

In U.S. public schools, more than 1.3 million students are homeless and nearly 437,000 students are in foster care. Data from *Missed Opportunities: Youth Homelessness in America* shows that young people who experience homelessness are 4.5 times more likely than their peers to have not completed high school or a General Equivalency Diploma (GED). Beyond completing high school, youth and young adults who have experienced homelessness or been in foster care face unique barriers to accessing and completing higher education in a timely manner.

In 2016, the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) issued a report (GAO-16-343) that documents the challenges and barriers faced by homeless and foster youth in pursuing a college education. In addition to trauma and socioeconomic disadvantages, the challenges GAO identified include weak academic foundations, limited family support, and lack of awareness of available financial resources. Many of the problems documented by the GAO report are addressed by the bipartisan, bicameral Higher Education Access and Success Act for Homeless and Foster Youth (HEASHFY).

GAO FINDING: Burdensome Program Rules Can Hinder the Ability of Homeless and Foster Youth to Access Federal Supports.

HEASHFY addresses burdensome program rules by:

- Clarifying that youth under age 24 who are determined to have experienced homelessness on their own are considered independent students and can get the full financial aid they need;
- Streamlining the FAFSA questions for young people experienced homelessness on their own and foster youth;
- Easing the verification and determination process for young people experienced homelessness on their own;
- Clarifying that that “foster care children and youth” include youth who were in foster care at age 13 or older even if they are subsequently in another permanency arrangement, such as adoption or guardianship; and
- Establishing a student loan ombudsman to resolve disputes for young people who have experienced homelessness and youth coming from foster care who are denied independent student status.

GAO FINDING: Limited academic preparation, family support, and awareness of resources make it harder for homeless and foster youth to pursue college.

- **HEASHFY addresses lack of family support by requiring colleges and universities to:**
 - Designate higher education liaisons to assist homeless and foster youth to access and complete higher education, and communicate the resources and financial aid available; and
 - Develop a plan to assist homeless and foster youth to access housing resources during and between academic terms.
- **HEASHFY improves awareness of resources by:**
 - Requiring that admissions applications provide youth the opportunity to identify as homeless or foster youth for the purposes of being provided information about financial aid and student support services;
 - Including homeless and foster youth in the data collected by college access programs and requiring that programs identify ways they can further support these students’ participation and retention; and
 - Requiring that institutions of higher education disseminate public notice of FAFSA policies for unaccompanied homeless youth and youth in or coming from foster care.
 - Improves academic preparation by ensuring that college access programs collaborate with child welfare agencies, homeless service providers, and school district homeless liaisons to identify, conduct outreach to, and recruit homeless and foster youth and remove any barriers to access for these youth.

To cosponsor, contact:

- Bryce McKibben (Bryce_McKibben@help.senate.gov) with Senator Murray or Megan Harrington (Megan_Harrington@portman.senate.gov) with Senator Portman in the Senate.
- Frannie Einterz (Frannie.Einterz@mail.house.gov) with Rep. Clark or Rep. Young’s office (202-225-5765) in the House.

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