



Augusta Housing Authority Family Self-Sufficiency Action Plan

Housing Choice Voucher Program

**FSS Action Plan
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Chapter 1

THE FAMILY SELF-SUFFICIENCY PROGRAM AND THE FSS ACTION PLAN

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an overview of the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program and FSS Action Plan, including the purpose, organization, and required contents of the FSS Action Plan.

Part I: The Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program and FSS Action Plan: This part provides an overview of the Family Self-Sufficiency Program and the purpose of the FSS action plan.

Part II: Requirements of the FSS Action Plan: This part covers action plan requirements, including development, revision, and contents of the action plan. It also contains information on family demographics, which is part of the required contents of the action plan.

PART I: THE FAMILY SELF-SUFFICIENCY (FSS) PROGRAM AND FSS ACTION PLAN

1-I.A. OVERVIEW OF THE FAMILY SELF-SUFFICIENCY PROGRAM

The origins of the FSS program are in two pilot projects implemented in 1986 and 1990, Project Self-Sufficiency and Operation Bootstrap, respectively. These projects were set up to test self-sufficiency programs for families with housing subsidies, and both demonstrated that families needed essential services to move toward economic self-sufficiency. These services include childcare, transportation, medical care, and long-term education and training.

In the wake of the successful demonstration of these projects, family self-sufficiency became one of the initiatives under the Homeownership and Housing Opportunities for People Everywhere (HOPE) program enacted in 1990, and the FSS program was subsequently created under the National Affordable Housing Act the same year.

FSS built upon and refined both Project Self-Sufficiency and the Bootstrap program. It remained a voluntary program in 1991 and 1992 but became mandatory in 1993 for any new increments of funding issued to PHAs. The 1993 regulations were further modified by the Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act of 1998 (QHWRA). In 2018, expansive changes were made to the FSS program by the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act known as “the Economic Growth Act” or “the Act.”

The purpose of the FSS program is to coordinate housing assistance with public and private resources to enable assisted families to achieve economic self-sufficiency. The purpose and basic requirements of the FSS program are further elaborated upon in Chapter 2.

This Family Self-Sufficiency Program is administered by the **Housing Authority of the City of Augusta, Georgia better known as Augusta Housing Authority (AHA)** for the jurisdiction of **Augusta-Richmond County, Georgia**.

1-I.B. APPLICABLE REGULATIONS

Applicable regulations for Section 8 and public housing FSS programs include:

- 24 CFR Part 5: General Program Requirements
- 24 CFR Part 8: Nondiscrimination
- 24 CFR Part 902: Public Housing Assessment System
- 24 CFR Part 903: Public Housing Agency Plans
- 24 CFR Part 945: Designated Housing
- 24 CFR Part 960: Public Housing Admission and Occupancy Policies
- 24 CFR Part 965: PHA-Owned or Leased Projects—General Provisions
- 24 CFR Part 966: Public Housing Lease and Grievance Procedures
- 24 CFR Part 982: Section 8 Tenant-Based Assistance: Housing Choice Voucher Program
- 24 CFR Part 984: Section 8 and Public Housing Family Self-Sufficiency Program

1-I.C. THE FAMILY SELF-SUFFICIENCY ACTION PLAN

The Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Action Plan is required by HUD. The purpose of the FSS Action Plan is to establish policies for conducting the Family Self-Sufficiency Program in a manner consistent with HUD requirements and local goals and objectives contained in the PHA's Agency Plan. This FSS Action Plan is a supporting document to the PHA Agency Plan and is available for public review as required by 24 CFR Part 903.

This Family Self-Sufficiency Action Plan is set forth to define the PHA's local policies for operation of the program in the context of federal laws and regulations. All issues related to FSS not addressed in this document are governed by such federal regulations, HUD handbooks and guidebooks, notices, and other applicable laws. The policies in this FSS action plan have been designed to ensure compliance with the consolidated ACC and all HUD-approved applications for program funding.

The PHA is responsible for complying with all changes in HUD regulations pertaining to the FSS Program. If such changes conflict with this plan, HUD regulations will take precedence.

Administration of the FSS Program and the functions and responsibilities of PHA staff shall comply with the PHA's personnel policy and HUD's Family Self-Sufficiency regulations, as well as all Section 8 and public housing regulations, in addition to federal, state, and local fair housing laws and regulations.

PART II: REQUIREMENTS OF THE FSS ACTION PLAN

1-II.A. OVERVIEW

A PHA must have a HUD-approved action plan before implementing an FSS program, regardless of whether the FSS program is a mandatory or voluntary program. Further, this action plan must comply with the requirements specified for the plan in the regulations [24 CFR 984.201(a)].

The regulatory requirements dealing specifically with the FSS action plan itself largely involve the development, revision, and required contents of the action plan. This part covers those requirements.

1-II.B. HUD APPROACH TO POLICY DEVELOPMENT

In developing policy for the FSS action plan, PHAs need to be aware of the distinction HUD makes between mandatory and discretionary policies.

- *Mandatory policies* are those driven by legislation, regulations, current handbooks, notices, and legal opinions.
- *Discretionary policies* consist of those developed for areas in which the PHA has regulatory discretion, or regarding optional, nonbinding guidance including guidebooks, notices that have expired, and recommendations from individual HUD staff.

HUD expects PHAs to develop policies and procedures that are consistent with mandatory regulations and to make clear the optional policies the PHA has adopted. The PHA's FSS action plan is the foundation of those policies and procedures for the FSS program. HUD's directions require PHAs to make policy choices that provide guidance to staff and consistency to program applicants and participants.

Following HUD guidance, even though it is not mandatory, provides a PHA with a "safe harbor." HUD has already determined that the recommendations and suggestions it makes are consistent with mandatory policies. If a PHA adopts an alternative strategy, it must make its own determination that the alternative approach is consistent with legislation, regulations, and other mandatory requirements. There may be very good reasons for adopting a policy or procedure that is different than HUD's safe harbor, but PHAs should carefully consider those decisions.

1-II.C. FSS ACTION PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND REVISION

Development of Action Plan [24 CFR 984.201(b) and (c)]

When developing an FSS action plan, a PHA must do so in consultation with the chief executive officer of the applicable unit of general local government and the program coordinating committee (PCC).

For all voluntary or mandatory FSS programs, the PHA must submit its action plan and obtain HUD approval of the plan before it can implement the FSS program. This includes a voluntary program established because the PHA chose to implement an FSS program that exceeds the minimum size for a mandatory program (see Section 2-II.A. for a discussion of mandatory versus voluntary FSS programs).

Single Action Plan [24 CFR 984.201(f)]

PHAs implementing both a Section 8 FSS program and a public or Indian housing FSS program may submit one action plan. In cases where the PHA decides to submit one plan for more than one program, the policies contained in the action plan would apply to both programs.

AHA Policy

AHA is implementing a Section 8 FSS program, which may include tenant-based, HCV Homeownership, Emergency Housing Voucher (EHV), and HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH). The AHA will submit one action plan, the policies in which apply to the Housing Choice Voucher program.

Revision to the FSS Action Plan [24 CFR 984.201(c)(2)]

Following HUD's initial approval of the action plan, no further approval of the action plan is required unless the PHA proposes to make policy changes to the action plan, increase the size of a voluntary program, or revise the FSS action plan as needed to comply with changes in HUD regulations. The PHA must submit any changes to the action plan to HUD for approval.

AHA Policy

AHA will review and update the action plan at least once a year, and more often if needed, to reflect changes in regulations, AHA operations, or when needed to ensure staff consistency in operation.

1-II.D. CONTENTS OF THE PLAN [24CFR 984.201(d)]

HUD regulations state that there are several components that must be included in the FSS action plan. At a minimum, the action plan must cover the policies and procedures of the PHA for operation of a local FSS program as follows:

- Family demographics, including a description of the number, size, characteristics, and other demographics such as racial and ethnic data, in addition to the supportive service needs of the families expected to participate in the program. (Chapter 1)
- Estimate of participating families, which means the number of families which can reasonably be expected to receive supportive services under the FSS program. (Chapter 2)
- Eligible families from any other local self-sufficiency program who are expected to agree to executing an FSS Contract of Participation. (Chapter 2)
- A statement of the PHA's FSS family selection procedures, including a description of how the procedures ensure that families are selected without regard to race, color, religion, disability, sex, familial status, or national origin. (Chapter 4)
- A description of the incentives that the PHA intends to offer to families to encourage participation in the FSS program (an incentives plan), including the establishment of the escrow account. (Chapter 4)
- Outreach efforts, which include a description of the PHA's efforts to recruit eligible families, the actions the PHA will take to ensure that both minority and nonminority groups are informed about the FSS program, and how the PHA will make this information known. (Chapter 4)
- A description of the FSS activities and supportive services to be provided by both public and private resources to FSS families, and identification of these public and private resources. (Chapter 4)
- A description of the PHA's method for identifying family support needs, including how the PHA will identify the needs and deliver the services. (Chapter 4)
- A description of the PHA's policies regarding program termination or withholding of services based on a family's failure to comply with the FSS contract, and available grievance procedures. (Chapter 5)
- Assurances of noninterference with rights of non-participating families which state that a family's election to not participate in the FSS program will not affect the family's admission to the Section 8 or public housing program, nor will it affect their right to occupancy in accordance with its lease. (Chapter 4)
- A timetable for implementation of the FSS program, including the schedule for filling FSS slots with eligible FSS families. (Chapter 2)

- A certification that development of the services and activities under the FSS program has been coordinated with programs under Title I of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, other relevant employment, childcare, transportation, training, education, and financial empowerment programs in the area, and will continue to be coordinated to avoid duplication of services and activities.

Optional Additional Information [24 CFR 984.201(d)(13)].

- HUD encourages additional information in the action plan that would help to determine the soundness of the PHAs proposed FSS program.

AHA Policy

AHA will submit additional optional information in this action plan that will help HUD determine the soundness of the proposed FSS program.

This information includes:

Policies related to the modification of goals in the ITSP. (Chapter 5)

Policies on the circumstances in which an extension of the Contract of Participation may be granted. (Chapter 5)

Policies regarding eligible uses of forfeited escrow funds by families in good standing. (Chapter 6)

Policies regarding the re-enrollment of previous FSS participants, including graduates and those who exited the program without graduating. (Chapter 4)

Policies on requirements for documentation for goal completion. (Chapter 4)

Policies on documentation of the household's designation of the "head of FSS family." (Chapter 4)

1-II.E. FAMILY DEMOGRAPHICS [24 CFR 984.201(d)(1)]

As part of the required contents of the FSS action plan, family demographics of the Housing Choice Voucher participants serve to provide a description of the number, size, characteristics, and other descriptive data (including racial and ethnic data of those participants). These data may later be used to help the housing authority and the program coordinating committee (PCC) to identify supportive service needs of the families expected to participate in the FSS program.

AHA Policy

The following demographics information is based on the 3,438 potential participants on the HCV, EHV and HUD-VASH programs.

Ages of Head of Household and Other Adults

Ages of Head of Household	Percent
--Head of household is age 24 years or younger	2
--Head of Household is age 25 to 50	67
--Head of Household is age 51 to 61	15
--Head of Household is age 62 or greater+	16
Ages of Other Adults in Household	
--Age 24 years or younger	20
--Age 25 to 50	55
--Age 51 to 61	12
--Age 62 or greater	13

Presence and Ages of Children

Presence and Ages of Children	Percent
--Households that only include adults over age 18	69
--Households that include one or more child age 13-17	11
--Households that include children who are all 12 or younger	20

Employment Status

Employment Status of Head of Household	Percent
--Families with an employed head	12
--Families whose head is unemployed	88
Employment Status of All Family members	
--Families with any member that is employed	12
--Families with no employed	88

Annual Earned Income

Annual Household Earnings	Percent
Annual household earnings less than \$5,000 per year	5
Annual Household earning between \$5,000 – \$9,999	8
Annual household earnings between \$10,000 - \$14,999	19
Annual household earnings between \$15,000 - \$19,999	18

Annual household earnings between \$20,000 - \$24,999	16
Annual household earnings between \$25,000 - \$29,999	12
Annual household earnings between \$30,000 – \$34,999	12
Annual household earnings \$35,000 – or higher	10

Elderly/Disability Status of Population to be served

Elderly/Disability Status of Head of Household	Percent
--Head of Household is an elderly person without disabilities	4
--Head of Household is an elderly person with disabilities	11
--Head of Household is neither an elderly person nor a person with disabilities	68
--Head of Household is non-elderly person with disabilities	17
Elderly/Disability Status of All Household members	
--Household includes an elderly person without disabilities	4
--Household includes an elderly person with disabilities	10
--Household includes a non-elderly person with disabilities	21
--Household includes no elderly persons or persons with disabilities	65

Race and Ethnicity of Population to be Serves

Race	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic
White	5.70%	0
Black or African American	94.01%	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.03%	0
Asian	0.09%	0
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0.17%	0
Other	0.00%	0

Chapter 2

PURPOSE, SCOPE, AND APPLICABILITY OF THE FAMILY SELF-SUFFICIENCY PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains information about the FSS program's purpose, size, and measurable objectives as well as information on program operation. This includes potential participant demographics, the program timetable, the number of families to be served, and the size of the PHA's voluntary FSS program. This chapter also contains definitions of the key terms in this FSS action plan.

Part I: The Purpose and Basic Requirements of the FSS program: This part includes a description of the purpose of the FSS program on a national level—its intent, goal, and major strategies.

Part II: The Scope of the FSS program: This part contains information about housing assistance programs eligible to participate in FSS, the size of the PHA's FSS program, an estimate of participating families, eligible families from other self-sufficiency programs, and eligibility for combined FSS programs.

Part III: Program Operation: This part specifies the requirements for FSS program operation, including voluntary FSS program implementation.

Part IV: The Definitions of Terms Used in the PHA's FSS program: This section contains both HUD and PHA definitions for terms used in this policy document.

PART I: PURPOSE AND BASIC REQUIREMENTS OF THE FSS PROGRAM

2-I.A. PURPOSE

The purpose of the family self-sufficiency (FSS) program is to promote the development of local strategies to coordinate the use of Housing Choice Voucher and public housing assistance programs with public and private resources enabling families eligible to receive assistance under these programs to achieve economic independence and self-sufficiency [984.101(a)(1)].

In addition to this broader national goal of the FSS program, the PHA also establishes a local goal consistent with the PHA's mission statement to serve as a guide for establishing policy and implementing the FSS program.

AHA Policy

The AHA's goal in operating an FSS program is to match housing-assisted families with existing services so that they may reduce their dependency on housing, welfare, and other government subsidies and complete the Contract of Participation.

2-I.B. PROGRAM OBJECTIVES [24 CFR 984.102]

In order to reach the FSS national program goal, HUD has defined its FSS program objective as to reduce the dependency of low-income families on welfare assistance and on housing subsidies. Under the FSS program, low-income families are provided opportunities for education, job training, counseling, and other forms of social service assistance while living in assisted housing so that they may obtain the education, employment, business, and social skills necessary to achieve self-sufficiency. As with the goals of the program, FSS program objectives are defined on the national level through FSS regulation, and on the local level by AHA Policy.

AHA Policy

On the local level, AHA will achieve the national program objective by offering low-income families a broad range of services through partnering with the Program Coordinating Committee (PCC). These services will provide long-term education, job training, counseling, and other forms of social service assistance so that families may achieve economic self-sufficiency, as defined in Section 2-I.A. of this document.

2-I.C. BASIC REQUIREMENTS OF THE FSS PROGRAM [24 CFR 984.104]

An FSS Program established under 24 CFR Part 984 must operate in conformity with the regulations and this FSS Action Plan (as required in 24 CFR 984.201, provide comprehensive supportive services as defined in 24 CFR 984.103, and operate in compliance with nondiscrimination and equal opportunity requirements.

PART II: SCOPE OF THE FSS PROGRAM

2-II.A. HOUSING-ASSISTED FAMILIES ELIGIBLE TO PARTICIPATE IN FSS

The Housing Choice Voucher and public housing programs through which families are eligible to participate in the FSS Program was expanded by the 2018 Economic Growth Act to allow participants in HCV Homeownership, Moderate Rehabilitation, Moderate Rehabilitation Single Room Occupancy, and Family Unification Program (FUP), including the Foster Youth to Independence (FYI) Initiative.

2-II.B. PHAs REQUIRED TO OPERATE AN FSS PROGRAM

Each PHA that received funding for public housing units under the FY 1991 and FY 1992 FSS incentive award competitions must operate a public housing FSS program. Each PHA that received funding for Housing Choice Voucher rental certificates or vouchers under the combined FY 1991/1992 FSS incentive award competition also must operate a Housing Choice Voucher FSS program.

In addition, unless the PHA receives an exemption under 24 CFR 984.105, each PHA for which HUD reserved funding (budget authority) for additional rental certificates or vouchers in FY 1993 through October 20, 1998, must operate a Housing Choice Voucher FSS program. Each PHA for which HUD reserved funding (budget authority) to acquire or construct additional public housing units in FY 1993 through October 20, 1998, must operate a public housing FSS program as well.

Every PHA that was required to administer an FSS program on May 24, 2018 (the enactment date of the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act), must continue to operate that FSS program for the total number of families determined by HUD on that date unless the PHA receives an exception as described in 24 CFR 984.105(d).

Mandatory Minimum Program Size (MMPS) [24 CFR 984.105]

PHAs that are required to operate an FSS program under 24 CFR 984.101 are subject to a minimum program size requirement.

AHA Minimum Program Size

As determined by HUD as of May 24, 2018, the PHA's FSS MMPS is **156**.

Maintaining Mandatory Minimum Program Size

Although the discretion to do so ultimately rests with the PHA, mandatory minimum program size can decrease as FSS participants successfully complete the program. Per the regulation, for each family that completes the program by fulfilling its FSS Contract of Participation on or after May 24, 2018, the mandatory minimum program size for a PHA's FSS program is reduced by one slot. However, if an FSS slot is vacated by a family that has not completed its FSS Contract of Participation obligations, the slot must be filled by a replacement family which has been selected in accordance with the FSS family selection procedures [24 CFR 984.105(b)(2)].

AHA Policy

AHA will reduce the FSS mandatory minimum program size by one for each family that completes the program by fulfilling its FSS Contract of Participation.

Option to Operate Larger FSS Program

A PHA may choose to operate an FSS program of a larger size than the minimum required by HUD [24 CFR 984.105(a)(3)].

AHA Policy

AHA will not operate an FSS program of a larger size than its mandatory minimum program size.

Exception to Program Operation [24 CFR 984.105(c)]

The requirement to establish and carry out an FSS program may be waived with approval from HUD. In order to waive the requirement, the PHA must provide a certification to HUD that the establishment and operation of an FSS program is not feasible because of a lack of accessible supportive services funding, a lack of the availability of programs under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, a lack of funding for reasonable administrative costs, a lack of cooperation by other units of state or local government, or a lack of interest in participating in the FSS program on the part of eligible families.

An exception will not be granted if HUD determines that local circumstances do not preclude the PHA from effectively operating an FSS program that is smaller than the minimum program size.

Reduction in Program Size

Rather than a full exception to program operation, a PHA may also be permitted to operate an FSS program that is smaller than the minimum program size. As with the full exception, HUD may grant the PHA such a partial exception if the PHA provides to HUD a certification that the operation of an FSS program of the minimum program size is not feasible because of a decrease in or lack of accessible supportive services [24 CFR 984.105(d)].

Expiration of Exception

The approval for a full or partial exception to the FSS minimum program size requirement expires five years from the date of HUD approval of the exception. If a PHA seeks to continue an exception after its expiration, the PHA must submit a new request and a new certification to HUD for consideration [24 CFR 984.105(e)].

2-II.C. COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS [24 CFR 984.106]

A PHA may enter into a Cooperative Agreement with one or more multifamily-assisted housing owners to voluntarily make the PHA's FSS program available to the owner's housing tenants. The Cooperative Agreement must include all the requirements for such agreements found in 24 CFR 984.106 and 24 CFR 887.107.

AHA Policy

AHA will not enter into a Cooperative Agreement with multifamily-assisted housing owner(s) to voluntarily make its FSS program available to those owner's housing residents.

2-II.D. ESTIMATE OF PARTICIPATING FAMILIES [24 CFR 984.201(d)(2)]

The PHA must state the number of eligible FSS families who can reasonably be expected to receive supportive services under the FSS program based on available and anticipated federal, tribal, state, local, and private resources.

AHA Policy

117 eligible FSS families can reasonably be expected to receive supportive services under the FSS program, based on available and anticipated federal, tribal, state, local, and private resources.

2-II.E. ELIGIBLE FAMILIES FROM OTHER SELF-SUFFICIENCY PROGRAMS [24 CFR 984.201(d)(3)]

If applicable, the PHA must enter the number of families, by program type, who are participating in any other local housing self-sufficiency program who are expected to agree to execute an FSS Contract of Participation.

AHA Policy

The AHA does not operate other self-sufficiency programs and therefore no additional families from other programs are expected to execute an FSS Contract of Participation.

2-II.F. ELIGIBILITY OF A COMBINED PROGRAM [24 CFR 984.201(e)]

A PHA that wishes to operate a joint FSS program with other PHAs or owners of multifamily-assisted housing may combine its resources with one or more of these entities to deliver supportive services under a joint action plan that will provide for the establishment and operation of a combined FSS program that meets the requirements of this part.

AHA Policy

AHA will not combine its resources with any other PHA to deliver support services, have a joint action plan, or establish or operate a combined FSS Program.

PART III: PROGRAM OPERATION

2-III.A. OVERVIEW

Federal regulations specify requirements for FSS program operation regarding deadlines for program start-up and when the PHA is expected to have attained full enrollment. A timetable illustrating when the PHA intends to meet these deadlines is included as part of the required contents of the action plan.

2-III.B. PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION DEADLINE

The deadlines for program implementation differ depending on whether the FSS program is voluntary or mandatory.

Voluntary Program [24 CFR 984.301(a)]

There is no deadline for implementation of a voluntary program. However, a voluntary program may not be implemented before the requirements specified in 24 CFR 984.201 have been satisfied (see Sections 1-II.A.–1-II.D.).

2-III.C. TIMETABLE FOR PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION [24 CFR 984.201(d)(13)]

A timetable for implementation of the FSS program is part of the required contents of the FSS action plan.

AHA Policy

The AHA has the obligation to continue to fill their mandatory FSS slots effective May 24, 2018, as determined by the HUD field office.

The AHA will implement its FSS program according to the following timetable:

Activity	Month and Date
Update PCC	10/31/22
Conduct Program Needs Assessment	Completed
Resource Identification	Completed
Establish Policies	Completed
Design Service Delivery	Completed
Update Administrative Procedures	10/31/22
Begin Service Delivery	Completed
Conduct Outreach	Completed
Conduct Orientations	Completed
Conduct Individual Needs Assessment	Completed

PART IV: DEFINITIONS

2-IV.A. DEFINITIONS [24 CFR 984.103]

The terms *1937 Act*, *fair market rent*, *HUD*, *low-income family*, *public housing*, *public housing agency (PHA)*, *secretary*, and *Housing Choice Voucher*, as used in this document are defined in the 24 CFR Part 5.

The term *very low-income family* is defined in 24 CFR 813.102 and 24 CFR 913.102.

The terms used in this document have the following definitions as defined by 24 CFR 984.103 and this family self-sufficiency action plan.

Baseline annual earned income means the FSS family's total annual earned income from wages and business income (if any) as of the effective date of the FSS contract. When calculating baseline annual earned income, all applicable exclusions of income must be applied, *except for* any disregarded earned income or other adjustments associated with self-sufficiency incentives that may apply to the determination of annual income.

Baseline monthly rent means 1) the FSS family's total tenant payment (TTP), as of the effective date of the FSS contract, for families paying an income-based rent as of the effective date of the FSS contract; or 2) the amount of the flat or ceiling rent (which includes the applicable utility allowance), and including any hardship discounts, as of the effective date of the FSS contract. For families paying a flat or ceiling rent this is as of the effective date of the FSS contract.

Benefits means a government benefit of money or monetary value given to an individual by a federal, state, or local government agency for purposes of financial assistance, including but not limited to, Medicaid, supplemental nutritional assistance program benefits and Social Security, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, and unemployment compensation benefits.

Benefits cliff means the sudden and often unexpected decrease in public benefits that can occur with a small increase in earnings. When income increases, families sometimes lose some or all economic supports.

Certain interim goals mean the family has met all its obligations under the CoP to date, including completion of the ITSP interim goals and tasks to date.

Certification means a written assertion based on supporting evidence, provided by the FSS family or the PHA or owner, which must be maintained by the PHA or owner in the case of the family's certification, or by HUD in the case of the PHA's or owner's certification. These must be made available for inspection by HUD, the PHA or owner, and the public, when appropriate. In addition, these will be considered accurate unless the Secretary or the PHA or owner, as applicable, determines otherwise after inspecting the evidence and providing due notice and opportunity for comment.

Chief executive officer (CEO) means the CEO of a unit of general local government who is the elected official or the legally designated official having primary responsibility for the conduct of that entity's governmental affairs.

Contract of participation (CoP) means a contract in a form approved by HUD, entered into between a participating FSS family and a PHA operating an FSS program that sets forth the terms and conditions governing participation in the FSS program. The Contract of Participation includes all Individual Training and Services Plans entered in between the PHA and all members of the family who will participate in the FSS program, and which plans are attached to the Contract of Participation as exhibits. For additional detail, see 24 CFR 984.303.

Current annual earned income means the FSS family's total annual earned income from wages and business income (if any) as of the most recent reexamination of income, which occurs after the effective date of the FSS contract. When calculating current annual earned income, all applicable exclusions of income will apply, including any disregarded earned income and other adjustments associated with self-sufficiency incentives or other alternative rent structures that may be applicable to the determination of annual income.

Current monthly rent means either the FSS family's TTP as of the most recent reexamination of income, which occurs after the effective date of the FSS contract, for families paying an income-based rent as of the most recent reexamination of income; or the amount of the flat rent, including applicable utility allowance or ceiling rent. This amount must include any hardship discounts, as of the most recent reexamination of income, which occurs after the effective date of the FSS contract, for families paying a flat rent or ceiling rent as of the most recent reexamination of income.

Earned income means income or earnings included in annual income from wages, tips, salaries, other employee compensation, and self-employment. Earned income does not include any pension or annuity, transfer payments, any cash or in-kind benefits, or funds deposited in or accrued interest on the FSS escrow account established by a PHA on behalf of a participating family.

Effective date of Contract of Participation means the first day of the month following the month in which the FSS family and the PHA entered into the Contract of Participation.

Eligible families for the FSS program mean current participants in Housing Choice Voucher, residents of public housing, or residents in multifamily-assisted housing if a Cooperative Agreement exists.

Enhance the effectiveness of the FSS program means a demonstrable improvement in the quality of an FSS program in which the enrollment ratio, escrow balance average, and graduation rate is at or above the national average as measured in HUD's Composite Scores in FR Notice 11/15/18.

Enrollment means the date that the FSS family entered the Contract of Participation with the PHA.

Family self-sufficiency program or FSS program means the program established by a PHA within its jurisdiction to promote self-sufficiency among participating families, including the provision of supportive services to these families, as authorized by section 23 of the 1937 Act.

FSS escrow account means the FSS escrow account authorized by section 23 of the 1937 Act.

FSS escrow credit means the amount credited by the PHA to the participating family's FSS account.

FSS family means a family that receives Housing Choice Voucher assistance or resides in public housing (section 9), that elects to participate in the FSS program, and whose designated adult member (head of FSS family) has signed the CoP.

FSS family in good standing means an FSS family that is in compliance with their FSS CoP, has either satisfied or are current on any debts owed the PHA or owner, and is in compliance with the regulations in 24 CFR Part 5 regarding participation in the relevant rental assistance program.

FSS-related service program means any program, publicly or privately sponsored, that offers the kinds of supportive services described in the definition of *supportive services*.

FSS slots refer to the total number of public housing units or the total number of rental vouchers that comprise the minimum size of a PHA's respective Housing Choice Voucher and public housing FSS program.

FSS Program Coordinator means the person(s) who runs the FSS program. This may include (but is not limited to) performing outreach, recruitment, and retention of FSS participants; goal setting and case management/coaching of FSS participants; collaborating with the community and service partners; and tracking program performance.

FY means federal fiscal year (starting with October 1, and ending September 30, and designated by the calendar year in which it ends).

Head of FSS family means the designated adult family member of the FSS family who has signed the CoP. The head of FSS family may, but is not required to be, the head of the household for purposes of determining income eligibility and rent.

Individual Training and Services Plan (ITSP) means a written plan that is prepared by the PHA or owner in consultation with a participating FSS family member (the person with for and whom the ITSP is being developed), and which describes the final and interim goals for the participating FSS family member, the supportive services to be provided to the participating FSS family member, the activities to be completed by that family member, and the agreed upon completion dates for the goals, and activities. Each ITSP must be signed by the PHA or owner and the participating FSS family member and is attached to and incorporated as part of the CoP. An ITSP must be prepared for each adult family member who elects to participate in the FSS program, including the head of FSS family who has signed the CoP.

Knowledgeable professional means a person who is knowledgeable about the situation, has training, education, certification, or licensure provided by recognized professional associations and institutions that legitimizes their professional opinion, is competent to render a professional opinion, and is not able to gain, monetarily or otherwise, from the PHA FSS program decision in the area to which they are certifying.

Multifamily-assisted housing, also known as project-based rental assistance (PBRA), means rental housing assisted by a Housing Choice Voucher Housing Payments Program, pursuant to 24 CFR Parts 880, 881, 883, 884, and 886.

Other costs related to achieving obligations in the Contract of Participation means any costs necessary to complete an interim goal, a final goal, or tasks related to such in the ITSP.

Owner means the owner of multifamily-assisted housing.

Participating family is defined as *FSS family* in this section.

Program coordinating committee (PCC) means the committee described in 24 CFR 984.202.

Public housing means housing assisted under the 1937 Act, excluding housing assisted under Housing Choice Voucher of the 1937 Act.

Housing Choice Voucher means assistance provided under Housing Choice Voucher of the 1937 Act (42 U.S.C. 1437f). Specifically, multifamily-assisted housing, as defined in this section; tenant-based and project-based rental assistance under Housing Choice Voucher(o) of the 1937 Act; the HCV homeownership option under Housing Choice Voucher(y) of the 1937 Act; Family Unification Program (FUP) assistance under Housing Choice Voucher(x) of the 1937 Act; and the Housing Choice Voucher Moderate Rehabilitation (Mod Rehab) for low-income families and Moderate Rehabilitation Single Room Occupancy (Mod Rehab SRO) for homeless individuals under 24 CFR part 882.

Self-sufficiency means that an FSS family is no longer receiving Housing Choice Voucher, public housing assistance, or any federal, state, or local rent or homeownership subsidies or welfare assistance. Achievement of self-sufficiency, although an FSS program objective, is not a condition for receipt of the FSS account funds.

Supports means, but is not limited to, transportation, childcare, training, testing fees, employment preparation costs, other costs related to achieving obligations outlined in the CoP, and training for FSS Program Coordinator.

Supportive services mean those appropriate services that a PHA will coordinate on behalf of an FSS family under a CoP. These may include child care of a type that provides sufficient hours of operation and serves an appropriate range of ages; transportation necessary to enable a participating family to receive available services or to commute to their places of employment; remedial education; education for completion of secondary or post-secondary schooling; job training, preparation, and counseling; job development and placement; follow-up assistance after job placement and completion of the Contract of Participation; substance/alcohol abuse treatment and counseling; training in homemaking and parenting skills; and personal welfare services that include substance/alcohol abuse treatment and counseling, and health, dental, mental health and health insurance services; household management; money management; counseling regarding homeownership or opportunities available for affordable rental and homeownership in the private housing market (including information on an individual's rights under the Fair Housing Act) and financial empowerment that may include financial literacy, coaching, asset building, money management; and any other services and resources, including case management and reasonable accommodations for individuals with disabilities, that the PHA may determine to be appropriate in assisting FSS families to achieve economic independence and self-sufficiency.

Unit size or *size of unit* refers to the number of bedrooms in a dwelling unit.

Very low-income family is defined as set out in 24 CFR 813.102

Welfare assistance means (for purposes of the FSS program only) income assistance from federal or state welfare programs and includes only cash maintenance payments designed to meet a family's ongoing basic needs. Welfare assistance does not include non-recurrent, short-term benefits that are designed to deal with a specific crisis situation or episode of need, or are not intended to meet recurrent or ongoing needs and will not extend beyond four months; work subsidies (i.e., payments to employers or third parties to help cover the costs of employee wages, benefits, supervision, and training); supportive services such as child care and transportation provided to families who are employed; refundable earned income tax credits; contributions to, and distributions from, individual development accounts under TANF; services such as counseling, case management, peer support, child care information and referral, transitional services, job retention, job advancement and other employment-related services that do not provide basic income support; transportation benefits provided under a Job Access or Reverse Commute project, pursuant to section 404(k) of the Social Security Act, to an individual who is not otherwise receiving assistance; amounts solely directed to meeting housing expenses; amounts for health care; food stamps and emergency rental and utilities assistance; and SSI, SSDI, or social security.

Chapter 3

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses administrative policies and practices as they are relevant to the activities covered in this plan. The policies and practices are discussed in two parts:

Part I: Staffing, Fees and Costs, and On-Site Facilities: This part describes identifying appropriate staff and contractors to operate the FSS program and provide the necessary direct services to FSS families. In addition, it describes how administrative fees, costs, and supportive services will be funded, and defines the use of on-site facilities.

Part II: The Program Coordinating Committee: This part covers the establishment of a program coordinating committee (PCC), which is a regulatory requirement in all FSS programs other than multifamily housing assistance. It describes required and recommended PCC membership, in addition to the option for an alternative committee.

PART I: STAFFING, FEES AND COSTS, AND ON-SITE FACILITIES

3-I.A. OVERVIEW

Several functions of program administration are crucial to running an FSS program. A PHA may need to employ a program coordinator or decide to contract with another organization to administer the program. In addition to staffing issues, PHAs should understand how program funding and expenses work to keep the program running smoothly. Finally, PHAs need to sort out whether and how to make common areas or unoccupied units available to provide supportive services.

3-I.B. PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION STAFF AND CONTRACTORS [24 CFR 984.301(b)]

PHAs have the choice between hiring their own staff and contracting with an outside organization to administer their FSS program. If the PHA should choose to employ its own staff, the staffing levels should be appropriate, and may include one or more FSS Coordinators. If the PHA chooses to contract with an outside organization, the organization's staffing levels must likewise be appropriate to establish and administer the FSS program, and whether the organization's responsibilities would include managing the FSS account in accordance with federal regulations.

AHA Policy

AHA will employ appropriate staff, including one FSS Program Coordinator and one or more FSS Counselors to administer its FSS program.

3-I.C. FSS PROGRAM COORDINATOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Primary Role of the FSS Program Coordinator

The FSS Program Coordinator is responsible for building partnerships with service providers in the community, working with the Program Coordinating Committee (PCC) and local service providers to ensure that FSS program participants are linked to the supportive services they need to achieve self-sufficiency, preparing an Individual Training and Services Plan (ITSP) for the head of the FSS family and each adult member of the FSS family who elects to participate in the FSS program, making certain that the services included in the participants' CoP are provided on a regular, ongoing, and satisfactory basis, ensuring FSS participants are fulfilling their responsibilities under the CoPs, monitoring progress of participants, and establishing and properly maintaining FSS escrow accounts for eligible families. FSS Coordinators may also provide outreach, recruitment, goal setting, case management and coaching for FSS participants, and tracking of FSS program performance.

FSS Program Coordinators funded under the FSS Coordinator Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) may not perform the routine public housing or Section 8 program functions of housing eligibility, leasing, rent calculation, and portability that are funded through Section 8 administrative fees or public housing operating funds unless doing so would enhance the effectiveness of the program. If conducting these functions would enhance the effectiveness of the FSS program, the PHA must seek prior approval from HUD of those enhancements to the FSS program and certify that doing so will neither interfere with the FSS Coordinator's ability to fulfill their primary role nor be used to balance or fill in for gaps in traditional staffing.

Performance of routine Section 8 or public housing functions for non-FSS families does not enhance the effectiveness of the FSS program and is therefore an ineligible use of FSS funds [2021 FSS NOFO, p. 36].

AHA Policy

The AHA will request and provide the rationale to the HUD Field Office to require the FSS Program Coordinator to perform the routine Section 8 program functions of housing eligibility, lease up, rent calculation, and portability that are funded through Section 8 administrative fees.

3-I.D. ADMINISTRATIVE FEES AND COSTS

The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2014 combined funding streams for the Housing Choice Voucher and public housing FSS programs. FSS funding is now awarded through one NOFO. Use of this funding is no longer restricted to the applicable program and funding now may be used to serve both Housing Choice Voucher and public housing FSS participants. Funding for FSS Coordinators salary, benefits, and training as well as limited administrative costs is awarded through a Grant Agreement and disbursed through HUD's Line of Credit Control System (LOCCS), rather than as an amendment to the PHA's Annual Contributions Contract (ACC). These funds are separate from other available funds that may be used.

Section 8 FSS Program

In the Housing Choice Voucher program, administrative fees are paid to PHAs for HUD-approved costs associated with the operation of an FSS program. These administrative fees are established by Congress and subject to appropriations [24 CFR 984.302(b)].

In addition, administrative fees for HUD-approved costs not specifically related to the operation of the FSS program may be used to cover these costs associated with the administration of FSS [see Notice PIH 93-24 E-7 and E-8].

See 24 CFR 982.152 and PIH 2022-18 for details on the eligible use of administrative fees.

AHA Policy

AHA will make Housing Choice Voucher administrative fees and grant funds from HUD available to provide administrative costs under the Housing Choice Voucher FSS Program. The amount will vary annually based on the HUD appropriated grant funding.

3-I.E. SUPPORTIVE SERVICES FEES AND COSTS

Section 8 FSS Supportive Services

In the Housing Choice Voucher program, the PHA may fund reasonable and eligible FSS supportive service costs in the FSS program from unrestricted net position [see Notice PIH 93-24, E-3].

The PHA may seek additional funds from HUD through submitting grant applications or seek grants from other sources when available.

In addition to unrestricted net position and other grant sources, the FSS forfeited escrow account can fund FSS supportive services. See Section 6-I.E. for eligible supportive services costs.

AHA Policy

AHA will not make funds available to provide supportive service costs under the Housing Choice Voucher FSS program in excess of the forfeited escrow account funds.

3-I.F. USE OF FORFEITED ESCROW ACCOUNTS FUNDS

In addition to Section 8 unrestricted net assets, public housing operating funds, and other grant sources, the FSS forfeited escrow account funds must be used for the benefit of FSS participants, which includes supports and other costs for FSS participants in good standing. HUD does not provide an exhaustive list of these supports. However, the supports include, but are not limited to, transportation, childcare, training, testing fees, employment preparation costs, and other costs related to achieving obligations outlined in the Contract of Participation as well as training for FSS Program Coordinators.

AHA Policy

AHA will use forfeited escrow accounts for support and other costs for FSS participants in good standing when funds requested are needed to complete an interim goal or task in the ITSP and are not ongoing expenses or if the family can demonstrate that the need for one-time payment of otherwise ongoing expenses such as rent, utilities, telephone, cell phone, car payments, car maintenance, insurance, or childcare is needed to complete an interim goal, a final goal, or a task related to such goals in the ITSP.

AHA will use forfeited escrow accounts for training provided to FSS Coordinators.

AHA will define *supports* as defined in 24 CFR 984.305(f)(2)(i)(A) as transportation, childcare, training, testing fees, employment preparation costs, other costs related to achieving obligations outlined in the CoP, and training for FSS Program Coordinator(s)

AHA will define *other costs related to achieving obligations in the CoP* as any costs necessary to complete an interim goal, a final goal, or tasks related to such in the ITSP as defined in 24 CFR 984.305(f)(2)(i)(A) as transportation, childcare, training, testing fees, employment preparation costs, other costs related to achieving obligations outlined in the CoP, and training for FSS Program Coordinator(s).

AHA will define *necessary to complete* as meaning that no other resources are available in the community either because such a resource is non-existent or that resources are utilized above capacity and agencies cannot, for an undetermined period, provide such a resource.

AHA will provide funds from the forfeited escrow account to FSS participants in good standing so long as:

The funds requested are needed to complete an interim goal or task within the CoP and are not ongoing expenses; or

If the family has demonstrated that the need for one-time payment of otherwise ongoing expenses such as rent, utilities, telephone, cell phone, car payments, car maintenance, insurance, or childcare is needed to complete an interim goal, a final goal, or a task related to such goals.

AHA will prioritize requests for funds from forfeited escrow accounts initially on a first come first served basis based on the date and time of the request. After that order is established, while still preserving the first come first served basis, AHA will apply the following priorities:

Priority 1: Funds to meet a goal in the ITSP that is necessary to ensure the safety and wellbeing of victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking as defined in the AHA's Section 8 Administrative Plan regarding VAWA.

Priority 2: Funds to meet a goal in the ITSP that is necessary to stabilize health, safety, and welfare of the FSS participant or family that if left unattended would jeopardize education, training, or employment.

Priority 3: Funds to meet a goal in the ITSP that is necessary to further education, training, and employment goals in the ITSP including childcare, transportation, and medical costs if the lack of any of these prevents completion of the education, training, and employment.

Priority 4: Funds to meet a goal in the ITSP that is necessary to further any other goal or tasks.

3-I.G. ON-SITE FACILITIES

Each PHA may, subject to the approval of HUD, make available and utilize common areas or unoccupied dwelling units in public housing projects to provide supportive services under an FSS program. This includes using such areas for participants in a Section 8 FSS program.

AHA Policy

AHA will make all social rooms and conference rooms available to provide supportive services under the Section 8 FSS Program.

PART II: PROGRAM COORDINATING COMMITTEE

3-II.A. OVERVIEW

As another integral part of FSS Program administration, each participating PHA must establish a Program Coordinating Committee (PCC) whose functions will be to assist the PHA in securing commitments of public and private resources for the operation of the FSS program within the PHA's jurisdiction, including assistance in developing the action plan and in implementing the program [24 CFR 984.202(a)].

The PCC must consist of specific members, which are dependent upon whether the PHA is operating Section 8, public housing, or multifamily assisted housing FSS programs. In addition to these required members, the PCC may also include additional members recommended by regulation.

3-II.B. PROGRAM COORDINATING COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

Required PCC Membership [24 CFR 984.202(b)(1)]

The PCC required members consist of representatives of the PHA, including at least one FSS Program Coordinator, and one or more participants from each HUD rental assistance program (Section 8, public housing, or multifamily assisted housing) served by the PHA's FSS program.

AHA Policy

AHA's representatives to the program coordinating committee will include the Director of Administration, the Director of the Resident Services Division, the FSS Program Coordinator, and one participant from the Housing Choice Voucher FSS Program.

Assistance in Identifying Potential PCC Members [24 CFR 984.202(b)(1)]

The PHA may seek assistance from area-wide, city-wide, or development-based resident councils, the resident management corporation, or the Resident Advisory Board, in identifying potential PCC members.

AHA Policy

AHA has no city-wide and development based resident councils or resident management corporations. AHA will seek assistance in identifying potential members of the PCC from the Resident Advisory Board.

Recommended PCC Membership [24 CFR 984.202(b)(2)]

Membership on the PCC also may include representatives of the unit of general local government served by the PHA, local agencies (if any) responsible for carrying out employment training programs or programs funded under the Workforce Innovation and Investment Act, and other organizations, such as other state, local, or tribal welfare and employment agencies, public and private education or training institutions, child care providers, nonprofit service providers, private business, and any other public and private service providers with resources to assist the FSS program.

AHA Policy

AHA's FSS Program Coordinating Committee (PCC) membership will include leadership from the organizations listed in Exhibit 3-1:

3-II.C. ALTERNATIVE PCC COMMITTEE [24 CFR 984.202(c)]

It is also possible for the PHA, in consultation with the chief executive officer of the unit of general local government served by the PHA, to use an existing entity as the PCC, if the membership of the existing entity consists or will consist of the individuals required by regulation (See section 3-II.B. above).

AHA Policy

AHA will not utilize an existing entity as its program coordinating committee.

EXHIBIT 3-1: CHART FOR DETERMINING PCC MEMBERSHIP

Organization or Service Type	Organization Name	PCC Member Title
Public Housing Authority	Augusta Housing Authority	Director of Administration
		Director of Resident Services
		FSS Coordinator
		FSS or HCV Participant
Housing	CSRA Economic Opportunity Authority, Inc	Planner and Evaluator
	Continuum of Care for the Homeless	Community Development Manager
	The Salvation Army of Augusta	Residential Manager
GED and Educational Training	Augusta Technical College	Transition/Career Coordinator
	Worksource CSRA	Case Manager
High School	Richmond County Public Schools	Director of Student Services
Post-Secondary Schools	Augusta University	Chief Academic Officer
	Paine College	Vice President of Academic Affairs

Organization or Service Type	Organization Name	PCC Member Title
Job Search, Training, Placement and Retention	Augusta Technical College	Transition/Career Coordinator
	The Salvation Army of Augusta	Coordinator
	Worksource CSRA	Case Manager
Health Care	Christ Community Health	Manager Community Health & Outreach
	Piedmont Healthcare	Coordinator, Indigent and Charity Care
	Medical Associates Plus	Outreach and Marketing Manager
	Augusta-Richmond County Health Department	Public Health Manager
Homeownership	AHA First-Time Homebuyers Program	Homeownership Specialist
Individual Development Accounts	CSRA Economic Opportunity Authority, Inc.	Director of Programs
Childcare	Augusta Partnership for Children	Deputy Director

Organization or Service Type	Organization Name	PCC Member Title
Religious Organizations	Antioch Ministries, Inc.	Community Director
	Beulah Grove Resource Center	Director
Financial Institutions	Security Federal	Branch Manager
	Fifth-Third Bank	Branch Manager
Transportation	Augusta Public Transportation	Transit Director
Child/Adult Protective Services	Richmond County Division of Family & Children Services	Protective Services Case Manager
Vocational Rehabilitation	Georgia Vocational Rehabilitation Agency	Executive Director
Legal Services	Georgia Legal Services Program	Managing Attorney
Crisis Services	SafeHomes of Augusta	Managing Director

Chapter 4

SELECTING AND SERVING FSS FAMILIES

INTRODUCTION

FSS regulations require that the PHA include in its action plan a statement indicating how it will select families for participation in the FSS Program. This includes outreach, waiting list management, and other selection procedures. When followed, the PHA's selection procedures ensure that families will be selected without regard to race, color, religion, sex, handicap, familial status, or national origin.

Once selected for participation in the FSS Program, families are to be provided various activities and supportive services so that they may obtain the education, employment, business, and social skills necessary to achieve self-sufficiency. A description of such activities and supportive services is also a requirement of the FSS action plan.

This chapter contains three parts:

Part I: Incentives, Outreach, and Assurance of Noninterference: This part describes the incentives the PHA will offer and the outreach efforts the PHA will use to encourage participation and recruit eligible families for the FSS Program and contains the required assurance of noninterference with the rights of nonparticipating families.

Part II: Family Selection: This part covers whether the PHA will use preferences for family selection and which preferences the PHA will employ if they choose to do so. In addition, this part describes the selection factors the PHA will use in screening families for participation in the FSS Program.

Part III: Activities and Support Services: This part lists the activities and supportive services to be provided to families through both public and private resources, describes the method the PHA will use to identify family support needs, and covers the required certification of coordination.

PART I: INCENTIVES, OUTREACH, AND ASSURANCE OF NONINTERFERENCE

4-I.A. OVERVIEW

The FSS Program offers incentives such as the FSS escrow account, case management, coaching, and other supportive services that not only encourage participation, but also help families achieve self-sufficiency. In addition to encouraging program participation through such incentives, PHAs also conduct outreach to recruit FSS participants from among eligible families. As part of this process, families need to know that their choice as to whether to participate in the FSS program will not affect their admission to the Housing Choice Voucher or public housing programs, nor will it affect their right to occupancy. This part describes the PHA's policies regarding these issues, all of which are required aspects of the FSS Action Plan.

4-I.B. INCENTIVES FOR PARTICIPATION [24 984.201(D)(5)]

By regulation, the FSS Action Plan must include a PHA’s incentives plan—a description of the incentives that the PHA intends to offer eligible families to encourage their participation in the FSS program. The incentives plan provides for the establishment of the FSS escrow account, and any other incentives designed by the PHA.

AHA Policy

AHA will offer the following services, as needed to complete obligations in the contract, to its FSS participants as incentives to participate in FSS.

Incentive	Provided By	Description
FSS escrow account	AHA	Individual escrow savings will be established for FSS Participants pursuant to HUD guidelines
Case management/Coaching	AHA	FSS Program Coordinator/FSS Counselors will meet with participants monthly to identify, implement and modify self-sufficiency goals
Information and referrals to services	AHA	FSS Program Coordinator/FSS Counselors will meet with participants monthly to identify barriers to self-sufficiency and provide appropriate referrals
Educational workshops	Community Partners	Ongoing collaboration with community partners and local service providers to provide monthly workshops and supportive services
Priority in homeownership programs	AHA	FSS participants & Graduates have priority in the HCV Homeownership Program as referenced in Chapter 15 of AHA's Administrative Plan

4-I.C. OUTREACH EFFORTS [24 CFR 984.201(d)(6)(i)(ii)]

In addition to offering incentives for FSS participation, PHAs also conduct outreach to recruit more FSS participants from eligible families. The FSS action plan must include a description of these efforts to recruit FSS participants, including notification and outreach, the actions the PHA will take to assure that both minority and nonminority groups are informed about the FSS program, and how the PHA will make this information known.

AHA Policy

AHA will notify eligible families about the FSS program using the following outreach locations, activities, methods, and languages, where appropriate. These points of contact and methods have been selected to ensure that both minority and nonminority groups are informed about the FSS program. Promotional materials are published in English and Spanish if requested. Presentations include a sign language interpreter and/or a Spanish interpreter, as needed. Upon request, promotional information and translation in other languages will be made available.

Location/Activity	Staff/Partner	Method	Language
Briefings/Orientations	AHA Specialist, FSS Coordinator	Flyer Presentation	English/Spanish
Interims/Recertifications	AHA Specialist	Flyer Referral Form	English/Spanish
Transfers/Portability	AHA Specialist, FSS Coordinator	Flyer Presentation	English/Spanish
Lobby	Receptionist	Flyer Posters	English/Spanish
Waiting Room	Receptionist	Flyer Posters	English/Spanish
Telephone Calls	FSS Coordinator	Telephone Call	English/Spanish
AHA Website	AHA	FSS Program Information	English

4-I.D. ASSURANCE OF NONINTERFERENCE WITH THE RIGHTS OF NONPARTICIPATING FAMILIES [24 CFR 984.201(D)(10)]

A family's housing assistance or admission into assisted housing should never depend on whether they choose to participate in the FSS program, and PHAs need to make this known as part of the recruitment process. For this reason, the PHA's action plan must include an assurance that a family's decision to not participate in the FSS program will not affect the family's admission to the Housing Choice Voucher or public housing programs, nor will it affect the family's right to occupancy in accordance with the lease.

AHA Policy

Participation in the FSS program is strictly voluntary. Housing Choice Voucher participants will be notified in all literature and media presentations related to the FSS program that should they decide not to participate in the FSS program, it will not affect their Housing Choice Voucher. This material will also specify that the family will retain the right to occupancy according to their lease and family obligations contract.

PART II: FAMILY SELECTION

4-II.A. OVERVIEW

The FSS Action Plan is required to contain a statement indicating the procedures for selecting families for FSS Program participation, including a description of how the PHA will do so without regard to race, color, religion, sex (including actual or perceived gender identity), familial status, or national origin. This part describes these procedures, considering whether the PHA will use preferences for family selection and which preferences the PHA will employ if they choose to do so, in addition to defining the factors the PHA will use in screening families for program participation.

4-II.B. FSS SELECTION PREFERENCES

As part of the process for selecting families for participation in the FSS Program, the PHA may choose whether to employ the use of preferences. If the PHA so chooses, it has the option of giving a selection preference for up to 50 percent of its FSS Program slots to eligible families who have one or more family members currently enrolled in an FSS-related service program or who are on the waiting list for such a program. Such a preference may be further limited to participants in and applicants for one or more specific eligible FSS-related service programs.

Should the PHA choose to adopt such a preference, it would need to include the following information in its action plan:

- The percentage of FSS slots, not to exceed 50 percent of the total number of FSS slots for each of its FSS Programs, for which it will give a selection preference
- The FSS related service programs to which it will give a selection preference to the programs' participants and applicants
- The method of outreach to and selection of families with one or more members participating in the identified programs [24 CFR 984.203(a)]

A PHA may wish to adopt additional selection preferences as well [Notice PIH 93-24].

AHA Policy

AHA's FSS Program has not adopted any admissions preferences. Applicants will be selected for program participation based on the date the family expressed an interest in participating in the FSS Program. A waiting list will be maintained for families whose applications cannot be accepted at the time of initial application due to program capacity limits. The waiting list will include the name and contact information for the head of household of the applicant family and the date of their application.

The PHA may use either of the following to select among applicants on the FSS waiting list with the same preference status [24 CFR 984.203(b)]:

- Date and time of application to the FSS program; or
- A drawing or other random choice technique.

AHA Policy

AHA will use the date/time that the family expressed an interest in participating in the FSS program to fill the FSS slots.

4-II.C. SELECTION FACTORS

Many factors contribute to whether a PHA may choose to select a family for participation in the FSS Program. These selection factors can help the PHA screen families for admission, and ultimately contribute to the PHA's decision to either allow or deny a family's admission into the FSS Program.

Motivation Selection Factors [24 CFR 984.203(d)(1)]

A PHA may screen families for interest and motivation to participate in the FSS Program provided that the factors utilized by the PHA are those which solely measure the family's interest and motivation to participate in the FSS program. For this reason, PHAs must only apply motivational screening factors that are permissible under the regulations.

Permissible Motivation Selection Factors

Permitted motivational factors include requiring attendance at FSS orientation sessions or pre-selection interviews or assigning certain tasks indicating the family's willingness to undertake the obligations that may be imposed by the FSS Contract of Participation. However, any tasks assigned should be readily accomplishable by the family based on the family members' educational level, abilities, or disabilities, if any. Reasonable accommodations must be made for individuals whose disability (mobility, manual, sensory, speech impairments, mental, or developmental disabilities) creates a barrier to accomplishing the tasks [24 CFR 984.203(d)(2)].

AHA Policy

AHA will screen families for motivation to participate in the FSS program by requiring that families who apply to enroll in the FSS program attend an initial orientation session. Each family will be given two opportunities to attend the orientation session and may request accommodation if unable to attend a scheduled orientation session.

Accommodations will be offered on a case-by-case basis, depending on the needs of the applicant. Accommodations may include an individually scheduled orientation session, provision of transportation to/from the orientation site, translation services, an alternative location, a virtual orientation session, or allowance and encouragement to bring children to the session, where possible.

Prohibited Motivation Selection Factors

Prohibited motivational screening factors include the family's educational level, educational or standardized motivational test results, previous job history or job performance, credit rating, marital status, number of children, or other factors, such as sensory or manual skills, and any factors which may result in discriminatory practices or treatment toward individuals with disabilities or minority or nonminority groups [24 CFR 984.203(d)(3)].

Other Selection Factors

In addition to motivational screening, the PHA may also wish to screen families for the following additional factors.

PHA Debt Selection Factor

The PHA may deny FSS participation to a family if the family owes the PHA, or another PHA, money in connection with Housing Choice Voucher or public housing assistance [Notice PIH 93-24, B-18].

AHA Policy

AHA will not deny FSS participation to a family if the family owes the AHA, or another PHA, money in connection with Housing Choice Voucher or public housing assistance. Families that owe money to a PHA who have entered into a repayment agreement and are current on that repayment agreement will not be denied FSS participation.

Unavailable Support Services Selection Factor

If the PHA determines, after consulting with the family, that a missing service is essential to the family's needs, the PHA may skip that family (and other similar families) and offer the FSS slot to the next family for which there are available services [Notice PIH 93-24, B-8].

AHA Policy

AHA will not skip an FSS applicant if a service is unavailable. AHA will accept applicants into the FSS Program, address barriers and obtain assessments and needed guidance from community partners to obtain the required service.

Previous Participation Selection Factor

A PHA may refuse to select a family for participation in the FSS program a second time if that family previously participated unsuccessfully (i.e., the family participated, did not meet its FSS obligations, and was terminated from the FSS program) [Notice PIH 93-24, B-14].

AHA Policy

AHA will not refuse to select a family for participation in the FSS Program a second time if that family previously participated and did not complete the obligations of the executed Contract of Participation

AHA will not enroll a family for participation in the FSS Program a second time if that family previously participated, completed the CoP, and received a final distribution of their escrow account.

4-II.D. SELECTION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Each eligible family that is selected to participate in an FSS program must enter a Contract of Participation with the PHA. There will be no more than one contract at any time for each family. There may be an ITSP for as many members of the family who wish to participate. The contract shall be signed by a representative of the PHA and the head of FSS family, as designated by the family. This head of FSS family does not have to be the same as the official head of household for rental assistance purposes [24 CFR 984.303(a)].

AHA Policy

AHA will meet with the family and detail the obligations, rights, and privileges that pertain to the FSS head of household and require each adult family member to certify their agreement as to their designated head of the FSS family. These certifications will be a permanent part of the FSS family's record and will be updated with each change of head of household.

PART III: ACTIVITIES AND SUPPORT SERVICES

4-III.A. OVERVIEW

Once families are admitted to the FSS program, the PHA becomes responsible for making sure these families are adequately served. The purpose of the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program is to promote the development of local strategies to coordinate the use of Housing Choice Voucher and public housing assistance programs with public and private resources, to enable families eligible to receive assistance under these programs to achieve economic independence and self-sufficiency. As such, upon selection, families are matched with the appropriate activities and supportive services so that they may obtain the education, employment, and business and social skills necessary to achieve self-sufficiency. This is a vital element of the FSS Program. The PHA must make a good faith effort to replace the obtained services from another agency.

4-III.B. METHOD OF IDENTIFYING FAMILY SUPPORT NEEDS [24 CFR 984.201(d)(8)]

Before a PHA can determine the services and activities it will provide to FSS families, it must identify the services and activities appropriate to each family. The action plan must contain a description of how the program will identify the needs of FSS families and deliver the services and activities according to these needs.

AHA Policy

Supportive services needs will be identified by completion of an informal needs assessment with the FSS Coordinator or case manager or coach before completion of the initial Individual Training and Services Plan and signing of the Contract of Participation. After enrollment in the AHA's FSS Program, a formal needs assessment, including vocational assessment and counseling, educational assessment and counseling, and employment planning, is conducted by the following partners on the PCC:

- Adult basic education,
- Community college,
- WIA One Stop Center,
- Department of Human Services Division of Family & Children Services

These results are used to modify the ITSP, in mutual agreement with the family.

4-III.C. FSS ACTIVITIES AND SUPPORT SERVICES DESCRIPTION [24 CFR 984.201(d)(7)]

As part of the required contents of the action plan, PHAs must both describe the activities and supportive services to be provided by public and private resources to FSS families and identify the public and private resources that are expected to provide the supportive services.

Of course, this task assumes that the PHA has first identified the needed activities and supportive services.

AHA Policy

AHA's FSS program, through its partners on the Program Coordinating Committee, will provide the following activities and support services to FSS families:

Support Service General	Support Service Specific	Source/Partner
Assessment	Vocational Assessment Educational Assessment Vocational Planning Educational Planning Disability Assessment Disability Vocational Assessment/Planning Disability Educational Assessment/Planning	Community College Community Based Organizations Career Center Health Department
Education	High School English as a Second Language GED Post-secondary College	High School Adult Basic Education Community College University
Training	Skills Training Emerging Technologies Training Biomedical Training On-the-Job Training Functional Context Training	Adult Basic Education Community College University Community-based Organizations Workforce Innovation/American Job Centers

Support Service General	Support Service Specific	Source/Partner
Job Search Assistance	Resume Preparation Interviewing Skills Dress for Success Workplace Skills Job Development Job Placement	Adult Basic Education Community College University Community-based Organizations Workforce Innovation/American Job Centers
Transportation	Bus Gas Cards	Public Transit
Child Care	Infant Care Toddler Care Preschool Care Afterschool Care	Child Care Resource
Financial Literacy	Financial Education Financial Coaching Debt Resolution Credit Repair	Adult Basic Education Community College University Community-based Organizations Credit Unions
Legal Services	Representation Document Review Counsel or Advice	Legal Aid
Child/Adult Protective Services	Needs Assessment Case Planning Information Referral Crisis Management	Senior Services Adult Services In-home Support Services Adult Abuse Hotline Child Abuse Hotline Foster Care Adoption Services
Crisis Services	Crisis Assessment Crisis Intervention Crisis Management Crisis Resolution	Crisis Team Senior Crisis Team Domestic Violence Shelter
Individual Development Accounts	Match Saving Accounts	Community-based Organization

Support Service General	Support Service Specific	Source/Partner
Homeownership	Training Planning Debt Resolution	Augusta Housing Authority HUD Approved Housing Counseling Organization Community-based Organizations Local Banks/ Credit Unions
Health Care	Alcohol and Drug Prevention Alcohol and Drug Treatment	HMO Health Department Community Clinic General Hospital
Micro and Small Business Development	Training Planning Technical Assistance Mentoring	Small Business Administration Business Incubator
Mentoring	Mentoring Match	Adult Basic Education Community College Workforce Investment Act Youth Programs Community-based Organizations

4-III.D. CERTIFICATION OF COORDINATION [24 CFR 984.201(D)(12)]

The FSS Action Plan is required to contain a certification that the development of the activities and services under the FSS program has been coordinated with the JOBS program (now Welfare to Work under TANF), the programs under title I of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, and any other relevant employment, childcare, transportation, training, and education programs in the applicable area. The implementation of the FSS Program's activities and services must continue to be coordinated as such to avoid duplication of activities and services.

AHA Policy

AHA certifies that its FSS program has developed its services and activities in coordination with programs under Title I of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, Workforce Investment Board and American Job Centers (also known as Workforce Centers or One Stop Career Centers), and any other relevant employment, childcare, transportation, training, and education programs in the applicable area. The implementation of these activities and services will continue to be coordinated in this manner to avoid duplication of activities and services.

Chapter 5

CONTRACT OF PARTICIPATION

INTRODUCTION

Each family that is selected to participate in an FSS Program must enter into a Contract of Participation (CoP) with the PHA. This contract, which is signed by the head of the FSS family, sets forth the principal terms and conditions governing participation in the FSS Program, including the rights and responsibilities of the FSS family and of the PHA, the services to be provided to the head of the FSS family and each adult member of the family who elects to participate in the program, and the activities to be completed by them. The contract also incorporates the Individual Training and Services Plan [24 CFR 984.303].

This chapter contains two parts:

Part I: Overview and Family Obligations: This part provides an overview of the form and content of the Contract of Participation and describes what the contract requires of FSS families.

Part II: Contract Specifications: This part explains the specifications of the contract, including terms and conditions, contract modification, contract terminations, and grievance procedures.

PART I: OVERVIEW AND FAMILY OBLIGATIONS

5-I.A. OVERVIEW

The purpose of the FSS Contract of Participation is to set forth the principal terms and conditions governing participation in the FSS Program, including the incorporation of the Individual Training and Services Plan (ITSP) as part of the contract's required contents. The ITSP is meant to establish goals the FSS family will meet along the family's way to completing the contract and becoming self-sufficient. In addition to the goals specified in the ITSP, the contract also lists the responsibilities of the family and the PHA. This part covers the ITSP as part of the required contents of the Contract of Participation, and the family's obligations under the contract.

5-I.B. CONTENTS OF THE CONTRACT OF PARTICIPATION

Individual Training and Services Plan

There will only ever be one FSS Contract of Participation (CoP) at any time for each FSS family. As part of the required contents of the FSS CoP, the Individual Training and Services Plan (ITSP) establishes specific interim and final goals by which the PHA and the family measure the family's progress toward fulfilling its obligations under the Contract of Participation and becoming self-sufficient. Interim and final goals will differ depending on the family's individual needs. Regulations require the establishment of a final goal that includes both employment for the head of the FSS family and independence from welfare assistance for all family members regardless of age.

Interim Goals [24 CFR 984.303(b)(2)]

PHAs must work with each participant to establish realistic and individualized goals and may not include additional mandatory goals or mandatory modifications of the two mandatory goals.

Individual Training and Service Plans for Other than FSS Head [24 CFR 984.103]

An Individual Training and Services Plan is required for the head of the FSS family and all adults choosing to participate. ITSPs must be prepared for each adult family member participating. ITSPs are prepared by the PHA, in consultation with the participating family member [Notice PIH 93-24, G-16].

5-I.C. FAMILY OBLIGATIONS

Compliance with Lease Terms [24 CFR 984.303(b)(3)]

One of the obligations of the FSS family according to the Contract of Participation is to comply with the terms and conditions of the Housing Choice Voucher or public housing lease.

Inability to comply with the lease represents an inability to comply with the contract, therefore regulations regarding noncompliance with the FSS contract apply [see 24 CFR 984.303(b)(5)]. It is up to the PHA to determine the plan of action for FSS families found in noncompliance with the lease and how the PHA will precisely define the term *comply with the lease*. All considerations allowed for other assisted residents regarding violations of the lease, must also be allowed for FSS participants.

AHA Policy

AHA will define *comply with the lease* to mean the FSS family has not been evicted for repeated or serious violations of the lease as defined in the Housing Choice Voucher Administrative Plan or if they have been evicted for repeated and serious violations of the lease, the family has pursued their right to grieve, and the family has prevailed in either the grievance hearing or the informal hearing process.

AHA's FSS Program will not terminate the FSS Contract of Participation for failure to comply with the terms of the lease if the family has requested an Informal Hearing and prevailed in the Informal Hearing process. If the family does not prevail in the Informal Hearing process and is terminated from the HCV Program, the FSS Contract of Participation will be terminated.

Employment Obligation [24 CFR 984.303 (b)(4)]

Another obligation set forth by the Contract of Participation is for the head of the FSS family to *seek and maintain suitable employment* during the term of the contract and any extension.

Although other members of the FSS family may seek and maintain suitable employment during the term of the contract, it is only a requirement for the head of the FSS family.

The obligation for the head of the FSS family to *seek employment* is defined in the regulatory language as meaning that the head of the FSS family has searched for jobs, applied for employment, attended job interviews, and has otherwise followed through on employment opportunities. However, this definition still leaves room for policy decisions on the part of the PHA because it does not define the level of activity involved in “seeking.”

There is no regulatory definition of *maintain suitable employment*. For this reason, it is up to the PHA to define the term. However, there can be no minimum period of time that the head of the FSS family must work.

With the agreement of the FSS family member, the PHA makes a determination of what it means to maintain suitable employment based on the skills, education, and job training of the FSS head of household, receipt of other benefits of the family member, and the available job opportunities within the jurisdiction served by the PHA. This means that the AHA must consult with the family member and agreement must be reached as to what *maintain suitable employment* is for that family member [24 CFR 984.303 (b)(4), Notice PIH 93-24, G-3].

AHA Policy

For purposes of AHA's FSS program, *seek employment* means the FSS head of household has applied for employment, attended job interviews, and otherwise followed through on employment opportunities as outlined in the Individual Training and Services Plan of their contract of participation.

Maintain suitable employment is employment, on the last day of the contract, that is outlined in the individual training and service plan and is based on the skills, education, job training, and receipt of other benefits of the head of the FSS family. The PHA will require verification of this employment or enrollment.

5-I.D. CONSEQUENCES OF NONCOMPLIANCE WITH THE CONTRACT

Consequences apply for families who do not meet the terms and conditions of the contract. The regulations require that the Contract of Participation specify that if the FSS family fails to comply, without good cause, with the terms and conditions of the contract (including compliance with the Housing Choice Voucher or public housing lease), the PHA may:

- Withhold supportive services
- Terminate the family's participation in the FSS Program

PHAs are not permitted to terminate a family's housing assistance due to the family's failure to meet its obligations under the contract of participation [24 CFR 984.101(d)].

AHA Policy

The Contract of Participation (CoP) will be terminated before the expiration of the contract term if the participant fails to meet, without “good cause,” their obligations as

outlined in the CoP. If the participant fails to meet its obligations outlined in the CoP, the FSS Coordinator, or their designee, will first meet with the family to reassess the need for supportive services or a change in the Individual Training and Services Plan (ITSP).

If a reassessment of supportive services and a change in the ITSP is not successful in bringing the family in to compliance, the FSS Coordinator will reassess the need for, and availability of, supportive services and refer the participant to a knowledgeable professional for a formal assessment of the challenges leading to the noncompliance.

The FSS Coordinator will use this formal assessment to identify and refer to resources that remove the challenge, so the participant is able to meet their obligations outlined in the CoP.

Finally, if neither of these alternatives is successful, the FSS Coordinator will terminate the CoP for failure to complete the tasks, interim goals, or final goals of the ITSP in a timely manner, and thus failure to complete the obligations outlined in the CoP.

The FSS Coordinator will make an exception to the actions in terminating the CoP if the participant can, with the assistance of the FSS Coordinator, demonstrate “good cause” for the failure to meet its obligations as outlined in the CoP.

For purposes of the AHA FSS Program, *good cause* includes circumstances beyond the control of the FSS family:

Family circumstances;

Death in the family,

Serious illness,

Medical emergency,

Mandatory court appearances,

Involuntary loss of employment,

Loss of head of household through death, incarceration, or removal from lease,

Change in the ITSP improving progress toward economic self-sufficiency,

Community circumstances;

Significant reduction in workforce (over 20 percent reduction in employment field),

Significant interruption in service delivery (over three month’s interruption),

Provider noncompliance with regulation,

Provider unable or unwilling to provide service,

Provider offering inferior service,

Active pursuit of a current or additional self-sufficiency goal;

Resolution of a barrier to employment,

Completion of a college degree or technical training,
Completion of a work-related certification,
Credit repair towards homeownership readiness.

Part II: Contract Specifications

5-II.A. OVERVIEW

In addition to making clear the family's obligations under the program, the Contract of Participation contains specific terms and conditions, including those governing contract modifications, terminations, and grievance procedures. This part describes those specifications and associated policy.

5-II.B. CONTRACT TERM AND EXTENSIONS [24 CFR 984.303(c)(d)]

The Contract of Participation (CoP) will go into effect on the first day of the month following the execution of the CoP. The initial term of the CoP will run the effective date through the five-year anniversary of the first reexamination of income that follows the execution date. In this context, Families may request up to two one-year extensions and are required to submit a written request (documented by the FSS Coordinator) that documents the need for the extension. The Augusta Housing Authority (AHA) will grant the extension if it finds that good cause exists to do so. Good cause means:

- i) Circumstances beyond the control of the FSS family, as determined by the AHA, such as a serious illness or involuntary loss of employment.
- ii) Active pursuit of a current or additional goal that will result in furtherance of self-sufficiency during the period of the extension as determined by the AHA or
- iii) Any other circumstances that the AHA determines warrants an extension (further defined by AHA Policy in Section 5-I.D).

5-II.C. MODIFICATION OF THE CONTRACT

The Contract of Participation (CoP) may be modified, as long as the PHA and the FSS family mutually agree to modify it. This includes modifications in writing with respect to the Individual Training and Services Plans (ITSPs), the contract term (See Section 5-II.B. above), and designation of the head of the family [24 CFR 984.303(f)]. The conditions under which the PHA will modify the contract are set forth in the policy below.

AHA Policy

In AHA's FSS Program, the CoP will be modified by mutual agreement between the AHA and the FSS head of household:

When modifications to the ITSP improve the participant's ability to complete their obligations in the CoP or progress toward economic self-sufficiency.

When the actual end date of the CoP is determined by the effective date of the FSS family's first reexamination changes the end date of the CoP.

When the designated head of the FSS family ceases to reside with other family members in the assisted unit, and the remaining family members designate another family member to be the FSS head of household and receive escrow funds.

When an FSS family moves to the jurisdiction of a receiving PHA that does not have an FSS Program, and the family may not continue participation in the FSS

Program, and modification of the FSS contract will allow the family to complete the contract and receive an escrow disbursement or terminate the contract with escrow disbursement.

5-II.D. COMPLETION OF THE CONTRACT

By regulation, the Contract of Participation is considered to be completed when the head of household is employed and the FSS family has fulfilled all of its obligations under the Contract of Participation, including all family members' ITSPs, on or before the expiration of the contract term, including any extension thereof.

Policies on verifying completion of the Contract of Participation can be found in Section 6-I.C. of this action plan.

5-II.E. TRANSITIONAL SUPPORTIVE SERVICE ASSISTANCE

Even after a family has completed the Contract of Participation, a PHA may continue to offer appropriate FSS supportive services to a former completed FSS family. If the family still resides in Housing Choice Voucher or public housing, these supportive services would be offered for becoming self-sufficient. If the family no longer resides in Housing Choice Voucher or public housing, these supportive services would be offered for becoming self-sufficient or remaining self-sufficient. Transitional services for families who no longer reside in Housing Choice Voucher or public housing, may only be offered using sources that are not HUD funds or HUD restricted funds [24 CFR 984.303(j)].

AHA Policy

AHA will not continue to offer supportive services to a former FSS family who has completed its Contract of Participation and continues to receive HCV assistance. AHA will not pay for these services using HUD funds.

5-II.F. TERMINATION OF THE CONTRACT

Termination of the Contract with Escrow Distribution [24 CFR 984.303(k)]

The contract of participation will be terminated with escrow distribution before the expiration of the contract term, during any extension of the contract, or at end of the term of the contract if all obligations under such have not been met, when:

- Services that the PHA and the FSS family have agreed are integral to the FSS family's advancement towards self-sufficiency are unavailable, as described in Section 5-II.H. of this Action Plan. This type of termination is also referred to as "nullification" in the FSS regulations at 24 CFR 984.
- The head of the FSS family becomes permanently disabled and unable to work during the period of the contract, unless the PHA and the FSS family determine that it is possible to modify the contract to designate a new head of the FSS family; or
- An FSS family in good standing moves outside the jurisdiction of the PHA (in accordance with portability requirements at 24 CFR 982.353) for good cause and continuation of the CoP after the move or completion of the CoP prior to the move is not possible. PHAs must be

consistent in their determinations of whether a family has good cause for a termination with FSS escrow disbursement.

Termination of the Contract without Escrow Distribution [24 CFR 984.303(h)]

The Contract of Participation may be terminated before the expiration of the contract term and any extension of the contract by the following:

- Mutual consent of the parties
- Failure of the FSS family to meet its obligations under the Contract of Participation without good cause, including in a Housing Choice Voucher FSS program the failure to comply with the contract requirements because the family has moved outside the jurisdiction of the PHA
- The family's withdrawal from the FSS program
- Such other act as is deemed inconsistent with the purpose of the FSS program
- Operation of law

AHA Policy

The CoP will be terminated before the expiration of the contract term, and any extension thereof, for any of the following reasons:

- Mutual consent of the parties;
- Family's withdrawal from the FSS Program;
- Failure of the FSS family to meet its obligations under the Contract of Participation without good cause. *Good cause* for the purposes of the FSS program is also defined in Section 5-I.D. of this Action Plan;
- Such other act as is deemed inconsistent with the purpose of the FSS program;
- Operation of law.

If the FSS family faces termination due to failing to meet, without good cause, its obligations under the CoP, the PHA will follow the relevant policy specified in Section 5-I.D. of this action plan.

Note: If the family is unable to meet the requirements of the Contract of Participation because essential services are not available, the contract is *nullified*, not terminated.

In addition, the Contract of Participation is automatically terminated if the family's Housing Choice Voucher assistance is terminated in accordance with HUD requirements [24 CFR 984.303(h)].

5-II.G. OPTION TO WITHHOLD SUPPORTIVE SERVICE [24 CFR 984.303(b)(5)(i)]

As touched upon in Section 5-I.D. of this action plan, the PHA has the option to withhold supportive services or the FSS family's participation in the FSS Program if the PHA determines that the FSS family has failed to comply without good cause with the requirements of the Contract of Participation.

PHAs are not permitted to terminate Housing Choice Voucher assistance to a family due to the family's failure to meet its obligations under the Contract of Participation [24 CFR 984.101(d)].

5-II.H. PHA OBLIGATION TO MAKE GOOD FAITH EFFORT TO REPLACE UNAVAILABLE SUPPORT SERVICES [24 CFR 984.303(e)]

PHAs must make an extensive good faith effort to replace services that community agencies either cannot or will not provide. If all the steps below are exhausted without the provision of an integral service, the Contract of Participation can be ended ahead of time as a result. This, however, should only occur as a last resort. The PHAs good faith effort must be demonstrated by taking the following steps:

- If a social service agency fails to deliver the supportive services pledged under an FSS family member's Individual Training and Services Plan (ITSP), the PHA must make a good faith effort to obtain these services from another agency.
- If the PHA is unable to obtain the services from another agency, the PHA must reassess the family member's needs and determine whether other available services would achieve the same purpose.
- If other available services would not achieve the same purpose, the PHA shall determine whether the unavailable services are integral to the FSS family's advancement or progress toward self-sufficiency.
- If the unavailable services are not integral to the FSS family's advancement toward self-sufficiency, the PHA must revise the ITSP, delete these services, and modify the Contract of Participation to remove any obligation on the part of the FSS family to accept the unavailable services.
- If the unavailable services *are* determined to be integral to the FSS family's advancement toward self-sufficiency (which may be the case if the affected family member is the head of the FSS family), the PHA shall terminate the Contract of Participation and follow the requirements in Section 5-II.F. of this Action Plan.

Termination of the Contract of Participation based on unavailability of supportive services shall never be grounds for termination of Housing Choice Voucher or public housing assistance.

5-II.I. GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES

When adverse action is taken by the PHA against a family, the PHA is required to provide a grievance hearing in the public housing program, or an informal hearing in the Housing Choice Voucher program [24 CFR 966 subpart B, 24 CFR 982.554].

According to regulatory requirements, the FSS Action Plan must contain the grievance and hearing procedures available for FSS families against whom the PHA has taken adverse action with regards to FSS [24 CFR 984.201(d)(9)].

AHA Policy

The grievance and informal hearing procedures for the FSS Program will be the same as the grievance and hearing procedures adopted for the Housing Choice Voucher Program in AHA's Administrative Plan, respectively. See Chapter 16 of the AHA Administrative Plan.

Adverse actions taken within the FSS Program include:

- Denial of admission into the FSS Program;

- Denial of request for supportive services;
- Denial of request to change the ITSP;
- Denial of request to change the head of household;
- Denial of request to complete the CoP;
- Denial of a request for extension to the FSS CoP;
- Denial of request for final distribution of escrow account;
- Withholding of support services;
- Termination of the FSS CoP;
- Denial of request for termination with escrow;

Chapter 6

ESCROW ACCOUNT

INTRODUCTION

The establishment of an escrow account is offered as a support and financial incentive to families for participation in the FSS Program. Generally, under this incentive, the amount of an increase in family rent resulting from an increase in earned income is escrowed. That is, usually a family's rent or share of the rent goes up when the family experiences an increase in earned income. In the FSS Program, this is still the case, and the part of the rent representing the increase is deposited into an account as an escrow credit. The funds from this escrow account then become available to FSS families upon successful completion of their contracts of participation and may become available earlier at the housing authority's option.

This chapter explains how the FSS escrow account works, including calculating the amount of the escrow credit, disbursing the funds, and the proper way for the PHA to manage and report on the account.

This chapter contains two parts:

Part I: The Escrow Account: This part provides an overview of how the escrow account works, including calculating the escrow credit and disbursing the funds upon completion of the Contract of Participation.

Part II: Escrow Fund Accounting and Reporting: This part describes the requirements for managing the escrow account, including both accounting and reporting requirements.

PART I: THE ESCROW ACCOUNT

6-I.A. OVERVIEW

As an integral incentive to the FSS Program, it is especially important to have clear-cut policy spelling out how the escrow account works. This includes policy regarding the calculation of the FSS credit amount, the disbursement of FSS account funds, the use of account funds for homeownership, and forfeiture of the FSS escrow account.

6-I.B. CALCULATING THE FSS CREDIT AMOUNT

Determination of Baseline Annual Earned Income and Baseline Monthly Rent

When determining the family's baseline annual earned income and the baseline monthly rent amounts for purposes of computing the FSS escrow credit, the PHA must use the amounts on the family's most recent income reexamination in effect.

For purposes of determining the FSS credit, baseline monthly rent for families paying an income-based rent is the family's Total Tenant Payment (TTP) as of the most recent reexamination of income, which occurs after the effective date of the FSS contract.

For families in public housing who are paying either flat or ceiling rent, family rent is the amount of the flat rent (including the applicable utility allowance) or ceiling rent (including any hardship discounts) as of the most recent reexamination of income, which occurs after the effective date of the FSS contract [24 CFR 984.103(b)].

Determination of the Escrow Credit

To calculate the FSS credit, the PHA must accurately determine the family's baseline earned income and baseline monthly rent and compare those figures with the family's current earned income and current monthly rent. The FSS credit is the lesser of 30 percent of one-twelfth or 2.5 percent of the amount by which the family's current annual earned income exceeds the family's baseline annual earned income; or the increase in the family's monthly rent. The increase in the family's monthly rent is the lower of either the amount by which the family's current monthly rent exceeds the family's baseline monthly rent, or for Housing Choice Voucher families, the difference between the baseline monthly rent and the current gross rent (*i.e.*, rent to owner plus any utility allowance) or the payment standard, whichever is lower [24 CFR 984.305(b)(2)].

Determination of Escrow Credit for Families Who Are Not Low Income

FSS families who are not low-income families are not entitled to any FSS credit [24 CFR 984.305(b)(2)].

Increases in FSS Family Income [24 CFR 984.304]

As described in the FSS credit calculations above, any increases in family earned income resulting in increases in family rent are deposited in the escrow account. For this reason, and because of the nature of the FSS account, any increase in the earned income of an FSS family during its participation in an FSS Program may not be considered as income or an asset for purposes of eligibility of the FSS family for other benefits, or amount of benefits payable to the FSS family, under any other program administered by HUD.

Cessation of FSS Credit [24 CFR 984.305(b)(4)]

The PHA will not make any additional credits to the FSS family's FSS account when the family has completed the Contract of Participation, when the Contract of Participation is terminated, when the family is not low-income, or during the time a Housing Choice Voucher family is in the process of moving to a new unit.

6-I.C. DISBURSEMENT OF FSS ACCOUNT FUNDS

Disbursement Before Completion of Contract

The PHA may at its sole option disburse FSS account funds before completion of the contract if the family needs a portion of the funds for purposes consistent with the contract of participation and the PHA determines that the FSS family has fulfilled certain interim goals established in the Contract of Participation. These interim disbursements could include using the funds to assist the family in meeting expenses related to completion of higher education (e.g., college, graduate school) or job training, or to meet start-up expenses involved in creation of a small business [24 984.305(c)(2)(ii)].

AHA Policy

AHA will not disburse a portion of the FSS escrow account funds before completion of the CoP.

Disbursement at Completion of Contract [24 CFR 984.305(c)(1) and 24 984.305(c)(2)(i)]

When the contract has been completed, at or before the expiration date, according to regulation, the amount in the FSS account in excess of any amount the FSS family owes to the PHA under the public housing lease will be paid to the head of the FSS family. To receive the disbursement, the head of the FSS family must submit a certification (as defined in 24 CFR 984.103) to the PHA at the time of contract completion that, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, no member of the FSS family is a recipient of welfare assistance.

Disbursement at Contract Termination [24 CFR 984.305(c)(3)]

The PHA must disburse to the family its FSS escrow account funds in excess of any amount owed to the PHA under the lease when the contract has been terminated in certain circumstances. These circumstances include services are not available to the family that the PHA and the FSS family have agreed are integral to the FSS family's advancement towards self-sufficiency, when the head of the FSS family becomes permanently disabled and unable to work during the period of the contract (unless the PHA and the FSS family determine that it is possible to modify the contract to designate a new head of the FSS family), or when an FSS family moves outside the jurisdiction of the PHA and continuation of the CoP after the move is not possible according to the regulations. In circumstances where a family is not able to continue in FSS after the move, it is also possible for the PHA and the family to determine if the contract can be modified to make completion and receipt of the escrow monies, possible. PHAs must be consistent in their determinations of whether a family has good cause for a termination with FSS escrow disbursement.

Verification of Family Certification at Disbursement

The PHA must verify that the family has met the requirements of either interim, final, or termination of contract with escrow. Interim disbursement may only occur after the family has completed certain interim goals and funds are needed to complete other interim goals. Final disbursement can only occur after the family has completed the Contract of Participation and all members are welfare-free as defined by regulation. Disbursement at contract termination only occurs if the family circumstances involve an integral missing service, the disability of the FSS head of household, or an FSS family porting out of the jurisdiction of the PHA and HUD regulations do not allow continuation of the FSS contract. In each of these circumstances, it follows that the PHA may require verification for the completion of interim goals or the Contract of Participation.

At interim disbursement and before final disbursement of the FSS account funds to the family, the PHA must verify that the FSS family is no longer a recipient of welfare assistance by requesting copies of any documents which may indicate whether the family is receiving any welfare assistance, and by contacting welfare agencies [24 CFR 984.305(c)(4)].

HUD provides verification guidance in Notice PIH 2018-18. This guidance is mandatory for the Housing Choice Voucher and public housing programs. The PHA's Administrative Plan or ACOP must contain verification policies following the hierarchy in this notice. The policies contained in the PHA's ACOP and Administrative Plan cover verification policies related to the FSS Program in general. However, determining the need for interim disbursements may require more clarification as to what constitutes an acceptable third-party source.

AHA Policy

AHA will require verification that the FSS family has completed certain interim goals, has completed the Contract of Participation, has met the requirements for termination with disbursement of escrow and that the FSS family is no longer a recipient of welfare assistance, as relevant, before making final disbursements.

The AHA will follow HUD's verification hierarchy set forth in Notice PIH 2018-18 to make these verifications, including the guidance therein regarding documentation.

Succession to FSS Account [24 CFR 984.305(d)]

FSS account funds should be disbursed to the head of the FSS family. However, if the head of the FSS family no longer resides with the other family members in Housing Choice Voucher or public housing, the remaining members of the FSS family, after consultation with the PHA, have the right to designate another family member to receive the funds.

6-I.D. USE OF FSS ACCOUNT FUNDS FOR HOMEOWNERSHIP

According to regulation, a Housing Choice Voucher or public housing FSS family may use their final distribution of FSS account funds for the purchase of a home, including the purchase of a home under one of HUD's homeownership programs, or other federal, state, or local homeownership programs, unless the use is prohibited by the statute or regulations governing the particular homeownership program [24 CFR 984.305(e)].

Homeownership is just one option for use of the FSS account funds. PHAs may not restrict the use of escrow funds at contract completion [Notice PIH 93-24, C-13].

6-I.E. USE OF FORFEITURE OF FSS ACCOUNT FUNDS

Amounts in the FSS account will be forfeited when the Contract of Participation is terminated without escrow disbursement, or when the Contract of Participation is completed by the family (see Section 5-II.D. of this action plan) but the FSS family is receiving welfare assistance at the time of expiration of the term of the Contract of Participation, including any contract extension [24 CFR 984.305(f)(1)].

Use of forfeited escrow accounts is described in detail in Section 3-I.F. of this FSS Action Plan.

Treatment of Forfeited FSS Account Funds

FSS escrow account funds forfeited by the FSS family must be used by the PHA for the benefit of the FSS participants. These funds may only be used for support for FSS participants in good standing. These supports include transportation, childcare, training, testing fees, employment preparation costs, and other costs related to achieving obligations outlined in the CoP; or training for FSS Program Coordinator(s). Forfeited FSS escrow accounts may not be used for salary and fringe benefits of FSS Program Coordinators, general administrative costs of the FSS Program, for housing assistance payments (HAP) expenses or public housing operating funds. Accounting Brief 26 describes the accounting requirements in the treatment of forfeited escrow accounts.

PART II: ESCROW FUND ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

6-II.A. OVERVIEW

Regulations set forth specific requirements involving the accounting and reporting for the FSS escrow account. This part describes those requirements and the AHA Policy necessary for managing the account from the PHA perspective.

6-II.B. ACCOUNTING FOR FSS ACCOUNT FUNDS

When establishing FSS escrow accounts, the PHA must deposit the FSS account funds of all families participating in the PHA's FSS program into a single depository account for each (Housing Choice Voucher or public housing) program. These funds are determined at each reexamination after the effective date of the contract and must be deposited each month to each family's subsidiary line item in the PHA's escrow account. In addition, the funds held in this account must be invested in one or more of the HUD-approved investments [24 CFR 984.305].

Crediting the Escrow Account [24 CFR 984.305(a)(2)(i)]

The total of the combined FSS account funds will be supported in the PHA accounting records by a subsidiary ledger showing the balance applicable to each FSS family. During the term of the Contract of Participation, the PHA must credit the amount of the FSS credit (see Section 6-I.B.) to each family's FSS account every month.

Proration of Investment Income [24 CFR 984.305(a)(2)(ii)]

Because the FSS account funds are to be invested, the investment income for those funds in the FSS account will also need to be credited to each family's account subsidiary line item. By regulation, these funds are to be prorated and credited to each family's FSS account based on the balance in each family's FSS account at the end of the period for which the investment income is credited.

AHA Policy

Each month the full amount of the investment income for funds in the Housing Choice Voucher FSS account will be prorated and credited to each family's subsidiary line item.

Reduction of Amounts Due by FSS Family [24 CFR 984.305(a)(2)(iii)]

At Completion Monies Owed to the PHA by the Family

If the FSS family has not paid the family contribution towards rent, or other amounts, if any, due under the public housing or Housing Choice Voucher lease, the balance in the family's FSS account shall be reduced by that amount (as reported by the owner to the PHA in the Housing Choice Voucher FSS Program) at the time of final disbursement of FSS escrow funds.

Before Completion Underreported Income

If the FSS family is found to have under-reported income in the reexamination used to set the baseline, the escrow for the entire period of the CoP will be recalculated using the correct income to set the baseline and then calculate subsequent escrow monies.

After Baseline Family in FSS

If the FSS family has underreported income after the baseline annual income is set, the amount credited to the FSS will be based on the income amounts originally reported by the FSS family.

At Baseline When Family Joins FSS

If the FSS family is found to have under-reported income in the reexamination used to set the baseline, the escrow for the entire period of the CoP will be recalculated using the correct income to set the baseline and then calculate subsequent escrow amounts.

6-II.C. REPORTING ON THE FSS ACCOUNT

Each PHA must make a report, at least once annually, to each FSS family on the status of the family's FSS account.

At a minimum, the report must include [24 CFR 984.305(a)(3)]:

- The balance at the beginning of the reporting period
- The amount of the family's rent payment that was credited to the FSS account, during the reporting period
- Any deductions made from the account for amounts due the PHA before interest is distributed
- The amount of interest earned on the account during the year
- The total in the account at the end of the reporting period

AHA Policy

AHA will provide FSS participants an annual statement on the status of their FSS escrow account.

Chapter 7

PORTABILITY IN HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER FSS PROGRAMS

INTRODUCTION

PHAs operating Housing Choice Voucher FSS Programs must be familiar with the rules and regulations regarding portability under the Housing Choice Voucher program. As with the case of portability in the Housing Choice Voucher program in general, the FSS family may move outside the initial PHA jurisdiction under portability procedures after the first 12 months of the FSS Contract of Participation [24 CFR 984.306].

In the event that an FSS family chooses to exercise portability, certain special requirements regarding the FSS Program would apply. This chapter describes the obligations of the initial PHA, the receiving PHA, and the FSS family under portability, in addition to any special stipulations regarding portability in the FSS context.

This chapter contains two parts:

Part I: Portability in the FSS Program: This part provides a general overview of portability in the FSS Program, including the residency requirements for FSS portability and management of the Contract of Participation when a family moves into or from another PHA's jurisdiction.

Part II: The Effects of Portability on FSS Regulations and Policy: This part describes the specific ways in which portability affects different aspects of the FSS Program, including the escrow account, program termination, loss of the FSS account, and termination of Housing Choice Voucher program assistance.

PART I: PORTABILITY IN THE FSS PROGRAM

7-I.A. OVERVIEW

Portability is a statutory feature of the Housing Choice Voucher program—it is included in the law. As such, PHAs operating a Section 8 FSS Program need to understand the effects that portability will have on Section 8 FSS families and program operation. This part provides a general view of portability in the FSS Program, including the residency requirements for FSS portability and management of the Contract of Participation when a family moves into or from another PHA's jurisdiction.

7-I.B. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of portability with regards to the FSS Program, the following definitions will be used [24 CFR 982.4, 24 CFR 984.306].

- *Initial PHA* means both:
 1. A PHA that originally selected a family that later decides to move out of the jurisdiction of the selecting PHA; and
 2. A PHA that absorbed a family that later decides to move out of the jurisdiction of the absorbing PHA.
- *Receiving PHA* means a PHA that receives a family selected for participation in the tenant-based program of another PHA. The receiving PHA either absorbs the family into its program, including issuing a voucher and providing rental assistance to the family, or bills the initial PHA for the family's housing assistance payments and the fees for administering the family's voucher.
- *Relocating FSS Family* refers to an FSS family that moves from the jurisdiction of a PHA at least 12 months after signing its Contract of Participation.

7-I.C. RESIDENCY REQUIREMENTS

Families participating in a Housing Choice Voucher FSS Program are required to lease an assisted unit within the jurisdiction of the PHA that selected the family for the FSS Program for a minimum period of 12 months after the effective date of the Contract of Participation. However, the initial PHA may approve a family's request to move outside its jurisdiction under portability during this period if the move is in accordance with the regulations at 24 CFR 982.353 [24 CFR 984.306(a)(1)].

AHA Policy

If the FSS family has established residency in Augusta-Richmond County for at least 12 months prior to admission to the HCV Program, AHA will approve a family's request to move outside its jurisdiction under portability during the first 12 months after the effective date of the Contract of Participation if the move is in accordance with the regulations for such moves at 24 CFR 982.353.

After the first 12 months of the FSS Contract of Participation, the FSS family may move outside the initial PHA jurisdiction under portability procedures regardless of PHA approval [24 CFR 984.306(a)(2)].

7-I.D. PORTABILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR FSS PARTICIPANTS

Receiving PHA Administers an FSS Program [24 CFR 984.306(b)]

Whether the receiving PHA bills the initial PHA or absorbs the FSS family into its Housing Choice Voucher program, the receiving PHA must enroll an FSS family in good standing in its FSS Program. However, if the receiving PHA is already serving the number of FSS families identified in its FSS Action Plan and determines that it does not have the resources to manage the FSS contract or the receiving PHA, the initial PHA may agree to the FSS family's continued participation in the initial PHA's FSS Program. Prior to the PHAs agreeing to the continued participation, the initial PHA must determine that the relocating FSS family has demonstrated that, notwithstanding the move, it will be able to fulfill its responsibilities under the initial or a modified contract at its new place of residence.

AHA Policy

AHA, as the initial housing authority, will agree to the participant's continued participation in their FSS Program so long as the relocating family has demonstrated, with the assistance of the FSS Coordinator, that it will be able to fulfill its responsibilities under the initial or a modified contract at its new place of residence.

Where continued FSS participation is not possible, the initial PHA **must** clearly discuss the options that may be available to the family. Depending on the family's specific circumstances, these options include modification of the FSS contract, locating a receiving housing authority that has the capacity to enroll the family in its FSS Program, termination with FSS escrow disbursement in accordance with 24 CFR 984.303(k)(1)(iii), or termination of the FSS contract and forfeiture of escrow.

AHA Policy

AHA will clearly discuss the options that are available to the family where continued FSS participation is not possible. Depending on the family's specific circumstances, these options include modification of the FSS contract, locating a receiving housing authority that has the capacity to enroll the family in its FSS Program, termination with FSS escrow disbursement, or termination of the FSS contract and forfeiture of escrow.

Receiving PHA Does Not Administer an FSS Program [24 CFR 984.306(c)]

If the receiving PHA does not administer an FSS Program, and the receiving PHA is absorbing the voucher, the FSS family may not continue participation in the FSS Program. The initial PHA must clearly discuss the options that may be available to the family. These may include, but are not limited to, modification of the FSS contract, locating a receiving PHA that administers an FSS Program, termination of the FSS contract with FSS escrow disbursement, or termination of the FSS contract and forfeiture of escrow.

AHA Policy

The AHA will, as stated above, clearly discuss the options that may be available to the family where continued FSS participation is not possible. Depending on the family's contract specific circumstances, these options include modification of the FSS contract, locating a receiving housing authority that has the capacity to enroll the family in its FSS Program, termination with FSS escrow disbursement in accordance with 24 CFR 984.303(k)(1)(iii), or termination of the FSS contract and forfeiture of escrow.

If the receiving PHA does not administer an FSS Program and the receiving PHA is administering the voucher, the FSS family may continue participation in the FSS Program. The initial PHA must clearly discuss the options that may be available to the family. These may include but are not limited to modification of the FSS contract, locating a receiving PHA that administers an FSS Program. Termination of the FSS contract with FSS escrows disbursement or termination of the FSS contract and forfeiture of the escrow.

AHA Policy

The AHA, as the initial housing authority, will agree to the participant's continued participation in their FSS Program so long as the relocating family has demonstrated, with the assistance of the FSS Coordinator, that the participant will be able to fulfill its responsibilities under the initial or a modified contract at its new place of residence.

A chart summarizing portability impact on an FSS family follows.

PORTABILITY FSS IMPACT ON FSS FAMILY

Family FSS Status		PHA FSS Status	Port Scenario	FSS Impact	PHA or HUD Decides
1.	FSS family ports	Receiving PHA has FSS program Initial PHA has FSS program	Billed	Family may continue participation in initial PHA's FSS program or Family may enroll in receiving PHA's FSS program	Determined by the initial PHA. Determined by the receiving PHA.
2.	FSS family ports	Receiving PHA has FSS program Initial PHA has FSS program	Absorbed	Family may enroll in receiving PHA's FSS program or Family may continue participation at initial PHA's FSS program.	Determined by the receiving PHA. Determined by the receiving PHA. *Agreement from the receiving PHA is needed because they would be responsible for most of the FSS tasks under this scenario.
3.	FSS family ports	Receiving PHA does not have FSS program Initial PHA administers FSS program	Billed	Family may continue participation in initial PHA's FSS program	First, determined by the initial PHA. Then, receiving PHA must agree. *The receiving PHA would be responsible for submitting the FSS information for the family into IMS/PIC. Receiving PHA's determination must be based on an undue financial or administrative hardship such as the cost of adding an FSS module to their existing systems. If continued participation is agreed to by the PHAs, the initial PHA must provide the receiving PHA with timely and complete FSS addendum information and the receiving PHA is responsible for timely and accurate submission of the FSS information into IMS/PIC.
4.	FSS family ports	Receiving PHA does not have FSS program Initial PHA administers FSS program	Absorbed	Family may not continue participation in initial PHA's FSS program	Determined by HUD. The receiving PHA would be responsible for managing escrow and the receiving PHA does not administer an FSS program.

Single Contract of Participation

If the FSS family enrolls in the receiving PHA's FSS Program, the receiving PHA will enter a new contract with the FSS family for the term remaining on the contract with the initial PHA. The initial PHA will end its contract with the family.

If the FSS family remains in the FSS Program of the initial PHA, pursuant to this section, the contract executed by the initial PHA will remain as the contract in place.

Termination of FSS contract and Forfeiture of Escrow Account [984.306(e)]

If an FSS family relocates to another jurisdiction and is unable to fulfill its obligations under the contract, including any modifications, the PHA, which is a party to the contract, **must terminate the FSS family from the FSS Program**. The family's FSS escrow account will be forfeited.

Termination of FSS Program participation and forfeiture of FSS escrow must be used only as a last resort after the PHA determines, in consultation with the family, that the family would be unable to fulfill its obligations under the contract after the move, that locating another receiving housing authority with a FSS Program is not possible, that the current contract cannot be modified to allow for completion prior to porting, and that the current contract cannot be terminated with FSS escrow disbursement. When termination is the only option, the PHA must clearly notify the family that the move will result in the loss of escrow funds. The PHA must follow its policy for clearly notifying the FSS family of the forfeiture.

7-I.E. NEW FSS ENROLLMENT INTO RECEIVING PHA'S FSS PROGRAM

Administering and Billing of the Voucher

If the receiving PHA bills the initial PHA, the receiving PHA may, consistent with the receiving PHA's FSS enrollment policies, enroll a family that was not an FSS participant at the initial PHA into its FSS Program, but only if the initial PHA manages an FSS Program and agrees to such enrollment. If the receiving PHA bills the initial PHA, but the initial PHA does not manage an FSS Program, the family may not enroll in the receiving PHA's FSS Program.

AHA Policy

The AHA will clearly discuss the options that are available to the family where continued FSS participation is not possible. Depending on the family's specific circumstances, these options include modification of the FSS contract, locating a receiving housing authority that has the capacity to enroll the family in its FSS Program, termination with FSS escrow disbursement, or termination of the FSS contract and forfeiture of escrow.

Absorption of the Voucher

If the receiving PHA absorbs the family into its Housing Choice Voucher program, the receiving PHA may, consistent with the receiving PHA's FSS enrollment policies, enroll a family that was not an FSS participant at the initial PHA into its FSS Program.

Part II: Reporting

7-II.A. OVERVIEW

Each PHA that carries out an FSS Program shall submit to HUD, in the form prescribed by HUD, a report regarding its FSS Program.

7-II.B. CONTENTS OF THE FSS REPORT [24 CFR 984.401]

The report submitted to HUD must include a description of the activities carried out in the FSS Program; a description of the effectiveness of the program in assisting families to achieve economic independence and self-sufficiency, including the number of families enrolled and graduated and the number of established escrow accounts and positive escrow balances; a description of the effectiveness of the program in coordinating resources of communities to assist families to achieve economic independence and self-sufficiency; and any recommendations by the PHA or the appropriate local Program Coordinating Committee for legislative or administrative action that would improve the FSS Program and ensure the effectiveness of the program.

7-II.C. FAMILY SELF-SUFFICIENCY GRANT PROGRAM REVIEW PHA SELF-ASSESSMENT

HUD provides a detailed checklist for PHAs to conduct their own self-assessment of their FSS Program. The form is administered by the local field office and allows each PHA to gather concrete and comprehensive data covering aspects of the program from FSS Action Plans and Composite Scores through FSS Program size, participants, and graduations to reductions in FSS grants and current Memoranda of Agreement with community partners. The detailed example of the FSS Self-Assessment is available at HUD's FSS Resource page, which can be located by searching "HUD FSS" on any browser.