

Overview of FYI and FUP Housing Choice Vouchers—National Version

In federal fiscal year 2021, 19,130 young people aged out of the foster care system.¹ These transition-age youth—young people who may be in college, living on their own for the first time, starting new jobs, and developing and testing their independent living skills—are particularly vulnerable to homelessness and require specific attention and support.² Connections to housing and other supportive services are critical to their well-being; however, securing affordable housing can be extremely difficult. This overview resource discusses two options for housing support that may help young adults as they transition beyond extended foster care.

What is a Housing Choice Voucher?

The Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program (commonly referred to as “Section 8”) is the federal government’s major housing support program that provides very low-income families and individuals financial support to afford housing. The voucher pays for all or part of an individual’s or family’s rent. Usually a voucher holder pays 30% of their income in rent or pays some minimum amount of rent. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) administers the HCV program in conjunction with local Public Housing Authorities (PHAs).

What are FYI and FUP?

The Foster Youth to Independence (FYI) Initiative and Family Unification Program (FUP) are a type of HCV that is available to Public Housing Authorities that work in partnership with Public Child Welfare Agencies (PCWAs). Both FYI and FUP are intended to support former foster youth as they transition from foster care to adulthood and can be used for youth as they age out as well as for young people who have aged out and become homeless. FUP and FYI programs have two parts:

- the housing voucher, which is provided by the PHA and
- supportive services, which are provided or arranged by the PCWA.

¹AFCARS Report, Preliminary FY¹ 2021 Estimates as of June 28, 2022 - No. 29, <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/cb/afcars-report-29.pdf>.

² NYTD shows that 26% of those age 21 with experience in foster care had been homeless in the last two years. National Youth in Transition Database, Outcomes Snapshot, 2017-2021, <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/cb/nytd-outcomes-national-2021.pdf>

Any Public Housing Authority capable of administering Housing Choice Vouchers - which is most PHAs - are eligible to administer FUP or FYI vouchers. To apply for or request FYI or FUP vouchers, there must be a partnership in place between the PHA and PCWA.³

The role of the Public Child Welfare Agency is to refer young people to the PHA after verifying their eligibility (i.e. their current or former foster care status), and to provide or arrange for support services. Unlike most Housing Choice Vouchers, FYI and FUP vouchers are time limited. Both FYI and FUP provide up to 36 months of rental assistance and supportive services to assist the young person on their path to self-sufficiency. Amendments to the federal law made by the Fostering Stable Housing Opportunities (FSHO) in December of 2020 allow the voucher to be extended for two additional years if the young adult is participating in the [Family Self Sufficiency Program](#) (FSS) or similar programs. These are programs that support employment, education, and incentivize saving.

The PCWA must establish a system of prioritization that is “based upon level of need and appropriateness of the intervention.” [PIH 2023-04](#) (page 8). PCWA’s prioritization policies must be consistent with anti discrimination laws, including [HUD’s Equal Access requirements](#). In addition, PCWAs are encouraged to maximize their usage of all available FUP and FYI vouchers so that the need to use a prioritization system is less acute. Finally, the development of a prioritization system should consider the continuum of housing resources available to young people so that youth are connected to housing resources, including, but not limited to FYI and FUP.

While receipt of support services is voluntary to the youth and not a condition of being eligible for a voucher, these services can help eligible former foster youth to maintain the housing provided through the voucher. Available services may include engaging property owners, cultivating an inventory of available units, assisting with new furniture, helping set up utilities, and more.

Who is Eligible for FYI and FUP Vouchers?

To be eligible for an FYI or FUP voucher⁴, a young person must meet the three eligibility requirements:

1. Be least 18 years and not more than 24 years of age (have not reached their 25th

³ This partnership can take the form of a letter of intent or a memorandum of understanding. PCWAs must provide or arrange for services, but can do so in many ways and can arrange for services on an individual basis. For example, arranging for services through Medi-Cal, a workforce program or Chafee is sufficient.

⁴ Families are also eligible for FUP vouchers if their children are at risk of child welfare system involvement due to housing or if reunification could occur if housing was available. FUP vouchers for families are not time limited as they are for young people. This resource focuses on FUP and FYI vouchers for young people.

- birthday)⁵,
2. have left foster care⁶, 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. homeless or are at risk of becoming homeless at age 16 or older.

What is the Difference Between FYI and FUP Vouchers?

As noted in footnote 4, FUP vouchers can be used for families and for young people who are aging out of foster care or have left foster care. FYI vouchers are just for young people who are aging out of foster care or have left foster care.

While FUP vouchers can be used for families and young people who are leaving or have left foster care, FYI vouchers can only be used for young people who are in or have left foster care.

FUP vouchers for youth and FYI vouchers are the same in terms of what they provide a young person (a voucher for up to five years and an offer of supportive services), there are some differences in how FUP and FYI vouchers are distributed. To date, FUP vouchers have been issued to Public Housing Authorities as part of a Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) when vouchers are available.⁷ PHAs with FUP vouchers can award them to eligible young people and families.

There are two types of FYI vouchers: competitive and noncompetitive. First, like FUP vouchers, competitive FYI vouchers have been released through a NOFA. Awards under the last competitive NOFO were issued on July 26, 2024. Second, non-competitive FYI vouchers can be requested directly from HUD by the PHA; this has been referred to as “on demand.” A PHA can request as few as one voucher and as many as 25. If the PHA uses those 25 vouchers, they can request 25 more, with a total of 50 per federal fiscal year. While there is great need for affordable housing for youth aging out of foster care in all states, currently almost all states are underutilizing non-competitive FYI vouchers.

How Does a Young Person Apply for a FYI or FUP voucher?

Young people should ask their child welfare or Independent Living worker to refer them for a FUP or FYI voucher. The Public Child Welfare Agency makes the referral to the PHA for FUP

⁵ A youth must be no more than 24 years old at the time of PCWA certification as FYI-eligible and also at the time of Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) contract execution. However, so long as the youth meets these criteria, the youth can use the voucher beyond the age of 25.

⁶ This includes probation supervised foster youth as well.

⁷ You can see which PHAs have received FUP vouchers between 2008 and 2019 here: https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/PIH/documents/FUP_Awards_All%20Years_PDF.pdf.

or FYI. The PCWA is responsible for certifying that the youth is eligible based on their foster care system history and the PHA must determine eligibility for a Housing Choice Voucher.

Once the application is submitted to the PHA and the youth is determined eligible, two things can occur. If the PHA has FUP or FYI vouchers based on responding to a NOFO or NOFA, it can distribute that voucher to the youth. The PHA can also request a FYI voucher from HUD and HUD dispenses the voucher on demand to the PHA.

It can be difficult for a young person to find appropriate housing. The PCWA should assist with housing navigation throughout this process. All states receive John H. Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood funds, which can provide supportive services and housing navigation. Young people can also be connected with existing community based services to both help identify housing and to provide ongoing support services.

Once the youth is able to find housing, the PHA administers the FYI voucher to the landlord on behalf of the youth. The voucher holder then pays 30% of their income in rent or some minimum amount of rent.

How Did the Fostering Stable Housing Opportunities (FSHO) Act Impact FYI Vouchers? FSHO, passed in December of 2020, made the FYI program federal law rather than a HUD initiative. FSHO also provides young people with FYI vouchers the opportunity to extend the voucher by two additional years if they enroll in [HUD's Family Self Sufficiency Program](#) (FSS) or a similar program.

Additional Resources:

- HUD's FYI Website: https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/public_indian_housing/programs/hcv/fyi
- HUD's FUP Website: https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/public_indian_housing/programs/hcv/family
- HUD's FYI FAQ: https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/PIH/documents/Final_Clean_FYI_FAQs_10.25.2024.pdf (last updated Oct 25, 2024)
- HUD's FYI Email Address: FYI@hud.gov
- The National Center for Housing and Child Welfare: <https://www.nchcw.org/fyi>
- Most Recent HUD Notice on the FYI Program, PIH 2023-04: <https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/PIH/documents/2023PIH04.pdf>