certification, as defined in §984.103, that the establishment and operation of such an FSS program is not feasible because of local circumstances, which may include, but are not limited to:

(i) Lack of accessible supportive services funding, including lack of the availability of programs under JTPA or JOBS;

(ii) Lack of funding for reasonable administrative costs;

(iii) Lack of cooperation by other units of State or local government;

(iv) Lack of interest in participating in the FSS program on the part of eligible families.

(2) 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.

(d) Reduction in program size. Upon approval by HUD, a PHA may be permitted to operate a public housing or a Section 8 FSS program that is smaller than the minimum program size if the PHA provides to HUD a certification, as defined in §984.103, that the operation of an FSS program of the minimum program size is not feasible because of local circumstances, which may include, but are not limited to:

(1) Decrease in or lack of accessible supportive services, including decrease in the availability of programs under JTPA or JOBS;

(2) Decrease in or lack of funding for reasonable administrative costs;

(3) Decrease in or lack of cooperation by other units of State or local government;

(4) Decrease in or lack of interest in participating in the FSS program on the part of eligible families.

(e) Expiration of exception. A full or partial exception to the FSS minimum program size requirement (approved by HUD in accordance with paragraph (c) or (d) of this section) expires three 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.

(i) Review of certification records. HUD reserves the right to examine, during its management review of the PHA, or at any time, the documentation and data that a PHA relied on in certifying to the unfeasibility of its establishing and operating an FSS program, or of operating an FSS program of less than minimum program size.


Subpart B—Program Development and Approval Procedures

§984.201 Action Plan.

(a) Requirement for Action Plan. A PHA must have a HUD-approved Action Plan that complies with the requirements of this section before the PHA implements an FSS program, whether the FSS program is a mandatory or voluntary program.

(b) Development of Action Plan. The Action Plan shall be developed by the PHA in consultation with the chief executive officer of the applicable unit of general local government, and the Program Coordinating Committee.

(c) Plan submission—(1) Initial submission—(i) Mandatory program. Unless the dates stated in paragraph (c) of this section are extended by HUD for good cause, a PHA that is establishing its first FSS program must submit an Action Plan to HUD for approval within 90 days after the PHA receives notice from HUD of:

(A) Approval of the PHA’s application for incentive award units; or

(B) Approval of other funding that establishes the obligation to operate an FSS program, if the PHA did not receive FSS incentive award units.

(ii) Voluntary program. The PHA must submit its Action Plan and obtain HUD approval of the plan before the PHA implements a voluntary FSS program, including a program that exceeds the minimum size for a mandatory program.

(2) Revision. 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 or increase the size of a voluntary program; or HUD requires other changes. The PHA must submit any changes to the Action Plan to HUD for approval.
(d) Contents of Plan. The Action Plan shall describe the policies and procedures of the PHA for operation of a local FSS program, and shall contain, at a minimum, the following information:

(1) Family demographics. A description of the number, size, characteristics, and other demographics (including racial and ethnic data), and the supportive service needs of the families expected to participate in the FSS program;

(2) Estimate of participating families. A description of 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;

(3) Eligible families from other self-sufficiency program. If applicable, the number of families, by program type, who are participating in Operation Bootstrap, Project Self-Sufficiency, or any other local self-sufficiency program who are expected to agree to execute an FSS contract of participation;

(4) FSS family selection procedures. A statement indicating the procedures to be utilized to select families for participation in the FSS program, subject to the requirements governing the selection of FSS families, set forth in §984.203. This statement must include a description of how the PHA’s selection procedures ensure that families will be selected without regard to race, color, religion, sex, handicap, familial status, or national origin.

(5) Incentives to encourage participation—a description of the incentives that the PHA intends to offer eligible families to encourage their participation in the FSS program (incentives plan). The incentives plan shall provide for the establishment of the FSS account in accordance with the requirements set forth in §984.305, and other incentives, if any, designed by the PHA. The incentives plan shall be part of the Action Plan.

(6) Outreach efforts. A description of:

(i) The PHA’s efforts, including notification and outreach efforts, to recruit FSS participants from among eligible families; and

(ii) The PHA’s actions to be taken to assure that both minority and non-minority groups are informed about the FSS program, and how the PHA will make this information known.

(7) FSS activities and supportive services. A description of the activities and supportive services to be provided by both public and private resources to FSS families, and identification of the public and private resources which are expected to provide the supportive services.

(8) Method for identification of family support needs. A description of how the FSS program will identify the needs and deliver the services and activities according to the needs of the FSS families.

(9) Program termination; withholding of services; and available grievance procedures. A description of the PHA’s policies concerning: terminating participation in the FSS program, withholding of supportive services, or terminating or withholding Section 8 assistance, on the basis of a family’s failure to comply with the requirements of the contract of participation; and the grievance and hearing procedures available for FSS families.

(10) Assurances of non-interference with rights of non-participating families. An assurance that a family’s election not to participate in the FSS program will not affect the family’s admission to public housing or to the Section 8 program or the family’s right to occupancy in accordance with its lease.

(11) Timetable for program implementation. A timetable for implementation of the FSS program, as provided in §984.301(a)(1), including the schedule for filling FSS slots with eligible FSS families, as provided in §984.301;

(12) Certification of coordination. A certification that development of the services and activities under the FSS program has been coordinated with the JOBS Program; the programs provided under the JTPA; and any other relevant employment, child care, transportation, training, and education programs (e.g., Job Training for the Homeless Demonstration program) in the applicable area, and that implementation will continue to be coordinated, in order to avoid duplication of services and activities; and

(13) Optional additional information. Such other information that would...
help HUD determine the soundness of the PHA’s proposed FSS program.

(e) Eligibility of a combined program. A PHA that wishes to operate a joint FSS program with other PHAs may combine its resources with one or more PHAs 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.

(f) Single action plan. PHAs implementing both a Section 8 FSS program and a public or Indian housing FSS program may submit one Action Plan.

§ 984.202 Program Coordinating Committee (PCC).

(a) General. Each participating PHA must establish a 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.

(b) Membership—(1) Required membership. The PCC must: (i) For a public housing FSS program, consist of representatives of the PHA, and the residents of public housing. The public housing resident representatives shall be solicited from one or more of the following groups: (A) An area-wide or city-wide resident council, if one exists; (B) If the PHA will be transferring FSS participants to vacant units in a specific public housing development, the resident council or resident management corporation, if one exists, of the public housing development where the public housing FSS program is to be carried out; (C) Any other public housing resident group, which the PHA believes is interested in the FSS program, and would contribute to the development and implementation of the FSS program; and (ii) For a Section 8 FSS program, consist of representatives of the PHA, and of residents assisted under the section 8 rental certificate or rental voucher program or under HUD’s public or Indian housing programs.

(2) Recommended membership. 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 JOBS training programs, or programs under the JTPA, 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.

(c) Alternative committee. The PHA may, in consultation with the chief executive officer of the unit of general local government served by the PHA, utilize an existing entity as the PCC if the membership of the existing entity consists or will consist of the individuals identified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, and also includes individuals from the same or similar organizations identified in paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

§ 984.203 FSS family selection procedures.

(a) Preference in the FSS selection process. A PHA has the option of giving a selection preference for up to 50 percent of its public housing FSS slots and of its Section 8 FSS slots respectively to eligible families, as defined in §984.103, who have one or more family members currently enrolled in an FSS related service program or on the waiting list for such a program. The PHA may limit the selection preference given to participants in and applicants for FSS related service programs to one or more eligible FSS related service programs, a PHA that chooses to exercise the selection preference option must include the following information in its Action Plan:

(1) 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;

(2) The FSS related service programs to which it will give a selection preference to the programs’ participants and applicants; and

(3) The method of outreach to, and selection of, families with one or more...