PROGRAM DESCRIPTION
Project Hope-Virginia is Virginia’s Program for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth. The College of William and Mary administers the program for the Virginia Department of Education. Funding is authorized under the McKinney-Vento Homeless Education Act, Title X, Part C of the No Child Left Behind Act (P.L. 107-110).

The purpose of Project HOPE-Virginia is to ensure the enrollment, attendance, and success of homeless children and youth in school. The Project HOPE-Virginia Newsletter is an effort to increase awareness and identify resources regarding the issues of homeless education. For a listing of the other resources available from Project HOPE-Virginia, see page 10.

From the Desk of the State Coordinator
Seeing the snow falling outside my window as I write this letter, it is hard to believe that spring is nearly here. I hope you and the families and youth you serve have been safe and warm throughout this interesting winter! I am sure you join me in looking forward to warmer days on a regular basis and the continuing increase in our hours of daylight.

Since our last newsletter, we have completed the U.S. Department of Education Consolidated Performance Report (CSPR) for the 2012-13 school year. Virginia schools identified more than 18,000 children experiencing homelessness who were enrolled in public schools across the commonwealth. While this is the greatest number of students identified since counts became a requirement in 2002, and represents a 71 percent increase since 2005-06, the one percent increase over 2011-12 is the smallest annual increase ever reported. This year will be important in determining whether a new trend in incidence has begun.

I would like to share one additional promising set of data related to Virginia’s on-time graduation rate (OTGR). This is measured by tracking cohorts of students from their freshman through senior year. Finishing in the traditional four years is considered “on-time.” Virginia disaggregates the rate by homeless (at the point of graduation or drop out) and homeless anytime (some experience of homelessness during the four years of high school). Both the state OTGR and homeless OTGRs have increased nearly each year since the tracking began in 2008. While our students who experience homelessness graduate on time at a lower rate than their housed peers, we are seeing a narrowing of the gap from 25 percent to 19 percent. Please note that the students who do NOT graduate on time are not necessarily drop outs since some students take five years to graduate or pursue a GED. The graph on page 2 shows the details. With more students graduating from high school, be sure to note the NAEHCY LeTendre Scholarship for higher education described on page 8.

As always, thank you for all your efforts to provide a safe, stable environment for our young people. Please let us know how we can better support you and the children you serve.

Patricia A. Popp, Ph.D.
State Coordinator

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Important legislation regarding kinship care went into effect on July 1, 2013, and will be in place until June 30, 2016. Virginia Code § 22.1-3 was amended and reenacted to enable a child who is living with an adult relative to enroll in the relative’s school division. No custody or guardianship order is necessary, since it is considered “temporary kinship care.”

School divisions may request an affidavit to be signed by at least one legal parent and the kinship care relative. This affidavit includes:

- Reasons why kinship care is needed.
- Information regarding the arrangement between the legal parents and kinship care provider.
- An agreement that the school will be notified 30 days prior to the termination of the kinship care arrangement.

School divisions may also require:

- A power of attorney to allow the adult relative to take part in decisions about the child’s education.
- Written verification from the Department of Social Services (either from the parents’ DSS or both the parents’ and kinship care provider’s) that the arrangement is in the best interest of the child for reasons other than school enrollment. This only applies when DSS has been working with the family.
- Additional DSS verification if the child lives with the adult relative for more than a year. This option for school enrollment may be useful when a student does not present as homeless but is unaccompanied and living with relatives.

Reference
Virginia Code § 22.1-3 (amended in 2013). Persons to whom public schools shall be free.
Increased Funding for Homeless and Education Programs

On January 17, 2014, the President signed into law H.R. 3547, the omnibus funding bill for FY2014. Most education and homeless programs received small increases to restore nearly all of the cuts from sequestration. Selected program funding levels are as follows:

- McKinney-Vento Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program: $65.042 million (up almost $4 million from the FY2013 post-sequestration level of $61.117 million)
- Runaway and Homeless Youth Act Program: $114 million (up $4 million from the post-sequestration FY2013 level of $110 million)
- HUD Homeless Assistance Program: $2.105 billion (up $176 million from the post-sequestration FY2013 level of $1.929 billion)
- Title I, Part A: $14.4 billion (up $629 million from the FY2013 post-sequestration level of $13.76 billion)
- Head Start: $8.598 billion (up $1 billion from the FY2013 post-sequestration level of $7.592 billion)
- Race to the Top—Preschool Development: The bill allows $250 million to be used for grants to States to help them develop, enhance or expand high quality preschool programs for children ages 4 and over and from low- and moderate income families, or for other State early learning activities that improve the quality of such programs.
- Child Care Development Block Grant: $2.36 billion (up $154 million from the post-sequestration FY2013 level of $2.205 billion)
- TRIO Programs: $838 million (an increase of $42 million from the FY2013 post-sequestration level of $795.9 million)
- GEAR UP Programs: $301.6 million (an increase of $42 million from the FY2013 post-sequestration level of $286.4 million)

Reference

Title I Policy Change

The FY 2014 omnibus funding bill not only increases funding in most of education and homeless programs, but also includes a significant policy change regarding the use of Title I, Part A funds to support homeless children and youth. It allows “the use of Title I, Part A dollars to transport homeless children and youth to their schools of origin,” which was previously prohibited by the U.S. Department of Education interpretation of the Title I, Part A statute. It also points out that “Title I, Part A funds can serve the unique needs of homeless students by providing services different from those ordinarily provided with Title I, Part A funds, and the Title I, Part A funds can support McKinney-Vento homeless liaisons.”

- For more information about Title I and homelessness, including the requirement for school districts to reserve funds to provide educationally related support services to homeless children, visit http://www.naehcy.org/educational-resources/titleia-excerpts.
- For more information about funding for federal programs for homeless children and youth, contact Barbara Duffield, NAEHCY Policy Director, at bduffield@naehcy.org.

Reference

Resources
Title I Policy: http://www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/esea02/pg1.html
- This U.S. Department of Education webpage includes the specific legislative policies under the Title I Policy.
Title I Policy Q&A: http://www.naeyc.org/policy/federal/title1
- The NAEYC website provides answers for some general questions regarding Title I Policy.
What is it? Commonly referred to as a form of modern-day slavery, human trafficking affects individuals across the globe. The U.S. federal definition of human trafficking involves three components:

- **Act**: “Recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services”
- **Means**: “Use of force, fraud, or coercion”
- **Purpose**: “Subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.”

The federal definition also includes trafficking for sexual purposes, “in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age.” Similar terminology can be found in the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: [http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNTOC/Publications/TOC Convention/TOCebook-e.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNTOC/Publications/TOC Convention/TOCebook-e.pdf).

How is it different from smuggling? While human trafficking may involve transportation, it does not require transportation, travel, or movement as a necessary component. To distinguish human trafficking from smuggling, it is important to recognize that “smuggling is a crime against a country’s borders, whereas human trafficking is a crime against a person.” The focus of human trafficking is on compelled provision of labor and other services in industries such as “brothels, massage parlors, street prostitution, hotel services, hospitality, agriculture, manufacturing, janitorial services, construction, health and elder care, and domestic service.”

Who are the victims? A common misconception is that human trafficking only affects foreign nationals. Victims can be men, women, and children who are U.S. citizens or documented as well as undocumented foreign nationals. Based on reports made to the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC) from 2007-2012, U.S. citizens were victims in 41% of sex trafficking cases and 20% of labor trafficking cases. According to these same data, 85% of sex trafficking cases involved women while 40% of labor trafficking cases involved men.

How prevalent is it? It is difficult to determine the exact number of victims and incidents due to underreporting and differences in how human trafficking is defined. However, the NHTRC reported a 259% increase in hotline calls between 2007-2012, and identified 9,298 unique potential cases across the United States. The hotline received 359 calls from Virginia about potential trafficking cases during this time frame, of which about 58% were related to sex.
Human Trafficking: An Overview, continued

Trafficking and about 32% were related to labor trafficking. The highest concentration of calls came from Northern Virginia, Richmond, Charlottesville, and the Hampton Roads area.

What is being done?
According to the U.S. Department of State 2013 Trafficking in Persons Report, “the U.S. government fully complies with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking,” and all 50 states have passed anti-trafficking laws.

Many improvements are seen in the training of government officials, the provision of “comprehensive victim services,” as well as the ability for victims and their families to obtain a T visa as a pathway to permanent residency and citizenship.

The Virginia Code contains several human trafficking laws, including ones that address forced labor, extortion, abduction, prostitution, brothels, child pornography, and receiving money for such illegal acts. In addition, there are several organizations in Virginia that aim to spread awareness and help trafficking victims, such as Courtney’s House (http://www.courtneyshouse.org) and the Richmond Justice Initiative (http://www.richmondjusticeinitiative.com).

What can I do?
The U.S. Department of State has identified several warning signs of a potential trafficking situation, such as: the individual lives with an employer; the individual receives no or low pay; you are not able to speak with the person privately; and the individual’s employer is keeping employees’ identity documents. If these or other red flags are present, you may want to ask the individual some questions when it is safe to do so. Some examples listed on the U.S. Department of State website include:

- “Can you leave your job if you want to?”
- “Have you been hurt or threatened if you tried to leave?”
- “Has your family been threatened?”
- “Do you live with your employer?”
- “Where do you sleep and eat?”

If you are a school professional, it is especially important to be aware of how traffickers target school-aged children specifically. According to the U.S. Department of Education Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools, students who are most at risk for human trafficking, including prostitution, are those who are “not living with their parents.” Students of all ages have been targeted “through telephone chat-lines, clubs, on the street, through friends, and at malls, as well as using girls to recruit other girls at schools and after-school programs.” Some signs identified by the U.S. Department of Education include:

- Frequent absences and truancy
- Chronically running away from home
- Making references to frequent travel to other cities
- Exhibiting bruises or other physical trauma, withdrawn behavior, depression, or fear
- Lacking control over her or his schedule or identification documents
- Being hungry-malnourished or inappropriately dressed (based on weather conditions or surroundings)
- Showing signs of drug addiction

Spreading awareness among school staff and identifying useful community organizations are two key ways in which school professionals can make a difference. President Obama recently proclaimed January as National Slavery and Human Trafficking Prevention Month.

For a list of suggestions for spreading awareness, visit: http://www.state.gov/j/tip/id/help/.
Human Trafficking: Resources and References

Where can I find out more?

- **Polaris Project**: [http://www.polarisproject.org](http://www.polarisproject.org)
  Polaris Project is an organization determined to end human trafficking and is in charge of the National Human Trafficking Resource Center hotline. The website provides many useful services and resources, such as: opportunities to request speakers or trainings, access to online trainings, resources by state, and information about involvement opportunities.

  This website contains information on Virginia statutes and research, as well as useful victim services resources. It also provides useful resources for Virginia attorneys and law enforcement. The “Report on the Human Trafficking Services Needs Assessment Survey” is recommended for those who would like to learn more about the needs of victims and service providers in Virginia.

- **U.S. Department of State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons**: [http://www.state.gov/j/tip/](http://www.state.gov/j/tip/)
  The U.S. Department of State provides an annual Trafficking in Persons Report which looks at the state of trafficking in countries around the world. The website also has many tips, resources, and Human Trafficking Awareness Training, also known as “TIP 101.”

- **U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Human Trafficking Q&A**: [http://www.uscis.gov/node/44968](http://www.uscis.gov/node/44968)
  This webpage provides some common questions that are asked about human trafficking as well as T visas and the application process.

If you or someone you know is a victim of human trafficking and is in immediate danger, call 911 first. If you or the other individual is not in imminent danger, contact the National Human Trafficking Resource Center.

Hotline: **1-888-373-7888**
Text: **INFO** or **HELP** to BeFree (233733)

References

There are some new resources and materials posted on the Project HOPE - Virginia website:

- **Conditions for Learning: Effective Practices to Support Student Engagement and Success (September 2012)**
  - Conference materials include presenter biographies, PowerPoint presentations, YouTube videos, as well as pre- and post-video guiding questions. Topics include the conditions necessary for successful learning, positive behavior supports, the YouthBuild USA program, suspension, as well as brain plasticity and learning.
  - Visit: [http://education.wm.edu/centers/hope/seminars/seminar12/conditions/](http://education.wm.edu/centers/hope/seminars/seminar12/conditions/)

- **Youth Summit: Supporting Older Youth Experiencing Homelessness (June 2013)**
  - Conference materials include presenter biographies, PowerPoint presentations, YouTube videos, and guiding questions. Topics include a youth perspective, national and Virginia snapshots, McKinney-Vento eligibility, healthcare, food stability, access to PreK-12, access to higher education, immigration, and housing.
  - Visit: [http://education.wm.edu/centers/hope/seminars/seminar13/youthsummit/](http://education.wm.edu/centers/hope/seminars/seminar13/youthsummit/)

- **Fostering Connections: Educational Stability for Children in Foster Care Webinar (August 2013)**
  - This webinar presented by the Virginia Department of Social Services and the Virginia Department of Education includes three parts: 1) background information and importance of educational stability, 2) an overview of the basic foster care placement processes, and 3) the dispute resolution process and tracking of educational outcomes for children in foster care. Materials include webinar videos, a PowerPoint presentation, activities, and guidance documents.
  - Visit: [http://education.wm.edu/centers/hope/fosteringconnections/](http://education.wm.edu/centers/hope/fosteringconnections/)

- **Virginia Standards of Learning At-A-Glance: Kindergarten through Grade 5 (Revised Fall 2013)**
  - This family-friendly document provides an overview of the Standards of Learning (SOL) for Kindergarten through fifth grade. It includes some sample questions, reading suggestions that align with the SOL, as well as additional tips and resources for parents.
  - Download it at [http://education.wm.edu/centers/hope/publications/sol/](http://education.wm.edu/centers/hope/publications/sol/) or order it using the Materials Order Form included in this newsletter on page 9.

Many communities and organizations across Virginia make a great effort to reach out to homeless families. Here are two inspiring examples of programs that combine meals with homework help.

**ForKids: Hot Meals & Homework (Norfolk, VA)**
ForKids is a non-profit organization in Norfolk that provides housing, education, and clinical services for homeless families. One of their programs is called Hot Meals & Homework, which is a tutoring program that takes place four times per week. Besides homework and study help, kids can engage in other fun learning activities. Local restaurants donate dinners for all of the families that participate. To learn more, volunteer, or donate: [http://www.forkidsva.org](http://www.forkidsva.org) or call (757) 622-6400

**Virginia Beach United Methodist Church: Care by Community (Virginia Beach, VA)**
Care by Community is a program set up by the Virginia Beach United Methodist Church. Kids from the local community can receive help with homework, projects, and more. They also get time to play games and eat a hot meal. The program occurs every Monday and Wednesday from mid-October to May. To learn more, volunteer, or donate food: [http://www.vbumc.org](http://www.vbumc.org) or call (757) 428-7727

What is your organization or community doing to support homeless children, youth, or families? Be featured in the Fall 2014 Newsletter Community Highlight!
Call: (757) 221-1707  E-mail: homlss@wm.edu
Higher Education

Higher education access and success is a critical issue for unaccompanied homeless youth and foster youth. They have suffered from the experience of abuse, neglect, trauma, and frequent educational disruption caused by mobility. They struggle without parental care and frequently lack housing and food. “Higher education is their best hope for a better life.” Based on amendments to the Higher Education Act in 2008 and 2009, the Higher Education Access and Success for Homeless and Foster Youth Act, S. 1754, “makes improvements that will help ensure that homeless and foster youth benefit from college access programs, have access to financial aid, and receive the support they need to stay in school and graduate.”

The Higher Education Access and Success for Homeless and Foster Youth Act:

- **Removes barriers to financial aid for homeless and foster youth** by clarifying definition of independent students; eliminating the requirement for their status to be redetermined every year, etc.
- **Makes college more affordable for homeless and foster youth** by providing in-state tuition for them; prioritizing them for the federal work study program; and clarifying that foster care support and services are excludable income for purposes of calculating financial aid.
- **Builds supports for the college retention and success of homeless and foster youth** by requiring institutions of higher education to: designate a single point of contact to assist them to access and complete higher education; post public notices about financial and other assistance available to them, etc.
- **Increases services to homeless and foster youth in college access programs** by requiring TRIO and GEAR-UP programs to: include their information in outcome criteria and data collection; review and revise policies to ensure their participation; and describe successful outreach activities and strategies to meet their needs.
- **Provides data on the higher education outcomes of homeless and foster youth** by requiring the Government Accountability Office to prepare and submit a report on enrollment and completion data for them.

Reference

NAEHCY LeTendre Scholarship Announcement

The National Association for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth provides scholarship assistance to students through the LeTendre Education Fund, established in 1998 in memory of Andre E. LeTendre, husband of Mary Jean LeTendre, former Director of Compensatory Education for the U.S. Department of Education. The scholarship funds are available to students who are homeless or who have been homeless during their school attendance, and who have demonstrated average or higher than average achievement. Students who have not reached their 21st birthday by September 1, 2014, and who have completed no more than two years of college are eligible to apply. Applicants may be high school seniors, students enrolled in a GED or other alternative education program, or recent graduates/GED recipients. The scholarship may be used to help defray the costs of college tuition, fees, books, prep courses, or other educational expenses. The Scholarships will be awarded at the National Association for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth conference in Kansas City, Missouri, on Sunday, October 26, 2014.

Application forms may be downloaded from the NAEHCY website at: http://www.naehcy.org/letendre-scholarship-fund/scholarship-application
To receive an application via e-mail or fax, contact Patricia Popp, NAEHCY LeTendre Fund, at (757) 221-7776 or pxpopp@wm.edu.
Materials Order Form

All publications are available on our Web site: www.wm.edu/hope
They are not copyrighted and can be copied with appropriate reference to Project HOPE-Virginia.

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<td><strong>Information Briefs</strong></td>
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<td>Helping Young Children Grow and Learn: A Guide for Families and Shelters</td>
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<td><strong>Parent Pack</strong></td>
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**Resources Available Only Online**

| Exploring Homelessness Through Young Adult Literature                         | Spring 2010      | Available Online |
| Bibliography of Homeless Education Resources                                   | Fall 2006        | Available Online |
| School Nurses: It’s Not Just Bandages Anymore                                 | Fall 2004        | Available Online |

*For larger quantities, contact Project HOPE-Virginia at 757-221-4002

Name ________________________________________________________________
Title _______________________________________________________________
Organization _________________________________________________________
Address _____________________________________________________________
City ____________________________ State ____________ Zip _______________
Phone __________________________ Fax _________________________________
Email __________________________

Fax this form to: 757-221-5300 Or mail to: Project HOPE-Virginia
The College of William & Mary
P O Box 8795, SOE
Williamsburg, VA 23187-8795
Project HOPE Materials Descriptions

Project HOPE Publications

The family brochure and poster provide a summary of the rights to an appropriate education for students experiencing homelessness. The brochure includes suggestions for successful transitions and a listing of state agencies that may be accessed for additional support.

Information Briefs

Standards of Learning At-A-Glance K-5 provides a one-page overview of the Virginia SOL per grade from Kindergarten to fifth grade, along with reading suggestions and useful resources.

When School Is Home & Family: Supporting the Attendance and Success of Youth on Their Own is designed to help your school support the attendance and success of youth on their own – whether they have run away or are independent for other reasons – by providing background information about unaccompanied youth, sharing some of the challenges they face, and suggesting positive policies and programs for school divisions.

Identifying Youth on Their Own provides basic information and strategies for each step to support school divisions in their efforts to identify unaccompanied homeless youth.

Enrolling Homeless Students: First Step to the Schoolhouse Door provides enrollment personnel with tips on identifying and serving families experiencing homelessness during the enrollment process.

Unlocking Potential: What Educators Need to Know About Special Education and Homelessness provides educators with tips on supporting families experiencing homelessness through the special education process.

Unlocking Potential: What Families and Shelters Need to Know About Special Education and Homelessness provides families experiencing homelessness and service providers who work with these families with an overview of the special education process and tips for working through the process.

Helping Young Children Grow and Learn: A Guide for Families and Shelters emphasizes ways that families and shelter providers can encourage the development of young children and become aware of potential concerns. It provides resources and strategies to assist when delays are observed.

Using the Best That We Know: Supporting Young Children Experiencing Homelessness provides educators with information, resources, and strategies for supporting families with young children who are experiencing homelessness and may have special needs.

Questions and Answers on Homeless Education Answers basic questions regarding the educational needs of children and youth experiencing homelessness. It is a useful resource for school administrators.

Resilience: Strengthening Relationships, Fostering Hope explores resiliency with suggestions for ways to nurture this protective factor.

Tips for Supporting Highly Mobile Students provides suggestions for meeting the needs of highly mobile students at the division level, school level, and classroom level.

What Educators Can Do introduces teachers to the topic of homeless education with practical suggestions to welcome and support homeless students in the classroom.

Early Childhood Parent Pack

Parent Pack Folder & Inserts: were developed by state and local representatives from Early Childhood Special Education, Title I, Part C, Head Start/Early Head Start, and homeless education. It contains information on the basic educational rights under the McKinney-Vento Act for children and youth and provides a means of keeping important documents in one place. The inserts describe the federal and state-sponsored education programs in Virginia, share tips on early childhood reading, and provide guidelines of growth and development in children from the ages of one month to five year.

These publications are not copyrighted. They can be downloaded from our website and copied with appropriate reference to Project HOPE-Virginia. The Project HOPE-Virginia Web site contains additional resources for supporting students and families experiencing homelessness, as well as news updates regarding resources and policy. Check it out!

www.wm.edu/ hope
Upcoming Events

Council for Exceptional Children 2014 Convention & Expo  
April 9-12, 2014  
Pennsylvania Convention Center  
Philadelphia, PA

Virginia Association of Federal Education Program Administrators (VAFPEPA) Conference  
October 13-15, 2014  
The Hotel Roanoke and Conference Center  
Roanoke, VA

National Low Income Housing Coalition’s Annual Housing Policy Conference and Lobby Day  
April 27-30, 2014  
Marriott Wardman Park Hotel  
Washington, DC

National Association for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth (NAEHCY) Annual Conference  
Paving The Way: Educating ALL Our Children and Youth  
October 25-28, 2014  
Westin Crown Center Hotel  
Kansas City, MO

National Health Care for the Homeless Conference and Policy Symposium  
May 28-30, 2014  
Marriott Hotel  
New Orleans, LA

Student Services Strengthening Connections Conference  
December 4-5, 2014  
The Hotel Roanoke and Conference Center  
Roanoke, VA

The Creating Connections to Shining Stars (CCSS) Conference, a statewide early childhood event, will not be held in the Summer of 2014. Planning is underway for the next CCSS Conference to be held in July 2015. For additional information or to volunteer to assist with conference planning, please contact the VCPD Coordinator, Jaye Harvey, at jhwellons@vcu.edu.

Project HOPE - Virginia Staff

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<td>State Coordinator</td>
<td>Patricia A. Popp, Ph.D.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Faculty Liaison</td>
<td>James H. Stronge, Ph.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Manager</td>
<td>Kathy Wallace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate Assistants</td>
<td>Yi Hua, M.A.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Linda Innemee, M.Ed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Research Associate</td>
<td>Xianxuan Xu, Ph.D.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Anyone who, due to a lack of housing, lives:

- In emergency or transitional shelters;
- In motels, hotels, trailer parks, campgrounds, abandoned in hospitals, awaiting foster care placement;
- In cars, parks, public places, bus or train stations, abandoned buildings;
- Doubled up with relatives or friends;
- In these conditions and is a child or youth not in the physical custody of an adult (unaccompanied youth*);
- In these conditions and is a migratory child or youth.

To determine homelessness, consider the permanence and adequacy of the living situation.

* Unaccompanied youth - a youth without fixed, regular, and adequate housing who are not in the physical custody of a parent or guardian. This would include runaways living in homeless situations and those denied housing by their families (sometimes referred to as throwaway children and youth).

Project HOPE - Virginia

If you would like to be added to our mailing list, have questions related to the education of homeless children and youth, or would like additional information, brochures, posters, or other resource materials, please contact:

- Toll free (in VA): (877) 455-3412
- Phone: (757) 221-4002
- Fax: (757) 221-5300
- E-mail: homlss@wm.edu
- Website: http://hope.wm.edu