McKinney-Vento Dispute Resolution Process
School placement of Children and Youth in Homeless situations

**Background Information**

The McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (also referred to as the Act or the McKinney-Vento Act) acknowledges that disputes may arise between the school district and homeless students and their parents, or unaccompanied youth, when the district seeks to place a student in a school other than the school of origin or the school requested by the parent or unaccompanied youth. The Act includes dispute resolution among the required duties of the local education agency (LEA) liaison.

The following procedures are specified in the Act:

**Enrollment:** If a dispute arises over school selection or enrollment in a school, the child or youth shall be immediately admitted to the school in which enrollment is sought, pending resolution of the dispute. In the case of an unaccompanied youth, the homeless liaison shall ensure that the youth is immediately enrolled in the school in which enrollment is sought, pending resolution of the dispute.

**Written Explanation:** The district must provide a written explanation of the school placement decision to the parent or, in the case of an unaccompanied youth, to the unaccompanied youth. (The written explanation must include a description of the parent’s or unaccompanied youth’s right to appeal the decision.)

**Liaison:** The designated LEA homeless liaison is assigned to carry out the dispute resolution process in an expeditious manner.

**Responsibility:** The school district, usually the district’s homeless liaison, is responsible to inform the parent of the homeless student(s) or the unaccompanied youth of the dispute resolution process.
Overview

In a case where a dispute occurs regarding the enrollment of a homeless child or youth, the following process must be used: Level I of the appeal is to the district’s homeless liaison. If unresolved at this level, the case is appealed to the local school district assistant superintendent (Level II), and if the dispute continues to be unresolved, the final appeal (Level III) is to district superintendent. Every effort must be made to resolve the complaint or dispute at the local level before it is brought to the superintendent’s office.

Initiation of the Dispute Resolution Process

If ISD 191 seeks to place a homeless child or youth in a school other than the school of origin, or the school requested by the parent or unaccompanied youth, the child’s/youth’s parent or the unaccompanied youth shall be informed in a language and format understandable to the parent or unaccompanied youth of their right to appeal the decision made by the school district and be provided the following:

1. Written contact information for the LEA homeless liaison and State Coordinator, with a brief description of their roles.
2. A simple, written detachable form that parents, guardians, or unaccompanied youth can complete and turn in to the school to initiate the dispute process (the school should copy the form and return the copy to the parent, guardian, or youth for their records when it is submitted.)
3. A written step-by-step description of how to dispute the school district’s decision.
4. Written notice of the right to enroll immediately in the school of choice pending resolution of the dispute.
5. Written notice of the right to appeal to the state if the district-level resolution is not satisfactory.

Dispute Resolution Form

Policy Statement

Section 721(l)(2) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Education Act:

The following is the policy of the Congress:

(1) Each State educational agency shall ensure that each child of a homeless individual and each homeless youth has equal access to the same free, appropriate public education, including a public preschool education, as provided to other children and youths.

(2) In any State that has a compulsory residency requirement as a component of the State's compulsory school attendance laws or other laws, regulations, practices, or policies that may act as a barrier to the enrollment, attendance, or success in school
of homeless children and youths, the State will review and undertake steps to revise such laws, regulations, practices, or policies to ensure that homeless children and youths are afforded the same free, appropriate public education as provided to other children and youths.

(3) Homelessness alone is not sufficient reason to separate students from the mainstream school environment.

(4) Homeless children and youths should have access to the education and other services that such children and youths need to ensure that such children and youths have an opportunity to meet the same challenging State student academic achievement standards to which all students are held.

DEFINITIONS

**Homeless Children and Youths:** According to Section 725(2) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Education Act, "the term ‘homeless children and youths’--

(A) means individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence (within the meaning of section 103(a)(1)) ['one who (1) lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate residence or (2) has a primary nighttime residence in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter for temporary accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters, and transitional housing for the mentally ill), an institution providing temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized, or a public or private place not designated for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.’]; and

(B) includes--

(i) children and youths who are sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason; are living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative adequate accommodations; are living in emergency or transitional shelters; are abandoned in hospitals; or are awaiting foster care placement;

(ii) children and youths who have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings (within the meaning of section 103(a)(2)(C));

(iii) children and youths who are living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings; and

(iv) migratory children (as such term is defined in section 1309 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965) who qualify as homeless for the purposes of this subtitle because the children are living in circumstances described in clauses (i) through (iii)."

Section 103(c) of the Act specifically excludes from the definition of homeless individuals any person who is imprisoned or otherwise detained by Act of Congress or State law.
**Unaccompanied Youth:** Section 725(6) of the Act indicates that the term “unaccompanied youth” includes a youth not in the physical custody of a parent or guardian." Youth living on their own in any of the homeless situations described in the law, are covered by the law.

**Fixed Residence:** A residence that is stationary, permanent, and not subject to change.

**Regular Residence:** A residence which is used on a regular (i.e., nightly) basis.

**Adequate Residence:** A residence which is sufficient for meeting both the physical and psychological needs typically met in home environments.

**Parent:** For the purpose of this policy, a parent means a parent, legal guardian, or person having legal custody of a child.

**School of Origin:** The school of origin, as defined in the McKinney-Vento Homeless Education Act, Section 722 (g)(3)(G), is the school that the child or youth attended when permanently housed or the school in which the child or youth was last enrolled.

**Enrollment:** The terms “enroll” and “enrollment” include attending classes and participating fully in school activities.