

Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program (HVRP) Information Session: Wednesday, December 3, 2025

Questions and Answers (Q&A)

Overview

The following Q&A document provides responses to questions posed at the HVRP Information Session intended for apprenticeship stakeholders on December 3, 2025. Questions have been synthesized for clarity.

Q&A

Q1: What does the Service Delivery Area (SDA) Saturation Map show?

A1: The [SDA Saturation Map](#) represents every Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Continuum of Care (CoC) served by HVRP grant recipients. Each CoC is represented by a color that indicates the saturation level, which is calculated by dividing the total number of HVRP grant recipients' annual planned enrollments in the CoC by the number of veterans experiencing homelessness (VEH) in the CoC from the 2024 HUD Point-in-Time (PIT) Count—the latest PIT Count available at the time the Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) was published. The Program Year (PY) 2026 SDA Map shows all HVRP grants operating in program year 2026 (July 1, 2026 – June 30, 2027). CoCs shaded from dark to light blue have the lowest saturation levels. CoCs shaded from light orange to dark red have higher saturation levels.

Q2: How can an apprenticeship program identify and collaborate with a local HVRP grant recipient?

A2: Apprenticeship programs interested in collaborating with HVRP to establish a talent pipeline and hire veterans can identify an HVRP grant recipient near them utilizing the [list of PY25 HVRP grant recipients](#). You can utilize the list to search for an HVRP by state, county, or CoC. It includes their contact information and their approved SDA.

Q3: Does the Veterans' Employment and Training Service (VETS) assist with directing veterans to HVRP grant recipients for services, or is the HVRP grant recipient responsible for identifying eligible veterans to enroll?

A3: HVRP grant recipients are responsible for identifying eligible veterans to enroll. Outreach is one of several core services HVRP grant recipients are required to provide and should be conducted in an accessible, flexible, and non-threatening way to meet veterans where they are. Veteran outreach is essential to meeting enrollment goals and ensuring veterans are connected to the services they need.

Q4: Teaching is now an approved apprenticeship that typically takes 2–4 years. Can HVRP participants be enrolled in a teaching apprenticeship, given how long the training period is?

A4: Placement into an unsubsidized apprenticeship is considered placement into employment. The length of the apprenticeship program should not factor in the decision to enroll and provide services to a veteran that would need or benefit from employment services.

Q5: Can an external organization provide job training, job placement, and coaching services to HVRP participants on behalf of an HVRP grant recipient?

A5: HVRP grant recipients are required to provide their participants with several core services, including job training, job placement assistance, and case management that encompasses career coaching and soft skills training. To achieve this, HVRP grant recipients may work with external organizations. For example, job training may be provided in-house, through partner organizations, or through the local American Job Center (AJC).

HVRP also allows subrecipients. “Subaward” means an award provided by a pass-through entity to a subrecipient for the subrecipient to contribute to the goals and objectives of the project by carrying out part of the federal award received by the pass-through entity. Applicants must maintain oversight to ensure that contractors and sub-awardees perform in accordance with the terms, conditions, and specifications of their legal agreement. For additional guidance, refer to 2 C.F.R. §§ 200.318–200.327 on Procurement Standards and 2 C.F.R. § 200.332 on Subrecipient Monitoring and Management.

Q6: Can an apprenticeship program be both an HVRP grant recipient and a training provider? For example, feeding HVRP participants into an existing paralegal apprenticeship program.

A6: The organization must be an eligible applicant under the HVRP FOA under which they apply to become a grant recipient. The list of eligible applicants to apply for funding for the [PY26 HVRP FOA](#) can be found in section II.A of the PY26 HVRP FOA.

Once awarded, an HVRP grant recipient must provide the [core services](#) required under HVRP and adhere to HVRP’s policies, applicable regulations, and statutes. An HVRP grant recipient can provide job training in-house, through partner organizations, or through the local AJC. However, HVRP participants cannot be mandated to enter a certain apprenticeship or training program. Grant staff use a veteran-centered approach to develop Individual Employment Plans (IEP) and help participants secure employment that aligns with the participant’s job goals.

Q7: Can an organization apply to serve multiple locations as an HVRP grant recipient?

A7: Yes. The organization will identify their proposed SDA(s) in their application for funding, including each state or territory in which the grant will operate, relevant counties, and/or county equivalents (independent cities). It is not required to submit separate applications for each geographic area you intend to serve. However, the one-year budget cannot exceed an amount

specified in the FOA in total costs (direct and indirect) that supports the targeted population and the proposed SDA.

Please keep in mind, applicants must also maintain one or more physical locations within a 50-mile radius of each county in their proposed SDA. DOL/VETS recognizes that leasing multiple physical sites may not be fiscally practical for all awarded grant recipients. Instead, grant recipients may fulfill this requirement through co-location with designated partner service providers at low-or no-cost agreements, such as arrangements with AJCs or locations funded by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) grant.

[Q8: Do you have to identify who your partners are when you apply for HVRP, or can you add partners as you execute the grant?](#)

A8: There is no limit to the number of partnerships an HVRP grant recipient can form in support of their participants. Collaboration is one of several core services HVRP grant recipients are required to carry out. Grant recipients should collaborate with public and private partners at all levels (federal, state and local) to provide supportive services and access to housing.

These partnerships do not all have to be identified in the FOA application and can be added as the grant recipient executes the grant. However, the PY26 HVRP FOA does require applicants to provide evidence of partnerships, or a plan to develop new relationships with external organizations, that will be leveraged to maximize training, supportive services, and employment opportunities for HVRP participants.

For more information on subrecipients and subawards, please see Q5.

[Q9: Is there a limitation on the type of career/career paths an HVRP participant can pursue through HVRP?](#)

A9: No. HVRP grant recipients use a veteran-centered approach in the delivery of individualized career services designed to develop comprehensive employment plans for participants and assist them in securing employment in accordance with those goals. The participant defines their goals, not grant staff.

[Q10: On the PY25 SDA Saturation Map, Washington shows up in gray. What does this mean for the saturation rate in this state and its ability to meet the level of need?](#)

A10: The [PY26 SDA Saturation Map](#) is now available. Washington appears on this map in shades of dark blue and light blue, which reflect CoCs with the lowest saturation. For example, the Washington Balance of State CoC (WA-501) is light blue and has a saturation rate of 22.4 percent. Areas with a low to moderate saturation like this could allow for another grant recipient in the same SDA based on how realistic their enrollment Planned Goals are.

Q11: Can you leverage other grant funding to assist HVRP enrollees to participate in apprenticeship programs in addition to HVRP funding? For example, can Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Individual Training Accounts be used with HVRP funding to support an HVRP participant?

A11: HVRP grant recipients are strongly encouraged to refer participants to services available at a local AJC (see [American Job Center Finder by CareerOneStop](#)) from the Wagner-Peyser Act-funded Employment Service, a Jobs for Veterans State Grant (JVSG)-funded Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program (DVOP) specialist, or a WIOA Title I-funded program, such as those that provide training services for adults or dislocated workers.

A participant support cost provided through HVRP funding should not duplicate a service a participant receives from another program (i.e., federal, state, local, etc., programs). However, if an HVRP participant has exhausted support through WIOA funded programs, HVRP grant funds may be used to pay participant wages. Examples of wage subsidies include training and education costs for Registered Apprentices enrolled in Registered Apprenticeship programs. In this case, the participant must be involved in job training, and the expectation is for employers to hire them afterwards. Funds can cover job training wages for up to 90 days and can contribute up to half of the participant's wages, based on the county market wage for the SDA county. Grant recipients must show that participants need the subsidized job training wages and create an agreement with the employer that stipulates the terms of the subsidy, duration of the job training, and that it must lead to employment. The agreement must stipulate that HVRP funds will reimburse the employer for the agreed-upon earnings to be subsidized, not more than 50 percent.

Please note, WIOA dollars cannot be used to fund the HVRP grant or HVRP activities. Please see [Veterans' Program Letter \(VPL\) 06-24](#) for more information regarding participant support costs.

Q12: If you are collaborating with an HVRP grant recipient, can HVRP grant funds be used to pay participant wages if they enroll in a pre-apprenticeship program? If an apprenticeship program becomes an HVRP grant recipient, can grant funds be used to run a pre-apprenticeship or apprenticeship program?

A12: HVRP grant funds may be used to pay participant wages. Examples of wage subsidies include on-the-job training (OJT), training and education costs for Registered Apprentices enrolled in Registered Apprenticeship programs, and/or transitional jobs (TJ) strategies. The participant must be involved in job training, and the expectation is for employers to hire them afterwards. Funds can cover job training wages for up to 90 days and can contribute up to half of the participant's wages, based on the county market wage for the SDA county as shown in the *Abstract (Attachment A)*.

Q13: There are no HVRP grant recipients serving my county. Would I be a good candidate to apply for the HVRP grant?

A13: DOL/VETS encourages eligible applicants with the ability to perform all required functions and provide all required services to apply for HVRP.

DOL/VETS is committed to developing an appropriate distribution of HVRP funds to serve the most veterans experiencing or at risk of homelessness. Thus, DOL/VETS will consider the saturation levels of grant recipients versus the homeless veteran population in each geographical area to ensure services are within saturation limits. DOL/VETS has an SDA Saturation Map of every CoC HVRP grant recipients serve.

Q14: How does HVRP define “at risk of homelessness?”

A14: The following eligibility categories require meeting the “veteran at risk of homelessness” definition:

1. Veterans who are at risk of homelessness within 15–60 days from the date of HVRP enrollment (veterans who are at risk of homelessness within 14 days are considered at “imminent risk” and are defined as homeless); and
2. Veterans recently released (within the last 18 months from the date of HVRP enrollment) from incarceration who are at risk of homelessness.

The term “veteran at risk of homelessness” means meeting at least one of the following criteria:

- Veterans who meet the criterion for extremely low income¹; or
- Veteran recipients of welfare and/or public assistance²; or
- Veterans referred from the following VA programs:
 - Substance Use Residential Rehabilitation Treatment Program, or
 - Domiciliary Residential Rehabilitation Treatment Programs (DRRTP), or
 - Veterans Justice Outreach Program – VA Homeless Programs, or
 - Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) Residential Rehabilitation and Treatment Program, or
 - Compensated Work Therapy/Transitional Residence Programs; or

¹ Extremely Low Income: HUD sets family income limits for its housing programs, including an extremely low income (ELI) limit. ELI families are generally defined as very low-income families whose incomes do not exceed the greater of 30 percent of the median family income for the area or the federal poverty guidelines as published by the Department of Health and Human Services. HVRP grant recipients will find the most recent ELI limits available for the veteran’s geographic location and family size on the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) [HUD Income Limits](#) page.

² VETS defines a welfare and/or public assistance recipient as an individual who, during the program year, receives or is a member of a family who receives, cash, welfare, or public assistance payments under a federal, state, or local program.

- Veterans who are at risk of losing their current housing with no alternative safe housing options immediately available to prevent them from moving to an emergency shelter or another place described in the homeless definition (i.e., will enter emergency shelter including Emergency Housing Assistance or Safe Haven, transitional housing, or a place not meant for human habitation).

For complete details on the definition of and documentation of at risk of homelessness status, see [VPL 06-24](#).

Q15: How long are cohorts allowed or recommended within one year of the HVRP program?

A15: Placement into a Registered Apprenticeship cohort is considered placement into employment so there is not a timeframe allowed as the participant.

Q16: Would tuition fall under the “training” category for participant support costs?

A16: Tuition for training programs may be an allowable participant support cost if it meets the criteria below.

Participant support costs under HVRP may include, but are not limited to:

- Uniforms or other appropriate work attire and work-related tools or other related items necessary for training or employment;
- Assistance with books, fees, supplies, and other necessary items for job-driven training (JDT);
- Payments and fees for employment and training-related applications, tests, and certifications;
- Participant workplace accommodations that enable a participant to participate in employment, training, or education; and
- Other reasonable and necessary costs to assist the participant in overcoming a barrier to obtain or retain employment.

A participant support cost may only be provided to participants to enable their participation in HVRP services and must be tied to a specific HVRP service; it is not intended to meet every need of the participant. A participant support payment is made to, or on behalf of, eligible participants for **temporary assistance** required to support the individual’s employment plan. A participant support cost must be reasonable and necessary to enable a participant to take part in services and activities related to the employment plan. A participant support cost should not duplicate a service a participant receives from another program (i.e., federal, state, local, etc., programs).

Q17: Would enrollment in HVRP prevent a veteran from receiving support from other programs for their homeless status?

A17: No. In fact, grant recipients are expected to collaborate with public and private partners at all levels (federal, state, and local) to provide supportive services and access to housing to HVRP grant recipients through other grants/programs.

Q18: Can you be an HVRP grant recipient and an approved Apprentice Training Provider?

A18: The apprenticeship program must be an eligible applicant under the HVRP FOA under which they apply to become a grant recipient. The list of eligible applicants to apply for funding for the [PY26 HVRP FOA](#) can be found in section II.A of the PY26 HVRP FOA.

Once awarded, an HVRP grant recipient can provide job training in-house, through partner organizations, or the local AJC. However, HVRP participants cannot be mandated to enter a certain apprenticeship or training program. Grant staff use a veteran-centered approach to develop IEPs and help participants secure employment that aligns with the participant's job goals.

Q19: Are there any HVRP grants in Colorado?

A19: Yes. There are four HVRP grant recipients serving Colorado: Volunteers of America Colorado, County of Arapahoe in the State of Colorado, Veteran Employment Services, and Colorado Coalition for the Homeless. Please use the [list of PY25 HVRP grant recipients](#) to identify and connect with your local HVRP.

Q20: There are already HVRP grants in my state. Will HVRP allow for another grant in the state?

A20: There is no limit to the number of HVRP grants allowed per state, especially if there are CoCs within the state that are undersaturated or lack HVRP representation entirely. Applicants should reference the [PY26 SDA Saturation Map](#) to identify potential service delivery areas for a grant that are not already oversaturated.

Q21: Can HVRP funding be used to provide/support apprenticeship programs?

A21: Applicants must show that their proposed HVRP costs are allowable (2 C.F.R. § 200.403). Costs must be necessary and reasonable for carrying out the HVRP grant. You should follow the cost principles guidelines in 2 C.F.R. Part 200, Subpart E. A cost is considered "necessary" if it helps achieve a program goal and is necessary and reasonable for the performance of the HVRP grant. A cost is "reasonable" if it meets the "prudent person" standard (2 C.F.R. § 200.404).

Participant support costs under HVRP may include, but are not limited to:

- Uniforms or other appropriate work attire and work-related tools or other related items necessary for training or employment;
- Assistance with books, fees, supplies, and other necessary items for JDT;
- Payments and fees for employment and training-related applications, tests, and certifications;
- Participant workplace accommodations that enable a participant to participate in employment, training, or education; and
- Other reasonable and necessary costs to assist the participant in overcoming a barrier to obtain or retain employment.

Please see [VPL 06-24](#) for more information regarding participant support costs.

Q22: Does an organization have to be a certified apprenticeship program to become an HVRP grant recipient or collaborate with an existing HVRP program?

A22: No, an organization does not have to be a certified apprenticeship program to become an HVRP grant recipient or collaborate with an existing HVRP program.

However, the organization must be an eligible applicant under the HVRP FOA under which they apply to become a grant recipient. The list of eligible applicants to apply for funding for the [PY26 HVRP FOA](#) can be found in section II.A of the PY26 HVRP FOA.

Q23: Is there an HVRP in Florida?

A23: Yes. There are several HVRP grants serving Florida. You can identify them using the [list of PY25 HVRP grant recipients](#).

Q24: How do you become a VETS Registered Apprenticeship program?

A24: Please review [Building Registered Apprenticeship Programs A Quick-Start Toolkit](#) for how to become a Registered Apprenticeship program.

Q25: Is there an HVRP in Georgia?

A25: Yes. You can identify them using the [list of PY25 HVRP grant recipients](#).

Q26: What is required to have subcontractors as an HVRP?

A26: As stated above in Q5, HVRP grant recipients can have subcontractors/subrecipients. According to the PY26 HVRP FOA, the term “contract” is defined in 2 C.F.R. § 200.1 and means, for the purpose of federal financial assistance, a legal instrument by which a recipient or subrecipient conducts procurement transactions under a federal award. “Contractor” means an entity that receives a contract. “Subaward” means an award provided by a pass-through entity to

a subrecipient for the subrecipient to contribute to the goals and objectives of the project by carrying out part of the federal award received by the pass-through entity. A subaward may be provided through any form of legal agreement, including an agreement that the pass-through entity considers a contract. Applicants must maintain oversight to ensure that contractors and sub-awardees perform in accordance with the terms, conditions, and specifications of their legal agreement. For additional guidance, refer to 2 C.F.R. §§ 200.318–200.327 on Procurement Standards and 2 C.F.R. § 200.332 on Subrecipient Monitoring and Management.

Q27: How can we request a presentation on HVRP for my organization?

A27: You can reach out to NVTAC Coach Miranda Moffat to set up a presentation on HVRP: Moffat.Miranda.M@dol.gov, 734-406-7525. However, please note that the NVTAC Outreach Coach will not be available to answer questions or provide meetings or presentations while the HVRP FOA is open for applications.

Q28: As an HVRP grant recipient, can HVRP funds pay for a mentorship program?

A28: Applicants must show that their proposed HVRP costs are allowable (2 C.F.R. § 200.403). Costs must be necessary and reasonable for carrying out the HVRP grant. You should follow the cost principles guidelines in 2 C.F.R. Part 200, Subpart E. A cost is considered “necessary” if it helps achieve a program goal and is necessary and reasonable for the performance of the HVRP grant. A cost is “reasonable” if it meets the “prudent person” standard (2 C.F.R. § 200.404).