RECRUITING 101

Lesson 4:
The Qualifying Move

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Purpose:

The qualifying move is a necessary requirement for determining student eligibility. To be successful, recruiters must be able to properly review a student and a migratory agricultural worker's move history. This training covers what qualifying moves are and tips for how recruiters can obtain work history.

WHY ARE QUALIFYING MOVES IMPORTANT?

To be eligible for the Migrant Education Program, all students must make a qualifying move with, to join, to precede, or as a migratory agricultural worker in order to qualify.

Recruiters must review move history and evaluate qualifying moves every day on the job.

WHAT IS A QUALIFYING MOVE?

A move is considered a qualifying move if:
- The move occurred in the previous 36 months

- The move was made due to economic necessity

- The move was made from one residence to another residence

- The move was made from one school district to another school district

Source: Non-Regulatory Guidance Ch. II QD1 pg 20

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WHAT IS A QUALIFYING MOVE? - PREVIOUS 36 MONTHS

To be a qualifying move, the move must have been completed within 36 months from the date of the eligibility interview.

A move is considered completed when the migratory agricultural worker and the child are together in a new location.

Source: Non-Regulatory Guidance Ch. II QD1 pg 20

WHAT IS A QUALIFYING MOVE? – ECONOMIC NECESSITY

To be a qualifying move, the move must have been made due to economic necessity.

The federal Office of Migrant Education considers economic necessity to mean that the child and worker moved because they could no longer afford to stay in their current location

Source: Non-Regulatory Guidance Ch. II QD3 pg 20

WHAT IS A QUALIFYING MOVE? – ECONOMIC NECESSITY

Examples of Economic Necessity include:

- Moving because work was no longer available in the previous location
- Moving with the reasonable expectation that work would be available in the new location
- Moving because student and worker could no longer afford rent or because rent in the new location was cheaper

Source: Non-Regulatory Guidance Ch. II QD3 pg 20
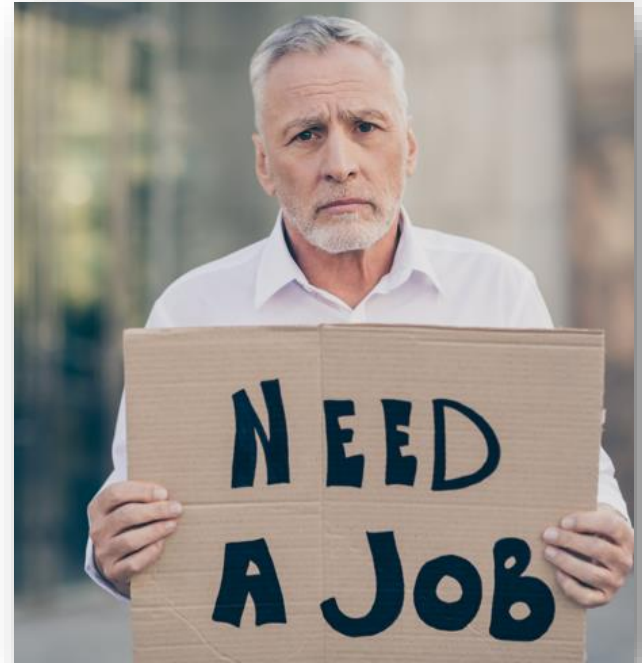
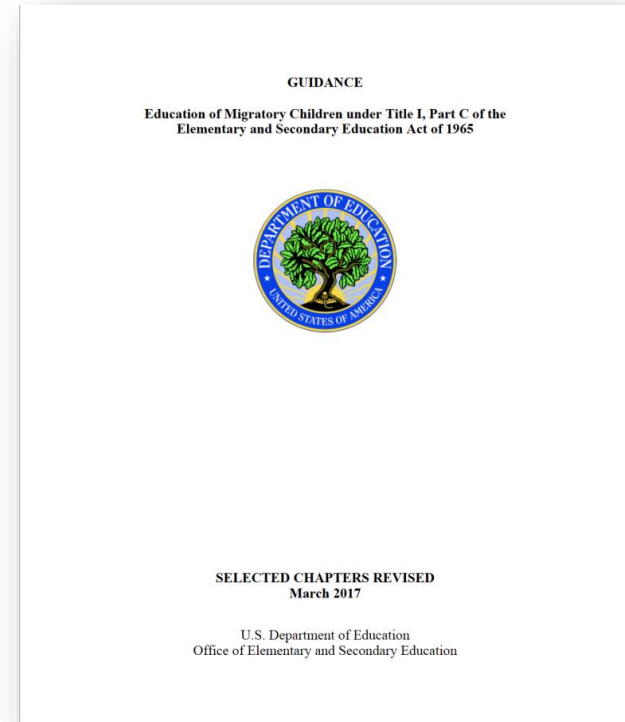# WHAT IS A QUALIFYING MOVE? – FROM ONE RESIDENCE TO ANOTHER

There is no regulatory guidance that defines what a residence is for the purpose of MEP. However, OME considers a residence to be a place where the student and worker live and not just visit. Apartments, hotels, houses, boasts, tents, trailers, and vehicles can all be considered residences.

Source: Non-Regulatory Guidance Ch. II QD2 pg 20

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WHAT IS A QUALIFYING MOVE? - FROM ONE RESIDENCE

While there are no regulations about how long a student and worker must live in a location for the place to be considered a residence, it is important the student and worker live or lived in the location and were not only visiting or on vacation.

Source: Non-Regulatory Guidance Ch. II QD2 pg 20

GUIDANCE

Education of Migratory Children under Title I, Part C of the
Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965

SELECTED CHAPTERS REVISED
March 2017

U.S. Department of Education
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WHAT IS A QUALIFYING MOVE? - FROM ONE SCHOOL DISTRICT TO ANOTHER

For a move to be considered a qualifying the move must be made from one school district to another. Both worker and child must cross school district lines.
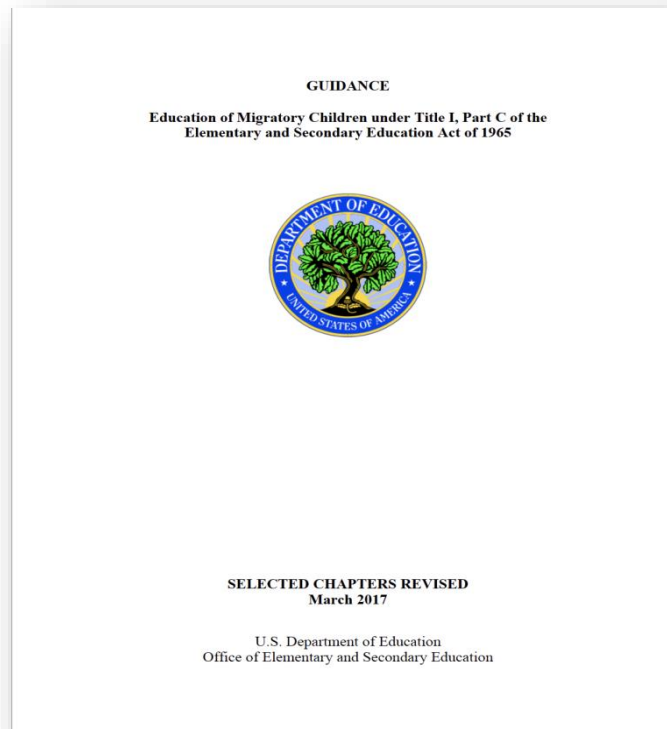
Source: Non-Regulatory Guidance Ch. II QD1 pg 20

WHAT IS A QUALIFYING MOVE? – FROM ONE SCHOOL

Be aware that many counties/regions may multiple school districts. It is important for recruiters to know their areas and know where school district lines are to properly distinguish when a move is a qualifying move.
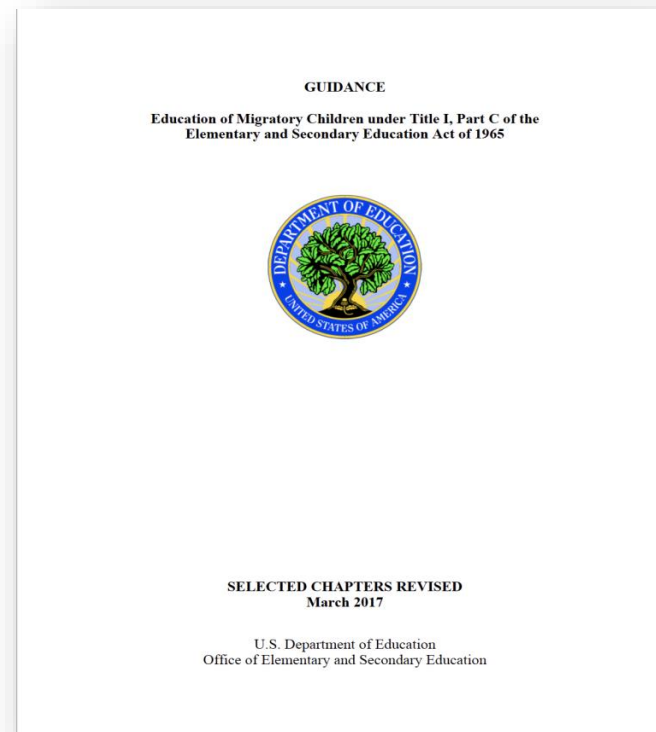
Source: Non-Regulatory Guidance Ch. II QD1 pg 20

GUIDANCE

Education of Migratory Children under Title I, Part C of the
Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965

SELECTED CHAPTERS REVISED
March 2017

U.S. Department of Education
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WHAT IS A QUALIFYING MOVE? - FROM ONE SCHOOL

For school districts that are more than 15,000 sq. miles in size, the worker and child must move at least 20 miles from one residence to another for the move to be considered a qualifying move.

Source: Non-Regulatory Guidance Ch. II QD1 pg 20

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Education of Migratory Children under Title I, Part C of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965

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March 2017

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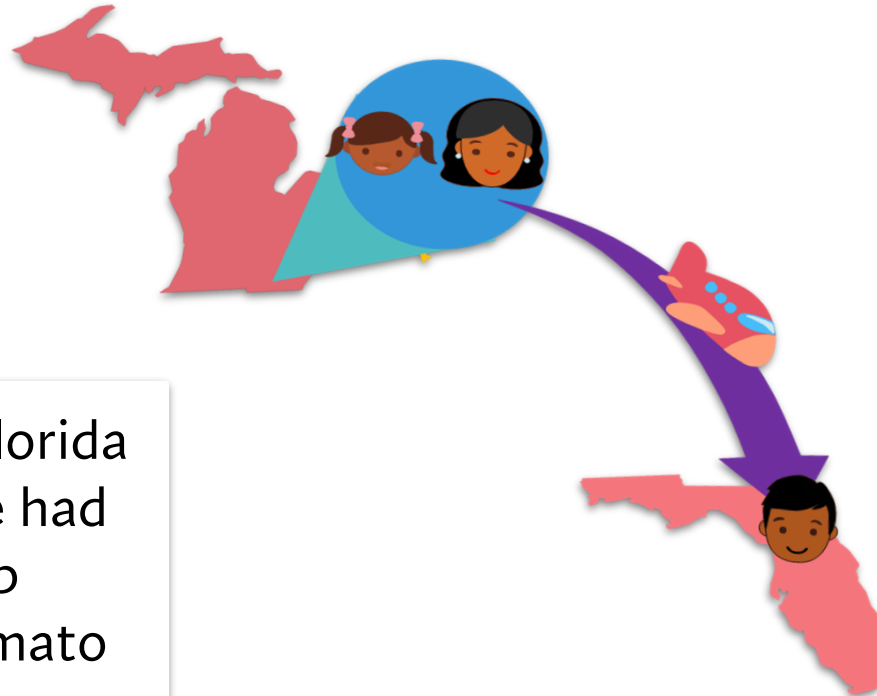Office of Elementary and Secondary Education

EXAMPLE OF A STUDENT MAKING A QUALIFYING MOVE

We have a family in Michigan who has never worked in agriculture. The family has had problems looking for work.

January 1st, 2020

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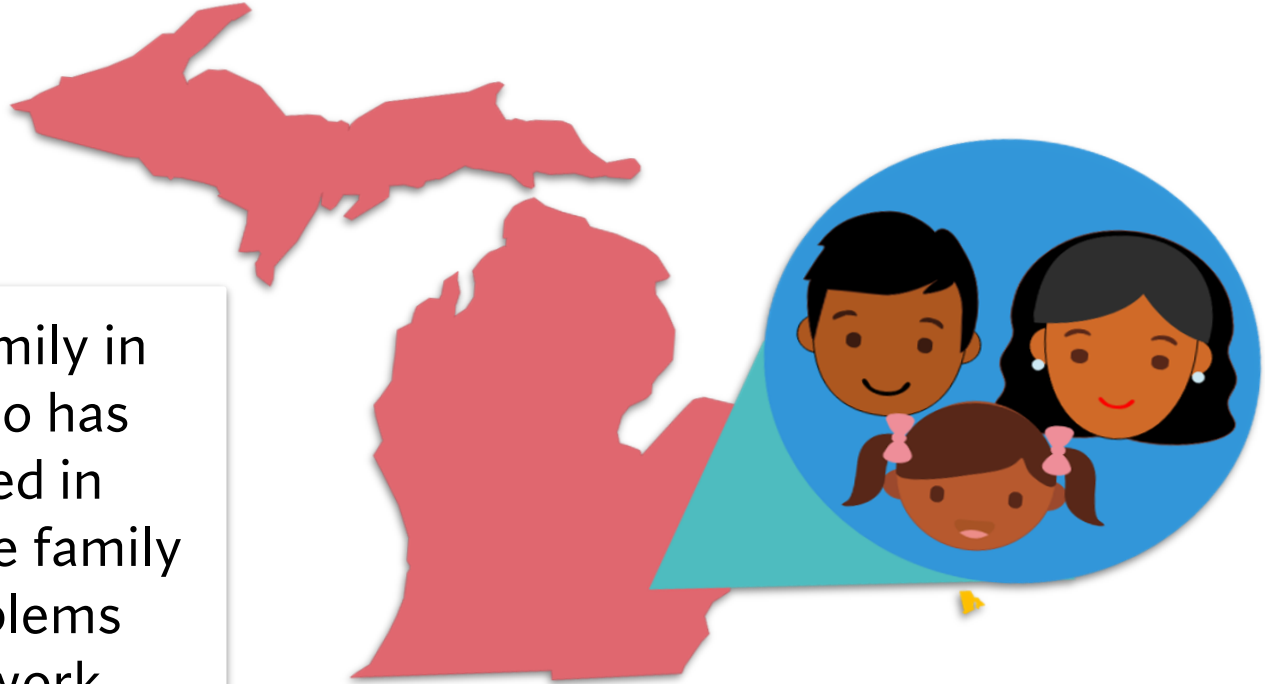
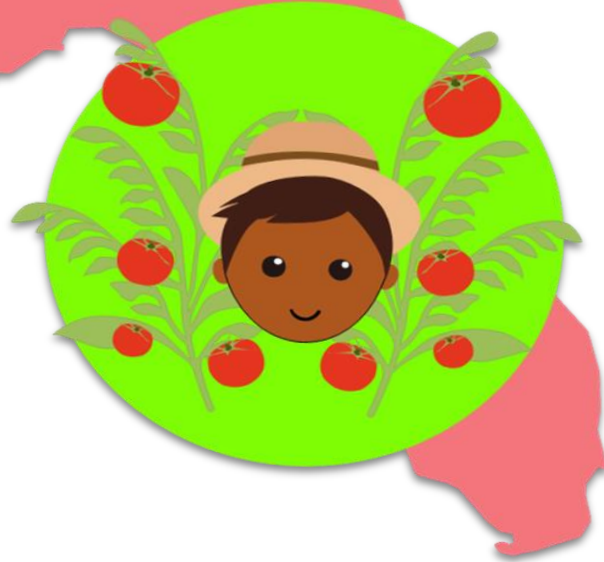# EXAMPLE OF A STUDENT MAKING A QUALIFYING MOVE

The father moves to Florida by himself because he had heard there are job opportunities on a tomato farm.

June 22nd, 2021

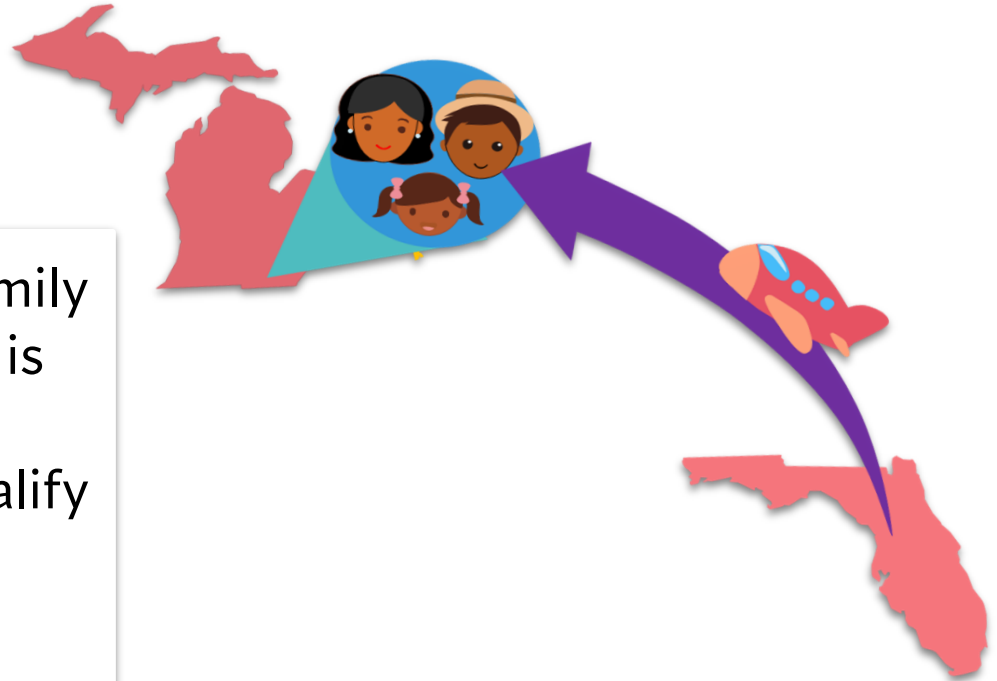# EXAMPLE OF A STUDENT MAKING A QUALIFYING MOVE

The father begins working within 60 days of arriving in Florida and becomes a Migratory Agricultural worker.

July 3rd, 2021

EXAMPLE OF A STUDENT MAKING A QUALIFYING MOVE

The father returns to his family in Michigan when the work is finished.
The family still does not qualify because the other family members have not moved.

November 20th, 2021

EXAMPLE OF A STUDENT MAKING A QUALIFYING MOVE
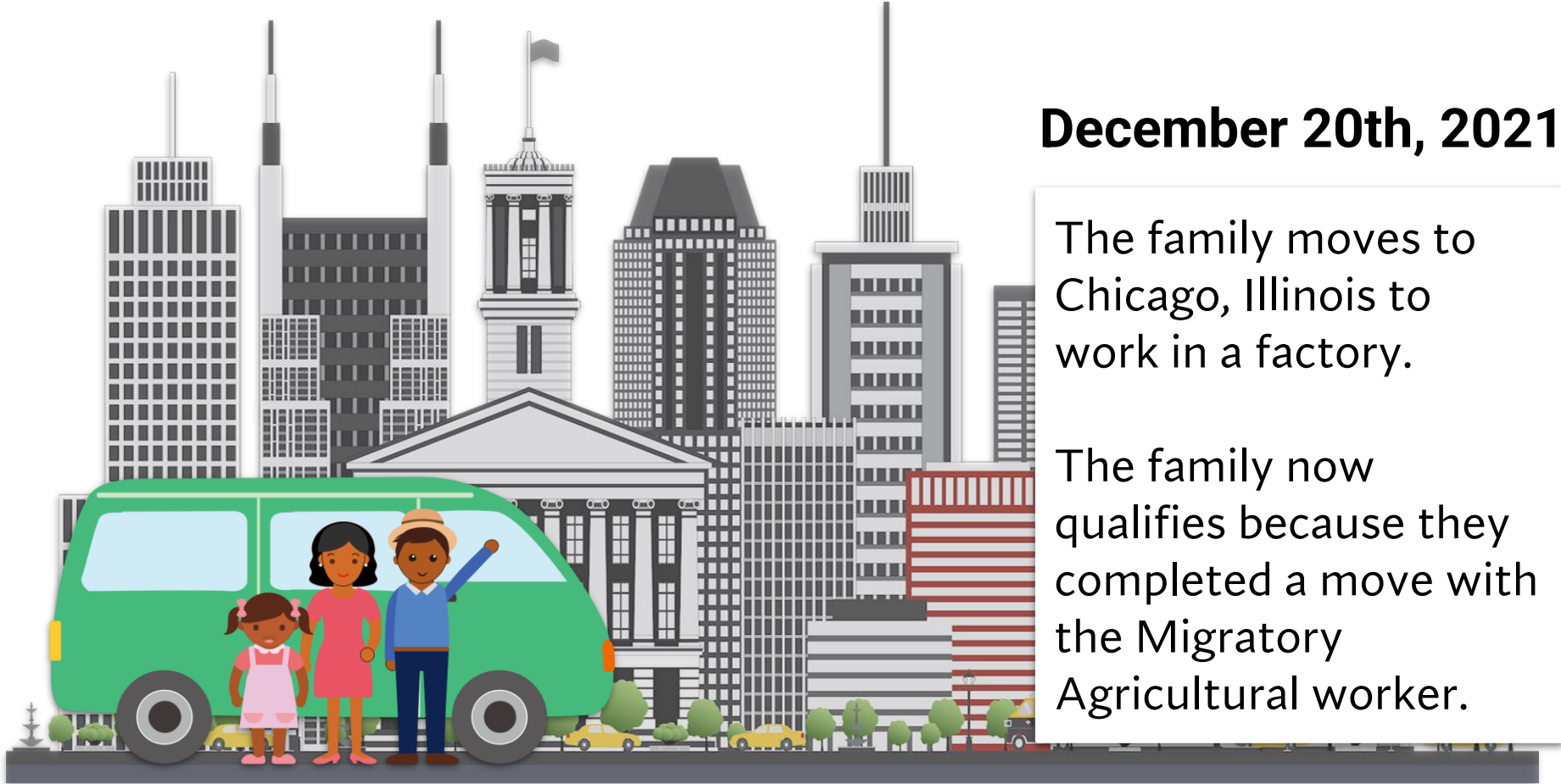
December 20th, 2021

The family moves to Chicago, Illinois to work in a factory.

The family now qualifies because they completed a move with the Migratory Agricultural worker.

"TO-JOIN" MOVES – WHEN THE CHILD AND WORKER

The child and the migratory agricultural worker do not have to move at the same time. The worker and child can move separately as long as the qualifying move is completed within 12 months.

Source: Non-Regulatory Guidance Ch. II QD1 pg 20

"TO-JOIN" MOVES - WHEN THE CHILD AND WORKER

A move where the child and worker move separately is known as a "to-join" move.

The child may move to join a worker who is already living in a new residence or the child may precede the worker to a new residence.

Source: Non-Regulatory Guidance Ch. II QD1 pg 20

"TO-JOIN" MOVES - WHEN THE CHILD AND WORKER

DID YOU KNOW ?

When a "to-join" move occurs the recruiter must write a comment on the COE describing **WHY** the child and worker moved separately.

Source: Non-Regulatory Guidance Ch. II QD1 pg 20

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March 2017

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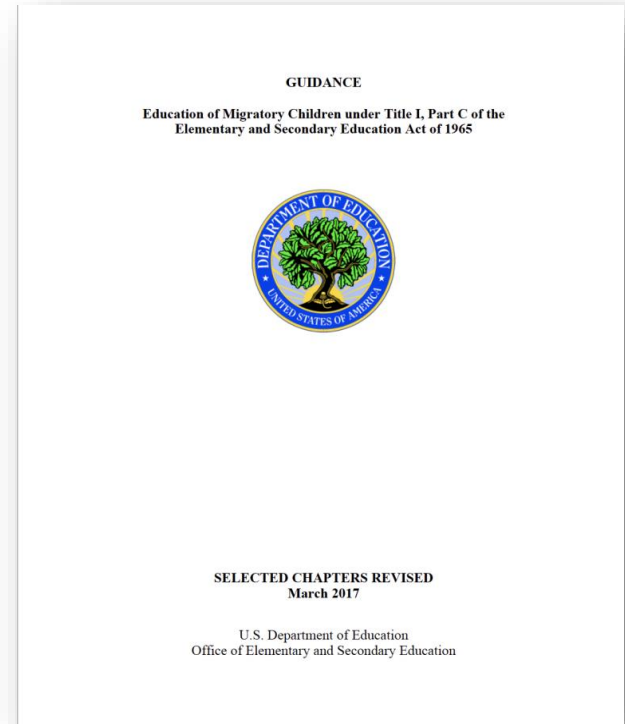
QUALIFYING ARRIVAL DATE

The Qualifying Arrival Date is most recent date a student completed a qualifying move with, to join, to precede a migratory agricultural worker or as a migratory agricultural worker.

Source: Non-Regulatory Guidance Ch. II QE1 pg 23

GUIDANCE

Education of Migratory Children under Title I, Part C of the
Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965

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QUALIFYING ARRIVAL DATE

The Qualifying Arrival Date is a necessary component for the COE. Anytime a student has a new Qualifying Arrival Date a new COE can be obtained.

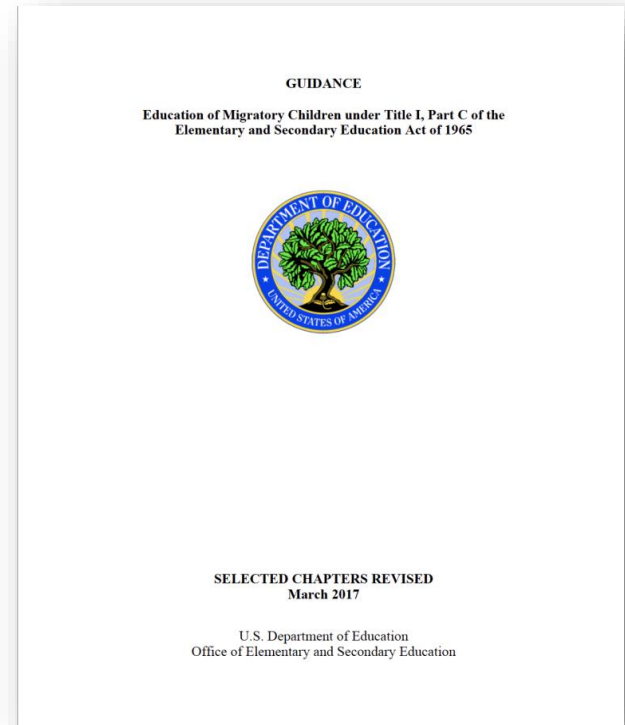Source: Non-Regulatory Guidance Ch. II QE1 pg 23

QUALIFYING ARRIVAL DATE

A child's eligibility for the Migrant Education Program begins on the Qualifying Arrival Date. The child is eligible for 36 months from the Qualifying Arrival Date.

Source: Non-Regulatory Guidance Ch. II QE1 pg 23

GUIDANCE

Education of Migratory Children under Title I, Part C of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965

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March 2017

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RESIDENCY DATE

The Residency date is the date when the child moves into the current school district they are living in.

Source: National COE Instructions pg. 4

QUALIFYING ARRIVAL DATE VS RESIDENCY DATE

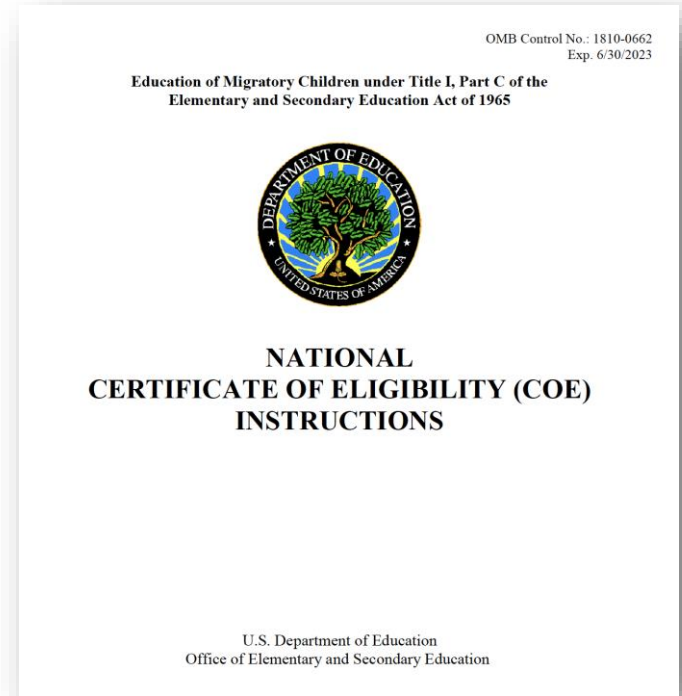✓ **The Qualifying Arrival Date** is the date the latest qualifying move was completed.

✓ **The Residency Date** is the date the child arrived in the current school district.

Source: National COE Instructions pg. 4

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**NATIONAL
CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY (COE)
INSTRUCTIONS**

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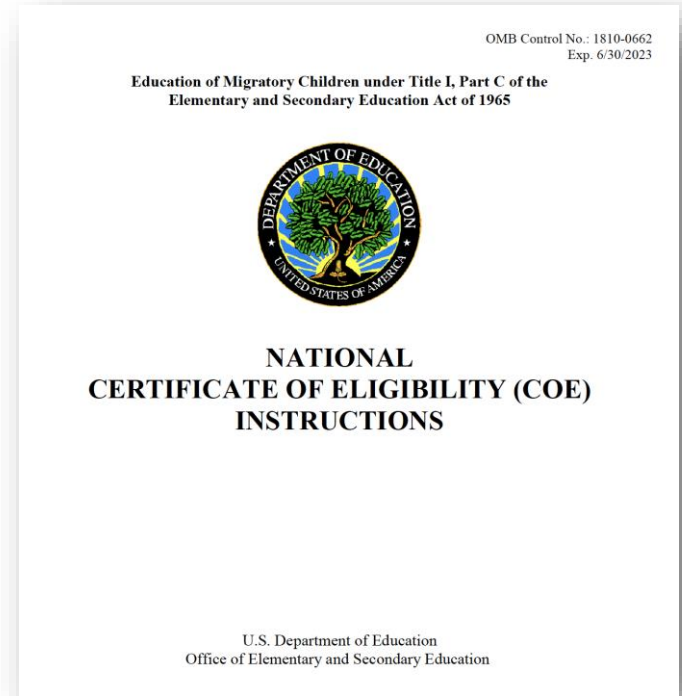
QUALIFYING ARRIVAL DATE VS RESIDENCY DATE

A child's Residency Date may differ from the Qualifying Arrival Date if they move before a migratory agricultural worker or if they make a subsequent move that is not a qualifying move.

Source: National COE Instructions pg. 4

OMB Control No.: 1810-0662
Exp. 6/30/2023

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NATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY (COE) INSTRUCTIONS

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TIPS FOR OBTAINING MOVE HISTORY

A recruiter must be able to properly review a student and worker's move history during the eligibility interview in order to determine if there was a qualifying move.

TIPS FOR OBTAINING MOVE HISTORY

To uncover move history, recruiters should start with the latest move and work backwards.

If you are having a difficult time collecting the move history, draw a timeline and place the moves on the timeline to help visualize the child and worker's history.

TIPS FOR OBTAINING MOVE HISTORY

Some workers and families may struggle to remember exact dates of moves. Recruiters should always try to approximate the dates of moves the best they can and obtain at least 4 years or 48 months of move history to guarantee that a qualifying move was not made.

Because migrant families move so frequently, recruiters may need to repeat questions multiple times to obtain a complete move history.

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WORKBOOK - ACTIVITY!

Identify the Q.A.D.

Go to the Activity in the Recruiting 101 Lesson 4 page of the workbook.

For each of the scenarios listed, identify the most recent qualifying arrival date for the migrant students in the scenario.

NEXT STEPS

To continue learning, read Chapter 7: Determining Eligibility in the National ID&R Manual located here:https://results.ed.gov/idr-manual

Take the *The Qualifying Move* mini-quiz to test your knowledge:

https://www.classmarker.com/online-test/start/?quiz=6v75d7aa2f703def

Then continue on to **Recruiting 101 Lesson 5: Getting Familiar With the COE**