

## FYI Questions and Answers

### Foster Youth to Independence (FYI) Initiative

**Frequently asked questions (FAQs) submitted to [FYI@hud.gov](mailto:FYI@hud.gov) will be answered in this document. The document will be updated periodically and reposted with the date it was update.**

**Note:** On October 6, 2020, HUD issued Notice PIH 2020-28. This notice replaces Notice PIH 2019-20. HUD is no longer accepting requests for assistance under Notice PIH 2019-20. Throughout this Q&A document FYI TPV refers to assistance awarded under Notice PIH 2019-20. FYI TPVs are referenced where the question impacts awards under Notice PIH 2019-20. Otherwise, references are to FYI Vouchers under the new notice. Additionally, references to “notice” are to Notice PIH 2020-28, unless specified.

**\*\*[Date of last revision: October 5, 2020]\*\***

**Questions are organized into the following topic areas:**

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### Notice PIH 2019-20

- **My PHA received FYI TPV vouchers under Notice PIH 2019-20. Does the recently published [Insert reference to new notice] impact these awards? (New)**

No. The requirements of Notice PIH 2019-20 continue to apply.

- **My PHA submitted a request for assistance under Notice PIH 2019-20, but we did not receive an award before publication of Notice PIH 2020-28. Does my PHA need to re-submit? (New)**

- No. Requests submitted to HUD by PHAs pursuant to PIH Notice 2019-20 prior to the publication of this notice do not need to be re-submitted. If the request did not receive funding before the publication date and is determined eligible, it will be processed under the requirements of the new notice.

## Eligibility

1. **Can I apply for assistance under the notice and submit an application(s) for funding under a Family Unification Program (FUP) Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA)? (Updated)**  
Yes. Applying for funds under this notice does not exclude PHAs from pursuing funding under a future NOFA, assuming all eligibility requirements of the NOFA are otherwise met.
2. **Can I apply for funding under a FUP NOFA if I've been awarded TPVs under this notice? (Updated)**  
Yes. Administering assistance under the notice would not preclude a PHA from applying for funding under a future NOFA, assuming all eligibility requirements of the NOFA are otherwise met.
3. **My PHA administers the FUP, but does not have enough vouchers to serve all FUP-eligible families and FUP-eligible youth, are we eligible to request assistance under the notice? (Updated)**  
Eligibility for PHAs administering FUP is limited to PHAs with a FUP utilization of at least 90 percent at the time of the request. This must be reflected in Voucher Management System (VMS) reporting.
4. **Can youth in the HCV program be transferred to a FYI voucher? (Updated)**  
No. The funding would not be used appropriately if a regular HCV youth is transferred to a FYI voucher. In this particular situation, these youth are not homeless or at-risk of homelessness because their housing need has already been met through the existing HCV program.
5. **What happens to the status of a FUP-eligible youth if that youth gives birth after she has leased up under a FYI TPV or FYI voucher?**  
The youth is still eligible for the full 36 months of assistance.
6. **In order to qualify, does a youth have to have lived only in foster care or would any residential placement by the PCWA qualify them for the FYI voucher?**  
Under the federal definition of foster care, placement can include, but is not limited to, "placements in foster family homes, foster homes of relatives, group homes, emergency shelters, residential facilities, child care institutions, and pre-adoptive homes." (See 45 CFR 1355.20.)
7. **Are youth being discharged from an institution eligible for FYI?**  
A youth being discharged from an institution may meet the definition of being at risk of homelessness. The definition includes, among others, a person that is exiting a publicly funded institution, or system of care (such as a health-care facility, a

mental health facility, foster care or other youth facility, or correction program or institution). (See 24 CFR 576.2) The youth must also:

- i. Have an annual income below 30 percent of median family income for the area, as determined by HUD; and
- 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 at 24 CFR 576.2.

To be eligible for FYI, the youth must also meet the age requirement for participation and have had qualifying foster care involvement as verified by the PCWA.

**8. At which point must a youth be no more than 24 years old?**

A youth must be no more than 24 years old at the time of PCWA certification as FUP-eligible **and** also at the time of HAP contract execution. Timing of the referral is particularly important in this case. For example, a PCWA may be planning to refer a youth that is still 24 years old at the time of referral but is close to turning 25 years old. Although the youth meets the age requirement at the time of referral, there could be a strong likelihood that, at the time of HAP contract execution, the youth may no longer meet the age requirement. The PHA and PCWA will have to ensure that the youth does not reach the age requirement limit before the effective date of the HAP contract or the youth will no longer be eligible for an FYI voucher.

**9. What documentation is the PHA required to have in their file regarding the eligibility determination made by the PCWA? Is the referral sufficient or do we need to have the full documentation that demonstrates their eligibility?** The PHA is not required to maintain full documentation that demonstrates youth’s eligibility. In order to maintain an audit trail, the PHA should keep the referral or certification from the PCWA.

**10. The Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-351) amended the title IV-E program to enable states and tribes to provide extended foster care through a federal option to youth up to the age of 21, as the state/tribe may elect. Are youth participating in the extended federal foster care program eligible for FUP?**

The purpose of the title IV-E foster care program is to provide partial reimbursement to states/tribes for the costs associated with safely maintaining children in foster care. States and tribes operating the program have the option to serve eligible youth ages 18 – 21 in foster care. An otherwise eligible youth age 18 or older in foster care must be placed in a licensed foster family home, child-care institution, or a supervised independent living setting. Youth participating in the title IV-E foster care program are entitled to receive or have paid on their behalf a title IV-E foster care maintenance payment to cover the costs of food, clothing and shelter, among other costs. Supplementing title IV-E foster care with the housing assistance under the FUP is not a permitted use of this resource.

**11. Can organizations other than PHA’s administer FYI vouchers? (Updated)**

No. The PHA must have an existing ACC with HUD for HCVs. A contract administrator that does not have an ACC with HUD for HCVs but constitutes a PHA under 24 CFR 982.4 by reason of its administering HCVs on behalf of another PHA, is not eligible to submit an application under this notice. Nonprofit administrators of HCV mainstream assistance, which by statute are classified as PHAs solely for the purpose of administering HCV mainstream assistance, are also ineligible for FYI.

**12. What is the minimum number of vouchers that may be requested?**

There is no minimum request size. As few as one FYI voucher may be requested.

**13. If foster youth have a criminal record, are they eligible to participate in the program?**

In most cases, PHAs and owners have discretion to decide whether or not to deny admission to an applicant with certain types of criminal history, or terminate assistance or evict a household if a tenant, household member, or guest engages in certain drug-related or other criminal activity on or near the premises (in the case of the HCV program). HUD regulations outline the limited instances where denial of admission or termination of assistance is required. (See 24 CFR 982, subpart L.) In deciding whether to exercise their discretion to admit or retain an individual or household that has engaged in criminal activity, PHAs and owners may consider all of the circumstances relevant to the particular admission or eviction decision, including but not limited to: the seriousness of the offending action; the effect that eviction of the entire household would have on family members not involved in the criminal activity; and the extent to which the leaseholder has taken all reasonable steps to prevent or mitigate the criminal activity. Additionally, when specifically considering whether to deny admission or terminate assistance or tenancy for illegal drug use by a household member who is no longer engaged in such activity, a PHA or owner may consider whether the household member is participating in or has successfully completed a drug rehabilitation program, or has otherwise been rehabilitated successfully.

For more information on this topic, see Notice PIH 2015-19.

**14. When a young person leaves the program, can the PHA request an FYI voucher on behalf of another young person? (Updated)**

For PHAs awarded FYI TPVs under Notice PIH 2019-20 where the recipient of the FYI TPV leaves the program, the PHA may request an FYI voucher under the requirements of Notice PIH 2020-28.

For PHAs awarded FYI vouchers under Notice PIH 2020-28 where the recipient of the FYI voucher leaves the program, the PHA must continue to use the FYI voucher for eligible youth upon turnover. Where there are more eligible youth than available FYI turnover vouchers, the PHA may request an FYI voucher under the requirements of Notice PIH 2020-28.

**15. Our PHA is a large agency and/or our jurisdiction covers a wide area, are we still limited to 25 vouchers in a fiscal year? (Updated)**

PHAs that have been awarded the initial maximum cap of 25 vouchers in a fiscal year that have achieved at least 90 percent utilization of these vouchers may request up to an additional 25 vouchers in the fiscal year. PHAs will not be awarded more than 50 vouchers in a fiscal year.

**15. Are youth exiting the juvenile justice system eligible to participate in the program?** Youth exiting the juvenile justice system will need to meet the eligibility requirements for the program.

**16. What would a PHA do under this program if the age of majority to sign a lease is 21 in the state where the PHA is located?**

PHAs must administer assistance under FYI consistent with state law. A best practice is for the PHA to educate the PCWA on the HCV program, including eligibility requirements. The PHA may incorporate into the partnership agreement a condition that the PCWA only refer of the Social Security Act and meets all other requirements. (See Section 7 of the notice.) The PHA must not enter into a Housing Assistance Payment Contract (HAP contract) with the youth until the youth reaches the age of 18. As a result, when requesting assistance on behalf of such young person, the PHA-identified effective date for the voucher should be no sooner than the youth's 18th birthday.

**17. Does a youth's decision not to participate in extended foster care make the youth ineligible for FYI?** No. Having participated in extended foster care is not an eligibility requirement for participation in FYI.

**18. May a request be made for a youth who has not reached 18 years of age?** A request for assistance may be submitted on behalf of a youth who will leave foster care within 90 days, in accordance with a transition plan

**19. Does the youth have to have been in custody of the PCWA making the eligibility determination, or may the youth have been in custody of another PCWA?** The youth does not have to have been in the custody of the PCWA that is partnering with a PHA to administer FYI vouchers. The partnering PHA has the responsibility of verifying the youth meets all eligibility requirements.

**21. If the youth exited foster care before their 18<sup>th</sup> birthday are they still eligible?**

**(Updated)**

Leaving foster care before a youth's 18<sup>th</sup> birthday does not preclude their participation. The youth must meet all of the following eligibility requirements:

1. Has attained at least 18 years and not more than 24 years of age;
2. 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
3. Is homeless or is at risk of becoming homeless at age 16 or older.

## Application Process

**22. Is there a formal application for this program through [grants.gov](https://www.grants.gov)?** **(Updated)**

No. The application requirements are explained in Section 14 of Notice PIH 2020-28.

**23. Is the PHA required to submit the partnership agreement prior to submitting the individual request for vouchers? (Updated)** No. PHAs are not required to submit the partnership agreement. Rather, they are required to certify that the PHA has entered into a partnership agreement with the PCWA, and CoC (as applicable). The application requirements are explained in Section 14 of Notice PIH 2020-28.

**24. What is the deadline to apply for assistance under the notice? (Updated)** Subject to the conditions outlined in Section 5 of the notice, HUD will accept PHA requests for FYI vouchers under the notice on a rolling basis.

**25. Is there an emergency referral process?** HUD has not established an “emergency referral process.” HUD processes requests in order of receipt.

**26. Our PCWA has concerns with privacy and its internal protocols in providing the names of the youth they want to use these vouchers for. Can a code be assigned to each youth for application purposes (email to HUD)?** Yes. A code, alias, initials, or full name of the youth may be used in the request for Assistance.

**27. Does the partnership agreement (MOU or letter of intent) with the PCWA need to be included in the request for assistance? (Updated)** No. The partnership agreement does not need to be included in the request for assistance. The request for assistance must include a certification that the PHA has entered into a partnership agreement with the PCWA, and as applicable, third-parties.

**28. If my PHA has previously submitted a form HUD-52515 with a request for FYI assistance, does a new form HUD-52515 need to be submitted with subsequent requests? (New)** Yes. Each submission must include a unique form HUD-52515.

**29. HUD recently issued a revised funding application (form HUD-52515). Should PHAs use this new form? If so, what information is required? (Updated)** Yes. PHAs submitting a request for assistance under the notice should use the newly revised form HUD-52515. The revised form has an expiration of July 31, 2022. Only the first page of the document needs to be included. Items E through L which appear on page two of the form do not need to be completed.

## General Program Operation

**30. Do PCWAs have an obligation to inform PHAs of a referral’s criminal history?** HUD policies and regulations do not and cannot impose an obligation on PCWAs to provide information regarding an applicant’s criminal history to the PHA. However, it is in the best interest of the PHA and the PCWA for this information to be made known during the referral process, subject to any privacy laws, since an applicant’s criminal history, such as a prior conviction for drug-

related criminal activity, could make the applicant ineligible for assistance under PHA policy. PCWAs often know the details and circumstances surrounding an applicant's criminal activity including, among others, whether the applicant is participating in or has successfully completed a supervised drug or alcohol rehabilitation program. Such details are helpful to the PHA in determining an applicant's eligibility and may result in the applicant being determined eligible under PHA policy.

**31. May PHAs collaborate with more than one PCWA?**

Yes, PHAs may collaborate with more than one PCWA. This may be especially useful for state-level PHAs, where there are multiple PCWAs serving different parts of the PHA's jurisdiction. PHAs considering this option must have a partnership agreement with each PCWA to administer FYI vouchers.

**32. May referrals come from agencies other than the PCWA? (Updated)**

In cases where a referral comes from another organization in the community, the PCWA must certify that the youth meets the eligibility requirements under the notice, unless the PCWA has vested another organization with this authority.

**33. Can a youth awarded a tenant-based FYI voucher be required to lease at a specific development? (Updated)**

No. When the housing assistance is provided in the form of a tenant-based voucher on behalf of the young person, they are able to find their own housing on the private market. The young person may be provided information about a specific location, but they cannot be required to use their assistance at the development.

**34. Do private child welfare agencies count or is it only public agencies? (Updated)**

For states that have privatized child welfare, the agency designated to conduct child welfare on behalf of the state may be considered a PCWA..

**35. For how long is rental assistance provided?**

Youth may receive up to 36 months of assistance.

**36. During the young person's participation in the program, is there a requirement that the participant make efforts toward maintaining sustainability?**

The notice does not establish metrics of "sustainability." The program is designed to offer the young person a minimum set of supportive services for the length of their participation in the program. A participant cannot be required to participate in these services as condition of receipt of the voucher.

**37. Can the PHA service an otherwise eligible youth from an area outside of its jurisdiction?**

In the case of providing a voucher to a youth that resides outside of the PHA's



jurisdiction and that does not plan on residing in the PHAs jurisdiction upon receipt of a voucher, the PHA should review its discretionary policies on this subject. This includes reviewing whether it has a residency requirements or preference in place that may impact its ability to serve an otherwise eligible youth from outside of its jurisdiction. (See 24 CFR 982.207(b)(1).)

**38. Will encrypted emails be used to transmit individual cases to protect client confidentiality?**

The PHA and PCWA must determine applicable confidentiality requirements for making and receiving referrals for assistance.

**39. What changes to the administrative plan are required to implement these vouchers? (Updated)**

PHAs should review administrative plan requirements at 24 CFR 982.54. Of particular note, 24 CFR 982.54 (d)(1) having to do with selection and admission of applicants from the PHA waiting list.

**40. If the youth is eligible for a program which offers case management with a wide array of supports, could that qualify as meeting the supportive services requirement?**

The PCWA must determine whether the supportive services offered meet the requirements found in Section 6 of the notice.

**41. May assistance under Notice PIH 2020-28 be project-based? (New)**

Yes. HOTMA added a new section 8(o)(13)(O) to the 1937 Act, allows PHAs to project-base Family Unification Program vouchers without requiring additional HUD approval. This includes FYI vouchers awarded under Notice PIH 2020-28. All statutory and regulatory requirements that apply to the PBV program apply to vouchers awarded under [insert reference to new notice] that have been project-based.

Assistance awarded under Notice PIH 2019-20 is prohibited from being project-based.

**42. My PHA administers FYI TPV vouchers under Notice PIH 2019-20 and Notice PIH 2020-28. How should the vouchers be recorded in PIC? (New)**

For FYI TPVs awarded under Notice PIH 2019-20, the following instructions apply. PHAs must maintain a special program code for FYI TPV participants in line 2n of the Family Report (form HUD-50058) or line 2p of the MTW Family Report (form HUD-50058), as applicable. The special program code is “**FYITPV**.” PHAs must also properly record the date the PHA issues the voucher to the youth, the date of admittance to the program, and expiration of said voucher in line 2a.

For FYI vouchers awarded under Notice PIH 2020-28, the following instructions apply. PHAs must maintain a special program code for FYI voucher participants in line 2n of the Family Report (form HUD-50058) or line 2p of the MTW Family Report (form HUD-50058), as applicable. The special program code is “**FYI**.”



PHAs must also properly record the date the PHA issues the voucher to the youth, and the date of admittance to the program in line 2a. Line 2h must be used to report the date the PHA initially admitted the youth into the program.

## Portability

### **43. Can PHAs restrict portability for youths for the first year or for the full 36 months of assistance?**

Portability of a participant is handled in the same way as regular Housing Choice Vouchers (HCVs), so a PHA may not restrict or deny portability for a FYI participant for reasons other than those specified in HCV program regulations (such as restrictions on nonresident applicants under 24 CFR 982.353(c)).

### **44. Does a participant that wants to move with continued assistance have to move to a jurisdiction that administers FYI?**

No. A participant does not have to move to a jurisdiction that administers FUP or FYI. The referring community would no longer have an obligation to offer supportive services.

### **45. If the receiving PHA has a FUP program, may the youth move to the jurisdiction? Yes.** A participant is not prohibited from moving to a jurisdiction that administers FUP.

### **46. Can a PHA absorb a FYI TPV or FYI voucher youth into its regular HCV program? (Updated)**

Yes. There is nothing that precludes a PHA from absorbing the youth into its regular HCV program if it has vouchers available to do so. If the receiving PHA absorbs the youth into its regular HCV program, that youth becomes a regular HCV participant with none of the limitations of a FYI TPV or FYI voucher. In the case of absorption, an FYI TPV would sunset under Notice PIH 2019-20. An FYI voucher issued under Notice PIH 2020-28 continues to be made available to eligible youth upon turnover.

### **47. If a FYI participant ports to another jurisdiction under a billing arrangement, which PHA has the responsibility of terminating the assistance once the 36-month limit expires?**

The initial and receiving PHA must work together to initiate termination of assistance upon expiration of the 36-month limit.

## Voucher Time Limit

### **48. Does the 36-month assistance limitation mean 36 months of paid HAP or 36 months on the program?**

If no subsidy (HAP) is being paid on behalf of the youth, that period of time does not count under the 36-month limitation.

**49. Is it permissible to reissue a FYI assistance for another 36 months to a youth whose voucher has reached the 36-month limit?**

No. It is not permissible to reissue another FYI voucher to the same youth upon expiration of their 36 months of FUP assistance (which includes FYI TPV and FYI voucher assistance).

**50. Can a youth be issued a regular HCV upon expiration of the 36-month limit?**

Yes. However, the youth would have to be selected from the HCV waiting list for a regular HCV. To facilitate this process, PHAs may choose to create a preference in their regular HCV program for persons whose FYI assistance is expiring and will lack adequate housing as a result of their termination from the program, or other similar category.

**51. Can the 36-month time limit on a FYI TPV or FYI voucher be waived?**

No. The 36-month time limit is a statutory requirement under Section 8(x) of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 and cannot be waived. However, PHAs may work collaboratively with PCWAs in developing a transitional plan to help prepare youths for the eventual expiration of their 36 months of assistance. PHAs also have the option of using a preference.

**52. Do program participants age out of the program?**

No. A participant may continue with the program until they have received 36 months of assistance. The upper age limit is for entering the program.

**53. Does the assistance expire after 36 months?**

Yes for FYI TPVs awarded under Notice PIH 2019-20. These vouchers “sunset” when the youth leaves the program. This means that the PHA cannot reissue the HCV assistance issued under this notice when the youth exits the HCV program. When the youth exits the HCV program, HUD will reduce the PHA’s HCV assistance to account for the removal of the FYI TPV assistance from the PHA’s HCV baseline inventory.

This is not the case for FYI vouchers awarded under Notice PIH 2020-28. PHAs must continue to use FYI vouchers awarded under this notice for eligible youth upon turnover.

**54. If a young person is assisted with an FYI TPV or FYI voucher but leaves the program before having received 36 months of assistance, are they eligible to participate in the program again.**

If the young person is otherwise program eligible, they may be re-admitted to the program. This does not mean that the young person is eligible for another 36 months of assistance. The young person is limited to a total 36 months of assistance under the program. For example, if the first time in the program the youth received subsidy (HAP was paid on behalf of the youth) for 24 months, the young person would be eligible to participate in the program up to another 12 months, for a total of 36 months.

**55. If the youth is participating in a PHA's Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program, may the youth be assisted for longer than 36 months?**

No. A youth participating in a PHA's FSS program is limited to the statutory maximum assistance of 36 months.

**56. Are youth who had some level of child welfare involvement, but were not in foster care, eligible to be assisted under the program. (Updated)**

No. Youth eligibility is outlined in Section 7 of the notice. The PCWA must certify that the youth meets all of the following conditions:

1. Has attained at least 18 years and not more than 24 years of age;
2. 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
3. Is homeless, or is at risk of becoming homeless, at age 16 or older.

**57. Are youth sleeping in cars considered homeless?**

It is the responsibility of the PCWA to determine youth eligibility. This includes determining whether the youth meets the definition of being homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. These terms are defined at 24 CFR 578.3, and 24 CFR 576.2, respectively. The definition of homeless includes, but is not limited to, an individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, which may include a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designated for or ordinarily used as regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car.

**58. How will HCV administration be different than administering regular HCVs?**

The major administrative differences are outlined in Section 15 of the notice.

## Terminations

**59. Under what circumstances can a PHA terminate a FYI TPV or FYI voucher?**

Termination of a FYI TPV or FYI voucher is handled in the same way as with any HCV; therefore, termination of a FYI TPV or FYI voucher must be consistent with HCV regulations at 24 CFR Part 982, Subpart L. Given the statutory time limit, a PHA must terminate the youth's voucher once the 36-month limit on assistance has expired.

## Funding

**60. Are administrative fees available for administration of FYI TPVs and FYI vouchers?**

Yes. Administrative fees are paid based on the number of units under lease.

**61. At what time does HUD determine the Per Unit Cost (PUC)?**

HUD will determine the PUC for the PHA at the time an eligible request has been received using the most recent data available to HUD.

**62. Is the maximum 25 FYI vouchers per PHA, per county, or state? (Updated)**

The initial maximum award of 25 vouchers under the notice is per PHA in a fiscal year. PHAs that have been awarded the initial maximum cap of 25 vouchers in a fiscal year that have achieved at least 90 percent utilization of these vouchers may request up to an additional 25 vouchers. PHAs will not be awarded more than 50 vouchers in a fiscal year.

**63. What if the monthly award amount the PHA receives is not enough to cover the HAP payment? (NEW)**

The PHA is able to return to [the Financial Management Division \(FMD\)](#) to request additional funding in the first year if they are projecting a higher PUC. The initial funding will allow the PHA to fund the higher rents for several months, and use the actual cost paid to request the projected shortage to the FMD, assuming 12 months of rent. The PHA, through the field office, should provide evidence of the higher rental costs and the field office must confirm the costs are reasonable. FMD will then fund the difference if the costs are found to be reasonable.

## Shared Housing

**64. May FYI TPVs or FYI vouchers be used in shared housing situations? (Updated)**

A youth assisted with a FYI TPV may share a unit with other persons assisted under the HCV program, or with other unassisted persons. For example, two FYI participants may decide to seek out a 2-br unit as a result of tight market conditions for 0-BR and 1-BR units. Such a unit consists of both common space shared by the occupants of the unit and separate private spaces for each assisted family. Additionally, after voucher issuance, the FYI voucher holder is treated the same as any other voucher holder on the PHA's program. For example, if the PHA would allow a family member to be added after voucher issuance, and the individual was otherwise eligible for assistance, the PHA could permit the individual to be added as a household member following the PHA's Administrative Plan.

## Supportive Services

**65. Can a PHA or private non-profit provide the supportive services?**

Yes. The notice does not restrict who may provide the supportive services required under the notice. Eligibility to receive funding under the notice to administer FYI assistance requires that the PCWA provide or secure a commitment of supportive services for participating youth to assist the youth in achieving self-sufficiency. The PHA or private non-profit may provide some or all of the supportive services if it has the resources to do so. The provision of supportive services is not an eligible use of the FYI funding under the notice.

Participation in supportive services cannot be required as a condition of receipt of assistance under the notice.

**66. If the young person enters the program at 24 years of age, does that mean that services must be offered to that person to the age of 27?**

An otherwise eligible youth may enter the program between the ages of 18 years and not more than 24 years of age. The age at which the youth enters the program does not change the requirement to provide the required supportive services.

## Prioritization

**67. Does the notice set prioritization policies, or is this the responsibility of the community?** The notice does not set prioritization policies. Given the limited nature of FYI TPVs, the PCWA is encouraged, to consider how they are prioritizing youth for referrals. The intent of prioritization should be to ensure that youth are prioritized for housing resources and related serviced based upon level of need and appropriateness of the intervention.

**68. Are applicant required to use coordinated entry? (Updated)**

No. The CoC plays a critical role in identifying eligible youth in the community at risk of or experiencing homelessness that are no longer part of the child welfare system. Through the CoCs coordinated entry process, referrals of eligible youth to the PCWA are able to be made based on prioritization of need and appropriateness of the intervention. Further, for CoC program assistance. Youth who are part of the PCWA's active caseload do not have to be added to the CoC's coordinated entry process.