

# State Provisions to Help Children Experiencing Homelessness Access Child Care and Preschool

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Quality early childhood programs can change the trajectory of a child's life. Yet homelessness creates unique barriers to accessing and participating in early childhood programs. Federal laws and regulations support prioritizing and streamlining access to child care and preschool for children experiencing homelessness.<sup>1</sup> Under federal regulations, states must prioritize children

experiencing homelessness for child care services. Families can start receiving services while working to assemble immunization, health and safety, and eligibility documents. Child care subsidy agencies must do specific outreach to families experiencing homelessness and improve their access to child care. [More information](#) on federal child care regulations is available on our website.

The McKinney-Vento Act applies to public preschools. This means children experiencing homelessness can enroll immediately in preschools without typically required documents (if space is available); continue attending their preschool even if they move out of the attendance area; and receive transportation to preschool in many cases. More information about [which preschool programs are covered](#) by the McKinney-Vento Act and [how to apply the Act](#) to preschool programs is available on our website.

These federal protections are important and powerful. However, as early childhood education is implemented differently from state to state, state laws are equally important. This document summarizes state laws, regulations and policies that help children experiencing homelessness access child care and preschool.<sup>2</sup> SchoolHouse Connection is grateful to Baker McKenzie and United Airlines for contributing many hours of research to the production of this document.<sup>3</sup> The next phase of our research will involve determining to what extent these promising state policies are being implemented.

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<sup>1</sup> Child care, preschool, Head Start, and other early childhood programs define homelessness the same as the [McKinney-Vento Act](#).

<sup>2</sup> Please contact [Patricia Julianelle](#) to share information about other state provisions to help children experiencing homelessness access early childhood programs, or to request SchoolHouse Connection's help on state law advocacy in your state. Note that this document does not include Head Start, early intervention (IDEA Part C), or home visiting programs. Although these are essential early learning programs, which also include important protections for children experiencing homelessness, their federal legal structure results in less state policy action on implementation.

<sup>3</sup> The references and content provided in this analysis are for general information only and are not intended as legal advice. Although we strive to provide accurate and up to date legal information, we cannot promise it is error free or that it is suitable for your specific concerns. Therefore, you should contact an attorney to obtain legal advice for any issue specific to your situation. If you use the materials and information provided in this analysis, including the links to external sources, it does not create an attorney-client relationship between us or any providers of information you find in this document, and we take no responsibility for any information linked to this analysis or to SchoolHouse Connection's website more broadly. We are not advocating for or endorsing any reference, resource, provider, or the like referenced in this analysis.

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## CHILD CARE

### Automatic or Streamlined Eligibility for Children Experiencing Homelessness

State	State Laws, Regulations, and Policies
<b>Arkansas</b>	Eligibility requirements are waived for children experiencing homelessness and those who are in foster care. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )
<b>California</b>	Families who are identified as homeless by a legal, medical, or social services agency, McKinney-Vento homeless liaison, Head Start program, shelter, or written statement from a parent describing the family's current homeless living situation, are automatically eligible for a child care subsidy. ( <a href="#">CDE Management Bulletin 18-04</a> ; CA <a href="#">Educ. Code §8263</a> ; 5 CCR §§ <a href="#">18083</a> , <a href="#">18090</a> )
<b>Delaware</b>	Automatic eligibility if income is at or below 185% of the Federal Poverty Level and the parent or caretaker is seeking employment or housing. ( <a href="#">16 Del. Admin. Code §11003.7.2(3)</a> )
<b>District of Columbia</b>	Automatic eligibility without consideration of income. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )
<b>Massachusetts</b>	The Department of Housing and Community Development and/or the Department of Children and Families may issue a written child care authorization or referral for any family seeking to enroll a child in the Homeless Child Care Services Program, provided that the family is participating in an approved homeless activity, including, but not limited to: residing in an emergency assistance shelter, domestic violence shelter or residential family substance abuse treatment shelter; placement in temporary housing at a motel/hotel; or participation in either a homeless stabilization or diversion program. Provides eligibility for full-time child care for up to a year (can be extended if the family meets income requirements). Homeless Child Care Services Programs are paid at a higher rate. ( <a href="#">606 Code of Mass. Reg. 10.08</a> ; <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> , page 98, 119)
<b>Michigan</b>	Automatic eligibility with no income test, and expedited processing (within 7 days). ( <a href="#">CCDBG Implementation Status</a> )
<b>Minnesota</b>	Expedited application process for applicants who declare they are homeless. ( <a href="#">MN ST §119B.025, Subdiv. 1(c)</a> (effective Sept. 21, 2020))

<b>Mississippi</b>	Eligibility is determined by the Mississippi Department of Human Services or an approved agency serving homeless families. ( <a href="#">Child Care Payment Program Policy Manual, Part 17 ch. 3, Rule 3.2(B)</a> )
<b>Missouri</b>	Automatic eligibility if the applicant is working with a community-based organization to eradicate homelessness. ( <a href="#">Miss. Code of Reg., Title 13, Div. 35, §32.060(1)(F)(1)(D)</a> )
<b>Montana</b>	A family experiencing homelessness is eligible for a 90- day eligibility period while families stabilize their living arrangements. In order to be eligible for the 90-day eligibility period, the parent must submit two forms of documentation to prove homelessness. One form of documentation is the self-attestation from the parent on the application. The second form of documentation could be a letter from a homeless shelter or a statement from a friend or relative the family is living with. (CCDF State Plan)
<b>Nebraska</b>	Pending regulations provide automatic eligibility for up to 40 hours per week for 3 months to provide stability to the children and to allow the parent(s) or usual caretaker the opportunity to seek out community resources. If the client is not meeting another eligibility criterion by the end of the 3-month period, they will no longer be considered eligible. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )
<b>New Hampshire</b>	Family Services Specialists must ask a family if they meet the McKinney-Vento definition of homelessness, if they report they live in a home or apartment. Families experiencing homelessness receive expedited services. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> ; N.H. Code Admin. R. He-C 6910.05)
<b>New York</b>	When funds are available, child care services must be provided to families that are homeless, subject to specified income limits and as needed to permit the child's caretaker to seek or engage in employment, participate in certain educational or vocational programs, or access and participate in counseling services programs. ( <a href="#">18 CRR-NY, §415.2(a)(2)(v)</a> )
<b>South Carolina</b>	Provides child care subsidies for all children experiencing homelessness. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )
<b>Tennessee</b>	Parents experiencing homelessness are exempted from the requirement for pre-placement visits by parents to the child care facility. ( <a href="#">Tenn. Dep't of Human Servs. Community &amp; Social Servs. Div., Rule 1240-04-01-05(5)(e)</a> )
<b>Utah</b>	The Homeless Child Care program is available to families who are in sheltered care and do not meet the Employment Support Child Care work requirements. A referral must be provided by the recognized homeless agency. Families may receive up to 3 months of child care to support

	activities including, but not limited to, employment, job search, training, shelter search, or working through a crisis situation. After 3 months, they may transition into Employment Support or TANF child care without having to reapply. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )
<b>Vermont</b>	Families experiencing homelessness are automatically approved for child care. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )

### Priority for Children Experiencing Homelessness to Receive Child Care Subsidies

State	State Laws, Regulations, and Policies
<b>Alaska</b>	Eligibility requirements are waived for children experiencing homelessness and Homeless children will not be placed on a wait list for child care but rather will immediately receive benefits upon a determination of eligibility ( <a href="#">7 Alaska Admin. Code §41.050(g)(6)</a> )
<b>Arkansas</b>	Prioritization for child care assistance is given to TANF recipients, children in foster care, children with disabilities, teen parents, grandparents, and homeless families. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> ) Waiting lists for child care are prioritized in the following order: special needs, teen in high school, homeless, low-income with no fee, and low-income with fee. ( <a href="#">Code of Ark. Rule 016.22.8-4</a> )
<b>Georgia</b>	Families who lack fixed, regular, and adequate housing are considered a priority group. Homelessness can be verified with a letter from the homeowner or lease holder (for doubled-up families), an emergency shelter, an agency that provides homeless assistance programs in Georgia, or a written or verbal attestation from the parental authority, if no other documentation is available. ( <a href="#">CAPS Policy 00-7</a> )
<b>Indiana</b>	Families experiencing homelessness receive priority on waiting lists, after families receiving TANF, those in need of child protective services, and children with special needs. ( <a href="#">Child Care and Development Fund Voucher Program Policy &amp; Procedure Manual</a> , page 34)
<b>Kansas</b>	Families experiencing homelessness (self-declared) who need child care to maintain employment or participate in an approved educational plan are prioritized. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )
<b>Louisiana</b>	Any household with members who are children experiencing homelessness is prioritized. ( <a href="#">La. Admin.Code title 28, Part CLXV, §513(A)(4)</a> )

<b>Maine</b>	First priority to children experiencing homelessness, along with children from families with very low income and children with special needs. ( <a href="#">Child Care Subsidy Program Rules</a> , 10-148 Code of Maine Rules, Ch. 6, 4(D)(1))
<b>Maryland</b>	Children with “evidence of homelessness” are prioritized. ( <a href="#">Code of Md. Reg., Title 13A, subtitle 14, §06-08(A)</a> )
<b>Massachusetts</b>	Children experiencing homelessness receive priority for reserved slots, without waiting lists. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> , page 98)
<b>Minnesota</b>	A child experiencing homelessness may be considered a child with a special need based on environmental or familial factors that create barriers to the child's optimal development. Counties and tribes can prioritize these children by allowing higher reimbursement rates to be paid. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )
<b>Mississippi</b>	Children experiencing homelessness are a priority population for eligibility and access purposes. ( <a href="#">Child Care Payment Program Policy Manual, Part 17 ch. 3, Rule 3.1</a> )
<b>Montana</b>	Families experiencing homelessness are fourth priority, after those on TANF, children with special needs, and teen parents, if there are insufficient funds to provide child care assistance to all eligible applicants. ( <a href="#">Montana Admin. R. 37.80.201(5)(d)</a> )
<b>Nevada</b>	Families who are experiencing homelessness are given priority when a wait list is in effect. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )
<b>New Hampshire</b>	Families experiencing homelessness, or who were homeless over the past 92 days, are second priority, after those receiving TANF. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )
<b>New Jersey</b>	If there is a need to prioritize eligibility for child care, homelessness is a category in the priority rankings. Applicants can self-identify as homeless on a verification form, or have a community organization (shelter, transitional living program) submit a form on their behalf. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )
<b>New Mexico</b>	Children experiencing homelessness are one of several priority groups. ( <a href="#">N.M. Admin. Code §8.15.2.9</a> )
<b>North Carolina</b>	Children experiencing homelessness are receive priority, and the state has established a set-aside of 4% of slots for children with special needs and those experiencing homelessness. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )
<b>North Dakota</b>	In the event of a waiting list, children experiencing homelessness would be identified as a priority for services. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )

<b>Pennsylvania</b>	Children experiencing homelessness are given priority on waiting lists. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )
<b>South Carolina</b>	Priority is given to children with special needs and those experiencing homelessness. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )
<b>South Dakota</b>	If a waiting list is necessary because of funding issues, children experiencing homelessness will be in the first priority group. ( <a href="#">SD Admin R. 67:47:01:29</a> )
<b>Tennessee</b>	In the event of a waiting list, priority is given to families experiencing homelessness, children with disabilities, and military families. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )
<b>Texas</b>	Children experiencing homelessness are the second priority group for child care. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )

### Exemptions from Work Requirements for Parents Experiencing Homelessness

<b>State</b>	<b>State Laws, Regulations, and Policies</b>
<b>California</b>	Families may receive a child care subsidy while looking for permanent housing, or while attending appointments or activities necessary to comply with shelter participation requirements, for up to 60 working days, with the possibility of a 20-day extension. ( <a href="#">CDE Management Bulletin 18-04</a> ; 5 CCR § <a href="#">18091</a> )
<b>District of Columbia</b>	Parents are exempt from the requirement to participate in a qualifying activity and income threshold requirements. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )
<b>Louisiana</b>	Employment and training activity requirements may be waived for up to 180 days for parents, or persons acting as parents, who are experiencing homelessness and who demonstrate that they are seeking employment or participating in a transitional living program. ( <a href="#">La. Admin. Code title 28, Part CLXV, §509(A)(5)(b)</a> ; <a href="#">La. Admin. Code title 67, Part III, Chapter 51, §5103(B)(4)(E)</a> )
<b>Massachusetts</b>	Employment, education, and training are waived up to 2 years, with the possibility of case-by-case extensions. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )
<b>Minnesota</b>	Employment, training, and education requirements are waived for 3 months, for 60 hours of child care assistance per service period. Additional hours may be authorized as needed based on the applicant's

	participation in employment, education, or employment plan. After 3 months, the applicant must meet eligibility and activity requirements. ( <a href="#">MN ST §119B.095, Subdiv. 3</a> (effective Sept. 21, 2020))
<b>Montana</b>	Generally applicable work and vocational training requirements do not apply. ( <a href="#">Montana Admin. R. 37.80.201(2)(g)</a> )
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	Families experiencing homelessness may receive up to 92 days of child care while seeking employment. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )

### Co-Payments Waived for Parents Experiencing Homelessness

State	State Laws, Regulations, and Policies
<b>District of Columbia</b>	Co-payments are waived for families experiencing homelessness. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )
<b>Massachusetts</b>	On a case by case basis, the Department of Housing and Community Development or the Department of Children and Families will determine whether fees shall be waived. ( <a href="#">606 Code of Mass. Reg. 10.08</a> ; <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )
<b>Michigan</b>	Family co-payment is waived. ( <a href="#">CCDBG Implementation Status</a> )
<b>Mississippi</b>	Homeless families with “no countable income” do not have to pay co-payments. ( <a href="#">Child Care Payment Program Policy Manual, Part 17 ch. 6, Rule 6.2(A)(1)(b)</a> )
<b>Missouri</b>	Family contributions and co-pays are waived. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )
<b>South Carolina</b>	Copays are waived for TANF recipients, foster children, and families experiencing homelessness. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )
<b>Texas</b>	Parents of a child experiencing homelessness are exempt from paying the parent share of child care costs. ( <a href="#">40 Tex. Admin. Code § 809.19(a)(2)(C)</a> )

## Exemption or Grace Period for Children Experiencing Homelessness to Submit Eligibility/Enrollment Documentation (with immediate enrollment pending document submission)

State	State Laws, Regulations, and Policies
Alaska	30 days. ( <a href="#">Alaska Admin. Code §41.315(e)</a> )
California	Families experiencing homelessness do not have to prove residency to receive a child care subsidy. A simple declaration of intent to reside in California is sufficient. ( <a href="#">CDE Management Bulletin 18-04</a> ; 5 CCR § <a href="#">18107</a> )
Colorado	At least 60 days. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )
Delaware	90 days. ( <a href="#">16 Del. Admin. Code §11003.7.2</a> )
Florida	Procedure permits enrollment after an initial eligibility determination, verified by a certified homeless shelter, without full documentation. ( <a href="#">Fla. Admin. Code ch. 6M-4.208(2)</a> ). When other documentation is not available, a letter from a shelter or a notarized statement from the parent is sufficient to prove residency. ( <a href="#">Fla. Admin Code ch. 6M-4.208(9)</a> )
Georgia	Residency can be verified with a letter from the homeowner or lease holder (for doubled-up families), an emergency shelter, or an agency that provides homeless assistance programs in Georgia. ( <a href="#">CAPS Policy 00-7</a> )
Hawaii	60 days. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )
Illinois	90 days. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )
Louisiana	90 day waiver of proof of age. ( <a href="#">La. Admin. Code title 28, Part CLXV, §503(5)(B)</a> )
Maine	90 days. ( <a href="#">Child Care Subsidy Program Rules</a> , 10-148 Code of Maine Rules, Ch. 6, §3(B)(1))
Massachusetts	12 weeks. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> , page 100)
Michigan	Temporarily deferred verification requirements. ( <a href="#">CCDBG Implementation Status</a> )
Minnesota	3 months. ( <a href="#">MN ST §119B.025, Subdiv. 1(c)</a> (effective Sept. 21, 2020))
Missouri	30 days. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )
Nevada	90 days. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )

<b>New Hampshire</b>	Families experiencing homelessness are relieved of certain documentation and verification requirements. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )
<b>New Jersey</b>	1 month, with 1 month extension available. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )
<b>New York</b>	3 months. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )
<b>North Carolina</b>	30 days. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )
<b>North Dakota</b>	30 days. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	183 days. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )
<b>Rhode Island</b>	90 days. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )
<b>South Dakota</b>	30 days. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )
<b>Tennessee</b>	60 days. (Tenn. Dep't of Human Servs. Community & Social Servs. Div., <a href="#">Rules 1240-04-01-05(5)(d); 1240-04-01-08(2)(e)(2)(iii); 1240-04-01-08(2)(f)(2)</a> )
<b>Texas</b>	3 months. ( <a href="#">40 Tex. Admin. Code § 809.52</a> )
<b>Utah</b>	30 days. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )

### Grace Period for Children Experiencing Homelessness to Meet Immunization Requirements Specifically (with immediate enrollment pending meeting requirements)

<b>State</b>	<b>State Laws, Regulations, and Policies</b>
<b>Alaska</b>	30 days. ( <a href="#">7 Alaska Admin. Code §57.550(c)(3)</a> )
<b>Colorado</b>	At least 90 days for licensed providers, and at least 60 days for license-exempt providers. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )
<b>Connecticut</b>	90 days. ( <a href="#">Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. ch. 368a, §19a-79(e)</a> )
<b>District of Columbia</b>	60 days. ( <a href="#">DC Municipal Regs. Title 5, §152.2</a> )
<b>Illinois</b>	90 days. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )
<b>Indiana</b>	90 days. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )

<b>Iowa</b>	60 days. ( <a href="#">441 Iowa Admin. Code §110.9(4)</a> )
<b>Kansas</b>	60 days. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )
<b>Louisiana</b>	90 days. ( <a href="#">La. Admin. Code title 28, Part CLXV, §503(5)(B)</a> )
<b>Maryland</b>	A child care operator may temporarily admit or retain a child experiencing homelessness if the parent presents evidence that the child has an appointment with a health care provider or local health department for screenings, immunizations, or to obtain records. ( <a href="#">Code of Md. Reg., Title 13A, subtitle 16, §16.02(F)</a> )
<b>Massachusetts</b>	Up to 6 months. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )
<b>Missouri</b>	30 days. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )
<b>Nebraska</b>	30 days. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )
<b>Nevada</b>	90 days. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )
<b>New Hampshire</b>	60 days. ( <a href="#">N.H. Code Admin. R. He-C 6910.05</a> )
<b>New Jersey</b>	30 days. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )
<b>New Mexico</b>	30 days. ( <a href="#">N.M. Admin. Code §8.16.2.22(E)(e)</a> ; <a href="#">N.M. Admin. Code §8.17.2.24</a> )
<b>New York</b>	14 days; 30 days if the child is from another state or country and the parent or caretaker has shown a good faith effort to get the necessary documentation of the immunizations. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )
<b>North Carolina</b>	30 days. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )
<b>North Dakota</b>	30 days. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	90 days. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )
<b>Rhode Island</b>	90 days. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )
<b>South Dakota</b>	2 weeks, but the licensing specialist and child care provider will work with the family to obtain the information needed even if it takes longer than two weeks. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )
<b>Texas</b>	30 days. ( <a href="#">Tex. Admin. Code § 746.613(c)</a> ; <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )
<b>Utah</b>	90 days. ( <a href="#">Utah Admin Code R. 381-100-6(14)(d)</a> )
<b>Vermont</b>	Reasonable length of time, up to 6 months. ( <a href="#">CCDF State Plan</a> )

## PRESCHOOL

### Outreach / Recruitment

State	State Laws, Regulations, and Policies
Illinois	Preschool programs should focus on recruiting homeless families. Programs are expected to maintain contact with agencies serving homeless families and children in foster care throughout the year; if a homeless or foster child is identified as needing preschool services after all spots are filled, programs must make every effort to keep in contact with the family and place that child in a classroom as soon as an opening becomes available. Reserved slots should be filled immediately by any child experiencing homelessness. ( <a href="#">Preschool Manual</a> )

### Priority / Reservation of Slots / Eligibility

State	State Laws, Regulations, and Policies
Illinois	Children experiencing homelessness are prioritized as most at risk on the weighted eligibility criteria, and are given highest priority for Preschool Expansion Grant (PEG) programs. PEG programs must develop a local plan for ensuring that preschool services will be available to age-eligible children with especially high needs (e.g., children who are homeless or in foster care) even if those children do not present for screening and eligibility determination until after the school year begins. It is anticipated that most PEG programs' plans will include reserving at least 5-10% their program slots to be filled during the first two months of the school year. These slots would be filled immediately by any child who is homeless, in foster care, or otherwise demonstrates especially high needs. In addition, programs are expected to maintain contact with agencies serving homeless families and children in foster care throughout the year; if a homeless or foster child is identified as needing preschool services after all spots are filled, programs must make every effort to keep in contact with the family and place that child in a classroom as soon as an opening becomes available. ( <a href="#">Preschool Manual</a> )
Maryland	Local school systems must enroll 4-year-old applicants who are homeless. ( <a href="#">Code of Maryland Regulations, Title 13A § 13A.06.02.03(A)</a> )
Texas	Children experiencing homelessness are automatically eligible for Pre-K. ( <a href="#">Tex. Educ. Code § 29.153(b)(3)</a> ; <a href="#">19 Tex. Admin. Code R. 102.1003(a)</a> )

## Funding / Grants

State	State Laws, Regulations, and Policies
<b>District of Columbia</b>	Children experiencing homelessness are “at risk” students for purposes of the supplemental allocation for “at risk” students for providers that meet high quality standards. ( <a href="#">38 D.C. Code, § 38-271.06(b)(1)(A)(2) &amp; (B)(i)</a> )
<b>Illinois</b>	Priority in awarding grants for Pre-K programs must be given to programs that propose to serve children at risk of academic failure. Homeless children are an at-risk group. ( <a href="#">Preschool Manual</a> )

## Services

State	State Laws, Regulations, and Policies
<b>Illinois</b>	Pre-K programs that are not run by local educational agencies, and so are not subject to the McKinney-Vento Act, should, to the extent possible, ensure that children experiencing homelessness enrolled in their programs receive the support necessary for successful and continued participation, including, without limitation, arranging for appropriate transportation when necessary. ( <a href="#">23 Ill. Admin. Code § 235.70(k)</a> ) Illinois also has developed a <a href="#">Preschool Program Plan for Serving McKinney-Vento Eligible Children and Families</a> .