

4. Can a project serve a homeless youth after he/she becomes a ward of the state, or serve runaway youths?

Project funding may not substitute for the assistance a State is required to provide a youth while in foster care. Project funding can, however, be used to supplement the State's assistance by providing a needed service that is not required to be provided by the State as part of its foster care system. Youth who run away from home are considered homeless if they are residing in those places listed under the criteria in Question #1 of this section, are without resources and support, and are not considered wards of the state.

5. Can a homeless person moving into permanent housing receive services under SHP for an extended period of time?

The person may receive supportive services for the term of the grant if he/she is living with a disability. If the person is not disabled, however, he/she may receive services for only up to six months after moving into permanent housing.

6. Who does HUD consider to be chronically homeless?

A chronically homeless person is an unaccompanied homeless individual with a disabling condition who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more OR has had at least four (4) episodes of homelessness in the past three (3) years. Disabling condition is defined as "a diagnosable substance use disorder, serious mental illness, developmental disability, or chronic physical illness or disability, including the co-occurrence of two or more of these conditions." To be considered chronically homeless, persons must have been sleeping in a place not meant for human habitation (e.g., living on the streets) or in an emergency homeless shelter during that time.

D. SHP Administrative Costs

1. What is the requirement regarding splitting SHP administrative costs?

This requirement is applicable only to States and units of general local governments who are the applicants for SHP funding for individual projects that will be operated by nonprofit organizations. If SHP funds for administrative costs are awarded to a State or unit of general local government where the projects will be operated by nonprofit organizations, some of these funds must be passed on to the nonprofit organization(s). As stated in the NOFA, this requirement is NOT applicable to the SRO and S+C programs, nor does it apply to applicants that are non-government entities.

2. How much of SHP administrative funds referred to in Question #1 of this section must be passed on to the nonprofit organization(s) who will operate the homeless assistance project(s)?

Administrative funds provided as part of the SHP grant should be split with the nonprofit organization(s) in proportion to the administrative burden borne by them for the SHP project(s). However, HUD will consider States or units of general local government that pass on at least 50 percent of the administrative funds as having met this Congressionally-mandated requirement.