



# Title I Part C Education of Migratory Children Fact Sheet

**Implementation Date: 2017 – 2018 School Year  
Special Education and Title Services**



## Purpose

The Education of Migratory Children provides formula grants to local education agencies (LEAs) to establish or improve education programs for migratory children and youth.

- To support high-quality and comprehensive educational programs and services during the school year and, as applicable, during summer or intersession periods, that address the unique educational needs of migratory children
- To ensure that migratory children who move among the States are not penalized in any manner by disparities among the States in curriculum, graduation requirements, and challenging State academic standards
- To ensure that migratory children receive full and appropriate opportunities to meet the same challenging State academic standards that all children are expected to meet
- To help migratory children overcome educational disruption, cultural and language barriers, social isolation, various health-related problems, and other factors that inhibit the ability of such children to succeed in school
- To help migratory children benefit from State and local systemic reforms

## Priority for Services

LEAs must give priority to migratory children who have made a qualifying move within the previous 1-year period and who:

- Are failing, or most at risk of failing, to meet the challenging State academic standards
- Have dropped out of school

## Definitions

Migratory child or youth – all of the following conditions must be met:

- Not older than 21 years of age.
- Entitled to a free public education under State law
- Made a qualifying move in the preceding 36 months as a migratory agricultural worker or a migratory fisher; or with, or to join, a parent or spouse who is a migratory agricultural worker or a migratory fisher

## Migratory agricultural worker:

- An individual who engaged in new temporary or seasonal employment or personal subsistence in agriculture, which may be dairy work or the initial processing of raw agricultural products
- If an individual did not engage in such new employment soon after a qualifying move, such individual may be considered a migratory agricultural worker if the individual actively sought such new employment and has a recent history of moves for temporary or seasonal agricultural employment.

## Migratory fisher:

- An individual engaged in new temporary or seasonal employment or personal subsistence in fishing
- If the individual did not engage in such new employment soon after the move, the individual may be considered a migratory fisher if the individual actively sought such new employment and has a recent history of moves for temporary or seasonal fishing employment.

## Free Meals for Migratory Children and Youth

A migratory student is automatically eligible for free meals at school. Eligibility for free meals is NOT retroactive.

Process:

1. Migrant Education Program (MEP) Directors must provide a Migrant2 list of certified migratory students to the School Nutrition Personnel (SNP) authorized representative on, or as soon after July 1 as possible, and whenever a new migratory student is certified. Students whose migrant eligibility ends during the school year, are still eligible for free lunches through the end of the school year.
2. The list must be signed and dated by the MEP Director.
3. Eligibility for free school meals begins on the date that the SNP authorized representative confirms that a student on the Migrant2 list is enrolled in the school.
  - The MEP Director should NOT provide the student's Certificate of Eligibility to the SNP due to Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) regulations.

For more information	
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