## Homeless Education: Three for One

Georgia Compensatory Educational Leaders (GCEL) Conference

March 10, 2020

Presenter: Eric McGhee, Grants Program Manager



## **Background**

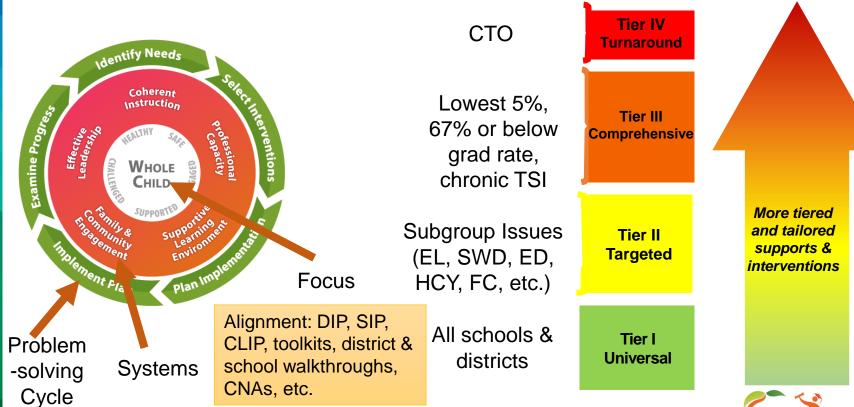
## GaDOE commitment to continuous improvement in ESSA

#### Georgia's Systems for Continuous Improvement –

A common framework for improvement

#### Georgia's Tiered System of Supports -

All Students, All Schools, All Districts - All Hands On Deck!





## Agenda

- McKinney-Vento Data
  - o CLIP
  - EHCY Survey
  - Ed Data Express
  - NCHE Standards
- Updated ESSA Plan McKinney-Vento Disputes
  - Local Level Disputes
  - State Level Disputes
- Census Count 2020



## **McKinney-Vento Data**

Accessing Information for CLIP Development





## **McKinney-Vento Data**

#### **Consolidated LEA Improvement Plan (CLIP)**

- Fulfills the need for a plan from LEAs to be collected by the Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE) to define how the LEAs will support their students when accepting federal funds
- LEAs must examine the success of students experiencing homelessness as a subgroup

#### Sources of data for students experiencing homelessness

- LEA-level data systems (e.g. Infinite Campus, Power School, etc.)
- SLDS
- EHCY Survey
- ED Data Express



# Consolidated LEA Improvement Plan (CLIP) Examination



## **Annual EHCY Survey**



## **ED Data Express**





## NCHE Quality Standards Review Standards





GaDOE's McKinney-Vento Dispute Procedures



#### Georgia's State ESSA Plan (updated December 2019)

In December 2019, the U.S. Department of Education approved an update to Georgia's ESSA state plan. Edits are located on pg. 32-34, and pg. 100-101.

Click here for the redlined version of the plan that was submitted to the U.S. Department of Education following a 30-day public review period. Edits are located on pg. 32-34 and pg. 100-101.

#### History



The U.S. Department of Education approved Georgia's ESSA State Plan on January 19, 2018, highlighting Georgia's work rewarding schools making significant progress with traditionally underserved subgroups and creating an accountability system that expands opportunities for students and supports the whole child.

Links:

#### **Contact Information**

Meghan Frick Director of Communications mfrick@doe.k12.ga.us

#### What is the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA)?

The Every Student Succeeds Act, commonly referred to as ESSA, earned bi-partisan approval in 2015.

States were freed from their No Child Left Behind (NCLB) waiver agreements and given the responsibility to develop state plans to support education.

ESSA significantly scaled back the authority of the Secretary of Education and U.S. Department of Education. Though ESSA gave states additional authority and flexibility over their education system, wholesale flexibility was not granted and statutory requirements vary in specificity from issue-to-issue.

Georgia has sought out maximum flexibility while creating a cohesive and aligned plan that is responsive to stakeholder feedback and supports our vision of offering a holistic education to each and every child in the state.



## Georgia's State ESSA Plan that was updated December 2019 clarifies:

- EHCY disputes can be filled over school eligibility, selection, or enrollment.
  - Matches the MV Act
  - Excludes other MV issues (e.g. transportation) that should be handled locally; however, GaDOE reserves the right to weigh-in on other issues
- Unaccompanied youth may dispute decisions
  - If liaison serves advocate; then exclude liaison from dispute process to avoid conflict of interest



## Dispute decision made in writing...

- The written explanation "shall be complete, as brief as possible, simply stated, and provided in a language that the parent, guardian, or unaccompanied youth can understand."
- Allows for an appeal at the local level



#### Georgia's State ESSA Plan clarifies:

- The GaDOE Federal Programs director or designee will review the dispute
  - Prior to ESSA update, some internal and external documents had the MV team, Legal Division or the Superintendent as the contact
  - Excludes other MV issues (e.g. transportation) that should be handled locally
  - GaDOE reserves the right to weigh-in on other issues
- 30-day review window
  - Extenuation circumstances could require an extension to 60 days
- Written determination by GaDOE not subject to further appeal



## **Local Level Disputes**

Each district must have <u>written</u> dispute resolution procedures. If a dispute arises, the district must:

- Immediately enroll the student in the school or district where enrollment is sought pending resolution of the dispute;
  - The student shall be enrolled in either: (1) the school of origin, or (2) any public school that non-homeless students who live in the same attendance area in which the student is actually living are eligible to attend.
- Provide transportation, if requested;



## **Local Level Dispute**

#### **Sample Written Dispute procedures**

#### **Level I: Liaison Communication**

- The parent or unaccompanied youth will file a request for dispute resolution with the District's Liaison by submitting an appropriate form or request orally to proceed with the process.
- The parent or youth may seek the advice of an attorney or advocate during this process.
- Within five (5) business days of their receipt of the complaint, the Liaison should make a decision on the complaint and inform the parent or unaccompanied youth in writing of the result.
- If the parent or unaccompanied youth disagrees with the decision made at this level, the parent or unaccompanied youth shall notify the District's Liaison of their intent to proceed to Level II within ten (10) business days of the Level I decision.



## **Local Level Dispute**

#### **Sample Written Dispute procedures**

#### Level II: District Superintendent Communication

- The parent or unaccompanied youth may appeal the decision to the Superintendent, or the Superintendent's designee (the designee shall be someone other than the District's Liaison) using the appeals package provided at Level I.
- The Superintendent or designee, will provide a decision in writing to the parent or unaccompanied youth with supporting evidence and reasons, within ten (10) business days of the Superintendent's or the designee's receipt of the appeals packet.
- A copy of the appeals package, along with the written decision made at Level II is to be shared with the District's Liaison.
- If the parent or unaccompanied youth disagrees with the decision made at Level II, the parent or unaccompanied youth shall notify the District's Liaison of their intent to proceed to Level III.



## **State Level Disputes**

## Who may file?

- Parent
- Guardian
- Unaccompanied youth
- Any interested person, organization, or agency

## Why should someone file?

 A belief that the LEA has violated a provision of the McKinney-Vento Act



## **State Level Disputes**

#### When should someone file?

 After every effort has been made to resolve the issue through the LEA's written complaint process

#### How does someone file?

- In writing
- Online



## **State Level Disputes**

#### What should the complaint contain?

- Contact information of the complainant
- Statement that the LEA has violated a provision of the McKinney-Vento Act
- Federal requirement alleged to have been violated
- Date on which the violation occurred
- Timeline to ensure that deadlines are not missed
- Contact information for the local liaison and the State Coordinator including their roles
- Contact information for individuals who can provide additional information
- Whether the complaint has been filed with any other government agency
- Copies of all applicable documents supporting the complainant's position



## **State Level Dispute**

#### Where is the complaint filed?

Georgia Department of Education Federal Programs Division 1854 Twin Towers East 205 Jesse Hill Jr. Drive Atlanta, GA 30334

Submitted electronically through the Department's online complaint process at: <a href="http://programcomplaint.doe.k12.ga.us/everestwebportal/webform.asp">http://programcomplaint.doe.k12.ga.us/everestwebportal/webform.asp</a>

#### Next Steps:

- 1. Internal Review
- 2. Letter of Findings



## Definitions, Misconceptions and Implications









#### What is the census?

- Complete count of all people
- Mandated by the US Constitution
- Every 10 years

## Why does the census matter?

- Federal funding for states
- Population data
- Government representation



- Every person counted in the 2010 census brought \$2,300 to Georgia annually.
- That sum will be higher in 2020.
- Every resident that is not counted, Georgia loses dollars.



## Certain populations are harder to count

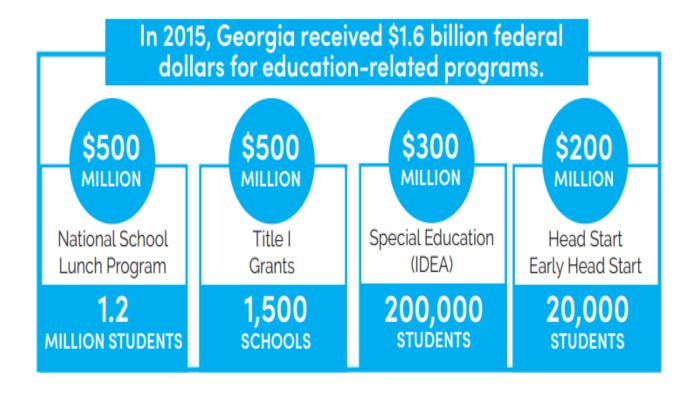
- Minorities
- People living in poverty
- Dense neighborhoods, high rental rates, or rural and geographically challenging areas
- People with limited English proficiency
- Immigrants
- YOUNG CHILDREN (Birth to 5)



#### **Safety and Security**

- Responses to the 2020 Census are protected by law.
  - Under Title 13 of the U.S. Code, the U.S. Census Bureau cannot release any information that identifies you individually.
  - Every Census Bureau employee and contractor is sworn for life to always protect your information.
  - Violating that oath carries stiff penalties for all Census Bureau workers a fine up to \$250,000 and/or up to five years in prison.
  - No responses can be used by landlords, police, ICE or other authorities.
- The Census Bureau has a team of cybersecurity experts who monitor and protect all agency technology around the clock.
  - Submitted information is encrypted and cannot be intercepted.
  - From the moment responses are collected, the goal and legal obligation is to keep them safe.
  - The Census Bureau's technology is protected by strong authentication and authorization methods and is fully "locked down" so that it can only be accessed by fully vetted individuals.







- Dangers of undercounting
- LEAs.... overcrowded schools and under resourced classrooms
- Early care and learning funding...shortage of childcare slots
- Healthcare systems...crowding in health facilities (hospitals, clinics, etc.)
- Business...limits expansion, new markets and new locations



January 2020

1. Education about the census and why it is important 2. Familiarizing with materials and procedure 3. Prepare to take the census

March 2020



March 12, 2020 Mailers with instructions to complete the census online sent

April 1, 2020 Census Day! Phone and internet response available

Mid-April 2020 Paper questionnaires available. Sent to all homes with no response.

May 2020 In-person follow-up by census workers begins







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