

Welcome



Title I, Part C – Education of Migratory Children

FY21 1st State ID & R Training

Online
August 11, 2020

Legal References

Statute

Sections 1115(b) and (c), 1304(c)(2), and 1309 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) of 1965, as amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) of 2015

Code of Federal Regulations

34 C.F.R. 200.81, 200.103, and 200.89(c)
National Certificate of Eligibility (COE) Instructions (OMB Control Number 1810-0662)

Guidance

Chapter II of the Non-Regulatory Guidance for the Title I, Part C Education of Migratory Children (March 2017)

Training objective

Participants will know:

- The unofficial ID&R results from current recruitment year: September 1, 2019 – July 15, 2020.
- How to conduct ID&R under Social Distancing Policies
- How to conduct ID&R under various ID&R scenarios

Current-FY1920 Recruitment Performance

- Current Enrollment Report
- Prospective Re-interview
- Miscellaneous



Current Enrollment Report (CER) Recruitment Year 2019-2020

09/01/2018 and 07/29/2019		09/01/2019 and 07/29/2020	
COEs	Children	COEs	Children
			20% Down

What to do for an Efficient ID&R?

Active and efficient ID&R involves:

- ID&R Network:
 - ✓ Employers
 - ✓ Social agencies working with the same population
- Occupational Surveys
- School reports

Prospective Re-interview (QC) 2019-2020

- Third year prospective re-interview by out-of-state interviewer

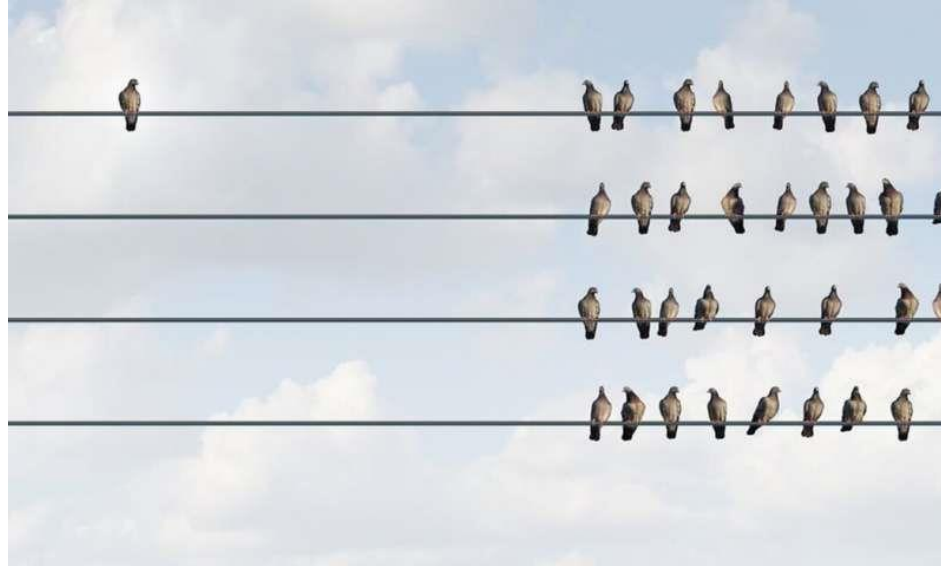
What to do?

- Continue doing effective ID&R.



Ongoing ID & R Practices

- FY21 ID&R observations are waived
- FY21 Initial certification practical component is postponed until social distancing is over



Georgia Title I, Part C Education of Migratory Children Program

Social Distancing ID&R Protocol



Social Distancing and ID&R

- Social distancing has impacted identification and recruitment (ID&R) efforts by the GaMEP by imposing social interaction restrictions when recruiters meet with families in-person.
- The GaDOE has developed the following protocol using federal and state guidance.

Social Distancing Protocol

- Recruiters may choose to do ID&R by:
 1. Remote communication method or
 2. Face-to-face following social distancing guidelines
- The LEA, recruiter, and interviewee decide what protocol to use.
- School district personnel should always follow their own school district's guidance.

GaMEP ID&R by Remote Communication



- Telephone,
- Video Conference, etc.

General Considerations

1. Effective on the day when working from home is no longer required, recruiters may choose - in agreement with interviewee and in consultation with direct LEA supervisor and with state coordinators - to conduct ID&R activities via remote communication methods or to resume face-to-face interviews while following the Center for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) social distancing guidelines.
2. In either case, the recruiter will add a note to the comments section explaining the circumstances that prevented the recruiter/interviewer from obtaining the interviewee's signature.
3. After normal activities resume, if MEP staff can contact the interviewee in person, the interviewee's signature could be added to the COE and the comments section could be updated. Signatures may also be collected by mail.

Three-Step Process

1. Planning: Finding referrals and preparing
2. Identification: Conducting the interview
3. Recruitment: Completing the COE





1. ID&R Planning

- a) Finding ID&R referrals
- b) Preparing to establish contact with a potentially-eligible family or participant

a) Finding ID&R Referrals

- Reach out to your ID&R Network.
 - ✓ Schools
 - ✓ Employers
 - ✓ Other agencies in your school district
- Use previous enrollment lists.
- Use school reports on students who have moved from other countries, states, or LEAs into the present school district during the current school year.

b) Preparing to establish contact with potentially-eligible families or OSYs

1. Research available resources for migrant and non-migrant families within your district or region.
2. Be prepared to share general details on the MEP services that could be provided to the family if they are eligible.

Preparing to establish contact with potential eligible families or OSYs

3. Collect all necessary eligibility resources that may aid your eligibility determination.

Note: Completing an eligibility interview over the phone is different than in person. Below are some additional tips that may be helpful:

- Be mindful that it may be more difficult to gain the interviewee's trust over the phone.
- Be ready to easily break the ice with the Basic Interview Pattern introduction.
- Have your calendar, digital device, or paper copy of needed documents available for reference.
- Be prepared to create a history of the family's migratory moves.



2. Identification

Conducting the interview

Conducting the Interview

Note: Conduct the interview using the Basic Interview Pattern.

1. Introduce yourself and the Migrant Education Program.
2. Ask fact-finding questions.
3. Close the interview.
 - If eligible, proceed to complete the COE.
 - If not eligible, offer to refer the family or participant to non-MEP services available in the area.



3. Recruitment

Completing the COE

If the family is eligible, the recruiter will complete the Certificate of Eligibility (COE).

After the COE is completed, the recruiter must take the following actions:

1. Review **ALL** COE information with the family/person being interviewed.
2. Explain the program.
 - ✓ Approval Procedure
 - ✓ Services (supplemental)
 - ✓ Length (three years)
3. Explain FERPA Rights.

Signature and Relationship Line

- On the signature space, the recruiter must write the interviewee's name, and add the notation "phone call." She or he will then write the interviewee's relationship to the child(ren) and include the interview date.

The recruiter **MUST** enter the following text in the comment section of the COE:

“Interviewee agrees to the following: COE information is accurate, s/he wishes to receive MEP services, and FERPA rights have been explained. Signature is waived due to Social Distancing.”

Face-to-Face ID&R Following CDC Social Distancing Guidelines



What is social distancing?

How to protect yourself & others?

What is Personal Protective
Equipment (PPE)?

Similarities Between Remote Communication and Face-to Face Following Social Distancing Guidelines

- Signature requirement is waived in both cases.
- Both follow the three-step process:
 1. Preparation
 2. Identification Interview
 3. Recruitment, completing COE

Decide which approach to take.

Differences Between School Closures Phone and Face-to-Face ID&R

Phone

- Preparation
 - ✓ Finding phone numbers
- Identification Interview
 - ✓ Interview by Phone
- Recruitment, completing COE
 - ✓ By phone

Face-to-Face

- Must follow social distancing guidelines
- Preparation
 - ✓ Finding physical addresses
- Identification Interview
 - ✓ Interview in person
- Recruitment, completing COE
 - ✓ In person

What is the main difference between the two methods of recruiting?





Face-to-Face ID&R (*In-Person ID&R*)

Must follow CDC
Social Distancing Guidance

What is “social distancing”?

- Social distancing, also called “physical distancing,” means keeping space between yourself and other people outside of your home.
- Stay at least 6 feet (about 2 arms’ length) from other people.
- Do not gather in groups.
- Stay out of crowded places and avoid mass gatherings.

How to Protect Yourself & Others

Everyday steps to prevention:

- Wash your hands often.
- Avoid close contact.
- Cover your mouth and nose with a cloth face covering when around others.
- Cover coughs and sneezes with tissues or elbows.
- Clean and disinfect any shared surfaces and/or materials.

Personal Protective Equipment

- Cloth masks
- Synthetic polyisoprene gloves
- Disinfecting liquids or gels
- Disinfecting wipes
- Hand sanitizer



Notes

- Social Distancing ID&R protocol is valid until further GaDOE MEP guidance is provided - once Georgia government returns to normal operations.
- The state will keep track of the COEs and if it is possible, the recruiter will attempt to obtain a signature after conditions return to normal.
- The COE approval process remains unchanged.



ID&R Scenarios

Actively sought; unable to obtain

Scenario 1

On November 1, 2017, and November 1, 2018, Josephine moved with her parents from Valdosta, GA to Bradenton, FL. Soon after each move, Josephine's father, Marcos, starts picking cucumbers and returns to Valdosta, GA.

Because her father was too ill to travel, 20-year old Josephine moved on her own from GA to FL on November 15, 2019. She looks for work in the cucumber fields but is unable to find any. You interview Josephine on December 1, 2019, after finding out she has not graduated high school.

Does Josephine meet the definition of a Migratory Qualifying Worker?

Scenario 1 Understanding Eligibility:

C14. Non-Regulatory Guidance

- Would an individual that was actively seeking qualifying work for the first time be able to use recent history of moves to qualify for the program if those moves were made with or to join, a parent/guardian or spouse who was the migratory worker?
- ✓ **Yes**, if those prior moves of a parent/guardian or spouse resulted in qualifying work. In this case, the Department believes the individual has made those moves "for temporary or seasonal agricultural or fishing employment."

Migratory Worker

- Made a **qualifying move** within the preceding 36 months
- Engage in new qualifying work soon after the move.
- **OR**
- Did not engage in qualifying work soon after move however:
 - Actively sought qualifying work soon after the move; **AND**
 - Has recent history of moves (two or more) in which,
 1. The move was from a residence to another residence; **AND**
 2. The move was for economic necessity; **AND**
 3. Resulted in qualifying agricultural and fishing employment.

Migratory Child

- The child is younger than age 22
- The child is eligible for a free public education under state law.
- Made a **qualifying move** on own **OR** with a **migratory worker** within the preceding 36 months.

Qualifying Move

- Change of residence and Move due to economic necessity.
- Move is from one school district to another school district

Qualifying Work

- Work is Temporary or Seasonal.
- Work is in the Agricultural or Fishing industries.

Is Josephine eligible?

- Is there a migratory worker?
- Did that worker engage soon after the move?
- Are there eligible migratory children?
- Is there a qualifying move?
- Was the work qualifying work?

Eligibility Flow Chart

Is there a Qualifying Migratory Worker?

1. Did the Migratory Worker make a qualifying move in the last 36 months?

- Due to economic necessity
- From one residence to another
- From one school district to another



Yes Josephine moved from GA to FL on 11-15-19

2. Did the Individual engage in Qualifying Work soon after the move? Or actively sought qualifying work, soon after the move and has two recent history moves?



She didn't engage but has a recent history of moves 11/2017, 11/2018

If the answer to any of these questions is NO, they are not eligible.

Is there a Migratory Child?

3. Is there a child younger than 22 years old?



Yes. She is 20.

4. Is the child eligible for free and public education?



Yes

5. Did the child make a qualifying move in the last 36 months due to economic necessity, from one residence to another, from one school district to another?



Yes

6. Did the child move as the Migratory worker, with, or to join the Migratory Worker?

As a Migratory worker

The individual is a **Migratory Qualifying Worker**

Scenario 1

✓ **YES** Josephine made a qualifying move from GA to FL in the preceding 36 months from the eligibility interview date, where she actively sought qualifying work soon after the move. Josephine can use the moves she made with her parents as a Recent History of Moves.

The moves she made with her parents were from one residence to another, from one school district to other school district, resulted in the engagement in qualifying work and were within 36 months from the eligibility interview date 12/1/19.

Scenario 2

A recruiter finds Jose Rodriguez at a local store on March 23, 2020. Jose moved to Moultrie, GA to work in construction on August 26, 2019. He lived in Alabama before moving to Moultrie. He brought his wife and two children with him. The wife found work harvesting peppers right after the move. She worked picking peppers for two weeks before she became pregnant and couldn't work anymore. Jose got a job in construction and is still working at that same job. Jose and his wife have three children. One joined them on December 21, 2019. This child is 14 and the other two children are 2 and 6.

Who is eligible for MEP and what would be the QAD?

Migratory Worker

- Made a **qualifying move** within the preceding 36 months
- Engage in new qualifying work soon after the move.
- **OR**
- Did not engage in qualifying work soon after move however:
 - Actively sought qualifying work soon after the move; **AND**
 - Has recent history of moves (two or more) in which,
 1. The move was from a residence to another residence; **AND**
 2. The move was for economic necessity; **AND**
 3. Resulted in qualifying agricultural and fishing employment.

Migratory Child

- The child is younger than age 22
- The child is eligible for a free public education under state law.
- Made a **qualifying move** on own **OR** with a **migratory worker** within the preceding 36 months.

Qualifying Move

- Change of residence and Move due to economic necessity.
- Move is from one school district to another school district

Qualifying Work

- Work is Temporary or Seasonal.
- Work is in the Agricultural or Fishing industries.

Are these children eligible?

- Is there a migratory worker?
- Did that worker engage soon after the move?
- Are there eligible Migratory Children?
- Is there a qualifying move?
- Was the work qualifying work?

Who is eligible and what would be the QAD?

What we know:

- Moved to Moultrie on August 26, 2019
- Jose works in construction.
- His wife found work in pepper harvesting soon after the move; she worked for 2 weeks.
- There are 3 children, ages 2,6,14.
- 1 child came later within 12 months of the move.

Let's vote!

(Please type your answers in the chat box.)



Scenario 2 Review

A recruiter finds Jose Rodriguez at a local store on March 23, 2020. Jose moved to Moultrie, GA to work in construction on August 26, 2019. He lived in Alabama before moving to Moultrie. He brought his wife and two children with him. The wife found work harvesting peppers right after the move. She worked picking peppers for two weeks before she became pregnant and couldn't work anymore. Jose got a job in construction and is still working at that same job. Jose and his wife have three children. One joined them on December 21, 2019. This child is 14 and the other two children are 2 and 6.

Who is eligible for MEP and what would be the QAD?

Eligibility Flow Chart

Is there a Qualifying Migratory Worker?

1. Did the Migratory Worker make a qualifying move in the last 36 months?

- Due to economic necessity
- From one residence to another
- From one school district to another



Yes Jose's wife moved 8-26-19 from Alabama to Moultrie.

2. Did the Individual engage in Qualifying Work soon after the move? Or actively sought qualifying work, soon after the move and has two recent history moves?



She worked in the job for two weeks

Is there a Migratory Child?

3. Is there a child younger than 22 years old?



Yes, 3 of them

4. Is the child eligible for free and public education?



Yes, 2 of them. One is 2.

5. Did the child make a qualifying move in the last 36 months due to economic necessity, from one residence to another, from one school district to another?



They all did. 1 child joined later. 2 different QADs- 8-26-19 for first two 12-21-19 for third.

6. Did the child move as the Migratory worker, with, or to join the Migratory Worker?

Yes, with and to join

If the answer to any of these questions is NO, they are not eligible.

The individual is a Migratory Qualifying Worker and the children are Migratory

Scenario 3

A farmer mentions he has a worker who comes back every year for work at a dairy. This worker usually goes back home to Mexico every year around the holidays. This year he brought his son to also work at the dairy. His son is 19 years old. According to the farmer, the son finished school.

What questions does the recruiter need to ask to determine if this worker's son could possibly be eligible?

(Please type your comments in the chat box.)

Migratory Worker

- Made a **qualifying move** within the preceding 36 months
- Engage in new qualifying work soon after the move.
- **OR**
- Did not engage in qualifying work soon after move however:
 - Actively sought qualifying work soon after the move; **AND**
 - Has recent history of moves (two or more) in which,
 1. The move was from a residence to another residence; **AND**
 2. The move was for economic necessity; **AND**
 3. Resulted in qualifying agricultural and fishing employment.

Migratory Child

- The child is younger than age 22
- The child is eligible for a free public education under state law.
- Made a **qualifying move** on own **OR** with a **migratory worker** within the preceding 36 months.

Qualifying Move

- Change of residence and Move due to economic necessity.
- Move is from one school district to another school district

Qualifying Work

- Work is Temporary or Seasonal.
- Work is in the Agricultural or Fishing industries.

Is this OSY eligible?

- Is there a migratory worker?
- Did that worker engage soon after the move?
- Are there eligible migratory children?
- Is there a qualifying move?
- Was the work qualifying work?

Is this youth eligible for the MEP program?

- We know the new worker came less than a year ago.
- He is 19.
- The work is in a dairy.
- What factors could make him eligible or not?

Answer in the chat box!



Extra Details

- Dad always goes home to see his family for a vacation each year. This is his own choice since the work is available year-round.
- Son is coming to work just for 11 months and will return again back home with his dad. January to November 2020.
- Son is just missing one semester to finish school in Mexico for *preparatoria* (high school in MX). He just wanted to come this one time to earn some money. He is not planning on coming back next year.



Let's vote!

(Please type your answers in the chat box)



Scenario 3 Review

A farmer mentions he has a worker who comes back every year for work at a dairy. This worker usually goes back home to Mexico every year around the holidays. This year he brought his son to also work at the dairy. His son is 19 years old. According to the farmer, the son finished school.

What questions does the recruiter need to ask to determine if this workers son could possibly be eligible?

(Please type your comments in the chat box.)

Eligibility Flow Chart

Is there a Qualifying Migratory Worker?

1. Did the Migratory Worker make a qualifying move in the last 36 months?

- Due to economic necessity
- From one residence to another
- From one school district to another



Yes, OSY moved this year from MX to USA

2. Did the Individual engage in Qualifying Work soon after the move? Or actively sought qualifying work, soon after the move and has two recent history moves?



Yes, dairy is temporary for 11 months

Is there a Migratory Child?

3. Is there a child younger than 22 years old?



Yes, 19 yrs. old

4. Is the child eligible for free and public education?



Yes, he is in 12th grade

5. Did the child make a qualifying move in the last 36 months due to economic necessity, from one residence to another, from one school district to another?



Yes, OSY moved this year from MX to USA

6. Did the child move as the Migratory worker, with, or to join the Migratory Worker?

Yes, OSY came as worker

If the answer to any of these questions is NO, they are not eligible.

The individual is a Migratory Qualifying Worker

Scenario 4

On September 1, 2018, Isabella, John, and their two school-age children moved from Tampa, FL to Athens, GA. On February 1, 2019, the family was recruited in Athens after John told the recruiter that he began to work at a Gainesville poultry plant, cutting chicken wings. On October 15, 2018 and he was going to remain employed for a total of 6 months. The recruiter completed a COE for the children with a QAD of September 1, 2018. On December 15, 2019, John left his job at the poultry plant, and the family made a move to Tifton, GA. A recruiter interviews the family on December 29, 2019.

Does John meet the definition of a Migratory Qualifying Worker?

Let's vote!

(Please type your answers in the chat box.)



Eligibility Flow Chart

Is there a Qualifying Migratory Worker?

1. Did the Migratory Worker make a qualifying move in the last 36 months?

- Due to economic necessity
- From one residence to another
- From one school district to another



Yes, the whole family moved from Tampa to Athens

2. Did the Individual engage in Qualifying Work soon after the move? Or actively sought qualifying work, soon after the move and has two recent history moves?



No, he didn't engage in qualifying work. Poultry plant work was not temporary.

Is there a Migratory Child?

3. Is there a child younger than 22 years old?

4. Is the child eligible for free and public education?

5. Did the child make a qualifying move in the last 36 months due to economic necessity, from one residence to another, from one school district to another?

6. Did the child move as the Migratory worker, with, or to join the Migratory Worker?

If the answer to any of these questions is NO, they are not eligible.

The individual is NOT a Migratory Qualifying Worker

Does John meet the definition of a Migratory worker?

- **NO.** At the time of the eligibility interview conducted on December 29, 2019, John no longer met the definition of a Migratory Qualifying Worker.
 - John's employment at the poultry plant lasted from October 15, 2018 to December 15, 2019. The employment duration exceeds the timeframe (12 months) for temporary jobs.
- Each recruiter must conduct his or her own eligibility determination based on the facts presented at the time of the eligibility interview.

Do John's children meet the definition of a Migratory Child?

- **NO.** Although John's children made a qualifying move in the preceding 36 months from Tampa, FL to Athens, GA, the children **did not make a move as, with, to join, or to precede someone who is a Migratory Qualifying Worker.**
- *Remember, a recruiter can investigate the preceding 36 months from the eligibility interview date to see if the family has made any additional qualifying moves.*

Scenario 5

Debra, her boyfriend (Joe), and her 4 school-aged children live in Savannah, GA and you met them on 5/1/20.

Debra does not have any history of agricultural work. Joe used to pick sweet potatoes and tobacco in Benson, NC from 2002-2018. He went to Cheriton, VA and engaged in picking tomatoes on 8/15/18 but returned three weeks later to Benson on 9/6/18 because of housing issues. On 12/17/18, Debra and her children moved from Raleigh, NC to Benson to live with Joe. Then on 3/24/19, all the family move to Savannah where Debra provides childcare part-time and Joe found work as a concrete worker.

Do the children qualify for the MEP?

Migratory Worker

- Made a **qualifying move** within the preceding 36 months
- Engage in new qualifying work soon after the move.
- **OR**
- Did not engage in qualifying work soon after move however:
 - Actively sought qualifying works soon after the move; **AND**
 - Has recent history of moves (two or more) in which,
 1. The move was from a residence to another residence; **AND**
 2. The move was for economic necessity; **AND**
 3. Resulted in qualifying agricultural and fishing employment.

Migratory Child

- The child is younger than age 22
- The child is eligible for a free public education under state law.
- Made a **qualifying move** on own **OR** with a **migratory worker** within the preceding 36 months.

Qualifying Move

- Change of residence and Move due to economic necessity.
- Move is from one school district to another school district

Qualifying Work

- Work is Temporary or Seasonal.
- Work is in the Agricultural or Fishing industries.

Are Debra's children considered migratory children?

- Is there a migratory worker?
- Did that worker engage soon after the move?
- Are there eligible migratory children?
- Is there a qualifying move?
- Was the work qualifying work?

Are the children eligible for the MEP program?

What we know:

- Debra has no history of agricultural work
- She has 4 school aged children.
- Joe picked sweet potatoes and tobacco seasonally from 2002-2018.
- He went to Cheriton, VA 8-15-18 and picked tomatoes then came home 3 weeks later to Benson due to housing issues.
- Debra and the children moved to be with Joe in Benson on 12-12-18.
- On 3-24-19, they all moved to Savannah for a job in childcare for Debra and for Joe in concrete.

Let's vote!

(Please type your answers in the chat box.)



Scenario 5 Review

Debra, her boyfriend (Joe), and her 4 school-aged children live in Savannah, GA and you met them on 5/1/20.

Debra does not have any history of agricultural work. Joe used to pick sweet potatoes and tobacco in Benson, NC from 2002-2018. He went to Cheriton, VA and engaged in picking tomatoes on 8/15/18 but returned three weeks later to Benson on 9/6/18 because of housing issues. On 12/17/18, Debra and her children moved from Raleigh, NC to Benson to live with Joe. Then on 3/24/19, all the family move to Savannah where Debra provides childcare part-time and Joe found work as a concrete worker.

Eligibility Flow Chart

Is there a Qualifying Migratory Worker?

1. Did the Migratory Worker make a qualifying move in the last 36 months?

- Due to economic necessity
- From one residence to another
- From one school district to another



Yes, Joe moved 8-15-18 from NC to VA and on 9-6-18 from VA to NC

2. Did the Individual engage in Qualifying Work soon after the move? Or actively sought qualifying work, soon after the move and has two recent history moves?



Joe picked tomatoes for 3 weeks in VA

If the answer to any of these questions is NO, they are not eligible.

Is there a Migratory Child?

3. Is there a child younger than 22 years old?



Yes, 4 of them

4. Is the child eligible for free and public education?



Yes, all 4

5. Did the child make a qualifying move in the last 36 months due to economic necessity, from one residence to another, from one school district to another?



3-24-19 from NC to GA

6. Did the child move as the Migratory worker, with, or to join the Migratory Worker?

Yes, they all arrived with worker

The individual is a Migratory Qualifying Worker and the children are Migratory

Scenario 6

Teresa Olvera and her 17-year-old son, Julio, traveled from McAllen, TX to Bainbridge, GA. They left McAllen on June 23, 2019, arriving in Bainbridge on June 25, 2019. They both started de-tasseling corn on July 6, 2019. Both returned to McAllen at the end of July. On December 12, 2019, Julio returned to Bainbridge, GA with his aunt Luisa. Julio enrolled in school and his aunt started working at a restaurant. Julio and his aunt were interviewed by a MEP recruiter on January 5, 2020.

Is Julio eligible for the MEP? If so, what is his QAD?

Migratory Worker

- Made a **qualifying move** within the preceding 36 months
- Engage in new qualifying work soon after the move.
- **OR**
- Did not engage in qualifying work soon after move however:
 - Actively sought qualifying work soon after the move; **AND**
 - Has recent history of moves (two or more) in which,
 1. The move was from a residence to another residence; **AND**
 2. The move was for economic necessity; **AND**
 3. Resulted in qualifying agricultural and fishing employment.

Migratory Child

- The child is younger than age 22
- The child is eligible for a free public education under state law.
- Made a **qualifying move** on own **OR** with a **migratory worker** within the preceding 36 months.

Qualifying Move

- Change of residence and Move due to economic necessity.
- Move is from one school district to another school district

Qualifying Work

- Work is Temporary or Seasonal.
- Work is in the Agricultural or Fishing industries.

Is Julio eligible?

- Is there a migratory worker?
- Did that worker engage soon after the move?
- Are there eligible migratory children?
- Is there a qualifying move?
- Was the work qualifying work?

Let's vote!

(Please type your answers in the chat box.)



Scenario 6 review

Teresa Olvera and her 17-year-old son, Julio, traveled from McAllen, TX to Bainbridge, GA. They left McAllen on June 23, 2019, arriving in Bainbridge on June 25, 2019. They both started de-tasseling corn on July 6, 2019. Both returned to McAllen at the end of July. On December 12, 2019, Julio returned to Bainbridge, GA with his aunt Luisa. Julio enrolled in school and his aunt started working at a restaurant. Julio and his aunt were interviewed by a MEP recruiter on January 5, 2020.

Eligibility Flow Chart

Is there a Qualifying Migratory Worker?

1. Did the Migratory Worker make a qualifying move in the last 36 months?

- Due to economic necessity
- From one residence to another
- From one school district to another



Yes, Julio moved from TX to GA on 6-25-19

2. Did the Individual engage in Qualifying Work soon after the move? Or actively sought qualifying work, soon after the move and has two recent history moves?



Julio worked detasseling corn

Is there a Migratory Child?

3. Is there a child younger than 22 years old?



Yes, Julio

4. Is the child eligible for free and public education?



Yes, he enrolled in school

5. Did the child make a qualifying move in the last 36 months due to economic necessity, from one residence to another, from one school district to another?



Yes, Julio qualifies for detasseling corn

6. Did the child move as the Migratory worker, with, or to join the Migratory Worker?

Yes, Julio is the migratory worker

If the answer to any of these questions is NO, they are not eligible.

The individual is a Migratory Qualifying Worker

For more information, contact:

State Recruiters

Region 1 MEP Office

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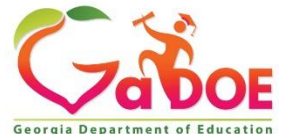
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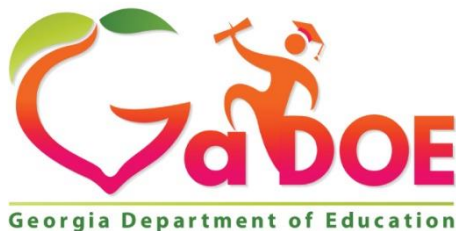
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