

# MICHIGAN ONLINE SCHOOL

## McKinney-Vento Eligibility

The McKinney-Vento Education for Homeless Children and Youth Act provides a definition of homeless children and youths to be used by state educational agencies (SEAs) and local educational agencies (LEAs). It defines homeless children and youth to be those who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence. Under the larger umbrella of lacking a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, the law also provides several examples of situations that meet the definition.

The examples include children and youths:

- sharing housing due to a loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason
- living in hotels, motels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to a lack of alternative adequate housing
- living in emergency or transitional shelters
- abandoned in hospitals
- living in a public or private place not designated for, or normally used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings
- living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar places
- living in one of the above circumstances and who are migratory according to the definition in Section 1309 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 [42 U.S.C. § 11434a(2)].

MKV Liaisons must always rely on the criteria outlined in the law of lacking fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence as the ultimate test of whether a student's housing meets the definition.

The student's housing must meet all three of the criteria - a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence - to be considered permanently housed. If one or more of the three criteria is missing, the student would be considered homeless under the McKinney-Vento Act's definition.

The Michigan Online School MKV Liaison will use the questionnaire used during the student's enrollment process to review the housing status and determine MKV eligibility.