and refugees arriving from countries such as Afghanistan and Ukraine experiencing political and humanitarian upheaval have led to an increased focus on whether evacuees and refugees would be considered eligible for McKinney-Vento rights and services. This tip sheet shares considerations for determining the McKinney-Vento eligibility of evacuee and refugee students and recommendations for enrolling them in school immediately and connecting them to needed assistance.

McKinney-Vento Eligibility

McKinney-Vento eligibility may be determined easily for many students, but may require a thoughtful consideration of the student's circumstances and nuanced understanding and application of the McKinney-Vento definition of *homeless* [42 U.S.C. §11434a(2)] for others. Evacuee and refugee children, youth, and families often arrive in the United States in a state of turmoil and with limited or no resources available to secure safe and stable housing and acclimate quickly to the economic and other demands of American life. While evacuee and refugee students are not categorically eligible for McKinney-Vento rights and services, some may be eligible for and benefit from these rights and services **based on the nature of their primary nighttime residence**.

As with any student, determinations of McKinney-Vento eligibility for evacuee and refugee students should be made on a case-by-case basis considering the unique circumstances of each student. Local homeless education liaisons (local liaisons) may consider the following questions to help guide determinations.

- Considering the "fixed, regular, and adequate" guiding standard and specific living arrangements listed in the statutory definition, would the household's primary nighttime residence be considered homeless? Consult the National Center for Homeless Education's *Determining Eligibility for McKinney-Vento Rights and Services* for a detailed, phrase-by-phrase exploration of the definition of *homeless*.
- What personal and/or public resources are available to the household to secure and maintain safe and stable housing? For instance, while a household arriving under the care and custody of the Office of Refugee Resettlement may receive sufficient assistance to secure housing quickly and remain stable there, a household arriving as humanitarian parolees may not be eligible for or receive much, if

A California Homeless Education Technical Assistance Center (HETAC) Resource | 1

Supporting Evacuee and Refugee Children and Youth Under McKinney-Vento

This HETAC tip sheet:

- Recommends strategies for determining the McKinney-Vento eligibility of evacuee and refugee children and youth,
- Suggests best practices to ensure the immediate enrollment and the appropriate class placement of McKinney-Vento eligible refuge children and youth
- Tips for facilitating immediate enrollment



Questions?



Records and Immunizations

Obtaining Records

- The enrolling school must contact the student's previous school to request academic records.
- If the child or youth needs to obtain immunization or other required health records, the enrolling school shall immediately refer the parent or guardian or the child or youth, or unaccompanied youth, to the **local education agency liaison** who shall assist in obtaining necessary screenings or immunization or other required health records.

FERPA

- FERPA, the Family Education Rights and Privacy Act, does allow transferring of records between schools without parental consent when a child is changing schools.
- Local homeless education liaisons and other school district personnel with a legitimate educational interest in the student, as well as schools to which the student is transferring, can receive records without parental consent under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA).
- Make sure those receiving such records are aware of safety and confidentiality issues.
- Requires that requests for student information be accompanied by a completed and signed information request form and maintain a record of all requests.

Academic History and Needs (1)

Questions to ask parents might include:

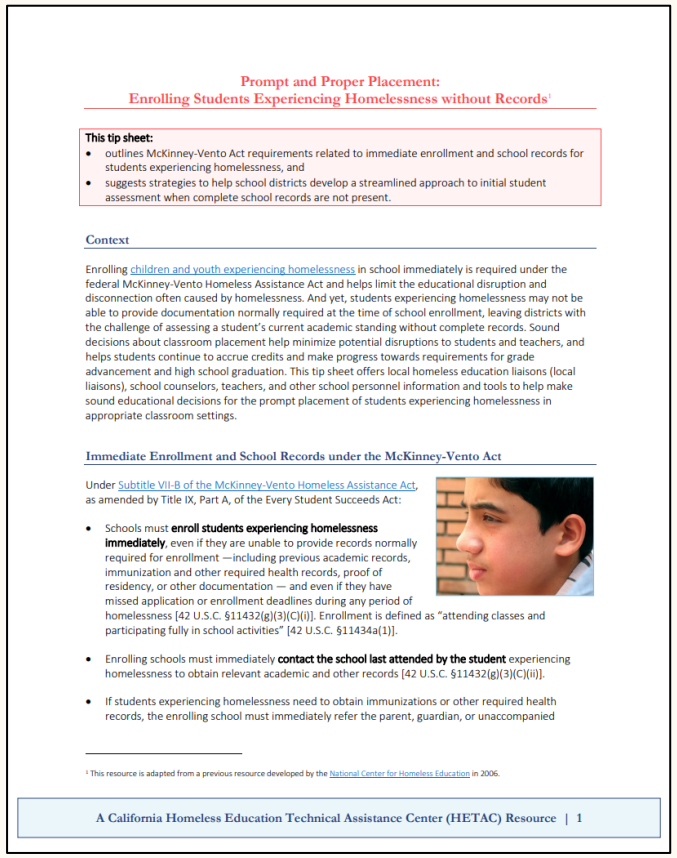
- Do you have any papers from the previous school, such as notes from teachers, homework assignments, tests, progress reports, or any other papers?
- Have you worked with your child on any recent homework assignments? If so, what were the assignments about?
- What were your child's grades like? What does your child find easy in school? What does your child find hard in school?
- Did you ever go to a meeting at school with teachers, a doctor, or someone from the school district office? If so, what did you talk about during the meeting?
- Did you ever sign any papers that talked about goals or special school services for your child?

Academic History and Needs (2)

Questions to ask students might include:

- What was your school day like?
- What was the name of your math/history/science/language class? What were you learning in your math/history/science/language class?
- What were some of your recent homework assignments? Do you have any old homework assignments, tests, notes from teachers, or other papers from school?
- How many kids were in your class? How many teachers were in your class?
- Did you ever spend time alone or in a small group with a different teacher? Did you ever spend time alone or in a small group in a different classroom?
- What were your grades like?

HETAC Resource Spotlight (3)



Prompt and Proper Placement:
Enrolling Students Experiencing Homelessness without Records[1]

This tip sheet:
- outlines McKinney-Vento Act requirements related to immediate enrollment and school records for students experiencing homelessness, and
- suggests strategies to help school districts develop a streamlined approach to initial student assessment when complete school records are not present.

Context

Enrolling children and youth experiencing homelessness in school immediately is required under the federal McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act and helps limit the educational disruption and disconnection often caused by homelessness. And yet, students experiencing homelessness may not be able to provide documentation normally required at the time of school enrollment, leaving districts with the challenge of assessing a student's current academic standing without complete records. Sound decisions about classroom placement help minimize potential disruptions to students and teachers, and helps students continue to accrue credits and make progress towards requirements for grade advancement and high school graduation. This tip sheet offers local homeless education liaisons (local liaisons), school counselors, teachers, and other school personnel information and tools to help make sound educational decisions for the prompt placement of students experiencing homelessness in appropriate classroom settings.

Immediate Enrollment and School Records under the McKinney-Vento Act

Under Subtitle VII-B of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by Title IX, Part A, of the Every Student Succeeds Act:

- Schools must **enroll students experiencing homelessness immediately**, even if they are unable to provide records normally required for enrollment —including previous academic records, immunization and other required health records, proof of residency, or other documentation — and even if they have missed application or enrollment deadlines during any period of homelessness [42 U.S.C. §11432(g)(3)(C)(i)]. Enrollment is defined as "attending classes and participating fully in school activities" [42 U.S.C. §11434a(1)].
- Enrolling schools must immediately **contact the school last attended by the student** experiencing homelessness to obtain relevant academic and other records [42 U.S.C. §11432(g)(3)(C)(ii)].
- If students experiencing homelessness need to obtain immunizations or other required health records, the enrolling school must immediately refer the parent, guardian, or unaccompanied

[1] This resource is adapted from a previous resource developed by the National Center for Homeless Education in 2006.

A California Homeless Education Technical Assistance Center (HETAC) Resource | 1

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Homeless Education Immunization Process Immediate Enrollment

- LEA recommendations and strategies
- Intended for optional use and does not carry the force of law
- For informational purposes only, and references to external sources are for convenience without CDE endorsement



Homeless Education Immunization Process Immediate Enrollment (1)

Students experiencing homelessness have the right to enroll in school immediately, even if the child or youth is unable to produce records normally required for enrollment, such as previous academic records, **records of immunization and other required health records**, proof of residency, birth certificates, or other documentation.

[42 U.S.C. § 11432(g)(3)(C)(i)(I); Cal. Educ. Code § 48850(a)(3)(A); Cal. Educ. Code § 48852.7(c)(3)]

Homeless Education Immunization Process Immediate Enrollment (2)

Per the McKinney-Vento Act, public schools, including **charter schools, and county offices of education** shall immediately enroll the homeless child or youth seeking enrollment, except where the enrollment would be in conflict with Education Code (EC) Section 47605(e). (EC Section 48850(a)(3)(A).)

LEAs and LEA's Homeless Liaison's Role in Assistance with Immunizations (3)

The enrolling school **shall immediately contact the school last attended** If the child or youth needs to obtain immunizations or other required health records, the enrolling school shall:

- Immediately **refer** the parent or guardian of the child or youth (unaccompanied youth) **to the LEA liaison who shall assist in obtaining necessary immunizations or screenings, or immunization or other required health records**. (43 U.S.C. Section 11432(g)(3)(C)(ii) and (iii).)

LEAs and LEA's Homeless Liaison's Role in Assistance with Immunizations

If Immunizations are not being obtained or refused:

- Continue working with the student, parent, or guardian to obtain immunizations or immunization records,

- The McKinney-Vento Act does not specify whether a student must obtain immunizations and/or provide records of required immunizations within a specific timeline (e.g. a certain number of days).

Thirty-day Conditional Admission (1)

California law provides for a thirty-day conditional admission period for students in certain situations involving transfer from another school in the United States, k-12. 17 CCR 6035(d) provides:

- (d) (1) For a pupil transferring into a school in California from another school in the United States at K - 12th grade whose immunization record, as specified in section 6065 or 6070, has not been received by the new school at the time of admission, the governing authority of the school may admit the pupil for up to 30 school days.

Thirty-day Conditional Admission (2)

If the governing authority admits the pupil for up to 30 school days and the pupil's immunization record has not been received at the end of this period, the governing authority shall exclude the pupil from further attendance until the parent or guardian provides documentation of compliance with the immunization requirements specified in this section and sections 6025 and 6040(a).

- Documentation of compliance from the parent or guardian must be provided

Thirty-day Conditional Admission (3)

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1) of this subdivision, a pupil transferring into a school in California from another school in the United States on the first day of **7th grade, who has not provided documentation that the pertussis requirement** has been met to the new school by the time of admission, shall not be admitted by the governing authority.

Claiming Average Daily Attendance (ADA) Apportionment in General

- An LEA cannot claim attendance for apportionment (ADA) for non-immunized students except during the period of conditional admittance.

- An LEA that reports ADA for non-immunized students may face an audit finding and loss of funding (EC Section 48216). (Current Audit Guide Booklet | Education Audit Appeals Panel)

Developing Strategies To Help Remove Barriers (1)

- Establishing a protocol for schools enrolling McKinney-Vento students to follow up immediately with the previous school attended to request required health records;

- Establishing procedures for referring parents, guardians, and unaccompanied youth to the LEA liaison for assistance in obtaining necessary immunizations or health records;

Developing Strategies To Help Remove Barriers (2)

- Establishing a protocol for referring to local low-cost health clinics and providing transportation support to the clinic or other health care providers;

- Establishing school-based immunization clinics or other opportunities for on-site immunizations at the beginning of a school year; and/or

- Maintaining documentation demonstrating efforts taken to obtain appropriate immunization records for homeless students.

HIPAA

- HIPAA, the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, regulates the disclosure of health information. According to HIPAA staff, HIPAA DOES allow transferring immunization records between schools and other health providers without parental consent for transferring students.
- You can streamline the transfer of immunization records by contacting local health care providers to discuss HIPAA; providers can even furnish consent forms for parents to sign upon enrolling in school, if such forms will facilitate the process.



Questions?



Removing Barriers

LEA Liaison

- Ensure all schools within the LEA are informed about the rights of students experiencing homelessness under the McKinney-Vento Act, including **immediate enrollment**.
- Ensure enrolling schools contact students' previous schools to facilitate the smooth transfer of academic records.
- Support LEA and school staff in understanding the intersection between **The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)** and the McKinney-Vento Act as it relates to access to and the transfer of academic records.
- Assist children and youth experiencing homelessness with **obtaining needed immunizations**, screenings, or immunization or other required health records requested as part of school enrollment, while ensuring immediate enrollment as immunizations or records are obtained.

Transportation (1)

- LEAs must provide transportation to and from the school of origin at the request of a parent or guardian (or in the case of an unaccompanied youth, the local liaison) (McKinney-Vento Act section 722(g)(1)(J)(iii)).

- In addition to providing transportation to the school of origin, LEAs must provide transportation services comparable to those provided to other students in the school (McKinney Vento Act section 722(g)(4)(A)).



Transportation (2)

- The mode of transportation is based on the best interest of the student and in consultation with the parent/guardian.
    - The LEA ultimately determines the mode of transportation, as long as it does not create a barrier to the student
- If transportation is a barrier to extracurricular activities, the LEA is required to provide or arrange transportation to and from the activity.
- LEAs can use the following funds to provide or arrange transportation:
    - General funds
    - Title I, Part A reservation funds
    - The Act subgrant funds (EHCY)

Transportation (3)

- If a student continues attending their school of origin after moving to a different LEA, both LEAs must agree on how to share the responsibility and costs for transportation.

- If the LEAs are unable to agree upon such a method, the responsibility and costs for transportation shall be shared equally (McKinney-Vento Act section 722(g)(1)(J)(iii)(II)).

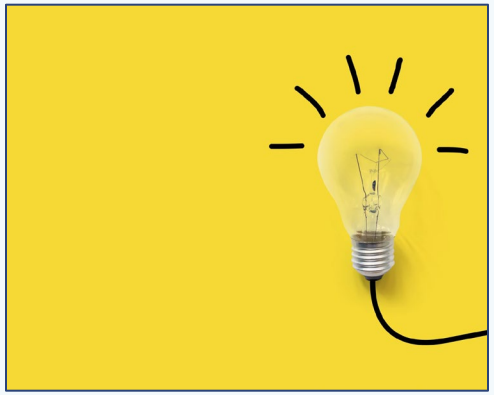
Title I, Part A Reservation Funds (1)

- Title I, Part A reservation funds for homeless education can be used for the following (20 U.S.C. Section 6313[c][3][C][i]):
  - Items of clothing, particularly if necessary to meet a school's dress or uniform requirement
  - Clothing and shoes necessary to participate in physical education classes
  - Immunizations, medical or dental services, hearing aids, and eyeglasses
  - Personal school supplies such as backpacks and notebooks
  - Birth certificates necessary to enroll in school
  - Transportation to and from the school of origin

Title I, Part A Reservation Funds (2)

- The CDE, Homeless Education program has developed a one pager resource to support the conversation around the required use of Title I, Part A funds for Homeless Education https://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/hs/cy/documents/allowableexpenses.docx

- This resources includes:
  - Federal and State citations for the requirements
  - Responsibilities of LEAs around serving homeless education
  - The full list of allowable uses of funds for the requirements to serve students identified as homeless eligible.



Best Practices and Resources

LEA Best Practices (1)

Policy review, revision, and development

- Proactively develop and implement district-wide policies that facilitate immediate enrollment.
- Review policies to ensure they remove barriers, including barriers related to guardianship, immediate enrollment, and full participation in school for unaccompanied youth.
- Develop simple forms to replace typical proof of age, residency, and guardianship.
- Forms should be carefully designed so that they do not create further barriers or delay enrollment.

LEA Best Practices (2)

Training

- CA Education Code and the McKinney-Vento Act require LEA homeless liaisons to offer training at least annually to LEA employees who provide services to students experiencing homelessness.
- Train all school staff involved in enrollment, including secretaries, school counselors, school social workers, truancy officers, and principals, about the requirements for immediate enrollment under McKinney-Vento and the procedures in place in your state and district.
- Provide annual awareness and sensitivity training to all school staff.

Recorded Trainings

- California Department of Education *Enrolling Homeless Children and Youth* PowerPoint Presentation
- HETAC recorded trainings
  - Training for Front Office an Attendance Personnel
  - Training for Principals and Front Office Staff
  - Training for School Staff
  - https://www.hetac.org/events/recorded-trainings





Questions?

What Do You Think?

Please share in the chat:

What is one key takeaway from today's webinar?

What is one action step you'll take as a result of our time together today?