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Pertinent Definitions from the FAFSA Simplification Act (Public Law No: 116-260)

Homeless

A student is considered homeless if the student lacks fixed, regular and adequate housing. This is broader than just living “on the street.” It includes temporarily living with other people because the student had nowhere else to go; living in substandard housing (if it doesn’t meet local building codes or the utilities are turned off, it is generally not adequate); living in emergency or transitional shelters, for example, trailers provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) after disasters; or living in motels, camping grounds, cars, parks, abandoned buildings, bus or train stations or any public or private place not designed for humans to live in. It also includes living in the school dormitory if the student would otherwise be homeless. A student living in any of these situations and being an abusive parent may be considered homeless even if the parent would provide support and a place to live.