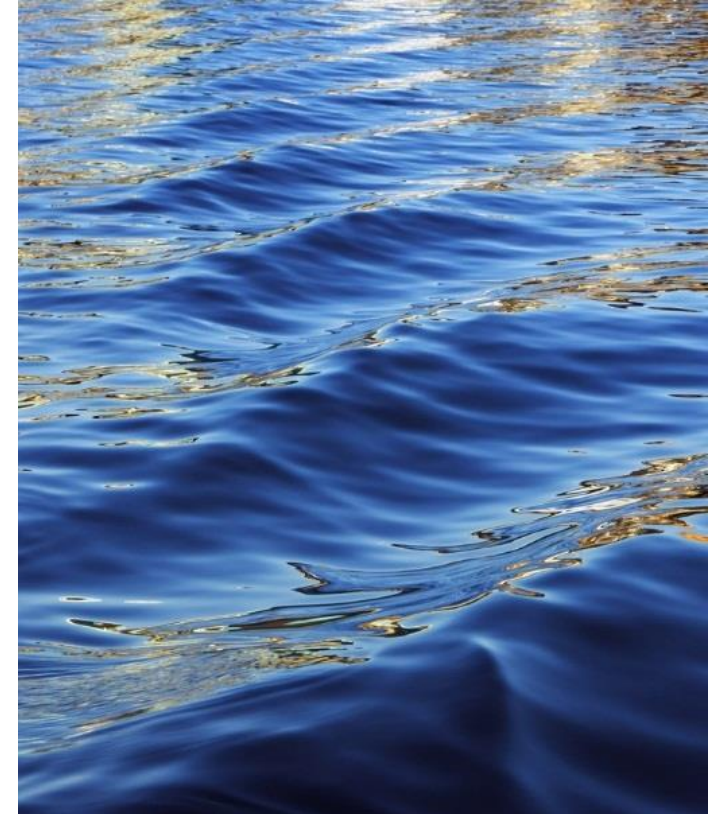




New Florida Identification & Recruitment Guidance: Continued Eligibility

May 2021

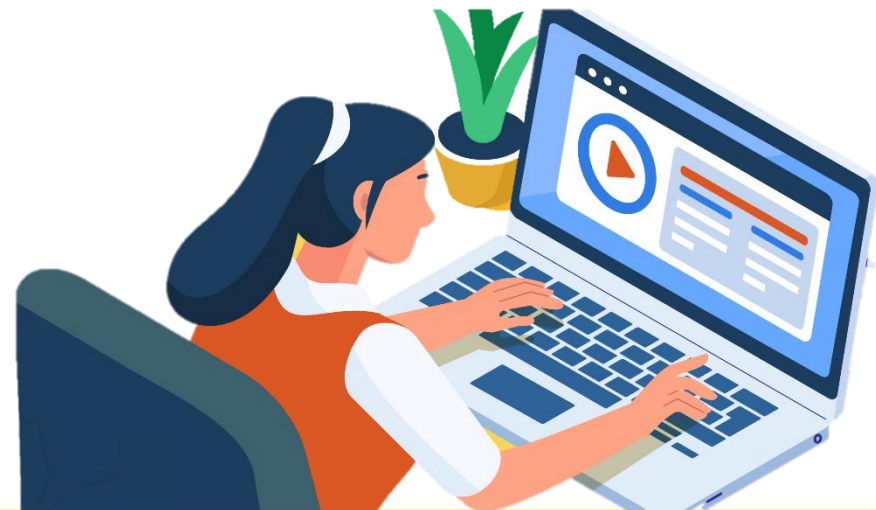


References

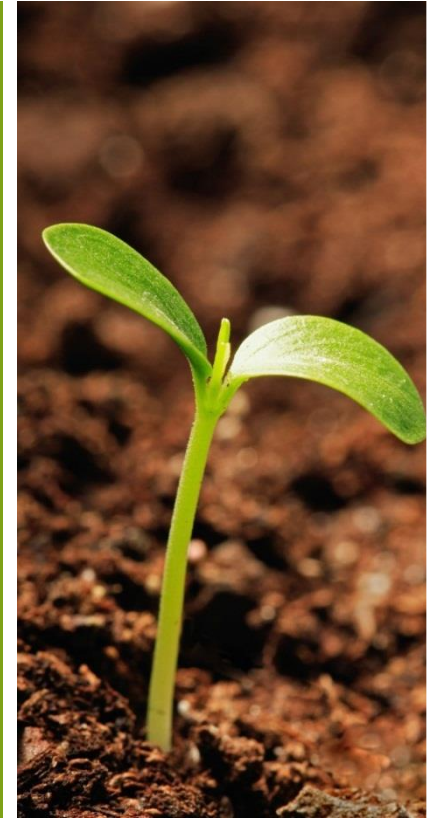
- ▶ U.S. Department of Education, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, Office of Migrant Education, *Non-Regulatory Guidance for the Title I, Part C Education of Migratory Children*, Washington, D.C., 2017
- ▶ Migrant Education Program, Legislation & Policy, MEP Policy Questions & Answers, https://results.ed.gov/legislation/policy_qas

Objectives

- ▶ Understand new Florida Identification & Recruitment (ID&R) guidance
 - ▶ *Continued Migrant Education Program (MEP) eligibility*
- ▶ Use case scenarios to gain better understanding of new ID&R guidance



Migratory Worker & Migratory Child Components



The Migratory Qualifying Worker

Component 1

Make a Qualifying Move
within 36 months from EID

- ✓ *due to economic necessity;*
- ✓ *from one residence to another; and*
- ✓ *From one school district to another*

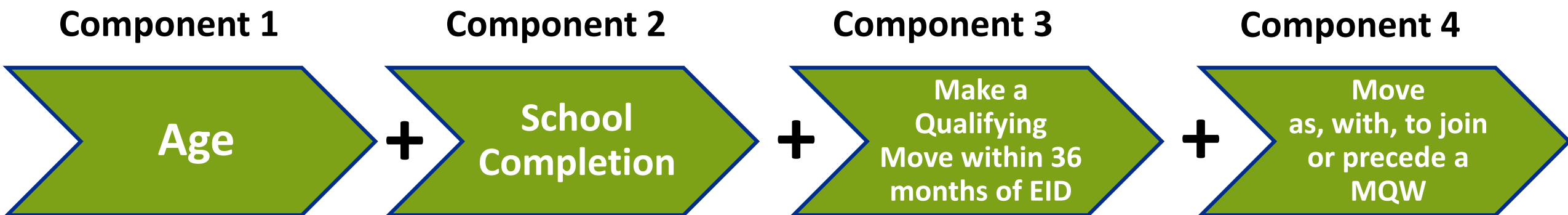
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Component 2

Engaged in Qualifying Work
OR
Actively Sought Qualifying Work
AND
Has a Recent History of Moves

All criteria must be met for the individual to meet the definition of a Migratory Qualifying Worker (MQW) **at the time of the eligibility interview.**

The Migratory Child

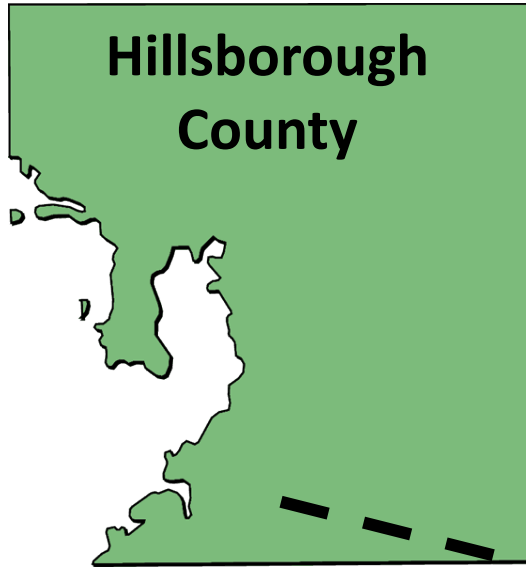


All criteria must be met for the individual to meet the definition of a Migratory Child (MC) **at the time of the eligibility interview.**



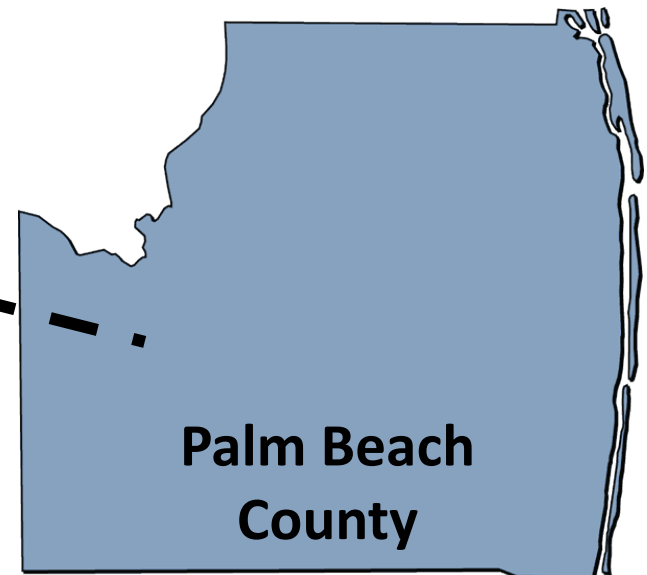
Migratory Child's Eligibility

Sample Scenario



A mother and her three school-aged children (ages 13, 11, and 9) made a qualifying move to Hillsborough County, FL, on **09/08/19** from Georgia. Soon after the move, the mother engaged in qualifying work raking pine straw.

The Hillsborough County recruiter conducted an eligibility interview on 09/10/19. At the time of the eligibility interview, the worker stated “my job will last seven months.” The Designated State Educational Agency (SEA) Reviewer in District A approved the Certificate of Eligibility (COE) on 09/15/19. The Qualifying Arrival Date (QAD) is 09/08/19.



On **02/01/21**, the family moved to Palm Beach County, FL, and the worker engaged in non-qualifying work. A recruiter found out about the family from a school survey. They conduct an interview on 03/01/21 and determine the worker remained employed 16 months.

Florida ID&R Guidance: Child Eligibility

May a Florida district continue serving a migrant child for the remainder of their eligibility if the eligibility was based on the worker's statement of temporary employment, which was provided during the original eligibility interview (Florida COE Section VI Comments) if the employment ends up lasting more than 12 months?

- ▶ **Answer:** Yes. As long as the child(ren)...
 - ▶ have been identified for the FMEP and an approved Florida COE has been documented; and
 - ▶ remain residing in Florida.

Florida ID&R Guidance: Child Eligibility

May a Florida district complete a new COE for a migrant child for the remainder of their eligibility if eligibility was based on the worker's statement of temporary employment, which was provided during the original eligibility interview (Florida COE Section VI Comments) if the employment ends up lasting more than 12 months?

- ▶ **Answer:** No, in Florida, recruiters should only complete a new COE every time they have determined that a child has made a **new move that would re-qualify** the child as a migratory child under the MEP.
- ▶ However, based on the Office of Migrant Education (OME) Policy Q&A, the children may retain MEP eligibility for the full 36 months from the previously established QAD for their move to District A, if the original eligibility determination was valid and reliable and the COE was based on facts available at the time.

OME Policy Q&A Q125 Topic: Child Eligibility

Question: A migratory agricultural worker moved with his child to District A with the intent of engaging in temporary employment for less than 12 months. After the migratory agricultural worker and child make an intrastate move to District B, the recruiter in District B finds out the “temporary” employment in District A really lasted two years. Would the parent still be considered a migratory agricultural worker if the work wasn’t really “temporary”? Would the child’s eligibility continue for the full 36 months from the original qualifying arrival date (QAD) in District A?

OME Policy Q&A Q125 Topic: Child Eligibility

Answer: Assuming all other MEP eligibility criteria are met, the recruiter may establish a qualifying arrival date (QAD) for the child based on that move*. Even if the MEP later learns that the parent remained employed for longer than 12 months, as long as the information on which the original eligibility determination was based was valid and reliable (i.e., the MEP has no reason to believe that the parent purposely provided misleading or inaccurate information), the child may retain MEP eligibility for the full 36 months from his or her last QAD.

** To District A*

OME Policy Q&A Q125 Topic: Child Eligibility

Answer: If the family made a subsequent qualifying move to District B, the MEP may only complete a new COE for the child with a new QAD for the move to District B if, at the time, the recruiter is able to determine that the child made that move with a parent who is a migratory agricultural worker.

If the recruiter has reliable information that the parent remained employed in his previously qualifying work for more than 12 months, then the parent does not meet the definition of a “migratory agricultural worker” based on his employment in District A, and a new COE cannot be completed for the child for the move to District B. Again, this would not impact the previously established QAD for the move to District A, because that COE was based on the facts available at the time.



COE Recertification Procedures for Continued Eligibility



Florida ID&R Guidance: Continued Eligibility

Procedures:

1. District B should contact the ID&R Office for assistance in conducting a COE recertification if during an eligibility interview the worker no longer meets the definition of a MQW but the child still has eligibility remaining based on the move to District A.
2. District B should obtain a copy of the original COE that was completed by District A from the ID&R Office.
Reminder - a new COE may not be completed.



Florida ID&R Guidance: Continued Eligibility

Procedures:

3. District B should recertify and update the following sections of the COE in **Red** ink.
 - a. **District/Agency** – Cross out District A and write District B name.
 - b. **Section III: Qualifying Moves & Work No. 7** – Change the Residency Date to the date when the child moved to District B.
 - c. **Section III: Qualifying Moves & Work No. 9** – Enter the Recertification Date, the Interviewer’s initials, and the SEA Reviewer’s initials.
 - d. **Section IV: Comments** – Add a comment that explains the family made a non-qualifying move to District B but the child remains eligible based on the original QAD for their move to District A.
4. District B should submit a copy of the recertified COE to the ID&R Office with the monthly COE submissions.



Case Studies: Eligibility at work



Case Study 1



A mother and her three school-aged children (ages 13, 11, and 9) made a qualifying move to Hillsborough County, FL, on **09/08/19** from Georgia. Soon after the move, the mother engaged in qualifying work raking pine straw.

The Hillsborough County recruiter conducted an eligibility interview on 09/10/19. At the time of the eligibility interview, the worker stated “my job will last seven months.” The Designated SEA Reviewer in District A approved the COE on 09/15/19. The QAD is 09/08/19.



On **02/01/21**, the family moved to Palm Beach County, FL, and the worker engaged in non-qualifying work. A recruiter found out about the family from a school survey. They conduct an interview on 03/01/21 and determine the worker remained employed 16 months.

Does the individual meet the definition of a Migratory Qualifying Worker?

Prior Move: *Georgia to Hillsborough, FL, on 09-08-2019*

Qualifying Move for Migratory Qualifying Worker *(does not have to be dependent of child's move)*

- ✓ Due to economic necessity; AND
- ✓ From one residence to another residence; AND
- ✓ From one district to another district; AND
- ✓ Took place in the preceding 36 months from the eligibility interview

Qualifying Work: (check one)

- ✓ engaged in new temporary or seasonal employment in agriculture soon after the move (within 60 days); **OR**
- did not engage in new temporary or seasonal employment
 - actively sought such new employment; **AND**
 - has a recent history of moves for temporary or seasonal employment

The new Qualifying Work is:

- ✓ seasonal or temporary; AND
- ✓ agricultural or fishing

The worker no longer meets the definition of a migratory qualifying worker (MQW) on the move to Palm Beach County, FL. The children's QAD to Hillsborough County, FL on 09/08/19 is not affected; therefore, their 36 months of MEP eligibility in Florida ends on 09/07/22, as long as the children remain in the state.

Does each child meet the definition of a Migratory Child?

Age:

- ✓ The child is younger than 22 years of age

Prior Move: *Georgia to Hillsborough County, FL, on 09-08-19*
Florida COE was approved on 09-15-19

School Completion:

- ✓ The child is eligible for a free public education under State law

Qualifying Move for Child: *(does not have to be dependent of MAW's move)*

- ✓ Due to economic necessity; AND
- ✓ From one residence to another residence; AND
- ✓ From one district to another district; AND
- ✓ Took place in the preceding 36 months from the eligibility interview

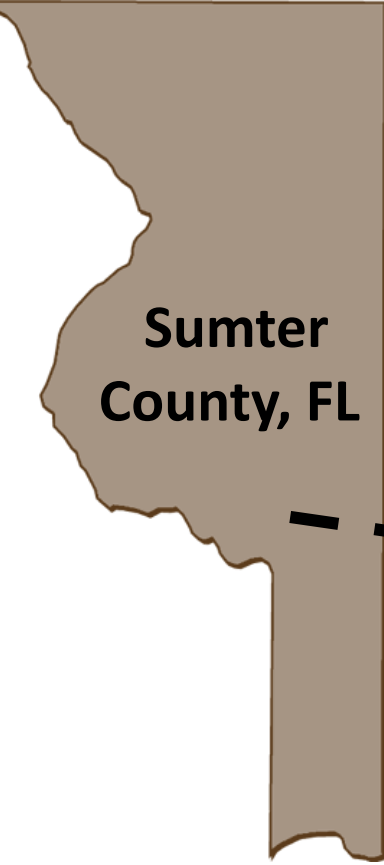
The Child Moved: (check one)

- as a Migratory Qualifying Worker
- ✓ with a Migratory Qualifying Worker
- to join/precede a parent/guardian or spouse who is a Migratory Qualifying Worker

The children did not make a qualifying move to Palm Beach County, FL, from Hillsborough County, FL, with someone who IS (present tense) a MQW. Therefore, Palm Beach County will need to recertify the prior COE that was approved in Hillsborough County.

Case Study 2

A mother and her two children (ages 1 and 2) made a qualifying move to Sumter County, FL, on **03/08/19** from Texas. Soon after the move, she engaged in qualifying work at a nursery transplanting trees and intended on remaining employed for a few months.

A brown silhouette map of Sumter County, Florida, with the text "Sumter County, FL" centered inside it.

Sumter
County, FL

An orange silhouette map of Volusia County, Florida, with the text "Volusia County, FL" centered inside it.

Volusia
County, FL

On **04/21/20**, the family moved to Volusia County, FL, after she was offered a full time job at a nursery. A recruiter found out about the family and conducts an interview on 04/28/20. The recruiter determines that the worker remained employed 13 months and she was not identified in Sumter County.

Does the individual meet the definition of a Migratory Qualifying Worker?

Prior Move: *Texas to Sumter County, FL, on 03/08/19*

Qualifying Move for Migratory Qualifying Worker *(does not have to be dependent of child's move)*

- ✓ Due to economic necessity; AND
- ✓ From one residence to another residence; AND
- ✓ From one district to another district; AND
- ✓ Took place in the preceding 36 months from the eligibility interview

Qualifying Work: (check one)

- engaged in new temporary or seasonal employment in agriculture soon after the move (within 60 days); **OR**
- did not engage in new temporary or seasonal employment
 - actively sought such new employment; **AND**
 - has a recent history of moves for temporary or seasonal employment

The new Qualifying Work is:

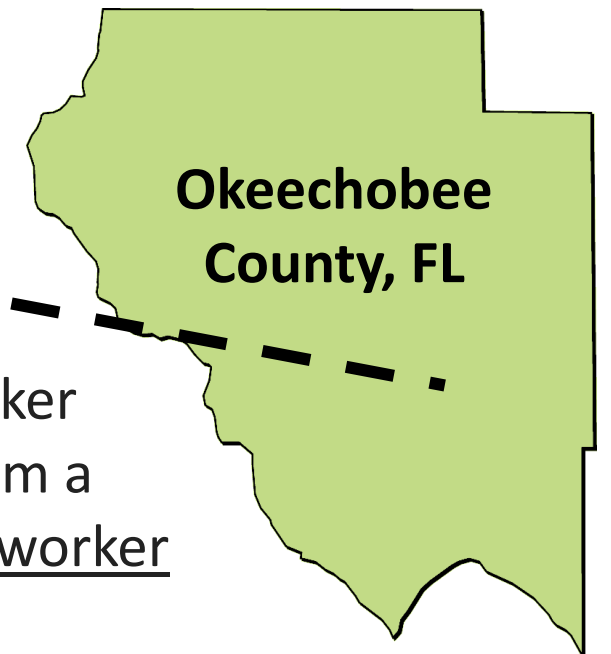
- seasonal or temporary; AND
- agricultural or fishing

The worker overstayed their length of employment in Sumter County. The worker intended on remaining employed less than 12 months but the family was never identified; therefore, a COE was not completed. Eligibility cannot continue for a child who was not previously identified by the Florida MEP.

Case Study 3

A father, mother, and their three school-aged children (ages 10, 15, and 16) made a qualifying move to California on **06/13/19** from Arizona. Soon after the move, the mother engaged in qualifying work packing fruits and vegetables at a packing house that is open year-round.

A California recruiter conducted an eligibility interview on 06/18/19. At the time of the eligibility interview, the worker stated that the employment will last nine months. The Designated SEA Reviewer in California approved the COE on 06/21/19.



On **09/01/20**, the family moved to Okeechobee County, FL, where the worker engaged in non-qualifying work. A recruiter found out about the family from a school survey. They conduct an interview on 09/03/20 and determine the worker remained employed 13 months.

Does the individual meet the definition of a Migratory Qualifying Worker?

Prior Move: *Arizona to California on 06/13/19*

Qualifying Move for Migratory Qualifying Worker *(does not have to be dependent of child's move)*

- ✓ Due to economic necessity; AND
- ✓ From one residence to another residence; AND
- ✓ From one district to another district; AND
- ✓ Took place in the preceding 36 months from the eligibility interview

Qualifying Work: (check one)

- engaged in new temporary or seasonal employment in agriculture soon after the move (within 60 days); **OR**
- did not engage in new temporary or seasonal employment
 - actively sought such new employment; **AND**
 - has a recent history of moves for temporary or seasonal employment

The new Qualifying Work is:

- seasonal or temporary; AND
- agricultural or fishing

The family was identified and met all eligibility criteria in California; however, at the time of the move to Florida the worker no longer met eligibility criteria. Eligibility cannot continue for a child who was not previously identified by the Florida MEP.

Florida ID&R Q&A: Continued Eligibility

Recap

Step 1

- District B should contact the ID&R Office for assistance in conducting a COE recertification.

Step 2

- District B should obtain a copy of the original COE that was completed by District A. A new COE should not be completed.

Step 3

- District B should recertify the original COE and update as noted by the ID&R Q&A (in Red Ink).

Step 4

- District B should submit a copy of the recertified COE to the ID&R Office with the monthly COE submissions.

Training Attendance & Assessment Link

Thank you for completing this training webinar.

To count your attendance, and **to receive the link to the assessment**, please email the full name and title of each staff member who completes this training and the date that it was completed to the ID&R Office at fl-idr-office@escmail.org.

Example – “Lupi Ginn, Senior ID&R Trainer, attended the New Florida ID&R Guidance: Continued Eligibility on May 3, 2021.”



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