

FACT SHEET
HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER PROGRAM
Family Unification Program (FUP)

Office of Housing Voucher Programs

****December 2023****

What is FUP?

FUP is a program under which Housing Choice Vouchers (HCVs) are provided to:

- Families for whom the lack of adequate housing is a primary factor in either:
 - The imminent placement of the family’s child or children in out-of-home care.
 - The delay in the discharge of the child or children to the family from out-of-home care.

There is no time limitation on FUP family vouchers.

- Youth at least 18 years old and not more than 24 years old who:
 - Left foster care, or will leave foster care within 90 days, in accordance with a transition plan described in section 475(5)(H) of the Social Security Act; and
 - Are homeless or are at risk of becoming homeless at age 16 or older.

FUP vouchers used by youth are limited, by statute, to 36 months of housing assistance unless the youth meets the requirements to receive an extension of assistance under the Fostering Stable Housing Opportunities (FSHO) amendments. FSHO provides FUP youth with an extension of the 36-month time limit for up to an additional 24 months if they meet certain requirements. FSHO applies to FUP youth who first leased or leases a unit after the date of enactment of FSHO, i.e., December 27, 2020. HUD published an FSHO implementation notice in the Federal Register on January 24, 2022 ([87 FR 3570](#)).

Families and youth may use the vouchers provided through FUP to lease decent, safe, and sanitary housing in the private housing market.

How does the program work?

Public housing agencies (PHAs) administer FUP in partnership with Public Child Welfare Agencies (PCWAs). The PCWA initially determines if the family or youth meets the FUP eligibility requirements, certifies that the family or youth is eligible, and refers those families or youths to the PHA. Once the PCWA makes the referral, the PHA places the FUP applicant on its HCV waiting list and determines whether the family or youth meets HCV program eligibility requirements, including income eligibility. The PHA conducts all other processes relating to voucher issuance and administration.

In addition to rental assistance, the PCWA must provide or secure the provision of supportive services to FUP youths for the time period set forth in the applicable Notice of Funding Availability/Opportunity (NOFA/O) under which the vouchers were awarded.¹ Examples of the skills targeted by these services include money management skills, job preparation, educational counseling, and proper nutrition and meal preparation. The program does not require PCWAs to provide supportive services for families; however, PCWAs may make them available to families as well.

While the FUP program is administered in accordance with HCV program regulations, the FUP NOFA/O issued by HUD provides specific program information and requirements such as the targeted population, the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) by which PHAs and PCWAs establish their partnership, and rating criteria for review and selection of applications, among others.

Who is eligible?

To be eligible, applicants must meet specific FUP eligibility requirements as well as HCV eligibility requirements.

FUP Eligibility Requirements

The PCWA must certify that the family or youth meets specific program requirements.

For families, the PCWA will certify that this is a family for whom the lack of adequate housing is a primary factor in either the:

- Imminent placement of the family's child or children in out-of-home care, or
- Delay of discharge of a child or children to the family from out-of-home care.

A family meets the definition of “lack of adequate housing” if the family is:

- Living in substandard housing;
- Homeless;
- Living in an overcrowded unit;
- Living in a unit where the presence of a household member with certain characteristics (e.g., conviction for certain criminal activities) would result in the imminent placement of the family’s child, or children, in out-of-home care; or the delay in the discharge of the child, or children, to the family from out-of-home care; or
- Living in housing not accessible to the family’s disabled child or children due to the nature of the disability.

¹ Prior to the 2022 FUP NOFA, PCWAs were required to provide supportive services to youth for at least 18 months, although the 2019 FUP NOFA provided additional points if the PCWA agreed to provide services for a longer period. In the 2022 FUP NOFA, PCWAs were required to provide or secure supportive services to youth for at least 36 months.

For additional details, please see the most recent [FUP NOFO \(2022\)](#).

For youth, the PCWA will certify that the youth is at least 18 years old and not more than 24 years old (i.e., has not reached his/her 25th birthday), that he/she left foster care, or will leave foster care within 90 days, in accordance with a transition plan, and is homeless or is at risk of becoming homeless.

A youth is considered to be “at risk of becoming homeless” if the youth meets the definition of “at risk of homelessness” at [24 CFR 576.2](#):

- (i) Has an annual income below 30 percent of median family income for the area, as determined by HUD;
- (ii) Does not have sufficient resources or support networks, e.g., family, friends, faith-based or other social networks, immediately available to prevent them from moving to an emergency shelter or another place described in paragraph (1) of the “homeless” definition in this section; and
- (iii) Meets one of the following conditions:
 - (A) Has moved because of economic reasons two or more times during the 60 days immediately preceding the application for homelessness prevention assistance;
 - (B) Is living in the home of another because of economic hardship;
 - (C) Has been notified in writing that their right to occupy their current housing or living situation will be terminated within 21 days after the date of application for assistance;
 - (D) Lives in a hotel or motel and the cost of the hotel or motel stay is not paid by charitable organizations or by Federal, State, or local government programs for low-income individuals;
 - (E) Lives in a single-room occupancy or efficiency apartment unit in which there reside more than two persons or lives in a larger housing unit in which there reside more than 1.5 persons reside per room, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau;
 - (F) Is exiting a publicly funded institution, or system of care (such as a healthcare facility, a mental health facility, foster care or other youth facility, or correction program or institution); or
 - (G) Otherwise lives in housing that has characteristics associated with instability and an increased risk of homelessness, as identified in the recipient’s approved consolidated plan;

A youth may also be “at risk of homelessness” if the youth meets the definition of homeless under a number of other federal programs. For more information, please see 24 CFR 576.2.

HCV Eligibility Requirements

After the PCWA certifies and refers the family or youth to the PHA, the PHA then determines whether the family or youth meets HCV program eligibility requirements, including income eligibility. Once the PHA determines that the family or youth meets HCV eligibility requirements the family or youth may be issued a voucher. Income eligibility for a housing voucher is determined by the PHA based on the total annual gross income and family size compared with the HUD-established income limits for the area. In general, the family's or youth's income may not exceed 50 percent of the median income (very low-income limit) for the county or metropolitan area in which the family or youth chooses to live.² By law, a PHA must provide 75 percent of its vouchers to applicants whose incomes do not exceed 30 percent (extremely low-income limit) of the area median income. Median income levels are published by HUD and vary by location.

How do I apply for FUP vouchers?

Individuals who are interested in obtaining a FUP voucher should contact their local PHA. Individuals can access a list of FUP PHAs and PHA contact information on HUD's [FUP website](#). Because FUP funding is allocated through a competitive process, not all PHAs administer the program. Additionally, the PCWA in your area may be able to determine if you are eligible for a FUP voucher and refer you to a partnering PHA, as appropriate. This Children's Bureau [website](#) provides a list of state child welfare agencies.

Once I have a FUP voucher, what do I do next?

It is the responsibility of the family or youth to find a unit that meets their needs. Once the family or youth finds a suitable unit and the owner is willing to lease the unit under the program, the family or youth must request tenancy approval from the PHA. The family or youth must submit a request for tenancy approval (RFTA) to the PHA no later than the expiration date stated on the voucher.

If the PHA determines that the unit meets housing quality standards, that the rent is reasonable, and that the unit meets other program requirements, the PHA executes a Housing Assistance Payments (HAP) Contract with the property owner. This contract authorizes the PHA to make rent subsidy payments on behalf of the family or youth. The family or youth will then execute a lease with the owner.

² The youth must also meet the FUP Eligibility requirements described above. If the youth's FUP eligibility is based on being "at risk of becoming homeless," the youth must also meet the income eligibility requirement under the definition of "at risk of homelessness" at 24 CFR 576.2.

Where can I use my FUP voucher?

A family or youth may choose a unit anywhere in the United States where there is a PHA that administers the HCV program. However, new voucher holders not living in the jurisdiction of the PHA at the time the family or youth applied for housing assistance may be required to lease a unit within that PHA's jurisdiction for the first 12 months of assistance.

Can I move from my unit with continued assistance?

A family or youth may move to a new unit with continued assistance if the lease for the old unit has been terminated (the PHA has terminated the HAP contract for the owner's breach or the lease is terminated by mutual agreement of owner and tenant); if the owner has given the tenant notice to vacate; or the tenant has given notice of lease termination in accordance with the lease, among others.

If the family or youth wants to move to a new unit, the family or youth must notify the PHA and the owner before moving from the old unit, unless the family or a member of the family is or has been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and the move is needed to protect the health or safety of the family or family member, or if any family member has been the victim of a sexual assault that occurred on the premises during the 90-calendar-day period preceding the family's move. A family or youth may move with continued assistance under the program either inside the PHA's jurisdiction or under portability procedures. The PHA may establish policies that prohibit any move by the family or youth during the initial lease term and policies that prohibit more than one move during any 1-year period. However, such policies do not apply when the family or a member of the family is or has been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and the move is needed to protect the health or safety of the family or family member, or any family member has been the victim of a sexual assault that occurred on the premises during the 90-calendar-day period preceding the family's request to move. (See [24 CFR part 5, subpart L](#))

How much rent do FUP vouchers cover?

The FUP program operates under the same regulations for determining rent as the HCV program. Specifically, the PHA pays the owner the lower of: (a) the payment standard for the family or youth minus the total tenant payment (TTP); or (b) the gross rent (rent and utility allowance) minus the TTP. The TTP is the minimum amount a family or youth must contribute towards rent and utilities. Generally, the TTP is 30 percent of the family's or youth's monthly adjusted income. The payment standard is generally set by the PHA at any level between 90 and 110 percent of the HUD determined Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a particular unit size in each FMR area in the PHA's jurisdiction.

The family or youth may choose a unit with a higher rent than the payment standard and pay the owner the difference. However, where the gross rent of the unit exceeds the applicable payment standard for the family or youth, the family share must not exceed 40 percent of the family's or

youth's adjusted monthly income at the time the PHA approves a tenancy for initial occupancy of a dwelling unit.

How is the program funded?

Funding for new FUP vouchers is provided by Congress through Annual Appropriation Acts. If funding is appropriated for new FUP vouchers, HUD allocates funds through a national competition by way of a NOFO. The NOFO announces funding availability and invites PHAs to apply for funding. The NOFO also establishes threshold requirements that all applicants must meet as well as rating and ranking factors that are used by HUD in the review and selection of applications. The total number of vouchers that a PHA may apply for is based on the size of the PHA's HCV program and the identified need for this type of voucher.

Only PHAs that currently have an Annual Contributions Contract with HUD for HCVs may apply for funding. Individuals that are interested in receiving a FUP voucher do not apply through the FUP NOFO; instead, they must contact their local PHA.

Regulations

HCV program regulations, 24 CFR Parts [982](#) and [983](#).

Reference materials

[2022 FUP NOFO](#)

[Fostering Stable Housing Opportunities \(FSHO\) Federal Register Notice](#)

[HCV Program](#)

[Forms and Guidance](#)

[PIH Notices, Rules and Regulations](#)

For additional information about FUP, contact either the [local PHA](#) serving your community or the Office of Public Housing within your local HUD office.