Call to order

• Roll Call
Approval of Agenda and Minutes

Agenda: October 13, 2022

Minutes: April 28, 2022 and July 26, 2022

Poll questions will allow the votes to be public information but will not reveal how individuals vote.
Public Comment

• Guidelines for Testimony
  • Prior to start of the School Mental Health Advisory Council meeting, be sure to email Kayla Love, klove@ksde.org expressing desire to speak during public comment.
  • All comments will be taken under advisement by the council.
  • Any response from the Council to public comments will come at a later date.

• Verbal Public Comment
  • Verbal comments are limited to three minutes.
  • Cue will be given one minute before time expires.

• Written Testimony
  • Written input must include the name, address and county of residence of the person submitting comment.
  • Written comments can be submitted via email to Kayla Love, klove@ksde.org
School Mental Health Staff Panel

Tracie Chauvin

Panelist: Taylor Kehr, Mallory Jacobs, Samantha Brown, Stephanie Holloway, and Shiloh Blasdel
BREAK

Kansas leads the world in the success of each student.
School Mental Health Professional Development Project: To promote positive mental health for children and youth across Kansas.

Website address: https://www.ksdetasn.org/smhi/school-mental-health-initiative

Purpose:
To foster resilience and increase achievement for children and youth with and without disabilities by strengthening family partnerships and creating trauma-responsive school–community environments through the implementation of neuroscience practices and mental health interventions.

Activities and Target Audience:
- Apply neuroscience practices that promote resilience: Educators, infant/toddler specialists, children and youth, families, and other caregivers build their personal capacity for neuroscience practices and then integrate these practices across environments.
- Develop and implement trauma-responsive support plans: Cross-system teams, in conjunction with the student and family, personalize interventions matched to the needs of the child/youth and then monitor progress and adapt the supports across environments.

Partners:
KSDE, KDHE Infant and Toddler Services, School Mental Health—Professional Development Project, Pittsburg State University/TASN Coordination Project, University of Kansas Center for Research on Learning/TASN Evaluation Project, Families Together, Inc./Kansas PTI, Kansas Parent Information Resource Center (KPIRC), Kansas Special Education Advisory Council (SEAC), Kansas School Mental Health Advisory Council, Kansas MTSS & Alignment, Revelations in Education, Little Flower Yoga, and Delta Child Behavioral Health
McKinney-Vento
Students and Families in Transition or Experiencing Homelessness

School Mental Health Advisory Council
October 13, 2022
Introduction

Maureen Tabasko
Kansas State Department of Education
Special Education and Title Services
Education Homeless Children & Youth (EHCY)
  a.k.a. McKinney Vento
McKinney-Vento Assistance Act:

“In any State where the compulsory residency requirements or other requirements, in laws, regulations, practices, or policies, may act as a barrier to the identification of, or the enrollment, attendance, or success in school of, homeless children and youths, the State educational agency and local educational agencies in 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.” [42 U.S.C.§ 11431(2)]
Every Student Succeeds Act:
McKinney-Vento Homeless Education Assistance Act of 2015, Title IX, Part A

- Reauthorizes the 1987 McKinney-Vento Act
- Requires education access, attendance, and success for children and youth experiencing homelessness
- Provides states with funding to support local grants and statewide initiatives
Who Is Homeless?

• Children or youth who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, including children and youth who are:
  • Sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, natural disaster, or a similar reason
  • Living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative adequate accommodations
  • Living in emergency or transitional shelters, or are abandoned in hospitals
The Two Sub-categories of Homeless Children and Youth are:

- **ACCOMPANIED** = at least one parent or full legal guardian is present
- **UN-ACCOMPANIED** = no parent or guardian is present

The term *unaccompanied youth* includes a homeless child or youth not in the physical custody of a parent or guardian [42 U.S.C. § 11434a(6)].
From School House Connection
https://schoolhouseconnection.org/learn/unaccompanied-youth/

Unaccompanied Youth:

Homelessness is associated with an 87% likelihood of dropping out of school. At the same time, the highest risk factor for youth homelessness is the lack of a high school diploma or GED. Youth without those basic education credentials are 4.5 times more likely to experience homelessness.

Homelessness among unaccompanied youth is most commonly caused by severe family dysfunction, and exacerbated by poverty. Family dysfunction includes abuse, conflict, and substance abuse. Research shows that 20-40% of unaccompanied homeless youth were sexually abused in their homes, while 40-60% were abused physically. Family conflict over sexual orientation and gender identity plays a role in some youth's homelessness, as an estimated one-third of unaccompanied homeless youth identify as gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, or questioning. Research also has found a clear link between parental substance abuse and youth running away from home. Family homelessness also contributes to youth homelessness; a recent study of homeless and formerly homeless youth found that 47% experienced homelessness both with their family, and on their own.

Unaccompanied youth are at a much higher risk for labor and sex trafficking, assault and other forms of victimization than their housed peers. Most unaccompanied youth are unable to access safe housing or shelter, for a combination of reasons, including: being too young to consent for services without a parent; fear of child welfare involvement; and the lack of services overall: more than half of those who seek shelter cannot access it because shelters are full. The risks for unaccompanied youth also extend to many infants and toddlers, as research indicates as many as 20% of homeless youth become pregnant. In fact, unmarried parenting youth have a 200% higher risk of homelessness than youth without children. Providing appropriate services to keep unaccompanied youth safe and secure permanent housing for them requires inter-agency collaboration and strategies that recognize the unique developmental needs and strengths of young people.
Unaccompanied Youth:

- Homelessness is associated with an 87% likelihood of dropping out.
- Unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness may be commonly caused by severe family dysfunction and exacerbated by poverty.
- Research shows 20-40% of unaccompanied youth were sexually abused & 40-60% were physically abused.
- An estimated one third of unaccompanied youth identify as LGBTQ.
- Unaccompanied youth are often unable to access safe housing or shelter because they do not have a parent to consent for services, they are afraid of child welfare involvement, or shelters are full.
- Research indicates that up to 20% of homeless youth become pregnant.
- An unmarried parenting youth has up to 200% higher risk of becoming homeless than a youth without children.
Students Experiencing Homelessness are more likely to:

- Be chronically absent from school
- Get lower grades
- Have special education needs
- Score poorly on assessment tests
- Drop out of school
States and school districts must develop, review, and revise policies to remove barriers to the school identification, enrollment and retention of McKinney-Vento students, including barriers due to outstanding fees or fines, or absences [42 U.S.C. § 11432(g)(1)(I)].
The Local Liaison

• The local liaison has the authority and responsibility to ensure that eligible students are identified; this should be a collaborative effort with school personnel, and through outreach and coordination activities with other entities and agencies [42 U.S.C. § 11432(g)(6)(A)(i)].

• Eligibility determinations should be made on a case-by-case basis, considering the circumstances of each student.

• Download Determining Eligibility for McKinney-Vento Rights and Services at https://nche.ed.gov/pr/briefs.php for more information
## Homeless Student Count

Districts Reporting Ten or More

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District Number</th>
<th>District Name</th>
<th>Number of Homeless Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>202 - Turner</td>
<td>50 - Salina</td>
<td>156 - Ablene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>205 - Bluestem</td>
<td>11 - Hutchison</td>
<td>33 - Auburn Washburn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>206 - Remington</td>
<td>17 - Buhler</td>
<td>29 - Dodge City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>209 - Moscow</td>
<td>11 - Holton</td>
<td>19 - Coffeyville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>210 - Hugoton</td>
<td>39 - Valley Falls</td>
<td>10 - Shawnee Heights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>218 - Elkhart</td>
<td>26 - Perry Public Schools</td>
<td>11 - Stanton County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>229 - Blue Valley</td>
<td>101 - Kinsley / Ottawa</td>
<td>22 - Leavenworth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>230 - Spring Hill</td>
<td>60 - Baldwin City</td>
<td>34 - Garden City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>233 - Olathe</td>
<td>270 - Wellington</td>
<td>54 - Basehor / Unwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>234 - Fort Scott</td>
<td>24 - Belle Plain</td>
<td>32 - Hesston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>243 - Lebo / Waverly</td>
<td>23 - Caldwell</td>
<td>13 - Neodesha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>244 - Burlington</td>
<td>37 - Prairie View</td>
<td>12 - Udall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>247 - Cherokee</td>
<td>11 - Woodson</td>
<td>46 - Tonganoxie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>249 - Fronenac</td>
<td>16 - Osaawatomi</td>
<td>30 - Winfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250 - Pittsburg</td>
<td>280 - Paola</td>
<td>12 - Liberal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>251 - North Lyon</td>
<td>24 - Newton</td>
<td>46 - Kansas City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>252 - South Lyon</td>
<td>23 - Sublette</td>
<td>31 - Lawrence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>253 - Emporia</td>
<td>60 - Pratt</td>
<td>47 - Geary County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>259 - Wichita</td>
<td>1031 - Manhattan-Ogden</td>
<td>177 - Liberal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>260 - Derby</td>
<td>23 - Andover</td>
<td>10 - Hays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>261 - Haysville</td>
<td>168 - Peabody / Burns</td>
<td>18 - El Dorado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>262 - Valley Center</td>
<td>15 - Chase / Raymond</td>
<td>11 - Eudora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>263 - Mulvane</td>
<td>15 - Riverton</td>
<td>19 - Lawrence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>265 - Goodard</td>
<td>48 - Lyons</td>
<td>20 - Topeka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>266 - Maize</td>
<td>27 - Atchison</td>
<td>36 - McPherson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>287 - West Franklin</td>
<td>55 - Louisburg</td>
<td>20 - Baxter Springs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>288 - Central Heights</td>
<td>23 - Morris County</td>
<td>15 - Shawnee Mission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>289 - Wellsville</td>
<td>47 - McPherson</td>
<td>22 - Shawnee Mission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>290 - Ottawa</td>
<td>149 - Santa Fe Trail</td>
<td>17 - Shawnee Mission</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Districts reporting 9 or fewer Homeless Students are not included on this list.
# Kansas McKinney Vento 2020-2021

## Homeless Children & Youth sorted by living arrangement:

175 districts reported identification of 5632 students
- 4632 doubled up (living with another family)
- 484 in shelters, transitional housing
- 115 Unsheltered (cars, parks, campgrounds, temporary trailer, or abandoned buildings)
- 401 Hotels/Motels

Districts reported 5632 Homeless Students

## Homeless Children & Youth sorted by other characteristics:

- 857 Unaccompanied Youth
- 1357 Students with disabilities
- 726 Limited English Proficient (LEP)
- 127 Migrant

Districts reported 857 Unaccompanied Youth
If you are interested in learning more:

You may consider attending

The National Association for the Education of Homeless Children & Youth (NAEHCY annual conference).

- The conference is hybrid
- October 29 – November 1, 2022
- Highly recommend liaisons and other district staff participate

https://naehcy.org/2022-naehcy-conference/
Resources: Some of the National Organizations

• National Association for the Education of Homeless Children & Youth (NAEHCY): Annual National Conference, legislative updates  https://naehcy.org/
• National Center for Homeless Education (NCHE): works closely with the US Department of Education, prime resource for SEA’s and LEA’s  https://nche.ed.gov/
• School House Connection  https://www.schoolhouseconnection.org/
• National Homelessness Law Center  https://homelesslaw.org/
“Life’s most persistent and urgent question is, What are you doing for others?”

-MLK Jr.
If you have questions about this presentation or McKinney Vento in general, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Maureen Tabasko
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The Kansas State Department of Education does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, disability or age in its programs and activities and provides equal access to the Boy Scouts and other designated youth groups. The following person has been designated to handle inquiries regarding the nondiscrimination policies: KSDE General Counsel, Office of General Counsel, KSDE, Landon State Office Building, 900 S.W. Jackson, Suite 102, Topeka, KS 66612, (785) 296-3201.
Lunch Break
Mental Health Initiative Team

John Calvert
Angie Brungardt
Mental Health Intervention Team Grant

John Calvert
Director of the Safe and Secure Schools Unit
What is the MHIT?

• Focuses on K-12 students and their families by identifying students, helping families navigate mental health services, and linking them to the already existing statewide behavioral health system and resources within the Mental Health Providers network.

• Focuses additional resources on foster students in need of Mental Health Services
  • Liaisons work closely with Foster Contractors

• Helps break down barriers in place for our youth to receive mental health services.
Monitoring

• Schools identify one or more ‘indicators of concern’, which impact school success, to track:
  • Academics
  • Attendance
  • Internalizing Behaviors
  • Externalizing Behaviors

• Liaisons are ‘the bridge’ – sharing educationally appropriate information with providers and classroom, helping families navigate waivers and paperwork, and scheduling services.

• Communication between the MH Professional and school is permitted through both an MOU and if the parent agrees, a release.
How it started

2018-2019

Legislators met with several districts and Community Mental Health Center (CMHC) leadership. The “Pilot” MHIT program and funding was approved for 9 districts and 5 CMHC partners:

Nine pilots: KCK, Topeka, Wichita, Parsons, Garden City, Consortium of Abilene- Solomon- Herington – Chapman

Pilot CMHC: PACES, Family Service and Guidance Center, Labette County Mental Health, COMPASS, and Central Kansas Mental Health

The program funded 45 Liaisons
The first year 212 Foster Students were served
Total Number of students receiving services: 1,708
Last School Year

2021-2022 School Year
Number of School districts: 55
Number of Liaisons: 126.6
Students in Foster Care Receiving Services: 693
Total Number of students receiving services: 5,117
Where we are going

2022-2023 School Year

• KSBOE recommended continuation and expansion
• Governor's Budget added additional $3m which was adopted by Legislature
  • $3m gives priority to new districts
  • And funds a 3rd party study to determine effective and recommendations
    • Report due to Legislature January 2023

• Applications were due June 10, 2022
• Board of Education Approval July 12-13
2022-2023 School Year

• Number of School Districts: 67
• Number of Liaisons: 150
• Several “Co-op Members” found a need to have a stand-alone program.
• Several calls from Superintendents saying that other Superintendents had told them they needed this program.
• New MHIT Liaison Coordinator Angie Brungardt.
Barriers Faced

• Hiring Social Workers from CMHC to take USD Liaison position.
• Staffing shortages/high turnover.
• Defining the liaison role/responsibility.
• Covid.
• One year guarantee for the Liaison position.
Success Stories

• One high school student has a history of behaviors, truancy, self-harm, and hospitalization. Over the past year, she has grown and blossomed into a confident young lady, attending school regularly and making good friends. She has become an advocate for herself and others, becoming a leader for other students who have struggled with similar issues.

• Another student needed extensive services and has now graduated from almost all services and will be graduating from high school. She also has a job, and an apartment lined up. She plans to continue therapy as an adult.
Success Stories

• We have several high school students that are dealing with high anxiety issues. Having an in-school therapist and case manager has dramatically improved students’ ability to be successful in school. This improvement has been seen among their peers, teachers and how they handle conflict.

• Parents/Guardians continue to state they feel better supported and our elementary school has seen a more successful and positive parent/school relationship.
Success Stories

• Parents express true gratitude about not having to take off from work and have transportation costs in order for their child to receive mental health services. The parents also truly appreciate the communication from our new therapist.

• A major success is more students taking the initiative to ask for help at high school after seeing their peers benefiting from services.
From a high school student:
“My therapist saved my life.”
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John Calvert
Director
Safe and Secure Schools Unit
(785) 296-7056
jcalvert@ksde.org
Outcomes from July Meeting

Tracie Chauvin
Member/ Agency Updates
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