McKinney-Vento/Homeless Policy and Plan

Nevada State Public Charter School Authority

OASIS ACADEMY

2026 – 2027

BOARD APPROVED 9-16-26

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2 About OASIS ACADEMY

Oasis Academy is a K-12 public charter school located in a rural community in Fallon, NV. The current student population is at 849. The elementary school is rated 4 stars, and the middle and high schools are rated 5 stars.

2.1 School Mission Statement

Oasis Academy mission is “Improving lives through opportunity”.

2.2 School Vision Statement

Core Belief- We believe in the inherent worth and potential of each human and in the life changing power of learning.

2.3 School Website and School Performance Plan

For additional information about the Oasis Academy, please refer to the website at oanv.org.

You may also wish to review the School Performance Plan:
https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1jjiI8mwozPldJG6lK64zLAqq-yEcdII2

3 Introduction

This manual serves as a reference for Oasis Academy regarding the topic of McKinney-Vento.

3.1 Purpose

The purpose of the McKinney-Vento Policy and Plan is to define procedures and specify program elements to ensure equal participation in all education programs for homeless youth. An effective policy, plan, and program, ensures that all students have been provided with the necessary support and have been given the opportunity to meet all requirements for high school graduation.

3.2 Legal Requirements

Subtitle VI-B of The McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act authorizes the federal Education for Homeless Children and Youth (EHCY) Program and is the primary piece of federal legislation related to the education of children and youth experiencing homelessness. It was reauthorized in December 2015 by Title IX, Part A, of Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA).

Programs must be in compliance with Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) Chapter 385 and NRS Chapter 388 and the components that govern public schools. Additionally, Nevada’s Senate Bill (SB) 147 (2019) resulted in additional provisions for homeless, unaccompanied, and foster care pupils that are codified in NRS388.205, NRS388A.489, and NRS389.320.

3.3 Board Approval

3.3.1 Board Approval

Each SPCSA school is required to have the McKinney-Vento/Homeless Policy and Plan approved by their school board.

This manual was approved on: 9-16-26.

3.3.2 Stakeholders

The following stakeholders participated in the review and approval process of this plan:

- Andy Lenon: Director of Student Success
- Shannon Garcia: Vice Principal
- Jami Rowlett: Vice Principal
- Tori Sleight: K-12 School Leader

3.4 Description

This manual contains information regarding:

- Definitions relevant to McKinney-Vento and homeless youth
- The rights of children and homeless youth.
- Dissemination of information regarding educational rights for homeless youth.
- Identification of homeless youth.
- School selection.
- Transportation.
- Disputes.
- Services provided.
- Free meals.
- Training.
- Coordination.
- Preschool.
- Full or partial credit requirements.

3.5 Definitions and Acronyms

Throughout this manual you will encounter a variety of terms that are relevant to this process. Additionally, some items may be referred to using acronyms. Please review the following items to familiarize yourself with the terminology and acronyms used throughout this manual.

- Child find:
    - In general All children with disabilities residing in the State, including children with disabilities who are homeless children or are wards of the State and children with disabilities attending private schools, regardless of the severity of their disabilities, and who are in need of special education and related services, are identified, located, and evaluated and a practical method is developed and implemented to determine which children with disabilities are currently receiving needed special education and related services.
- Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA):
    - is the federal K-12 education law of the United States. ESSA was signed into law in 2015 and replaced the previous education law called “No Child Left Behind.” It is a reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) of 1965.
- Homeless children and youths:
    - Subtitle VII-B of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (per Title IX, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, as amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act) defines homeless as follows:
    - 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)); 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; or are abandoned in hospitals;*

(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).

- *Per Title IX, Part A of the Every Student Succeeds Act, "awaiting foster care placement" was removed from the definition of homeless on December 10, 2016; the only exception to his removal is that "covered states" have until December 10, 2017 to remove "awaiting foster care placement" from their definition of homeless.

- Infinite Campus (IC):
  - Infinite Campus is the Student Information System (SIS) used by all public schools in Nevada.
- McKinney – Vento:
  - The McKinney–Vento Homeless Assistance Act of 1987 is a United States federal law that provides federal money for homeless shelter programs. It was the first significant federal legislative response to homelessness and was passed by the 100th United States Congress and signed into law by President Ronald Reagan on July 22, 1987. The act has been reauthorized several times over the years, and now includes educational components. To read more about the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, please view the materials from the National Center for Homeless Education (NCHE) at https://nche.ed.gov/legislation/mckinney-vento/.
- National Center for Homeless Youth (NCHE):
  - NCHE operates the U.S. Department of Education's technical assistance and information center for the federal Education for Homeless Children and Youth (EHCY) Program.
- Nevada Department of Education (NDE):
  - The Nevada Department of Education or NDOE, autonomous of the governor and the Nevada State Legislature, administers primary and secondary public education in the state of Nevada.
- Nevada Revised Statute (NRS):
  - The Nevada Revised Statutes are all the current codified laws of the State of Nevada. Nevada law consists of the Constitution of Nevada and Nevada Revised Statutes.
- School of Origin:
  - (i) IN GENERAL.-The term school of origin means the school that a child or youth attended when permanently housed or the school in which the child or youth was last enrolled, including a preschool. (ii) RECEIVING SCHOOL.-When the child or youth completes the final grade level served by the school of origin, as described in clause (i), the term 'school of origin' shall include the designated receiving school at the next grade level for all feeder schools.
- State Public Charter School Authority (SPCSA):
  - The State Public Charter School Authority (SPCSA) authorizes public charter schools across Nevada and is responsible for the oversight and monitoring of those schools to ensure positive academic outcomes for students and strong stewardship of public dollars.
- Unaccompanied Youth:
  - The McKinney-Vento Act defines unaccompanied youth as “a homeless child or youth not in the physical custody of a parent or guardian” [42 USC § 11434a(6)]. Taking a closer look at the definition, two conditions must be present for a child or youth to be considered an unaccompanied youth under the McKinney-Vento Act:
    - (A) 1. The child’s or youth’s living arrangement meets the Act’s definition of homeless, and
    - (B) 2. The child or youth is not in the physical custody of a parent or guardian.

    - To read more about unaccompanied youth, please view the materials from the National Center for Homeless Education at https://nche.ed.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/youth.pdf
- US Department of Education (USED):
    - The U.S. Department of Education is the agency of the federal government that establishes policy for, administers, and coordinates most federal assistance to education.

4 Rights of Homeless Children and Youth

According to the NCHE whitepaper titled The Educational Rights of Children and Youth Experiencing Homelessness, in order to remove educational barriers for homeless children and youths, the McKinney-Vento Act mandates:

- immediate school enrollment and full participation in all school activities for eligible children, even when records normally required for enrollment are not available [42 U.S.C. § 11432(g)(3)(C)];
- the right of children and youths experiencing homelessness, including young homeless children attending public preschools, to remain in their school of origin (the school the student attended when permanently housed or the school in which the student was last enrolled), when in the child's or youth's best interest to do so [42 U.S.C. § 11432(g)(3)(A), 42 U.S.C. § 11432(g)(3)(B) and 42 U.S.C. § 11432(g)(3)(I) (i)];
- transportation to and from the school of origin at the request of the parent or guardian (or in the case of an unaccompanied youth, the local liaison)[42 U.S.C. § 11432(g)(1)(J)(iii)];
- provision of services comparable to services offered to other students in the school, including Title I services or similar State or local programs, educational programs for children with disabilities, and educational programs for English learners; career and technical education; programs for gifted and talented students; and school nutrition programs [42 U.S.C. § 11432(g) (4)];
- that homeless students have access to and receive educational services for which they are eligible, including services through Head Start programs, early intervention services under part C of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, and other preschool programs administered by the local educational agency [42 U.S.C. § 11432(g) (6)(iii)];
- removal of barriers to accessing academic and extracurricular activities, including magnet school, summer school, career and technical education, advanced placement, online learning, and charter school programs for homeless students who meet relevant eligibility criteria [42 U.S.C. § 11432(g)(1)(F)(iii)];
- rights and protections specifically for unaccompanied youth (youth who are not in the physical custody of a parent or guardian) who are experiencing homelessness, including allowing them to be immediately enrolled without proof of guardianship [42 U.S.C. § 11432(g)(1)(H) (iv)];
- the right of parents, guardians, or unaccompanied youth to dispute an eligibility, school selection, or enrollment decision, and for a child or youth to be admitted to the school in which enrollment is sought, pending the resolution of the dispute [42 U.S.C. § 11432(g) (3)(E)]; and
- the appointment of a local homeless liaison in every school district or local education agency (LEA) to ensure that homeless children and youth are enrolled in and have a full and equal opportunity to succeed in school [42 U.S.C. § 11432(g)(1)(J)(ii) and2 U.S.C. § 11432(g)(6) (A)].

5 Dissemination of Educational Rights Information

The McKinney-Vento/Homeless Policy and Plan should be posted to the Oasis Academy website for the school community to view. In addition, the school will have written materials in English and other languages spoken at the school that advise the school community of the rights of homeless youth. Written materials include but are not limited to:

- Posters and Flyers
    - Educational Rights Poster (Youth) from NCHE:
        - English
        - Spanish
    - Educational Rights Poster (Parent) from NCHE:
        - English
        - Spanish
    - Higher Education Poster from NCHE
        - English
        - Spanish
    - Support for Students Whose Families Have Lost Their Homes to Foreclosure poster from NCHE:
        - English
- Brochures
    - NCHE Brochure:
        - English
        - Spanish
    - Support for Students Whose Families Have Lost Their Homes to Foreclosure brochure from NCHE:
        - English
- Booklets
    - Parent booklet from NCHE:
        - English
- Email communication to the school community
- Information posted on the school website
- Free printed copies of many NCHE materials here https://nchehelpline.org/pages/free-orders.]

The school will retain copies of all distributed materials as evidence for monitoring conducted by SPCSA and NDE, including materials that are printed from other sources such as NCHE.

6 Identification

To determine a student's McKinney-Vento eligibility, schools must determine whether a student's living arrangement meets the McKinney-Vento definition of homeless. In general, parents/guardians or unaccompanied youth should complete a Student Housing Questionnaire (SHQ) which may be electronic or a paper form.

6.1 Self-Identification

6.1.1 Online Registration

Upon registration, students may be identified as homeless through the online registration process in Infinite Campus which asks a questionnaire regarding housing status. Once identified as homeless, the student records should be updated appropriately in Infinite Campus to document the status of the student as homeless.

6.1.2 Other Identification Methods

Students may experience homelessness at any time throughout the school year. While a student may not necessarily be homeless at the time of online registration, they may become homeless at another point during the school year. Or, during registration the parent/guardian/unaccompanied youth may have not selected the option during online registration.

If a parent/guardian/student notifies the school at any time that the student is potentially experiencing homelessness, students should complete a Student Housing Questionnaire to determine eligibility. Once determined eligible per the McKinney-Vento definition of homeless, the student records should be updated appropriately in Infinite Campus to document the status of the student as homeless.

6.2 Staff Identification

School staff may also be particularly helpful in identifying homeless students. This can be via trusting relationships with a staff member, symptoms of homelessness noticed, by reviewing enrollment documents, and reviewing attendance records. If any school staff member has reason to believe that a student may be experiencing homelessness, they should reach out to the school McKinney-Vento Liaison so that the McKinney-Vento Liaison may reach out to the parent/guardian/unaccompanied youth to complete a Student Housing Questionnaire to determine eligibility. Once determined eligible per the McKinney-Vento definition of homeless, the student records should be updated appropriately in Infinite Campus to document the status of the student as homeless.

6.3 Recording Homeless Status in Infinite Campus

Homeless status will be recorded in Infinite Campus by the Registrar.

Homeless students must be correctly entered in Infinite Campus for a variety of purposes including grant eligibility and desktop monitoring. SPCSA must be able to accurately obtain data regarding the numbers of homeless students for reporting to NDE via Infinite Campus. Please use the instructions below to accurately identify homeless students in Infinite Campus.

1. In the Campus Tools menu on the “Index” tab, choose “Student Information” then click “Program Participation”, then choose “Homeless” from the index that appears.
2. Locate the student using the search tab.
3. Once you have pressed “Go” on the screen shown, press “New” to enter the information for the homeless student. You must enter:
   - “Primary Night Time Residence”
   - “Start Date”
   - “End Date” should be entered as 07/31/YYYY where the year is the end of the current school year, as the status should continue through summer school, but end prior to the start of the new school year. If the student exits homeless status prior to the end of the school year, you may update the end date when notified.
   - If the student is an “Unaccompanied Youth” the option should be selected.
   - Be sure to save once you have entered the information.
4. Return to the “Index” tab and select “General”. It will display the student “Summary” tab. Click the “Flags” tab.
5. On the “Flags” tab, press the “New” button to add the Homeless Flag for the student. You should enter a “Start Date” and “End Date”.

7 School Selection

All public schools including charter schools must accept homeless students. Per page 17 of the Homeless Tool Kit for School Staff provided by NDE:

7.1 Immediate Enrollment

A school must **immediately** enroll a homeless student, even if the student does not have documents normally required for enrollment, such as academic and medical/immunization records or proof of residency. Once enrolled, the Homeless Education Liaison of the school must help the parent/guardian/unaccompanied youth obtain the necessary records and/or immunizations, and work with the parent/guardian/unaccompanied youth to determine appropriate placement in classes if records are not immediately available.

7.2 The Right to Choose What School to Attend

Students have the right to continue attending their "school of origin". The "school of origin" is the school where the child or youth was last enrolled or the school the child or youth was attending when they became homeless. The school district shall keep a student in the "school of origin" unless it goes against the wishes of the parent. The student also has the option of enrolling in school where he is currently living.

If the school district sends a student to a school other than the school of origin or a school requested by the parent, the district must provide the parent with a written explanation of the decision, which includes the right to appeal the decision to the NDE Homeless Liaison.

If a student obtains permanent housing during the school year, the student has the right to stay in their current school until the end of the school year.

All placement decisions must be made based on what is in the best interest of the student.

8 Transportation

The transportation process in Nevada is specified by NDE on page 18 of the Homeless Tool Kit for School Staff. Charter schools are public schools which must follow the same processes. The following transportation process should be followed by all charter schools:

The parent or guardian (or, in the case of an unaccompanied youth, the school homeless liaison) of a homeless student may request that transportation be provided to and from school.

If the student is still in the same district as the school of origin, the school district must provide transportation.

If the student is not living within the district of the school of origin, the district of origin and the district where the student is living must determine how to share transportation costs and responsibility.

If the districts cannot come to an agreement, then the responsibility and costs must be shared equally. In general, transportation time should be limited to one hour or less in each direction.

Please note, the transportation provisions of McKinney-Vento only apply to students who are currently homeless. If a student obtains permanent housing and continues to attend his/her school of origin until the end of the school year, the continued provision of transportation is at the discretion of the district of origin.

Remember: The school district must make decisions based on the best interests of the student.

9 Disputes

The dispute resolution process in Nevada is specified by NDE on page 19 of the Homeless Tool Kit for School Staff. Charter schools are public schools which must follow the same processes. The following dispute resolution process should be followed by charter schools:

If a charter school challenges the right of a homeless student to attend the school, the charter school must continue to provide transportation and other services to the student until the dispute is resolved.

The dispute resolution process begins when the charter school challenges the student's enrollment/continued enrollment in school. The same day the charter school challenges the enrollment of the student, the district must notify the Homeless Liaison and the parent/guardian or unaccompanied youth in writing. This notice must include the right of the parent/guardian or unaccompanied youth to appeal the decision. The charter school must also notify the NDE Homeless Liaison/Coordinator the same day and provide them with copies of all notices provided to the parent/guardian or unaccompanied youth.

The NDE Liaison must then provide the parent/youth with a clear, easy-to-understand, written explanation of dispute resolution process and include the contact information for the NDE Homeless Liaison.

The school district then has two working days to determine whether it will continue to challenge the right of the student to be enrolled in school. During this time, NDE may provide technical assistance to the school on the requirements of McKinney-Vento.

The final decision by the charter school must be made in writing by the Superintendent (or Executive Director, or equivalent at the charter school) and must state all factual reasons and the legal basis for the decision. If the final decision of the charter school is adverse to the student, the charter school must provide the NDE homeless liaison (NDE then notifies the parent) with a copy of the Rights of Homeless Students under the McKinney-Vento Act the written decision that same day. The parent/youth then has the right to appeal the decision to NDE.

Once NDE has received the appeal, the NDE Homeless Liaison has two working days to make a decision. The decision made by NDE Homeless Liaison is final.

10 Services

Homeless students have the same rights as all other students to participate in special education programs, after school programs, and any other programs available at the school.

10.1 Homeless Education Liaison

Every school is required to have a Homeless Education Liaison (often referred to as the McKinney-Vento Liaison). It is the job of the Liaison to ensure that homeless students have the same opportunities as all other students, which includes ensuring that homeless students are able to attend school, arranging for transportation in a timely manner, keeping the school staff informed of the rights of homeless students and providing appropriate referrals to service providers.

The homeless liaison at our school is:

Andy Lenon
(775) 423-5437
alenon@oasisacademyfallon.us

10.2 Special Education

Homeless students who qualify for special education services must be provided appropriate services based on the information that is available to the school. A school may not delay providing such services based on the non-receipt of school records. Homeless children are also included under child find requirements in the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act 20 U.S.C. 1412(a)(3).

10.3 After School Programs

To provide access to after-school programs and sports for homeless students, our school will implement the following comprehensive approach:

Program Access and Enrollment

We will ensure homeless students have equal access to after-school programs by:

- Waiving any fees or costs associated with participation
- Providing necessary supplies and materials at no cost
- Offering flexible enrollment options, even if deadlines have passed
- Allowing immediate participation without requiring documentation

11 Free Meals

Homeless students have the same rights as all other students to participate in school nutrition programs. The process for identifying eligibility for free or reduced price meals in Nevada is specified by NDE on page 18 of the Homeless Tool Kit for School Staff. Charter schools are public schools which must follow the same processes. The following processes for determining free meal eligibility should be followed by all charter schools:

In order to determine the eligibility for free or reduced price meals, school officials must accept documentation that the student is homeless from the local Homeless Education Liaison or the director of the homeless shelter where the student resides. If a student is temporarily residing with another household, the household size and income of the host family are not taken into consideration when determining the free meal eligibility for the homeless student. However, the host family may include the homeless family as household members if the host family is providing financial support to the family.

Additionally, according to page 3 of the NCHE whitepaper titled "Access to Food for Students Experiencing Homelessness" the following must occur after eligibility is determined:

Once the above documentation has been provided to the school nutrition program, the student must be directly certified. School meals personnel do not have discretion to decline directly certifying children who have been documented to be categorically eligible. If a school administrator knows that a child is homeless but is concerned that there may be a delay in obtaining documentation from the local liaison, the administrator may complete an application on behalf of the child so the child can begin receiving free meals immediately. The administrator must then follow up with the local liaison to obtain the needed documentation.

Once a child is certified as eligible to receive free school meals, eligibility remains in effect for the duration of the current school year and for up to 30 days after the first operating day of the subsequent school year or until a new eligibility determination is made in the new school year, whichever comes first.

12 Training

Training will be provided for the McKinney-Vento Liaison and for other school staff.

12.1 McKinney-Vento Liaison

Our McKinney-Vento Liaison will attend webinars, conferences, training offered by SPCSA, training offered by NDE and the webinars available from NCHE at https://nche.ed.gov/group-training/

The following NCHE Training Videostrainings will be taken by the school liaison:

Basic Requirements of the McKinney-Vento Act *New March 2023*

Determining McKinney-Vento Eligibility

Local Liaison Authority to Determine HUD Homeless Assistance Eligibility

Students Experiencing Homelessness: Transitioning to Higher Education

Title I, Part A Reservation of Funds for Students Experiencing Homelessness *New April 2023*

Transporting Students Experiencing Homelessness *New March 2023*

Understanding Doubled-Up

Upon completion of all training, records will be retained documenting that the McKinney-Vento liaison has attended training annually as NDE may request these records for desktop monitoring.

12.2 Other School Staff

The Oasis Academy staff are trained by the school counseling department at the beginning of each school year. Webinars and training will be made available throughout the school year for staff to complete.

Upon completion of all training, records will be retained documenting that school staff has attended training annually as NDE may request these records for desktop monitoring.

13 Coordination

13.1 Coordination with Local Social Service Agencies

The Oasis Academy liaison stays in contact with stakeholders concerning our homeless population. The school liaison and administration have sent McKinney Vento information to the local social services agencies. There is also a monthly meeting, Youth Working Committee, that the school liaison attends in the community regarding student well-being and best practice to serve all students in the community.

13.2 Records Sharing and Transfer

The school liaison will be sharing these records liaison to liaison. The Oasis Academy will share education records, including a student's homelessness, with other school officials within the local educational agency or school who have a "legitimate educational interest" in the information. This process will start with liaison-to-liaison communication and a consultation with the student and parent prior to sharing sensitive information.

14 Preschool

According to page 4 of the NCHE whitepaper titled Early Care and Education for Young Children Experiencing Homelessness:

The McKinney-Vento Act requires early care and education programs administered by SEAs and LEAs to enroll children immediately, even if they lack documents typically required for enrollment, including birth certificates, health records, and proof of residency. The Act, however, does not require these programs to exceed legal capacity limits or to enroll children once classes are full.

While our school does not currently offer a preschool program, the nearest preschool program is available at:

Northside Early Learning Center
340 Venturacci Lane
775-423-3463

15 Full or Partial Credit Requirements

Nevada's Senate Bill (SB) 147 (2019) resulted in additional provisions for homeless, unaccompanied, and foster care pupils that are codified in Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) 388.205, NRS388A.489, and NRS389.320.

Per this legislation, schools may not deny homeless students or unaccompanied youth credit for a course due to attendance. Regardless of the number of hours of classroom instruction, students should still receive credit for the coursework that has been satisfactorily completed. Evidence that may be considered in determining how much credit should be awarded for the coursework may include:

(a) Demonstration of competency by a pupil;
(b) Performance by a pupil on an examination;
(c) Successful completion of a program of independent study, or any part of such a program, by the pupil;
(d) Full or partial credit for coursework completed by a pupil at an accredited public or private school located within or outside of this State that is sought to be transferred;
(e) Full or partial credit for coursework completed by a pupil at a summer school conducted by an accredited public or private school or institution of higher learning located within or outside of this State that is sought to be transferred;
(f) Completion by a pupil of a correspondence or distance education course provided by a high school which is nationally accredited or by an entity which appears on the list published by the Department pursuant to NRS 388.834;
(g) Completion of an apprenticeship program by a pupil;
(h) Completion of a program by a pupil at a trade or vocational school which is accredited;
(i) Work experience of a pupil;
(j) Community service performed by a pupil; and
(k) Any other evidence or method which is determined to be appropriate by the board of trustees of a school district or sponsor of a charter school, as applicable, and approved by the Department.

Additionally, A pupil who receives partial credit for coursework or a course of study pursuant to subsection 1 or 2 must be allowed to appropriately combine the partial credit, including, without limitation, for the purposes of the total number of credits required for graduation from high school or the minimum number of units of credit required in a core academic subject pursuant to NRS 389.018.

16 References

Throughout this manual a variety of resources are referenced from NCHE and the NDE Homeless Tool Kit for School Staff.

Additional reference materials have all been linked within the text of this manual, and will be listed in "Appendix A: Links" of this manual.

17 Appendix A: Links

A variety of links have been provided throughout this manual and are listed below in the order that they appear in this manual:

- Subtitle VI-B of The McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act
  - https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title42/chapter119/subchapter6/partB&edition=prelim
- Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA)
  - https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/PLAW-114publ95/pdf/PLAW-114publ95.pdf
- NRS Chapter 385
  - https://www.leg.state.nv.us/nrs/nrs-385.html
- NRS Chapter 388
  - https://www.leg.state.nv.us/nrs/nrs-388.html
- Nevada SB147 (2019)
  - https://www.leg.state.nv.us/Session/80th2019/Bills/SB/SB147_EN.pdf
- NRS 388.205
  - https://www.leg.state.nv.us/nrs/nrs-388.html#NRS388Sec205
- NRS 388A.489
  - https://www.leg.state.nv.us/nrs/NRS-388A.html#NRS388ASec489
- NRS 389.320
  - https://www.leg.state.nv.us/nrs/nrs-389.html#NRS389Sec320
- Definition of McKinney-Vento from NCHE
  - https://nche.ed.gov/legislation/mckinney-vento/
- Information regarding unaccompanied youth from NCHE
  - https://nche.ed.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/youth.pdf
- NCHE Whitepaper: The Educational Rights of Children and Youth Experiencing Homelessness
  - https://nche.ed.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/service_providers.pdf
- Educational Rights Poster (Youth) from NCHE
  - English: https://nche.ed.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/youthposter_eng_color.pdf
  - Spanish: https://nche.ed.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/youthposter_sp_color.pdf
- Educational Rights Poster (Parent) from NCHE
  - English: https://nche.ed.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/parentposter_eng_color.pdf
  - Spanish: https://nche.ed.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/parentposter_sp_color.pdf
- Higher Education Poster from NCHE
  - English: https://nche.ed.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/he_poster.pdf
  - Spanish: https://nche.ed.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/he_poster_span.pdf
- Support for Students Whose Families Have Lost Their Homes to Foreclosure poster from NCHE
  - English: https://nche.ed.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/fc_post.pdf
- NCHE Brochure:

    - English: https://nche.ed.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/NCHE-Brochure-ENG.pdf
    - Spanish: https://nche.ed.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/NCHE-Brochure-SPA.pdf
- Support for Students Whose Families Have Lost Their Homes to Foreclosure brochure from NCHE
    - English: https://nche.ed.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/fc_broch.pdf
    - Spanish: https://nche.ed.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/fc_broch_esp.pdf
- Parent booklet from NCHE
    - English: https://nche.ed.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/Parent-Booklet-Eng.pdf
    - Spanish: https://nche.ed.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/Parent-Booklet-Span.pdf
- Student Housing Questionnaire
    - https://spcsa.instructure.com/courses/42/files/2312?module_item_id=2142
- NDE Homeless Tool Kit for School Staff
    - https://doe.nv.gov/uploadedFiles/ndedoenvgov/content/Homeless/Homeless%20Tool%20Kit%20for%20School%20Staff%202022%20-2023_April-Draft.pdf
- NCHE Whitepaper – Access to Food for Students Experiencing Homelessness
    - https://nche.ed.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/Access-to-Food.pdf
- NCHE Whitepaper – Early Care and Education for Young Children Experiencing Homelessness
    - https://nche.ed.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Early-Care-and-Education-for-Young-Children-Experiencing-Homelessness.pdf
- NCHE
    - https://nche.ed.gov/

18 Appendix B: Forms

- Student Housing Questionnaire (SHQ)
    - https://spcsa.instructure.com/courses/42/files/2312?module_item_id=2142