



Foster Youth to Independence (FYI) Initiative: Special Considerations for Project-Based Vouchers

Introduction to FYI

The Foster Youth to Independence (FYI) initiative makes Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) assistance available to Public Housing Agencies (PHAs) in partnership with Public Child Welfare Agencies (PCWAs). Under FYI, PHAs provide housing assistance on behalf of: Youth at least 18 years and not more than 24 years of age (have not reached their 25th birthday) 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. FYI vouchers cannot exclude eligible youth with children or who are pregnant, consistent with the nondiscrimination requirements of the Fair Housing Act.

As required by statute, a FYI voucher issued to such a youth may only be used to provide housing assistance for the youth for a maximum of 36 months.¹ In addition to providing up to 36 months of rental assistance, youth must be provided supportive services to assist the young person on their path to self-sufficiency.

PHAs administer FYI in partnership with PCWAs who are responsible for identifying youth and certifying that they meet the FYI eligibility criteria listed above and referring them to the PHA for determination of eligibility for HCV assistance.² HUD awards FYI vouchers to PHAs through competitive and non-competitive processes. Under the FYI competitive program, a referral of a youth to FYI is triggered when the PHA notifies the PCWA of voucher availability. PCWAs must provide referral(s) for the available vouchers within 30 working days of being notified by the PHA of voucher availability. In the non-competitive program, the PCWA will make the referral of a youth to the PHA first. The PHA will then apply to HUD for the voucher(s) and HUD will review applications in the order received. The application process requires specific partnerships and roles, as documented in a formal partnership agreement between a PHA and PCWA. The PHA is also encouraged to partner with the local Continuum of Care (CoC) to help identify eligible youth not in the PCWA's caseload. Youth use the FYI vouchers to lease decent, safe, and sanitary housing in local communities. PHAs may provide FYI as tenant-based and/or project-based housing voucher assistance.³ A tenant-based FYI voucher is assigned to an eligible youth and can transfer with the tenant as they move to a qualified housing unit. A project-based FYI voucher is committed to units within specific housing developments to serve eligible households that move into the units with project-based vouchers.

Project-Based Voucher (PBV) Benefits

Project-basing vouchers helps to serve FYI youth by:

- Preserving or increasing the supply of affordable housing available to youth;
- Deconcentrating poverty and encouraging mixed-income or affordable housing developments in opportunity areas; and
- Providing youth with access to housing in tight rental markets or where youth have unmet needs.

PBVs are a useful tool to help address youth's specific housing needs and expand affordability in high opportunity areas where housing may be out of reach for many low-income households. PBVs may create long-

term affordability by committing rental assistance to a specific property for an initial term of one to 20 years, with the opportunity for extensions (82 FR 5458, January 18, 2017). This housing resource provides predictability of rental assistance to youth in specific properties and communities. The issue of housing instability is more quickly resolved because a PBV participant does not have to spend time searching for a home. PHAs may also use PBVs to increase the number of permanent housing options as part of a community strategy to provide supportive housing to youth by aligning the PBV units with community-based services and support.

Discussions among the PHA, PCWA and other partners, like the CoC and youth service providers who are well positioned to collaborate with the PHA, can determine whether PBVs are an appropriate strategy for FYI populations in a particular community. If the local PHA does not have a PBV program included in their Administrative Plan, collaborating with these partners would also be helpful in making decisions concerning program design and implementation.

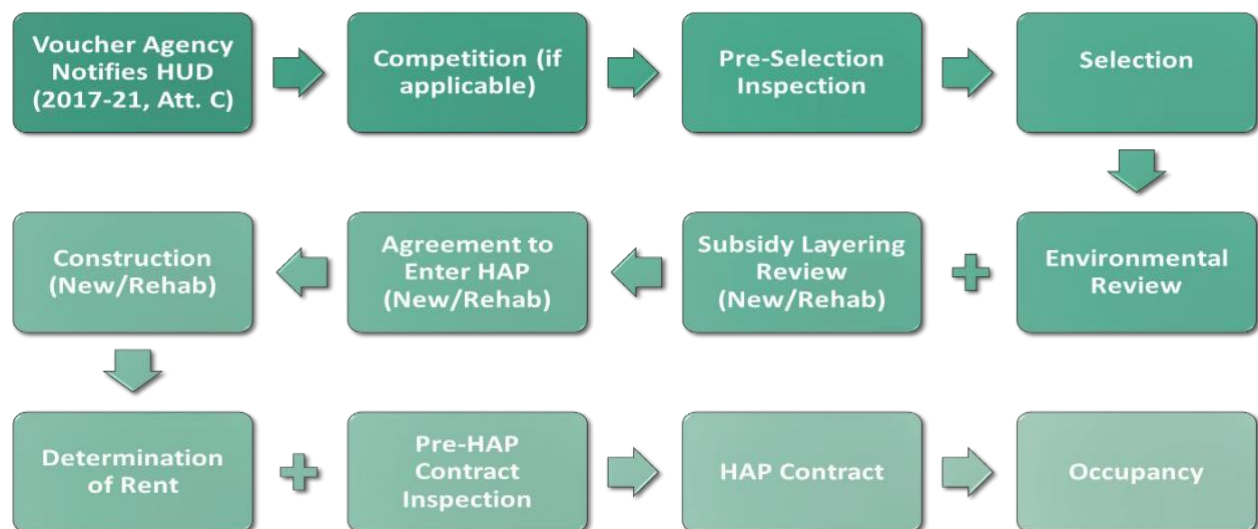
Pathways to Housing: Access and Choice

Using PBVs to create diverse housing choices for FYI youth increases their access to community amenities, education, employment, and services to address instabilities that may trigger or unnecessarily prolong child welfare involvement. Program components highlighted below emphasize the FYI and PBV program characteristics that support a community’s efforts to advance pathways to housing access and choice.

Steps to Project-Basing FYI Units

When a PHA establishes or revises a PBV program, either under the FYI or regular HCV programs, it must update its PHA Plan to indicate its intent to administer project-based vouchers and place PBV policies in the Administrative Plan (or ensure the Administrative Plan previously covered PBV policies).

To select a specific project for a PBV Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) contract, the PHA will be required to follow the major steps shown below (these are illustrative and not comprehensive). All statutory and regulatory requirements that apply to the PBV program apply to FYI vouchers that are project-based.⁴



Selecting Units for FYI PBV

The PHA's Administrative Plan must establish the PHA's policy for selecting PBV projects. PHAs are required to carefully select the location of PBV units in accordance with the site selection standards noted in 24 CFR § 983.57. Providing PBVs to projects in certain communities can help to eliminate barriers to housing stability often faced by FYI youth. For example, project-basing developments in certain neighborhoods can ensure the availability of affordable rental units in otherwise unaffordable, market rate areas.

Promote Access to Population-Specific Services. When selecting locations for PBV units, PHAs must meet the requirements in 24 CFR § 983.57. It is also suggested that housing sites that are near community resources centers, child-care, community health centers, workforce training, and education sites can facilitate easier access and address barriers that many FYI youth face. Locations near public or other transportation access are strongly recommended to meet the needs of FYI participants.

Establish Well-Designed Selection Criteria to Meet FYI Needs. PHAs must follow the regulations for owner proposal selection procedures at 24 CFR § 983.51. The PHA's Administrative Plan must describe the procedures for owner submission of PBV proposals and for PHA selection of proposals. Before selecting a PBV proposal, the PHA must determine that it complies with the HUD program regulations and requirements, including a determination that the property is eligible housing (24 CFR § 983.53 and § 983.54), complies with the cap on the number of PBV units per project⁵, and meets the site selection standards (24 CFR § 983.57).

When developing a Request for Proposals (RFP) for project-basing FYI vouchers, the following strategies can be considered to support FYI-specific community needs and conditions:

- Create opportunities in the RFP for mixed-income and mixed-population properties in a range of neighborhoods. Also, highlight per-project caps and exceptions so that owners are aware of potential opportunities provided by these requirements. Lastly, it may be useful to combine the RFP solicitation for FYI PBVs and general-purpose PBVs to gain wider respondent viewing of the RFP.
- Use the RFP to seek unit sizes and features appropriate to the needs of FYI households. FYI vouchers that are limited to youth cannot exclude eligible youth with children consistent with the nondiscrimination requirements of the Fair Housing Act.
- Establish a 'rolling RFP' process to reissue the RFP (subject to end date and program cap) on a regular basis, creating opportunities for interested property owners to apply as housing units are planned or become available.

Special Considerations for FYI PBV

This section highlights special considerations for project-basing FYI vouchers that support a PHA and community partners' efforts to maximize and ensure the effectiveness in meeting needs for FYI participants.

Consideration of Program and Project Caps

Strategic utilization of the PBV percentage limitation and income-mixing requirements (i.e., program and project caps, respectively) can help ensure housing choice and affordability across a range of neighborhoods and property types. The Housing Opportunity Through Modernization Act of 2016 (HOTMA) revised the program cap for PBVs, basing the 20 percent cap on unit authority rather than budget authority, and established a 10 percent exception to the program cap for certain categories of units. It also amended the project cap for PBVs and provided exclusions from the program or project cap for certain types of units. The Fostering Stable Housing Opportunities Amendments enacted on December 27, 2020, provided for the extension of PBV assistance for an additional 24 months for youth meeting certain criteria. It also modified program and project cap requirements for FYI PBV units. These caps, and exceptions, are summarized below and explained in more

detail in Notice PIH 2017-21, Implementation Guidance: Housing Opportunity Through Modernization Act of 2016 (HOTMA)⁶ and in 87 FR 3570 (January 24, 2022), Implementation of the Fostering Stable Housing Opportunities Amendments (FSHO).⁷

Program Cap: HOTMA revised the program cap for PBVs. PHAs may attach PBV assistance to not more than 20 percent of their Annual Contributions Contract authorized units. PHAs may project-base FYI vouchers, other than FYI TPVs, under this 20 percent authority.

Exceptions to PBV Percentage Limitation (Program Cap): HOTMA allows a PHA to project-base an additional 10 percent of its units above the 20 percent program limit, provided those additional units fall into one of the four following categories:

1. The units are specifically made available to house individuals and families who meet the definition of homeless under section 103 of the McKinney-Vento homeless assistance act;
2. The units are specifically made available to house families that are comprised of or include a veteran;
3. The units provide supportive housing to persons with disabilities or to elderly persons;
4. The units are located in a census tract with a poverty rate of 20 percent or less as determined in the most recent American Community Survey 5-Year estimates.⁸

Under FSHO, a fifth (5th) exception was provided for units that house eligible youth receiving Family Unification Program Youth/Fost Youth to Independence Initiative (FUPY/FYI) assistance.⁹

A PHA need not meet the 20 percent program cap before it can designate eligible units for the 10-percent exception category. However, a PHA proposal that would result in the PHA exceeding either the 20% program cap or the 10% exception from the program cap will be rejected by the HUD field office. As long as a PHA has not exceeded the 30% limit, it may correct its proposal by moving units from one category to another as long as only eligible units are counted towards the 10% exception from the program cap.

PHAs must provide HUD with advance notice of its intent to project-based vouchers and provide specific information to the local HUD Office. HUD will respond to the submission and note if there are any issues to ensure that the PHA has not exceeded the 20 percent limitation on PBVs or the additional 10 percent limitation on PBVs that meet exception categories.

Exceptions to the Income-Mixing Requirement (Project Cap): HOTMA also amended the project cap requirements so that the limitation on the number of PBVs in a project is now the greater of 25 units or 25 percent of the units in the project (or the greater of 25 units or 40 percent, if the project is located in a census tract with a poverty rate of 20 percent or less as determined by the American Community Survey 5-year estimates).¹⁰

Exceptions to PBV Project Caps: HOTMA also revised the exception categories to the project cap. Under HOTMA, units that are in one of the following categories are excluded from the 25 unit/25 percent cap:

1. Units that exclusively serve elderly families;
2. Units housing households eligible for supportive services available to all families receiving PBV assistance in the project.¹¹

Under FSHO, a third (3rd) exception was provided for units that house eligible youth receiving FUPY/FYI assistance.¹²

Unlike the program caps requirements, there is no requirement to submit PBV project cap information to HUD.

Effective Dates of Exception Categories:

HOTMA Exceptions to Percentage Limitation (Program Cap): PBV units that fall into one of the four HOTMA exception categories may be covered by the 10% exception authority only if the units are covered under a HAP contract that was first executed on or after April 18, 2017, the effective date of the January 18, 2017 implementation notice. Units added on or after April 18, 2017, through an amendment of an HAP contract that was first executed prior to April 18, 2017 are not eligible for this 10% exception authority.¹³

HOTMA Exceptions to Income Mixing Requirement (Project Cap): These provisions may only be applied to HAP contracts that become effective on or after April 18, 2017, the effective date of the January 18, 2017 implementation notice. Owners under HAP contracts in effect prior to April 18, 2017, the effective date of the January 18, 2017 implementation notice, remain obligated by the terms of those HAP contracts with respect to the requirements that apply to the number and type of excepted units in a project. That is, the owner must continue to designate the same number of contract units and assist the same number and type of excepted units as provided under the HAP contract during the remaining term of the HAP contract, unless the owner and PHA mutually agree to change those requirements.¹⁴

FSHO Exceptions to Percentage Limitation (Program Cap): PBV units that house eligible youth receiving FUPY/FYI assistance may only be covered by this 10% exception authority if the units are under a HAP contract that became effective after December 27, 2020 and if the unit is occupied by an eligible youth receiving FUPY/FYI assistance. Units added after December 27, 2020 through an amendment of the HAP contract that became effective after December 27, 2020 are eligible for this 10% exception authority. In contrast, units added after December 27, 2020 through an amendment of a HAP contract that became effective on or prior to December 27, 2020 are not eligible for this 10% exception authority.¹⁵

FSHO Exceptions to Income Mixing Requirements (Project Cap): Units that are exclusively made available to youth receiving FUPY/FYI assistance may be excepted from the project cap for HAP contracts first effective after December 27, 2020. Owners under HAP contracts already in effect on or prior to December 27, 2020 are still obligated by the terms of those HAP contracts with respect to the requirements that applied to the number of excepted units in a multifamily project. The owner must continue to designate the same number of contract units and assist the same number of excepted families as provided under the HAP contract during the remaining term of the HAP contract unless the owner and the PHA mutually agree to change those requirements.¹⁶

Meeting the Housing and Service Needs of FYI Youth

Strategies and policies that encourage flexibility and strengthen coordination among partners are proven to effectively support FYI youth in overcoming struggles navigating housing system barriers and progressing towards positive outcomes.

Services Delivery for FYI Youth

Situating PBV units in close proximity to community-based services provides youth with a readily accessible supportive network. FYI PBVs at specific sites may even allow for the provision of services on-site, making it easier for youth to access supportive services. While the PCWA and/or community partners are required to offer services for FYI youth participants, youth participation is voluntary. A model of supportive service delivery that is respectful of the stage of youth development and embodies core values such as respect, inclusiveness, honesty, and choice can be effective for FYI youth who have been system-involved for many years and may feel that the traditional service providers are paternalistic and overbearing.

Referrals and Occupancy

PHAs, PCWAs, and community partners are encouraged to establish a collaborative referral system that accurately tracks youth aging out and their needs sufficiently to ensure a smooth transition for youth to stable housing, as well as the optimal utilization of PBVs. The activities below can help ensure that a valuable housing resource is available for FYI youth by providing the unit sizes needed, in locations that are convenient and desirable for FYI youth. Without coordinated planning and data sharing, there may be a mismatch between the FYI PBVs available and the needs of the FYI participants. This may lead to vacancies in PBV projects, and an underutilized housing resource for youth that need that stable housing resource.

Some of the key components in creating an effective referral system for FYI PBVs are as follows:

- **Data Sharing and Analysis.** Collaboration between PCWA, CoC, PHA and community partners is critical so there is an accurate analysis of the number of youths anticipated to be exiting the foster care system and other metrics to help understand the demand and trends in the jurisdiction.
- **Continuum of Care (CoC) as Referral Partner.** Coordination with the CoC is encouraged to identify eligible youth who may not have current child welfare involvement for entry into FYI PBV units. Referrals from CoCs must be certified by the PCWA as meeting FYI eligibility requirements.
- **Clear Lines of Communication.** Frequent communication between community partners is critical to maintaining a robust and timely referral system and establishing realistic timeframes for participants and property owners.
- **Include Lived Experience to Address Barriers.** Creating opportunities for FYI youth with lived experience to provide insights to community partners about their experience navigating housing systems including housing search, screening criteria, and coordination with services.
- **Process Improvements.** The ongoing review and refinement of processes is critical to meet the needs of FYI youth. To that end, communication and data sharing between partners is essential. The basic referral processes include these steps:
 - Identifying FYI eligible youth for referral to the PHA;
 - Assisting FYI applicants with completing standard PHA forms and gathering required documentation; and
 - Providing supportive services to help FYI participants understand lease obligations or resolve conflicts.

Over time, with the receipt of feedback and analysis of data, process efficiencies can be identified and implemented to better meet the needs of the FYI youth.

- **Vacancies.** Under the PBV program, the PHA can elect to pay property owners up to a maximum of two months of vacancy payments in certain situations (24 CFR § 983.352, Vacancy payments). If ongoing vacancies become an issue, the PHA may consider amending the PBV HAP contract by re-designating a portion of the FYI PBV units as regular PBV units (if consistent with the program and project caps)¹⁷ or the PHA can amend the HAP contract by reducing the number of contract units by the number of units that have been vacant for 120 days or more (24 CFR § 983.254(b), Vacancies).

Engagement with Property Owners

It is important that community partners participating in referrals of FYI youth understand key relationships between the property owner, the PHA, and FYI residents to maximize their engagement and effectiveness for their constituents. Below are suggestions for community engagement with property owners.

- If the proposed site requires construction or rehabilitation, community partners can engage with the property owner to consider design features that will support on-site services and general community-building for the youth comprising FYI households.¹⁸
- An owner is responsible for adopting written tenant selection procedures that are consistent with the purpose of improving housing opportunities for very low-income families and reasonably related to program eligibility and an applicant's ability to perform the lease obligations (24 CFR § 983.253(a)(2), Leasing of contract units). Property owners are strongly encouraged to work with the PHA and the PCWA to establish tenant selection criteria and procedures that reduce barriers to housing entry for FYI youth who may face challenges due to prior housing instability, health or disability conditions, or background check barriers.
- The property owner enters into the lease agreement with the tenant directly, including the HUD-prescribed tenancy addendum ([Form HUD-52530-C](#)). PHAs are required to provide an oral briefing to PBV tenants that explains family and owner responsibilities (24 CFR § 983.252(a), PHA Information for accepted family). Community service providers can also help FYI residents understand their rights and responsibilities under the lease, including rent payment obligations, safety and cleanliness, repair procedures, and general responsibilities as tenants in the community.
- Property owners are required to maintain the premises and all PBV units in accordance with Housing Quality Standards (HQS) throughout the duration of the PBV HAP contract (24 CFR 983.210 (a), Owner certification). Service partners can help reinforce communications or concerns between the FYI household and property owners. Property management staff that are representative of the people living in the housing can help to improve property operations and communications.

Flexibility and Mobility

Building in Flexibility. To meet FYI youth needs, PHAs are encouraged to consider various forms of voucher assistance and preferences for FYI youth. For example, projects with both FYI PBV units and tenant-based voucher units may provide the flexibility needed as youth approach the expiration of the FYI assistance. PHAs may create a preference for FYI youth in their Administrative Plan that would allow FYI Youth to transition from an FYI PBV to a tenant-based Housing Choice Voucher, making it possible for a youth to remain in the same development without the disruption of moving. Consideration of options to maximize housing choice can result in better meeting the needs of FYI youth when their FYI assistance expires. See the section above on project caps for information about how many units in a project may be PBV contract units. See also the section below on unit turnover for information about options for when a youth's FYI assistance expires.

Mobility. Under the PBV program's mobility feature a FYI youth participating in the PBV program may contact the PHA to request comparable tenant-based rental assistance any time after the first year of occupancy in a PBV unit (24 CFR 983.261, Family right to move). The PHA must offer the youth a tenant-based HCV or other comparable tenant-based rental assistance,¹⁹ or if tenant-based assistance is not immediately available the PHA must give the youth priority to receive the next available opportunity for tenant-based assistance. For a FYI youth participant, the PHA may issue the youth a tenant-based voucher if available or may place the FYI youth on the waiting list, subject to preferences in the HCV program. The PHA will notify the PCWA of a pending vacancy and seek a referral of a FYI eligible youth. Once the FYI youth has the tenant-based voucher and moves, the PHA may then lease the FYI PBV unit to another eligible youth. The transfer of assistance to a tenant-based voucher does not impact the availability of the FYI PBV at the property.

Expiration of FYI PBV Assistance

As a youth approaches the expiration for FYI assistance, the youth, PCWA PHA, and CoC (if applicable) should be planning and preparing for transitioning. PHAs may only allow the youth to remain in the unit with non-FYI HCV assistance (either tenant based or project-based) if the youth was selected from the applicable waiting list in accordance with the policies in the PHA's Administrative Plan. A PHA may, but is not required to, create a preference applicable to the PHA's regular HCV and/or PBV waiting lists for persons whose FYI assistance is expiring and will have a lack of adequate housing as a result of their termination from the program or other similar category. However, the unit will no longer qualify for the FYI 10 percent exception authority or the FYI exception to the income-mixing requirement if the youth remains in the unit with HCV assistance after their FYI assistance has expired.²⁰

In order for the unit to remain an FYI PBV unit, the youth must vacate the unit once their FYI assistance has expired, and the owner must lease the unit to another FYI youth. If the FYI youth does not move from the unit upon the expiration of their FYI assistance, at that time the PHA must take one of the following actions, if the FYI voucher was project-based under the 10 percent exception authority and/or exception to the income-mixing requirement:

- Remove the unit from the HAP contract;
- Amend the HAP contract to substitute the youth's current unit for another unit in the building if it is possible to do so in accordance with 24 CFR § 983. 207(a); or
- If the FYI voucher was project-based under the 10 percent exception authority, the exception authority must be changed from FYI to one of the other exception categories if the youth, or the unit, happens to qualify for it, so long as the change is allowable under the income mixing requirement.
- If the FYI voucher was project-based under the exception to the income-mixing requirement, change the excepted unit category from FYI to another excepted unit category if the youth, or the unit, happens to qualify for it, or change the unit to a non-excepted unit if doing so is allowable under the income-mixing requirement. Such a change in the form of PBV assistance used in the unit is permissible only if it does not cause the PHA to exceed the program limitation.

More detailed information on these options can be found in the FSHO Amendments.²¹

Resources

- HUD PBV Webpage
www.hud.gov/program_offices/public_indian_housing/programs/hcv/project
- PBV Regulations (24 CFR Part 983)
www.ecfr.gov/current/title-24/subtitle-B/chapter-IX/part-983
[eCFR :: 24 CFR Part 983 -- Project-Based Voucher \(PBV\) Program](#)
- Notice PIH 2017-21, October 30, 2017, Implementation Guidance: Housing Opportunity Through Modernization Act of 2016 (HOTMA) - Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) and Project-Based Voucher (PBV)
[17-21pihn.pdf \(hud.gov\)](#)
 - 82 FR 5458 (January 18, 2017), Housing Opportunity Through Modernization Act of 2016: Implementation of Various Section 8 Voucher Provisions
[2017-00911.pdf \(govinfo.gov\)](#)
 - 82 FR 32461 (July 14, 2017), Housing Opportunity Through Modernization Act of 2016: Implementation of Various Section 8 Voucher Provisions: Correction
[2017-14631.pdf \(govinfo.gov\)](#)

- 87 FR 3570 (January 24,2022), Implementation of the Fostering Stable Housing Opportunities Amendments
[2022-01285.pdf \(govinfo.gov\)](#)
- Notice PIH 2023-04, Foster Youth to Independence Initiative
[2023PIH04.pdf \(hud.gov\)](#)
- Ending Youth Homelessness: A Guidebook Series - HUD Exchange
<https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/5138/ending-youth-homelessness-a-guidebook-series/>
- Child Welfare and Supportive Housing One Roof Initiative Website
www.1roofamilies.org
- Child Welfare and Supportive Housing, Welcome Home: Design and Practice Guidance for Supportive Housing for Families with Children, Child Welfare and Supportive Housing Resource Center,
[welcome-home-design-and-practice-guidance-for-supportive-housing-for-families-with-children.pdf \(cssp.org\)](#)

¹ The Fostering Stable Housing Opportunities (FSHO) amendments (Section 103 of Division Q of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Pub. L. 116-260)) provides FYI 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 FYI youth who first leased or leases a unit after the date of enactment of FSHO, December 27, 2020. HUD published an FSHO implementation notice in the Federal Register on January 24, 2022 (87 FR 3570).
<https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2022/01/24/2022-01285/implementation-of-the-fostering-stable-housing-opportunities-amendments>,
[2022-01285.pdf \(govinfo.gov\)](#)

² Notice PIH 2023-04 provides more details on the roles and responsibilities of the PCWAs. Notice PIH 2023-04 is accessible at the following link: <https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/PIH/documents/2023PIH04.pdf>

³ All FYI vouchers can be project-based except FYI TPVs awarded under Notice PIH 2019-20.

⁴ PBV requirements may be found in 42 USC § 1437f(o)(13), as implemented in regulation at 24 CFR Part 983. Additionally, some PBV requirements pertinent to FYI are found in HOTMA (Pub. L. 114-201), as implemented through Federal Register Notice at 82 FR 5458 (January 18, 2017) and 82 FR 32461 (July 14, 2017), and in FSHO (Pub. L. 116-260), as implemented through Federal Register Notice at 87 FR 3570 (Jan. 24, 2022). Access the PBV website for additional information about currently applicable PBV requirements:
https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/public_indian_housing/programs/hcv/project

⁵ See the following requirements regarding program and project caps: 24 CFR § 983.56, Notice PIH 2017-21, and FSHO amendment at 87 FR 3570, 1-24-22)

⁶ PIH Notice 2017 -21, Implementation Guidance: Housing Opportunity Through Modernization Act of 2016 (HOTMA) - Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) and Project-Based Voucher Provisions, Attachment C: Percentage Limitation (Program Cap) and PHA Submission Requirements; Attachment D: PBV Percentage Limitation – 10 Percent Increase for Eligible Units; and Attachment E - Income Mixing Requirement (Project Cap). [PIH Notice 2017-21, Attachments C, D, E, and F](#)

⁷ 87 FR 3570 (January 24, 2022), Implementation of the Fostering Stable Housing Opportunities Amendment, [2022-01285.pdf \(govinfo.gov\)](#)

⁸ Notice PIH 2017-21, Attachment D: PBV Percentage Limitation - 10% Increase for Eligible Units, (1) Exception Categories, page 21-25.

⁹ FSHO Amendments, 87 FR 3577 (January 24, 2022), IV.D.(i). Section 103(c)(i), Percentage Limitation.

¹⁰ Notice PIH 2017-21, Attachment E: Income-Mixing Requirement (Project Cap), (5) Increased Project Cap, page 30.

¹¹ Notice PIH 2017-21, Attachment E: Income-Mixing Requirement (Project Cap), (2) – (3) Exceptions to Project Cap, pages 27-29.

¹² FSHO Amendments, 87 FR 3578 (January 24,2017), IV.D.(ii) Section 103(c)(2), Income-Mixing Requirement

¹³ Notice PIH, 2017-21, Attachment D: PBV Percentage Limitation - 10% Increase for Eligible Units, (2) Impact on existing contracts, page 24.

¹⁴ Notice PIH 2017-21, Attachment E: Income-Mixing Requirement (Project Cap), (6) Effect on Existing Contracts, pages 30-31.

¹⁵ FSHO Amendments, 87 FR 3577 (January 24, 2022), IV. D. (i) Section 103(c)(i), Percentage Limitation

¹⁶ FSHO Amendments, 87 FR 3578 (January 24, 2022, IV. D. (ii) Section 103(c)(2), Income -Mixing Requirement

¹⁷ PHAs must consider if re-designating units in this way will have any implications on program and project cap requirements; if, for instance, the re-designation causes the unit to lose its excepted status.

¹⁸ The PHA may include requirements for quality, architecture, or design over and above Housing Quality Standard (HQS), and any such requirements must be specified in the Agreement to enter into a HAP contract. 24 CFR § 983.152(d)(2), Purpose and content of the Agreement to enter into HAP Contract.

¹⁹ Comparable rental assistance means a subsidy or other means to enable a family to obtain decent housing in the PHA jurisdiction renting at a gross rent that is not more than 40 percent of the family's adjusted monthly income. 24 CFR § 983.3

²⁰ FSHO Amendments, 87 FR 3578 (January 24, 2022), IV. D. (i) and 3579, IV.D.(ii)

²¹ FSHO Amendments, 87 FR 3578 (January 24, 2022), IV. D. (i) and 3579, IV.D.(ii)