



New HUD Guidance on FYI/FUP Responds to Needs of Young People

The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024 (Public Law 118-42) (“2024 Act”) authorized the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to establish waivers and alternative requirements for FUP and FYI vouchers that facilitate the effective implementation of the program.¹ HUD Notice [PIH 2025-08](#), issued on April 9, 2025, alerts Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) of (1) provisions of the law that HUD is waiving with alternative requirements and (2) options that PHAs have to waive provisions of the law.

The first waivers are mandatory and must be implemented within 120 days of the notice (by August 7, 2025) and the latter are discretionary waivers that PHAs can opt for within 120 days of the notice. Both types of waivers are responsive to the current challenges that FUP and FYI voucher holders have faced in securing housing. The intention of both types of waivers is to “increase opportunities for FUP and FYI voucher holders to secure a decent and safe unit by reducing barriers and challenges when searching for a unit. More importantly, they will help FUPY² and FYI-eligible youth lease a unit before reaching their 25th birthday and aging out of eligibility for the program.”

The Notice also reminds PHAs and stakeholders to continue to use the most recent FYI Notice, [PIH 2023-04](#), on requesting non-competitive FYI vouchers and HUD’s [FAQ document](#) on the program.

Mandatory Waivers to Be Implemented by August 7, 2025

Increasing the Timing of FYI/FUPY Referrals: PHAs must waive the current limitation that youth can’t be referred for FYI until 90 days prior to leaving care, and instead PHAs must allow referrals to be made 180 days prior to exit from foster care in accordance with the transition plan. A FUPY or FYI youth may lease a unit prior to officially leaving foster care in order to ensure a smooth transition from foster care to independence, as long as all requirements of the FUP and FYI programs and HCV program are met.

Prohibiting Residency Preference: A PHA may not apply any residency preference to FUP and FYI voucher applicants (i.e. cannot require that a voucher applicant have ties to the PHA’s geographic region).

Extension of the Initial Search Term: PHAs must extend the initial search term, currently at 60 days, for FUP and FYI voucher applicants and instead provide a minimum initial search term of 120 days for FUP and FYI voucher applicants. The notice also reminds PHAs that when issuing a voucher to a family which includes an individual with disabilities, PHAs also must include a current listing of available accessible units, and assist the family in locating an available accessible dwelling unit

¹ You can find a list of all of our FYI/FUP Resources here: [List of FYI Resources for Advocates in California and Nationwide - Google Docs](#)

² FUPY is another abbreviation for FUP for youth since FUP vouchers are also available to qualifying families (FUPF).

Provision of Extensions of the New 120-Day Initial Search Term: PHAs must adopt an extension policy for FUP and FYI applicants that includes the following: (1) each extension must be for a minimum of 90 days, (2) the PHA must approve the first extension request, regardless of how the request is made (written or oral) or when it is made, as long as the request is made on or before the term expiration date and is consistent with applicable requirements; subsequent requests should be processed in accordance with the PHA's administrative plan; and (3) the PHA must, on at least one occasion after voucher issuance, notify the applicant prior to the initial term expiration, to remind them of about the term expiration date and the process for requesting an extension of the initial term (now 120 days), and to inquire if the applicant is in need of assistance with their housing search.

As part of its search extension policy, PHAs may not restrict a first extension approval to certain circumstances or require documentation from applicants. This alternative requirement also applies to current FUP and FYI participants who choose to move to a new unit with continued assistance inside or outside the PHA's jurisdiction. The notice also reminds PHAs that providing an extension of time can be a reasonable accommodation for an individual with a disability.

Discretionary Waivers that PHAs Can Opt into by August 7, 2025

Establishment of a Separate Waiting List for FYI and FUP: Currently HCV regulations require PHAs to use a single waiting list for admission to all of its Housing Choice Voucher programs. In this notice, HUD is waiving this requirement and providing PHAs the option to maintain a separate waiting list for the FYI and FUP program. If a PHA opts to create a separate waiting list for FYI and FUP, it must notify and inform all families on its HCV waiting list of the separate FUP and FYI waiting list and also give those families an opportunity to be placed on the separate list should the partnering PCWA certify to their eligibility for these special purpose vouchers.

If a PHA chooses to establish a separate FUP and FYI waiting list, it must also place all FUP and FYI applicants on its regular HCV waiting list. The notice requires that PHAs establish their own policies regarding whether to remove the applicant from the general HCV waiting list upon being issued a FUP/FYI voucher. This is an important policy to consider; leaving young people on the general HCV waiting list could enable that individual to transition to a regular HCV at the termination of the time limited FYI/FUPY voucher.

Establishment of Preferences for FYI and FUP Voucher Holders: HUD is waiving the requirement that PHAs maintain one set of HCV preferences and allowing PHA the options to establish separate preferences for FUP and FYI applicants. Additionally, the notice reminds PHAs that their system of local preferences and processes for accepting referrals from partners does not violate nondiscrimination requirements under any applicable federal civil rights law, including but not limited to, the Fair Housing Act, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, Americans with Disabilities Act, and the Age Discrimination Act.

Last edited: May 21, 2025